

Hopkins' Preliminary &
Notes upon the Pacific; Pt. 11.

Continued by

Miss J. Lammock

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A NEW
MEDICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING AN EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS IN

ANATOMY, HUMAN AND
COMPARATIVE,
PHYSIOLOGY,
PRACTICE OF MEDICINE,
OBSTETRICS,
SURGERY.

THERAPEUTICS,
MATERIA MEDICA,
PHARMACY,
CHEMISTRY,
BOTANY,
NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

WITH THE

FORMULAS OF THE PRINCIPAL PHARMACOPŒIAS,

AND VALUABLE

PRACTICAL ARTICLES ON THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

ON THE BASIS OF HOOPER AND GRANT.

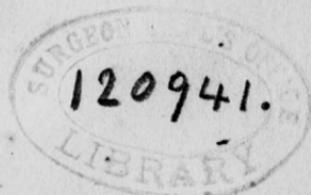
ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT STATE OF SCIENCE,

AND

FOR THE USE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS AND THE PROFESSION.

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P R E F A C E.

DR. HOOPER'S Medical Dictionary has been, since its first appearance in London, a standard in the profession. It has almost completely superseded the books of this class which were in circulation antecedently, and retains its original and imposing position. The publishers have not, however, overlooked the necessity of frequent emendations to keep pace with the rapid advancement of the medical sciences. The present seventh London edition has been completely revised and considerably improved by Professor Klein Grant, a gentleman of distinguished medical celebrity.

Actuated by the same liberal motives, the American publishers have determined to keep pace with the improvements in the medical profession, and hence the republication of this work in a new and more compendious form. Adopting the last edition of the English work as a basis, the editor has bent his exertions, in this revision, to the production of a dictionary entirely adapted to the use of medical students, while he has endeavored to retain all the practical matter of the previous writers, so as to make it equally invaluable to the general practitioner. He has made an addition of many thousand articles, and more especially in the departments of chemistry, physiology, surgery, and the practice of medicine; nor has he lost any opportunity of giving notoriety to numerous American improvements, wherever the limits of the article have permitted.

PHILADELPHIA, *September*, 1847.

A NEW MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A B B

A. 1. *Alpha privativum* denotes the absence or privation of any thing; as, *aphyllus*, leafless; *aphonia*, loss of voice: when the word to which it is prefixed begins with a vowel, *v* or *n* is inserted; thus, *anorexia*, want of appetite.

2. **A. āā.** *ava, ana, of each*, used in prescriptions after the mention of two or more ingredients, when it is intended that the specified quantity of each ingredient should be taken.

3. **āāā.** A contraction of *amalgama*, an amalgam.

ABAM. An alchemical name of lead.

AARZHIL, Waters of. They contain muriates and sulphates of lime and soda, oxide of iron, and hydrosulphuric acid.

ABACH, Waters of. A hydrosulphureted saline spring.

Abactus venter. Abigecatus. Abortion.

Abaisir. Abasis. See *Spodium*.

ABALIENA'TIO. Abalienation; decay of body or mind.

Abalienatus. Abalienated; benumbed; corrupted.

Abanga. See *Ady*.

ABAPT'STON. Abaptista. The old trepan.

ABAREMO-TEMO. A tree of Brazil, probably a mimosa. The decoction of its bark, which is bitter and astringent, was applied by the natives to ill-conditioned ulcers.

Abarnahas. Magnesia.

Abartamen. Lead.

ABARTICULATION. See *Diarthrosis*.

ABAS. Scald-head.

ABA'TTOIR. A building for slaughtering cattle.

ABBEVILLE, Waters of. An acidulous chalybeate spring.

ABBREVIAT'ION. (*Abbreviatio, onis, f.*) Certain abbreviations, consisting of signs, letters, or parts of words, are used in medical formulæ and prescriptions, for the sake of expedition; thus, *R* signifies *recipe*; *h. s.*, *hora somni*; *conf. aromat.*, *confectio aromatica*. See *Prescription*.

A variety of characters or signs were used by the old chemists and pharmacologists: thus, the seven metals were represented by the signs of the planets after which they were named; as, gold or *Sol* by that of the Sun, ☉; silver or *Luna* by that of the Moon, ☾; iron by that of Mars, ♂, &c. All the principal substances used

A B D

in chemistry have likewise their particular symbols.

ABBREVIAT'US. Abbreviate; shortened.

ABDO'MEN. (*men, inis, n.*; from *abdo*, to hide.) The belly. The largest cavity in the body, bounded above by the diaphragm, by which it is separated from the chest; below, by the bones of the pubes and ischium; on each side, by various muscles, the short ribs, and ossa ilii; anteriorly, by the abdominal muscles, and posteriorly by the lumbar vertebræ and muscles of the loins. Internally, it is invested by a serous membrane, the peritoneum (see *Peritoneum*), and externally by muscles and common integuments. The abdomen and the pelvis constitute, in reality, but one cavity, there being no partition between them.

ABDO'MINAL REGIONS. If an imaginary line be drawn from the cartilage of the seventh rib on one side to the same point on the other, and another line between the anterior superior spinous processes of the ilia, the abdomen will be divided into three regions. The upper above the first line is the *Epigastric* region, the intervening space is the *Umbilical* region, and that below, the *Hypogastric* region. Each of these is subdivided. The central part of the uppermost is the epigastric, and those on each side the right and left *hypochondriac*. The umbilical region is divided into the central, or umbilical and right and left *lumbar*. The hypogastric becomes the *pubic* in its central part, and has an *iliac* and *inguinal* region on each side.

ABDOMINA'LES. An order of *Fishes* which have fins placed on the abdomen, as the salmon, the trout.

ABDOMINALIS. Abdominal; pertaining to the belly; as, abdominal viscera, &c.

Abdominal aorta. That portion of the aorta which is situated below the diaphragm.

Abdominal aponeurosis. The tendinous aponeurosis of the oblique and transverse muscles which forms the linea alba and sheath of the recti muscles.

Abdominal ganglia. The semilunar ganglia.

Abdominal ring. See *Annulus abdominis*.

Abdominal vertebræ. The lumbar vertebræ.

ABDOMINAL VISCERA. The organs included in the true abdominal cavity; those which lay in the pelvis are called *pelvic viscera*. They are, *anteriorly* and *laterally*, the epiploon, stou-

ach, and small intestines, mesentery, lacteal vessels, the pancreas, spleen, liver, and gall-bladder. *Posteriorly*, not included within the *peritoneum*, the kidneys, supra-renal glands, ureters, the receptaculum chyli, the descending aorta, and the ascending vena cava.

ABDOMINOSCOPY. (From *abdomen*, and *σκοπεω*, to explore.) Exploration of the abdomen.

Abducens laborum. See *Levator anguli oris*.

ABDUCTENT. That which draws apart. The sixth pair of nerves are called *nervi abducentes*. See *Nervi abducentes*.

ABDUCE'NTES. Motor oculi externus.

ABDUCTION. (*Abductio, onis, f.*; from *ab*, and *duco*, to draw.) 1. The action by which muscles withdraw a part from the axis of the body or of a limb.

2. In *Surgery*, *Abruptio*. A fracture in which the bone near a joint is so divided that the extremities recede from each other.

ABDUCTOR. (*or, oris, m.*) A muscle which performs the abduction of any part; its antagonist is called *adductor*.

Abductor auricularis. *Abductor minimi digiti manus.*—*Abductor auris*. A portion of the posterior auris muscle.—*Abductor brevis alter*. *Abductor pollicis manus.*—*Abductor indicis*. *Abductor indicis manus*.

ABDUCTOR INDICIS MANUS. *Semi-interosseous indicis*. *Abductor indicis*. It arises from the metacarpal bone of the thumb and the os trapezium, and is connected to the superior part of the first phalanx of the fore finger.

ABDUCTOR INDICIS PEDIS. It arises from the metatarsal bone of the fore toe, the metatarsal bone of the great toe, and the os cuneiforme internum, and is inserted into the first joint of the fore toe.

Abductor longus pollicis. *Abd. long. pollicis manus.* *Extensor primi internodii pollicis*.

Abductor longus pollicis manus. *Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis manus*.

ABDUCTOR MEDII DIGITI PEDIS. It arises from the inside of the metatarsal bone of the middle toe internally, and is inserted into the inside of the first joint of the middle toe.

ABDUCTOR MINIMI DIGITI MANUS. *Extensor tertii internodii minimi digiti.* *Hypothenar minor.* *Abductor auricularis*. It arises from the pisiform bone, and the *ligamentum carpi annulare*, and is inserted into the inner side of the first bone of the little finger.

ABDUCTOR MINIMI DIGITI PEDIS. *Abductor Parathenar major* and *metatarsæus*, Winslow. It arises from the inferior part of the protuberance of the os calcis, and the metatarsal bone of the little toe, and is inserted into the first joint of the little toe externally. Its use is to bend the little toe downward, and to draw the little toe from the rest.

Abductor oculi. *Rectus externus oculi*.

ABDUCTOR POLLICIS MANUS. *Abductor pollicis brevis.* *Abductor thenar Riolani.* *Abductor pollicis*. It arises from the ligamentum carpi annulare, and the os trapezium and os naviculare, and is inserted into the outer side of the first phalanx of the thumb. Its use is to draw the thumb from the fingers. The *Abductor brevis alter* of Albinus is merely the inner portion of this muscle.

ABDUCTOR POLLICIS PEDIS. *Thenar. Abductor pollicis*. It arises from the protuberance of the os calcis, where it forms the heel, and is inserted into the internal sesamoid bone and root of the first joint of the great toe. Its use is to pull the great toe from the rest.

ABDUCTOR TERTII DIGITI PEDIS. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the inside and inferior part of the root of the metatarsal bone of the third toe, and is inserted, tendinous, into the inside of the root of the first joint of the third toe. Its use is to pull the third toe inward.

Abebe'sos. Weak; infirm.

Abellic'e'a. *Hæmatoxyylon campechianum*.

ABELMELUCH. This is a species of *Ricinus*, according to some authors: a tree growing in the neighborhood of Mecca and is so called. Its seeds are black and oblong, and are alleged to act as a very violent cathartic.

ABELMO'SCHUS. *Abelmusk.* *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.

ABENSBERG, *Waters of.* A cold sulphureous spring.

Abepithymia. A paralysis of the solar plexus. **Aberratio mensium.** Vicarious menstruation.

ABERRATION. (*Aberro*, to wander from.) 1. The passage of a fluid in the living body into vessels not destined to receive it, as of red blood into the capillaries, constituting the *error loci* of Boerhaave. 2. The determination of a fluid to a part different from that to which it is ordinarily directed, as in vicarious hemorrhage. 3. Alienation of the mind, which is its most usual acceptance.

ABERRATION. In *Optics*, a deviation of the rays of light from a true focus, producing a distorted or colored image. It is also used in astronomy to designate an apparent change of place in stars produced by the earth's orbital motion and the progressive movement of light.

Abe'sasum. Iron rust.

Abessi. Realgar. In Arabic, faeces.

Abesum. Quicklime.

Abevacuation. An incomplete discharge of humors.

ABHAL. An Asiatic fruit from a species of cypress, believed to be powerfully emmenagogue.

ABIES. The fir genus. See *Pinus* for the species of *Abies*.

Abies canadensis. *Pinus balsamea*.

Abies mungos scopoli. See *Pinus pumilio*

Abies virginiana. See *Pinus balsamea*.

ABIE'TIC ACID. *Acidum abieticum*. An acid in the resin of the *Pinus abies*; it crystallizes in square plates, and is soluble in alcohol.

ABIETI'NA PIX. *Pix Burgundica*.

ABIETI'NÆ. A division of the natural family *Conifera*, including those trees which produce cones with many rows of scales, under which their seeds are formed. Pines; firs.

ABI'ETINE. *Abietina*. A resinous substance obtained from the Strasbourg turpentine. *Berzelius* calls it the resin *gamma* of the same turpentine.

ABIE'TIS RESINA. *Thus*, the exudation of the *Spruce fir*.

Abiga. *Teucrium chamæpitys*.

Abigeatus. Abactus.

Abiotos. *Conium maculatum*.

ABIRRITATION. Debility; asthenia.

ABLACTATION. Weaning.

ABLACTION. (*Aufero*, to remove.) The removal or extirpation of a part. It is used in Surgery as a generic term, and divided into the species *amputation* and *extirpation*.

ABLEPSIA. (From *a*, priv., and *βλεπω*, to see.) Ablepsy; blindness.

Abluent. *Abluens*. Abstergent.

ABLUTION. (*Ablutio*; from *abluo*, to wash away.) 1. The washing of the body. 2. The separation of extraneous matters from any substance by washing.

ABNORMAL. *Abnormous*. *Abnormitas*. *Anormal*. *Anomalia*. (*ab*, from; *norma*, a rule.) Irregular; not symmetrical or according to rule.

Aboit. *Abit*. White lead.

ABOLITION. *Abolitio*. Destruction; as of sight, hearing.

ABOMASUS. *Abomasum*. *Abomasium*. The fourth stomach of ruminating animals.

Abomina'tio. Disgust; loathing of food.

ABORSUS. *Aborsio*. A miscarriage.

ABORTIENS. Miscarrying. *Sterilis*, barren, in Botany.

ABORTIFACIENT. Abortive.

ABORTION. (*Abortio*, *onis*, f.) Abortus; Aborsus. 1. Expulsion of the fetus before the fourth month; miscarriage. A birth after the sixth month, and before the ninth, is called premature labor, the child being viable. Abortion arises from an unhealthy condition of the mother or fetus. A nervous, relaxed, or plethoric habit in the mother is most calculated to produce this accident, which, frequently arising from constitutional causes, becomes habitual. It is often connected, where habitual, with diseases of the placenta. Violent shocks produced by fatigue, mental emotions, or physical violence, occasionally produce miscarriage, and should all be avoided by persons liable to the accident. Abortion occurs from the first month after conception, but is more frequent between the second and third. It is attended with hemorrhage, pains in the loins, spasms in the bowels, and slight fever, but simulates labor-pains in the more advanced stages. The hemorrhage continues for several days in late cases, and may become dangerous. The treatment, when it has taken place, is to confine the patient to the horizontal posture, in perfect quiescence, render the bowels soluble, use cold applications to restrain hemorrhage, such as wet cloths, injections of cold water, or introduce a plug into the vagina when it is excessive; the diet should be light. The great point of treatment in abortion is the delivery of the placenta, which is sometimes retained, and becomes putrid, producing a low fever in the patient, which is to be combated by quinine and diffusible stimulants, &c., as in typhus. The acetate of lead is used internally with good effect. 2. The product of miscarriage.

ABORTIVE. *Abortifacient*. 1. A medicine supposed to have the power of exciting abortion. Ergot, savine, borax, and those medicines which irritate the rectum, sometimes produce this ef-

fect. 2. In Botany, flowers which do not produce perfect seed.

ABORTUS. *Abortment*. Abortion.

ABOULAZA. A tree of Madagascar, which yields a medicine for diseases of the heart.

Abrabax. *Abrawas*. *Abrawasas*. A mystical term, 365.

Abracada'bra. A Syrian idol.

Abra'calan. *Abacadabra*.

ABRA'CHIA. (*a*, priv., and *βραχιον*, the arm.) An absence of the arms.

Abra'nchia. An order of the class Anne lida.

ABRA'SION. (*Abrado*, to scrape off.) *Abra-sio*. A superficial lesion of the skin. A very superficial ulcer or excoriation of the intestinal mucous membrane.

Ab'brathan. *Abrotan*. *Artemisia abrotanum*

Abrette. *Abelmoschus*.

Abric. Sulphur.

ABRO'MA. A gum-bearing tree of New South Wales.

Abro-sia. Abstinence.

ABRO'TANUM. Common southern-wood. See *Artemisia*.—*A. mas*. See *Artemisia*.

Abrotoni'tes. A wine impregnated with *abrotanum*.

ABRU'PTE-PINNA'TUS. Abruptly pinnate; a pinnate leaf which terminates abruptly without an odd leaflet or a cirrus.

ABRU'PTIO. See *Abduction*.

ABRU'PTUS. Abrupt. *Abrupte pinnatus*.

A'BRUS. A genus of leguminous plants.—*A. precatorius*. A small shrub of Africa, the East and West Indies. Its root resembles liquorice. Its seed (*Angola seed*) is farinaceous, and used as food; it is of a bright scarlet color, marked with a black spot, and employed for beads. Wild or Jamaica liquorice.

ABSCEDENS. (From *abscedo*, to depart.) A decayed part separated from the sound.

ABSCCESS. (*Abscedo*, to separate from.) An imposthume, boil, or gathering. A collection of pus in a part of the body, resulting from inflammation, which may be acute or chronic; the latter is attended with great constitutional disturbance, as in lumbar abscess. The pus is to be evacuated as soon as fluctuation in the abscess can be discovered, and the wound kept clean, and dressed with adhesive plaster or lint. Acute abscesses in unimportant parts are either discussed by leeches, counter-irritation, or, if too far advanced, matured by warm poultices. In chronic abscesses, and those formed internally, the strength is often to be maintained by gentle stimulants.

ABSCCESSUS. The generic name of a class of diseases: *A. lumborum*. Lumbar abscess.—*A. mammae*. Mammary abscess.—*A. pectoris*. Empyema.—*A. pulmonum*. Empyema.—*A. oculi*. Hypopion.—*A. gangranosus*. Anthrax.—*A. capitis sanguineus neonatorum*. Cephalæmatoma.—*A. spiritalosus*. Aneurism.

Abscissa vox. Loss of voice.

ABSCY'SSION. (*Abscissio*; from *abscondo*, to cut off.) The cutting away some morbid or superfluous part. The premature termination of a disease.

ABSCISSIO PRÆPUTII. Circumcision.

ABSCON'SIO. (From *abscondo*, to hide.) A

cavity of a bone, which receives and conceals the head of another bone. A sinus.

ABSINTHATE. *Absinthas.* A salt of the absinthic acid.

ABSINTHINE. *Absinthina. Absinthia.* The bitter uncrystallizable principle of absinthium.

ABSINTHIC ACID. *Acidum absinthicum.* A peculiar acid of absinthium.

Absinthites. Abrotomites.

ABSINTHIUM. (*um*, *ii*, n. *Ἀψιθίον*; from *a*, neg., and *ψιθος*, ease.) Wormwood. See *Artemisia*.—A. COMMUNE. *Artemisia absinthium*.—A. ROMANUM. *Artemisia pontica*.—A. VULGARE. *Artemisia absinthium*.

ABSOLUTE. Alcohol free from water is called *absolute alcohol*; also perfectly pure; as, *huile absolue*, pure oleine.

ABSORBENT. (*Absorbens*; from *absorbeo*, to suck up.) Having the property of absorbing or neutralizing. Calamine, starch, &c., applied to ulcerous surfaces to absorb fetid pus, are termed absorbents. In *Anatomy*, the delicate vessels which take up substances from any part of the body and carry them into the blood. See *Lacteal* and *Lymphatic*.

ABSORBENTS. Bodies which neutralize acids in the stomach and bowels, as magnesia, chalk.

ABSORBENT SYSTEM. The vessels and glands throughout the body which produce absorption; they discharge, for the most part, into the thoracic duct.

ABSORPTION. (*Absorptio, onis*, f.; from *absorbeo*, to suck up.) 1. Imbibition. The function of the absorbents of collecting or imbibing the chyle and superabundant nutrition of the body; the former being the office of the lacteals, the latter of the lymphatics: by the latter, abnormal growths, fat, &c., are occasionally removed. The minute extremities of the veins are also endowed with the faculty of absorption, according to Magendie's experiments. Absorption is applied in pathology to the re-entry of morbid fluids into the system, as pus, dropsical effusions, &c.; in therapeutics, to the passage of medicines, either from the cutaneous surface or in any other way. By many physicians the action of numerous medicines is attributed to their direct passage to the parts remedied, or into the circulation. The conditions of absorption are the presence of numerous pores or vessels in the part, and an affinity between the substance and the membrane of the absorbents or pores.

2. *Absorption*, in Physics, is the flowing of a gas or liquid into the pores of any other substance: this result depends on an electrical affinity of the two bodies.

ABSORPTION, INTERSTITIAL. The removal of fat from its cellules, and similar offices of the lymphatic or absorbent system.

ABSORPTIVITY. *Absorptivité.* The power of absorption inherent in organic tissues.

ABSTEMIOUS. (*Abstemiús*; *ab*, from; and *temetum*, wine.) Refraining from wine, according to French writers.

Abstentio. A suppression or retention.

ABSTERGENT. (*Abstergens*; from *abstergeo*, to cleanse.) *Abstersive. Detergent.* A medicament, which cleanses or clears away foulness.

ABSTERGENTS. *Abstergentia.* Detergents.

ABSTINENCE. (*Abstinentia, a*, f.; from *abstineo*, to abstain.) A sparing use of food.

Abstractivus. (From *abstraho*, to draw away.) Abstractitious; obtained by distillation.

Ab'sus. See *Cassia absus*.

Abuta. See *Cissampelos pareira*.

Abvacuatio. A large evacuation of any fluid, as of blood from a plethoric person.

Acacalis. An Egyptian shrub.

Acacia. Gum acacia.

ACA'CIA. (*a, a, f. Ἀκακία.*) The name of a genus of leguminous trees and shrubs. The Egyptian thorn.

ACACIA ALTERA TRIFOLIATA. *Acacia trefoil.* *Spartium spinosum.*—*A. falsa.* Robinia.—*A. germanica*, v. *nostras.* The sloe, or *Prunus spinosa*.—*A. indica.* Tamarindus.—*A. zeylonica.* *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*.

ACACIA CATECHU. A tree of India; the extract of its wood forms *catechu*.

ACACIA, GUM. *Acacie gummi.* Gum Arabic. Gum Senegal. Common sweet gum, obtained from Barbary, Morocco, and India; it exudes spontaneously from several species of acacia, as the *A. vera*, *Arabica*, *Senegal*, &c. It is found in pale-yellowish, hard, brittle, and shining fragments, soluble in water; sp. gr 1.4; insoluble in alcohol; composition, $C_{12}H_{11}O_{11}$ when pure. The mucilage is prepared by dissolving one part of gum in two of hot water: it is demulcent, and an excellent vehicle for suspending oily medicines, which it renders miscible with water.

ACACIA VERA. The name of the Egyptian thorn, or gum Arabic tree.

ACACIA VERAVEL. The expressed juice of the immature pods of the *Acacia veravel*. This inspissated juice is brought from Egypt: it is considered a mild astringent medicine.

ACACIE GUMMI. *Acacia gum.*

Acacid. Vinegar.

ACAJOU. The cashew nut. *Anacardium occidentale*.

Acalai. Salt.

Acaleum. Tin.

ACALE'PHE. *Acalephans.* A class of radiate sea animals, as the *Medusæ*.

Acalephe. (*Ἀκαληφή.*) The nettle. See *Urtica*.

ACALYCI'NUS. Without a calyx.

ACALYPHA. The name of a genus of euphorbiaceous plants. Class, *Monadelphia*. Order, *Monacia*. *Acalypha indica*. A Malabar plant used by the natives against gout and syphilis. Oil in which the plant has been infused is applied by friction.—*A. betulina* furnishes leaves of aromatic and stomachic properties.—*A. virginiana* is indigenous, expectorant, and diuretic.

Acamatos. A perfect rest of the muscles

Acamech. Impure silver.

ACA'MPSIA. (From *a*, priv., and *καμπτω*, to bend.) An inflexible state of a joint. See *Anchylosis*.

Acanor. An ancient furnace.

A'canos. *Acanthium.* *Onopordium acanthium*.

ACA'NTHA. (*a, a, f. Ἀκανθα*; from *ακη*, a point.) 1. A thorn or prickle. 2. The spinous processes of vertebra. 3. The spina dorsi

ACANTHA'BOLUS. A kind of forceps for removing thorns.

Acanthalzuca. Echinops.

ACA'NTHINUM GUMMI. Gum acacia.

ACA'NTHULUS. Acanthabulus.

ACA'NTHUS. A genus of plants. *Didymia*. *Angiosperma*. — *A. mollis*. Bear's breech; brank-ursine. *Branca ursina*. The leaves and root abound with a mucilage. It is employed for the same purposes as althæa.

Acapatii. See *Iva frutescens*.

Acapnon. Marjoram.

ACA'RDIA. *Acardiæ*. (From *a*, præv., and *καρδια*, the heart.) Without a heart.

ACARICOBIA. *Hydrocotyle umbellatum*.

Acaro'is resinifera. Botany Bay gum-tree.

A'caron. The wild myrtle.

Acartum. Minium.

A'CARUS. (*us*, *i*, *m*.; from *a*, neg., and *κείρω*, to divide, too small to be divided.) The tick, or mite; a numerous genus of insects. Those which are found in the human body are, 1. *A. domesticus*, domestic tick: observed in the head, near gangrenous sores, and on dead bodies. 2. *A. scabiei* (*Scarcoptes scabiei*), itch tick: this animal is white, with reddish legs. It burrows near the exulcerations of the itch, and in the neighborhood of other ulcers: it is seldom seen except in hot climates. 3. The *A. autumnalis*, harvest bug, or *wheat insect*: the bite produces inflammation and swelling, accompanied by much itching. The insect is of a globular ovate shape, with an abdomen bristly behind. Other species are commonly known as the *A. ricinus*, or dog tick; the *A. siro*, or cheese mite; the *A. dysentericæ*, or dysentery tick. The *A. folliculorum* is said to inhabit the cutaneous follicles. The irritation caused by these vermin is relieved by a lotion composed of equal parts of the aromatic spirit of ammonia and water.

ACATALE'PSIA. (*a*, neg., and *καταλαμβάνω*, to apprehend.) Acatalepsy. Uncertainty in the diagnosis.

Acatalis. The berry of the juniper.

ACATA'POSIS. (*a*, neg., and *καταπινω*, to swallow.) Difficult deglutition.

ACATA'STATOS. *Acatastaticus*. *Acatastatic*. (*a*, neg., and *καθίστημι*, to determine.) A term applied by Hippocrates, 1. To fevers which are irregular in their paroxysms. 2. To turbid urine without sediment.

Acatera. The greater juniper-tree.

Acathar'sia. Without purgation.

ACATSAVALLI. A Malabar plant—*Cassytha filiformis*? It is astringent and aromatic. Its infusion is used as a fomentation in cases of hemicrania; and its juice, mixed with sugar, is esteemed as a remedy for ophthalmia.

ACAU'LIS. (*a*, priv., and *καυλος*, a stem.) Stemless; without apparent stem.

ACAWERIA. The root of the *Ophioxylum serpentinum*. It is bitter, and much used in the East Indies as an antidote to the bite of serpents.

Acazdir. Tin.

Accatum, or accatem. Brass.

ACCELERATION. (*Acceleratio, onis, f*.; from *accelero*.) An augmentation of motion.

ACCELERATOR URINÆ. A muscle of the pe-

nis. *Ejaculator seminis*. *Bulbo-cavernosus* of Winslow. It arises from the sphincter ani and membranous part of the urethra, and from the crus and beginning of the corpus cavernosum penis. It is inserted into a line in the middle of the bulbous part of the urethra. The use of these muscles is to drive the urine or semen forward, and to push the blood toward the corpus cavernosum and glans penis in erections.

ACCENT. Inflection of the voice.

ACCESSION. (*Accessio, onis, f*.; from *accedo*, to approach.) The accession or commencement of a disease. Applied chiefly to a fever which has paroxysms or exacerbations; thus, the accession of fever means the commencement of the paroxysm, or approach of the febrile period.

ACCESSO'RIOUS. *Accessory*. Connected with, or dependent upon, any thing; as, an *accessory symptom*, *accessory muscle*, *accessory nerve*, &c.

Accessorius lumbalis. *Sacro-lumbalis*.

ACCESSORIUS NERVUS. *Accessorii Willisii*. From the second, fourth, and fifth cervical nerves. The superior respiratory nerves.

ACCESSORY OF THE PAR VAGUM. The superior respiratory nerve.

ACCIDENT. (*Accidens*; from *accido*, to happen.) A casualty. An unexpected symptom arising in the course of a disease. The French writers use this word synonymously with *symptom*.

ACCIDENTAL. *Tissus accidentels*. *Accidental*, or false membranes.

ACCIDENTAL COLORS. Ocular spectra.

ACCI'PITER. (From *accipiter*, a hawk.) A bandage which was put over the nose; so called from its resemblance to the claw of a hawk.

ACCIPITRES. The hawk tribe.

ACCLIMATED. Accustomed to a climate.

Acclimatement. Acclimation.

ACCLIMATION. Becoming seasoned or accustomed to a climate. It is usually preceded by fevers or some specific disease, which is hence called the acclimating fever.

ACCLI'VIS. *Obliquus internus abdominis*.

ACCOUCHEMENT. Parturition.

ACCOUCHEUR. A man-midwife. An obstetrician.

ACCRETION. (*Accretio, onis, f*.; from *ad*, and *creasco*, to grow.) Growth; growing together.

ACCUBA'TIO. (From *accumbo*, to recline.) Childbed; reclining.

ACCUMBENT. Lying against.

ACEPHALIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *a*, priv., and *κεφαλη*, a head.) Absence of the head.

ACUSATIO. Indication.

Acedia. Neglect; fatigue.

Acella. Axilla.

ACEPHALOBRA'CHIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *a*, priv., *κεφαλη*, a head, and *βραχιων*, an arm.) Absence of the head and arms.

ACEPHALOBRA'CHIUS. A monster without head or arms.

ACEPHALOCA'RDIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *a*, priv., *κεφαλη*, a head, and *καρδια*, the heart.) Absence of the head and heart.

ACEPHALOCA'RDIVS. A fœtus born without head or heart.

ACEPHALOCI'HUS. (*us*, *i*, *m*.; from *a*, priv., *κεφαλη*, a head, and *χειρ*, a hand.) A fœtus born without head or hands.

ACEPHALOCYSTIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *a*, priv., *κεφαλη*, a head, and *κυστις*, a bladder.) The acephalocyst, or hydatid. See *Entozoa*.

ACEPHALOGASTER. (*er, ri, m.*; from *a*, priv., *κεφαλη*, a head, and *γαστηρ*, the belly.) A fetus born without the head, chest, and superior part of the belly.

ACEPHALOGASTRIA. Absence of the head, chest, and upper part of the belly.

ACEPHALOPEDIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *a*, priv., *κεφαλη*, a head, and *πους*, a foot.) Wanting the head and feet.

ACEPHALOPODUS. A fetus born without head or feet.

ACEPHALORACHIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *a*, priv., *κεφαλη*, a head, and *ραχις*, the spine.) Wanting the head and vertebral column.

ACEPHALOSTOMUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *a*, priv., *κεφαλη*, a head, and *στομα*, the mouth.) An acephalous fetus, having at its superior part an aperture resembling a mouth.

ACEPHALOTHORACIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *a*, priv., *κεφαλη*, a head, and *θώραξ*, the chest.) Absence of the head and chest.

ACEPHALOTHORUS. A fetus born without head or chest.

ACEPHALUS. Acephalous. Without a head: applied to a monster born without a head.

ACER. Pungent; sharp.

A' CER. (*er, eris, n.*) A genus of trees. Family, *Aceraceæ*. The maples.

Acer saccharinum. The sugar maple. It is as tall as the oak, and from two to three feet in diameter; puts forth a white blossom in the spring, before any appearance of leaves; its ashes afford a large quantity of excellent potash. It abounds in the space between 43° and 46° N. latitude. Five pounds of sugar are afforded by the sap of one tree. It is tapped in March. The sugar is separated from the sap by boiling. When refined, it is equal to fine loaf sugar.

Acer virginianum odoratum. Liquid amber.

A' CERATE. A salt of the aceric acid.

Acer' ratos. Unmixed; uncorrupted.

ACE' RR. (*Acerbus*; from *acer*, sharp.) Applied to a taste compounded of acidity and astringency.

ACE' RIC ACID. *Acidum acericum.* An acid combined with lime in the juice of the common maple (*Acer campestre*)—*malic acid*?

Acer'cus. A tailless monster.

Acer'rides. Plasters made without wax.

ACE' ROSE. *Acerosus.* Leaves shaped like a needle.

Acerosus. Chaffy; coarse bread containing bran.

ACER'VULUS CEREBRI. A sandy substance of a yellow color which is frequently found near, or in the substance of, the pineal gland: it consists of phosphate of lime: it has not been observed till after the age of puberty, and does not appear to be the product of disease.

ACESCENT. *Ac' scency.* (*Acescens*; from *acesco*, to grow sour.) Becoming sour.

A' CESIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *ακεσαι*, to cure.) A remedy or cure.

Acesma. A drug.

Acestor. A physician.

Acetos. Curable.

Acetra. A needle.

ACE'STRIS. *Acestoris*, or *Acetria*. A female physician, or a midwife.

ACETA'BULUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *acetabulum*, a saucer.) 1. The cup-like cavity of the os innominatum. See *Innominatum os*. 2. An old liquid measure of the 1/4th of a pint. 3. An old name of the Cotyledon umbilicus. 4. The lobes or cotyledons of the placenta in ruminating animals have been called acetabula. 5. The same name has been given to the mouths of the uterine veins terminating in the placenta.

ACETA MEDICATA. Pharmaceutical preparations of vinegar.

ACETA'L. A compound of aldehyde with ether. Formula, $AcO + AeO + HO$.

ACETA'RIA. (*a, orum, pl. n.*; from *acetum*, vinegar.) A salad; pickles.

ACETARIUM SCORBUTICUM. A kind of pickle directed by Dr. Bates for scorbutic persons, and made of horseradish.

ACE'TAS. (*as, atis, f.*; from *acetum*, vinegar.) An acetate; a salt of the acetic acid. Acetates are characterized by the pungent smell of vinegar, which they exhale on the addition of sulphuric acid; by yielding, on distillation in a moderate red heat, a very light, odorless, and combustible liquor, called *pyroacetic spirit*, or *acetone*; by being all soluble in water, many of them so much so as to be uncrystallizable. The acetates commonly employed in the cure of diseases are the acetates of potash, ammonia, soda, lead, zinc, mercury, morphia.

ACETAS AMMONIÆ. Acetate of ammonia. See *Ammonia acetatis liquor*.

ACETAS FERRI. Acetate of iron. (D. Ph.) A mild, good chalybeate.

ACETAS HYDRARGYRI. See *Hydrargyri acetatas*.

ACETAS MORPHIÆ. See *Morphia acetata*.

ACETAS PLUMBI. See *Plumbi acetata*, and *Plumbi acetatis liquor*.

ACETAS POTASSÆ. See *Potassa acetata*.

ACETAS SODÆ. See *Soda acetata*.

ACETAS ZINCI. Acetate of zinc. A salt composed of oxide of zinc and acetic acid. It is used sometimes as an astringent in inflammation of the eyes.

ACETATE. A salt of acetic acid. See *Acetas*. *Acetate of Ammonia*. See *Ammonia acetatis liquor*.

Acetate of Iron. See *Acetas ferri*.

Acetate of Lead. Sugar of lead.

Acetate of Mercury. See *Hydrargyri acetata*.

Acetate of Morphia. See *Morphia acetata*.

Acetate of Potash. See *Potassa acetata*.

Acetate of Soda. See *Soda acetata*.

Acetate of Zinc. See *Acetas zinci*.

Acetated vegetable Alkali. See *Potassa acetata*.

Acetated volatile Alkali. See *Ammonia acetatis liquor*.

ACETIC ACID. *Acidum aceticum fortius*. The acid of vinegar (*acetum*). It exists free, and combined with bases in many vegetable products, and is the principal result of the acetous fermentation. The purest acid is obtained by distilling the acetates with sulphuric acid and also, indirectly, from pyroigneous acid.

This is an intensely sour fluid, aromatic, colorless; sp. gr., 1.062; volatilizes slowly, and boils at 248° F.; at 50° F. it becomes solid, forming rhomboidal crystals containing $\frac{1}{4}$ th water. The strongest acid is that which crystallizes perfectly without any excess of water; it consists of $C_4H_5O_3 + HO$, and is the protohydrate of acetic acid, the anhydrous compound existing only in combination. Theoretically, this acetic acid is a hydrated teroxide of acetyl, $(Ac) = AcO_3 + HO$; there are many other hydrates. It combines usually in neutral proportions, but also as 2 and 3 atoms to one of base.

Strong acetic acid unites with nearly all oxides; forming acetates, it is powerfully rubefacient, producing blisters on the skin. Its solvent powers are considerable, resins, essential oils, phosphorus, and many vegetable principles being dissolved by it. The most common adulteration is by sulphuric acid, which is detected by chloride of barium, which produces a white precipitate with sulphuric acid.

Pyroigneous acid is acetic acid distilled from wood and purified; it usually retains an empyreumatic odor. It is ordered by the *Lond. Ph.* of such strength that 100 grs. dissolve 87 grs. of crystallized carbonate of soda. For the preparations of acetic acid, see *Acetum*.

ACETIFICATION. (*Acetificatio*; from *acetum*, vinegar, and *facio*, to make.) The action or process by which vinegar is made.

ACETITE. A false name for acetate.

ACETOMETER. An instrument for estimating the strength of vinegars.

ACETONE. Pyroacetic spirit. It is the volatile aromatic product of the destructive distillation of acetate of lime, barytes, &c.; is colorless, inflammable; boils at 132°; lighter than water; sp. gr., 0.79. Composition, C_3H_5O . It is also procured by passing vapor of acetic acid over charcoal heated to dull redness. It has been introduced into medicine for consumption and diseases of the chest.

ACETO'SA. (*a, a, f.*) Sorrel. See *Rumex acetosa*.

ACETOSE/LLA. See *Oxalis acetosella*.

ACETOUS ACID. Formerly acetic acid; now applied to *Aldehydic acid*.

Acetous Fermentation. That stage of fermentation in which vinegar is produced. See *Fermentation*.

ACETUM. (*um, i, n.*) Vinegar. The acetic acid is the characteristic product of the acetous fermentation. Common vinegar consists of the acetic acid in a very diluted state, mixed with saccharine and mucilaginous matter, and other vegetable impurities. The vinegar used for domestic purposes is obtained from an infusion of malt, from wine, or cider. Vinegar, divested of its impurities by distillation, constitutes the *acidum aceticum dilutum*, and the ordinary distilled vinegar of the shops. Acetic acid of considerable strength may be prepared by saturating perfectly dry charcoal with common vinegar, and distilling; the water comes over first, and, as the heat increases, is followed by the acid. Strong acetic acid is also obtained by exposing vinegar to a freezing temperature, when the water congeals while the acid remains liquid, and may be strained off. A good deal of

strong vinegar is now made by oxydizing whiskey and spirits in the German method. The distilled vinegar of wood is also used in manufactures: it is febrifuge and antiseptic. Common vinegar contains less than five per cent. of pure acetic acid.

Acetum agrestinum solutivum. An old medicine.

ACETUM AROMATICUM. Aromatic vinegar. (*E. Ph.*) Take of rosemary tops, dried sage leaves, $\text{āā. } \zeta\text{ij.}$; dry lavender flowers, $\zeta\text{ij.}$; cloves, $\zeta\text{ij.}$; distilled vinegar, ℥viiij. Macerate seven days, express, filter. (*Ed. Ph.*) Aromatic and antiseptic.

Acetum bezoardicum. Aromatic vinegar. *Acetum prophylacticum, &c.*

ACETUM CANTHARIDIS. (*Ph. L.*) Vinegar of cantharides. Take of cantharides, powdered, $\zeta\text{ij.}$; acetic acid, Oj. Macerate eight days, express, and strain. A prompt vesicant.

ACETUM COLCHICI. Vinegar of meadow saffron. Take dry meadow saffron roots, sliced, $\zeta\text{ij.}$; distilled vinegar, Oij. ; alcohol, $\text{f. } \zeta\text{i.}$ Macerate in vinegar seven days, express, filter; add the alcohol. (*U. S.*) Diuretic, in gout; dose, $\text{f. } \zeta\text{ss. to } \zeta\text{iss.}$

ACETUM DESTILLATUM. *Acetum distillatum.* Distilled vinegar. Distill over a sand-bath in glass vessels. Of a gallon of vinegar, reject the first pint, and preserve the next five only. A fluid ounce at sp. gr. 1.007 saturates 35 grs. of carb. potassa, or $58\frac{1}{2}$ crystallized carb. soda. (*U. S.*)

ACETUM OPII. Vinegar of opium. Take opium, $\zeta\text{iv.}$; distilled vinegar, Oj. Macerate seven days, filter. (*Ed. P.*) Seldom used; intended as a substitute for the tinct. opii acet., or for the black drop.

Acetum philosophicum. A preparation of the alchemists.

ACETUM PROPHYLACTICUM. *Vinaigre des quatre voleurs.* Vinegar of the four thieves. A preparation somewhat similar to aromatic vinegar.

ACETUM RADICATUM. Radical vinegar; concentrated acetic acid.

ACETUM SCILLÆ. Vinegar of squills. Take sliced squill, $\zeta\text{iv.}$; distilled vinegar, Oij. ; alcohol, $\text{f. } \zeta\text{ij.}$ Macerate for seven days, express; add the alcohol to the clear fluid. (*U. S.*) The oxymel scillæ is better. Expectoant, diuretic; dose, $\zeta\text{ss.}$ to $\zeta\text{ij.}$; larger doses excite nausea and vomiting.

Acetum theriacale. Theriacale aromaticum.

ACETYL. A hypothetical compound radical, C_4H_3 ; symbol, *Ac*: the radical of acetic acid, &c. *Acetylic acid* is the acetic acid. *Acetyloous acid*, AcO_2HO , is the same as aldehydic acid.

ACEYTE DE SAL. A South American remedy for bronchocele, containing a portion of iodine.

ACHACANA. The edible root of a Peruvian cactus.

ACHENIUM. A one-celled, one-seeded, superior indehiscent dry fruit.

ACHANACA. An African plant used in the kingdom of Mely as an anti-syphilitic.

Achaovan. An Egyptian plant, resembling the chamomile.

Achaovan abiat. An Egyptian plant; probably the *Cineraria maritima*.

Achar. Atchar.

Achari'ston. Various antidotes and collyria.

A'CHE. The herb smallage.

ACHEILIA. (From *a*, *χειλος*, a lip.) Destination of a lip or lips.

ACHEIR. (From *a*, priv., and *χειρ*, the hand.) Devoid of hands.—*Galen.*

Achia. Achiar. The pickled shoots of the bamboo.

ACHI'COLUM. The *sudatorium* of the ancient baths.

ACHILLE'A. A genus of composite plants resembling the tansy in properties. Milfoil; yarrow. The *A. ageratum*, maudlin; *A. millefolium*, yarrow; *A. atrata*, are bitter aromatics. *A. ptarmica*, sneezewort or bastard pellitory, is a sialogogue, and the powder of the root or leaves is a sternutatory. *A. moschata* is the active body of the *Esprit d'Iva*.

Achille'on. A sort of sponge.

Achille'is. A species of barley.

ACHILLIS CHORDA. See *Achillis tendo*.

ACHILLIS TENDO. The strong tendon of the heel which is formed by the junction of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, and which extends along the posterior part of the tibia from the calf to the heel.

Achiote. Annatto.

ACHLAMY'DEUS. (*a*, *χλαμυς*, a cloak.) Plants without either calyx or corolla.

A'CHLYS. Darkness; cloudiness. Opacity of the cornea caligo.

Achmam. Achmadium, or Achimadium. Antimony.

Achmella. Spilanthus acmella.

A'CHNE. (*Αχνη*) 1. Inspissated mucus in the eye, *Hippocrates*; or in the fauces, *Galen*. 2. Lint.

A'CHOLUS. (From *a*, priv., and *χολη*, bile.) Deficient in bile.

A'CHOR. A pointed pustule, containing a light yellow matter, and changing into a brown scab; it attacks the hairy scalp of children. It is also called Lactamen, Favus, Porrigo larvalis, Crusta lactea.

ACHORI'STOS. (Inseparable; from *a*, priv., and *χωρίζω*, to separate.) Applied by the ancients to a symptom inseparable from any disease, as pain in the side from pleurisy.

ACHOUROU. The Carib name of a species of myrtle. A decoction of the leaves is used by the natives as a remedy for dropsy.

A'CHRAS SAPOTA. The oval-fruited sapota, the seeds of which are sometimes given in the form of emulsion in calculous complaints. It grows in the West India Islands. The bark of this, and the *Achras mammosa*, is very astringent, and is used medicinally under the name of *Cortex jamaicensis*: it has been recommended as a febrifuge.

ACHROA. Without color; pale.

Achroi. Pallid persons.

ACHROMATIC. (*a*, *χρωμα*, color.) An arrangement of two lenses to avoid colored aberration in optical instruments.

ACHRO'MATO'PSIA. (From *a*, *χρωμα*, and *οψις*, vision.) A term to designate an incapacity of distinguishing different colors from each other.

ACHYRODES. Acerose.

ACHYRON. Bran; furfur.

A'CIA. (From *ακη*, a point.) A term used

by Celsus, which some believe to mean a needle, others the thread, and others a particular kind of suture.

ACI'CLULAR. (*Acicularis*; from *acicula*, a needle.) Needle-shaped; applied to leaves and to crystals.

ACID. (*Acidum*, *i*, *n.*; from *ακίς*, a point.) A compound which is capable of uniting, in definite proportion, with alkaline bases, and which when liquid, or in a state of solution, has either a sour taste or reddens litmus paper. Acids are called mineral or organic, as they are derived from minerals, plants, or animals; they are also divided into oxygen, hydrogen, sulphur, &c., acids, as they are compounds of these elements. Those oxygen acids which terminate in *ic*, contain the largest proportion of oxygen; those in *ous*, a less amount. For the properties of these compounds, see them respectively.

Acid aerial. Carbonic acid.—*A. calcareous.* Carbonic acid.—*Acid of ants.* Formic acid.—*Acid of apples.* Malic acid.—*Acid bath.* See *Balneum.*—*Acid of lemons.* Citric acid.—*Acid of milk.* Lactic acid.—*Acid of tartar.* Tartaric acid.—*Acid of sorrel.* Oxalic acid.—*Acid of sugar.* Oxalic acid.

ACIDIFI'ABLE. Capable of being converted into an acid by an acidifying principle.

ACIDIFICATION. The ending of any thing with acid properties.

ACIDIFYING. That which combines with an acidifiable substance, as oxygen.

ACIDIME'TRY. The measurement of the strength of acids. This is effected by saturating a given weight of them with an alkaline base; the quantity requisite for the purpose is the measure of their power.

ACIDITY. Sourness.

Acidity of the stomach. A symptom of dyspepsy; it is temporarily alleviated by magnesia, and remedied by regular diet and exercise.

ACIDULOUS. Somewhat acid; sub-acid.

Acidulous waters. Mineral waters containing a large amount of carbonic acid.

Acidum abietis. An acid liquor distilled from the fresh branches of the *Pinus sylvestris*.

ACIDUM ACETICUM. See *Acetic acid*.—*A. acet. aromaticum.* Acetum aromaticum.—**ACIDUM ACETICUM CAMPHORATUM.** Take of camphor, ʒss.; alcohol, enough to reduce the camphor to powder; acetic acid (strong), ʒvi.; dissolve. (Ph. E. and D.) A pungent, refreshing perfume, resembling *Henry's aromatic vinegar*.—*Acidum aceticum concentratum.* Acetic acid.—*Acid. acet. fortius* and *forte.* Acetic acid.—*Acidum aceticum empyreumaticum.* Pyroigneous acid. See *Acetic acid*.—*Acidum aceticum ex ligno destillatum.* Pyroigneous acid.

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM. Concentrated acid diluted with 10 parts of water. (U. S.)

Acidum acetosella. Oxalic acid.

Acidum acetosum. Acetum.

Acidum athereum. See *Sulphuric acid*.

Acidum aluminosum. The sulphuric acid.

Acidum arsenicosum. *A. arseniosum.* *Arsenious acid.*

ACIDUM BENZOICUM. Benzoic acid. Take of gum Benjamin, or benzoin, any quantity; place in a glass subliming vessel over a sand-

bath heated to 300° F., and gradually increased till nothing more ascends. Press the sublimate in folds of blotting paper to separate the oily parts, and sublime again at 400° F. (U. S. Ph.) Seldom used except in compound medicines. Stimulant; dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

Acidum borussicum. Hydrocyanic acid.

Acidum catholicon. Sulphuric acid.

Acidum citricum. See *Citric acid.*

Acidum hydrocarbonicum. Oxalic acid.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM. Dilute prussic acid. Take of cyanuret of silver, grains 51; muriatic acid, grs. 41; distilled water, f. ʒj. Add the salt of silver to the diluted acid, shake them together in a stoppered vessel, and after a short interval pour off the clear liquor into another vessel. Keep this for use, and in a dark place. (U. S.) It is a powerful sedative, and sometimes used to allay irritation both of the pulmonary and gastric apparatus; dose, one to six or eight drops, dissolved in water or mucilage: it should be recent. This officinal or medical acid is not to be confounded with pure *Hydrocyanic acid*, which see.

Acidum hydrothionicum liquidum. Solution of sulphureted hydrogen in water.

Acidum lignum. Pyroligneous acid. See *Acetic acid.*

Acidum marinum concentratum. Hydrochloric acid.

Acidum morbosum. Acidity of the stomach.

ACIDUM MURIATICUM DILUTUM. Dilute muriatic or hydrochloric acid. Mix four parts, by measure, of muriatic acid with twelve parts of distilled water; it should have sp. gr. 1.05. (U. S.) Tonic and refrigerant; dose, ʒss.

Acidum muriaticum nitroso oxygenatum. Nitro-muriatic acid.

Acidum nitricum. See *Nitric acid.*

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM. Take of nitric acid, a fluid ounce; distilled water, nine fluid ounces. Mix them. (U. S. and Ph. L.) Dose, ʒss.

Acidum nitro-muriaticum. See *Nitro-muriatic acid.*

Acidum nitrosum. See *Nitrous acid.*

Acidum pingue. The supposed principle of causticity.

Acidum primigenium. See *Acidum catholicon.*

Acidum prussicum. See *Hydrocyanic acid*; and for the medical compound, *Acidum hydrocyanicum.*

Acidum pyroaceticum. Pyroligneous acid. See *Acetic acid.*

Acidum quercitanicum. Tannic acid.

Acidum sacchari, vel saccharinum. Oxalic acid.

Acidum salis, or Salis culinaria, or Salis marina. Muriatic acid.

Acidum solis. See *Clyssus.*

Acidum succicum. Swedish acid. Hydrofluoric acid.

Acidum sulphureum. See *Sulphurous acid.*

Acidum sulphuricum. See *Sulphuric acid.*

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM. Aromatic sulphuric acid. Take sulphuric acid, f. ʒiijss.; alcohol, Oij.; cinnamon, in powder, ʒiiss.; powdered ginger, ʒj. Add the fluids carefully, mix in the powders, and let them

digest six days; strain. (U. S.) Tonic and refrigerant; dose, ℥x. to ʒss.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM. Take of sulphuric acid, a fluid ounce; distilled water, thirteen fluid ounces; add the water gradually to the acid in a glass vessel. (U. S.)

Acidum sulphuris volatile, or sulphurosum. Sulphurous acid.

Acidum tartari. *Acidum tartaricum.* See *Tartaric acid.*

Acidum universale. Sulphuric acid.

Acidum vitriolicum. See *Sulphuric acid.*

Acidum vitriolicum dilutum. See *Acidum sulphuricum dilutum.*

Acidum zooticum, or zootinicum. Hydrocyanic acid.

ACIDURGIA. Operative surgery.

A'CIUS. Iron or steel.

ACIESIS. Barrenness. Sterility in females.

ACINACIFORMIS. (From *acinaces*, a cimeter, and *forma*, a shape.) Acinaciform; shaped like a saber; applied to leaves.

ACINE'SIA. (*a, æ, f;* ακινησία; from *a*, priv., and *κινησις*, motion.) 1. Loss of motion. 2. The interval of rest between the systole and diastole of the heart.

ACINI BILIOSI. See *Liver.*

Acini of Malpighi. Corpora Malpighiana.

ACINIFORM. *Acinosus.* (From *acinus*, a grape.) Acinose. A name given to the uvea or posterior lamina of the iris, and to the chorioid coat.

A'CIUS. (*us, i, m;* from *acinus*, a grape.) 1. The minute glandular corpuscles in which the different secretions take place, as in the skin, liver, &c., are called *acini*. 2. Glands which are in the form of clusters, as the pancreas, are sometimes called *acini glandulosi*. 3. The term *acinus* was formerly applied to a small fleshy granulation. 4. In *Botany*, the small berries which compose the fruit of the mulberry, blackberry, &c., are called *acini*.

A'CIUS. (Ακτιος.) A species of thyme mentioned by Dioscorides.

ACIPE'NSER. A genus of fish of the order *Chondropterygii*. The sturgeon. All the species afford isinglass.

ACMA'STICOS. A term applied by the Greeks to a fever which preserves an equal intensity throughout its course: the term is synonymous with *ουροτονος*.

A'CME. (*e, es, f;* from *ακμη*, vigor, maturity.) The height or crisis of a disease.

Acme'la. See *Spilanthus acmella*.

Acmon. The incus of the ear.

A'CNE. (Ακνη. *Acna, æ, f.*) Acne is defined by Bateman as "an eruption of distinct, hard, inflamed tubercles, which are sometimes permanent for a considerable length of time, and sometimes suppurate very slowly and partially." There are four varieties of Acne: *A. simplex*; *A. punctata*, maggot pimple; *A. indurata*, stone pock; and *A. rosacea*, carbuncle, frog blotch. This disease usually appears on the face, especially on the forehead and chin, and sometimes also on the neck, shoulders, and breast; it seldom descends to the lower part of the trunk, or to the extremities.

Acne'stis. The back.

Acnestos. *Cncorum tricoecum*.
Aca'lius. Emaciated: Without belly.
 ACÆSIS. The faculty of hearing.
 ACO'LOGY. (*Acologia*, *a*, f.; from *ακος*, a remedy, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of remedies. The application of the term has usually been restricted, but without reason, to surgical remedies.
Acone. A mortar.
 ACO'NDYLUS. (From *a*, priv., and *κονδυλος*, a joint.) Without a joint.
 ACO'NION. An ancient form of medicine for the eyes.
 A'CONITE. *Aconitum napellus*, and *Aconitum neomontanum*. (U. S.)
 ACONITIC ACID. An acid found in wolf's-bane, *Equisetum fluviatile*, &c. It also results from the decomposition of citric acid by heat. Form., C₄HO₃, HO.
 ACONITINA. *Aconitia*. *Aconita*. *Aconitine*. A narcotic, extremely poisonous alkaloid principle in *Aconitum napellus*, &c. It is white and granular, or in a colorless, transparent mass, having a glassy luster; in odorless, very fusible, little soluble in water, but readily so in alcohol and ether. It is highly poisonous, the twelfth part of a grain being sufficient to destroy the life of a small bird instantaneously. It is an arterial and nervous sedative, and is recommended as an antiphlogistic, but is not used internally. The drug is seldom pure. Dr. Turnbull has warmly recommended its external use, in the form of ointment, in neuralgic, gouty, and rheumatic cases.
 ACONITINE. ACONITINA, SOLUTION OF. Turnbull's preparation. Aconitine from Mr. Morson's, gr. viij.; alcohol, ʒij.: dissolve. Applied to the sound skin by a friction sponge. Begin with ʒss. for the application.
 ACONITINE OINTMENT. Turnbull's aconitine, gr. ij.; alcohol, gtt. vj. Mix together, and add ʒj. of lard. Begin with the use of gr. x., and increase as it is indicated.
 ACONITUM. (*um*, *i*, *n*. *Ακονιτον*.) Aconite. Monkshood. Wolf's-bane. There are several species, which have all a similar poisonous action on the animal economy, but some are stronger than others. They are perennial Ranunculaceæ. The *A. napellus* is the most important, but *A. paniculatum*, *cammarum*, and *neomontanum* are officinal. Properties, narcotic and sudorific; especially of use in rheumatic and neuralgic diseases. Dose of the dried leaves, 1 to 5 grs.: in over-doses it is an acrid narcotic.
Aconitum anthora. Salutory monkshood. This is poisonous, like the rest of the genus; the dried root is used in doses of 10 to 20 grs. as a vermifuge and cathartic.
Aconitum lycoctonum. A species possessing the same properties as wolf's-bane.
 ACOU'SI. Diseases of the ears.
 A'COPA. (*a*, *κοπος*, *fatigue*.) Medicines against weariness.
 A'COPIA. A stone; used as a remedy against weariness.
 ACOPOS. Acopum. Singular of *Acopa*.
 A'COPOS. Supposed to be the *Menyanthes trifoliata*.
 A'COR. (*or*, *oris*, *m*.; from *aceo*, to be sour.)

Acidity and acrimony. This word is sometimes used in the same way as acid.

ACORACEÆ. *Acorina*. See *Aroideæ*.
 ACO'RIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *a*, priv., and *κορεω*, to satiate.) Canine appetite. Inordinate desire for food or drink.
 ACO'RITES. *Acorites vinum*. A wine of acorus, liquorice, &c.
 ACORTINUS. The lupin. See *Lupinus*.
 A'CORUS. A genus of plants. *Hexandria*. *Digynia*. Nat. family, *Aroideæ*.—*A. calamus*. The sweet-flag, or acorus.—*Calamus aromaticus*. The root is aromatic, and but seldom used. Dose, ʒij., in infusion.
Acorus adulterinus. *A. palustris*. *A. vulgaris*. See *Iris*.—*A. verus*. *A. asiaticus*. The same as *A. aromaticus*.
 A'COS. A remedy, or medicine.
 ACO'SMIA. 1. Irregularity in the critical days of fever.—*Galen*. 2. Baldness.
 ACOTYLE'DON. Without a cotyledon. In the natural system of Jussieu, the Acotyledones form a class which corresponds with the Cryptogamia of Linnæus, and includes Lichens, Sea-weeds, Fungi, Mosses, &c.
 ACOU'METER, OR ACUMETER. (From *ακουω*, to hear, and *μετρον*, a measure.) An instrument invented by Itard for estimating the extent of the sense of hearing.
 ACOU'OPHONIA. (From *ακουω*, I hear, and *φωνη*, sound.) Auscultation by the ear of sounds produced by percussion.
 ACOU'SMA. A deprivation of the sense of hearing, in which imaginary sounds are heard.
 ACOU'STIC. (From *ακουω*, to hear.) 1. Belonging to the ear, or to sound. 2. An acoustic medicine is one used in disorders of the sense of hearing.
 ACOUSTIC DUCT. See *Meatus auditorius*.
 ACOUSTIC NERVE. See *Portio mollis*.
 ACOUSTICO-MALLEUS. A doubtful muscle of the internal ear; the third, or external muscle of the malleus.
 ACOU'STICS. The science which investigates the nature and production of sounds.
Acqu'a. See *Aqua* and *Eau*.
Acquetta. Liquor arsenicalis.
 ACQUI, *Mineral water of*. A thermal (167° F.) sulphur spring.
 ACQUIRED DISEASES. Diseases which are not hereditary nor congenital, but dependent on some adventitious cause operating after birth.
 ACRAI. A kind of satyriasis or nymphomania.—*Avicenna*.
 ACRAI'PALOS. *Acraipala*. Remedial of the effects of a debauch.
 ACRA'LEA. (From *ακος*, extreme.) The extreme parts of the body, as the legs, arms, nose, ears, &c.
 ACRA'NIA. (From *a*, priv., and *κρανιον*, the cranium.) Absence of the whole or a part of the cranium.
 ACRA'SIA. (From *a*, priv., and *κρασις*, temperance.) Intemperance of any kind.—*Hippocrates*.
 ACRA'TEA. *Acratia*. (From *a*, priv., and *κρατος*, strength.) Debility; impotence.
Acrati'sma. A meal of bread steeped in pure wine.
 ACRA'TO'MELI. Wine mixed with honey

A'CRATOS. (From *a*, priv., and *κεραυνου*, to mix.) Unmixed.

ACRATURE'SIS. Inability to void urine from weakness (*acratia*) of the bladder.

A'CRE. (*Ακρη*.) The extremity of the nose or any other part.

A'CREA. The same as *acralea*.

A'CRID. (*Ακρις*.) Substances which excite, in the organs of taste, a sensation of pungency and heat, and, when applied to the skin, irritate and inflame it.

ACRIMONY. (*Ακρις*, acrid.) Many diseases were referred to acrimony of the humors. The term is still partially used in medicine. The humoral pathologists distinguished an acid and alkaline acrimony.

ACRI'NIA. (From *a*, priv., and *κρινω*, I separate.) The diminution or suspension of a secretion.

A'CRIS. (*Ακρις*, the summit of any thing.) The prominence of a bone.—*Hippocrates*.

ACRI'SIA. (From *a*, priv., and *κρινω*, to judge.) A state of disease in which no judgment can be formed, or one in which the prognosis is unfavorable.

ACRITES. *Acrita*. The lowest division of animals, as sponges, polypi, sterelmintha, &c.

ACRITICAL. *Αcritos*. Applied to a disease without a regular crisis, or to a symptom not indicative of a crisis.

Acriv'ola. *Tropæolum majus*.

ACROBY'STIA. The prepuce.

ACROCHEI'RIS. *Acrocheir*. (From *ακρος*, extreme, and *χειρ*, a hand.) The arm from the elbow to the ends of the fingers.

ACROCHO'RDON. (From *ακρος*, extreme, and *χορδη*, a string.) A small, hard tumor or wart, placed on a narrow base, or hanging by a pedicle.

ACROCHOR'ISMUS. A species of violent dancing.

ACROCOLIA. The extremities.

Acrodactylum. The upper surface of the digit.

ACRODRYA. Autumnal fruits.

ACRODYNIA. (From *ακρος*, *οδυνη*, pain.) An epidemic in Paris during 1828, '29, attended with great pain in the tendons, &c., of the wrists and ankles, sometimes attended with irruptions. It is supposed to have been rheumatic or nervous, and, according to M. Roberts, resembling dengue.

ACROGENS. (From *ακρος*, *γεννω*, to grow.) The Cryptogamia, or Acotyledons, which grow only by additions to the extremities.

ACROLEINE. An acrid volatile body resulting from the decomposition by heat of glycerin, or oils containing it. Form., $C_6H_4O_2$. It is considered a hydrated oxide of *Acryle*— C_6H_3 . Acroleine rapidly absorbs oxygen, and becomes *Acrylic acid* ($C_6H_3O_3 + HO$), which is analogous to the acetic.

ACROLE'NION. The *Olecranon*.

ACROMA'NIA. (*a*, *a*, f.; from *ακρος*, extreme, and *μανια*, madness.) Total or incurable madness.

ACROMIAL. *Acromial'is*. Appertaining to the acromion.

ACROMIAL ARTERY. *External scapular artery*. A branch of the axillary artery, dividing into an inferior and superior branch, and sup-

plying the muscles of the chest and shoulder. They freely anastomose with the superior scapular, thoracic, and circumflex arteries.

ACROMIAL VEIN. Accompanies the artery.

ACROMIO-CORACOID. Related or belonging to these processes, as the acromio-coracoid ligament.

ACRO'MION. (*Acromium*, *i*, n.; from *ακρος*, extreme, and *ωμος*, the shoulder.) The process of the scapula or shoulder-blade, to which the clavicle is articulated.

ACRO'MPHALON. The center of the navel.

ACRON. (*Ακρων*.) The extreme part of a limb.

ACRO'NIA. (*Ακρωνια*; from *ακρων*, an extremity.) The amputation of any extreme part, as of a finger or toe.

ACRO'PATHUS. (*Ακροπαθος*; from *ακρος*, extreme, and *παθος*, a disease.) A term applied by Hippocrates to an organ diseased in its extreme part; or to a disease situated on the surface or extremities of the body.

Acro'phyton. *Tussilago farfara*.

Acropodium. The upper surface of the foot.

ACROPO'STHIA. *Acropsi'lon*. *Acrosbystia*. The extremity of the prepuce. The extremity of the glans penis.

ACROS. Extreme; summit. The activity of strength or of disease, &c.

A'CROSPIRE. *Acrospira*. The young shoot of germinating seeds.

Acrotarsium. The upper surface of the tarsus.

ACROTE'RIA. The extremities of the body.

ACROTERIA'SMUS. (*Ακρωτηριαζω*.) The amputation of an extremity.

ACROTHY'MION. A kind of wart described by Celsus as hard and rough, readily bleeding, with a narrow base and a broad top.

ACRO'TIGUS. (From *ακρος*, extreme.) Affecting the external surface. *Acrotica* is Dr. Good's third order of his class *Eccritica*.

ACROTISMUS. (From *a*, priv., and *κροτος*, the pulse.) Acrotism, defect of pulse. Asphyxia.

Acryle. *Acrylic acid*. See *Acroleine*.

ACTÆ'A. *Acte*. *Sambucus niger*.

ACTÆ'A. A genus of plants. *Polyandria*. *Monogynia*. Family, *Ranunculaceæ*.—*A. spicata*. *A. Christophoriana*. Herb Christopher. Baneberry. A plant growing in mountain forests in most parts of Europe. It is very acrid; the root is strongly cathartic, and the berries are poisonous.—*A. racemosa*. *Cimicifuga*. Black snake-root. Rich-weed. The root of this plant is astringent, and its decoction has been used as a gargle in malignant sore throat. It is acro-narcotic, and has been used in chorea, epilepsy, &c.

ACTÆA AMERICANA. Sometimes called red and white cohosh, from being found in two varieties, *rubra* and *alba*, with red or white berries; it is found in the rich mold of shady and rocky forests throughout the Northern States to Virginia, and was in great repute among the Indians. It is a drastic purgative, and sometimes emetic.

A'CTINE. *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

ACTI'NISM. Actino-chemistry.

ACTINOBOLI'SMUS. (From *ακτιν*, a ray, and *βαλλω*, to throw out.) *Irradiatio*. *Diradiatio*. An ancient term to designate the instantaneous

flow of the animal spirits by which the volitions of the mind are communicated to the different organs.

ACTINO-CHEMISTRY. (From *ακτιν*, a ray.) That department of chemistry which treats of the action of the sun's rays.

ACTINOLOGY. (From *ακτιν*, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The science which treats of the action of the sun's rays.

ACTINOMETER. (From *ακτιν*, and *μετρον*, a measure.) An instrument to measure the force of the sun's light.

ACTION. (*Actio, onis, f.*; from *ago*, to act.) The exertion or operation of an active power.

1. *Voluntary actions* are those produced by acts of the will, as the contractions of the muscles. 2. *Involuntary actions* are those excited either *mediately*, through the nerves and spinal marrow, as those of the larynx, pharynx, sphincters, &c.; or *immediately*, as those of irritability. 3. *Mixed actions* are those motions or alterations of inspiration and expiration which constitute the acts of respiration. 4. *Morbid actions* are those derangements of the ordinary actions which constitute diseases.

ACTION OF PRESENCE. *Catalysis.* A chemical term to indicate the property some agents possess of causing combination or decomposition in others without appearing to be chemically affected; as when spongy platinum causes the union of hydrogen with oxygen, &c. These actions are, for the most part, to be referred to capillary forces, or to the presence of ferments.

ACTIVE. *Activus.* Acting with energy; thus we say an active medicine, an active disease. The term is applied to some particular diseases in a manner not very significant, as *active hemorrhage*, *active aneurism*.

ACTUAL. *Actualis.* Any thing which acts immediately; it is, however, usually restricted to red-hot iron employed as a cautery, and called the *actual cautery*; while a caustic, or escharotic substance, is called the *potential or virtual cautery*.

ACTUATION. *Actuatio.* A word used to signify that change wrought by the vital powers on a medicine, &c.

ACU'LE OS. A styloid process.

ACUITAS. Acrimony.

ACU'ITIO. (From *acuo*, to sharpen.) Acuition. The sharpening of an acid liquor by the addition of something more acid; or, the augmentation of the strength of a medicine by the addition of something which has similar powers in a greater degree.

ACULEATE. *Aculeatus.* (From *aculeus*, a prickle.) Prickly.

ACU'LEUS. A prickle.

ACULEUS LIGNEUS. A splinter of wood.

ACUMINATUS. (From *acumen*, a point.) Acuminate; or, terminated by a point somewhat elongated.

ACUPUNCTURE. (*Acupunctura, e, f.*; from *acus*, a needle, and *punctus*, a prick.) An operation which consists in the introduction of long, fine needles into any part of the body with a view to the relief or cure of disease. This proceeding is sometimes termed *acupuncturation*. The needle is introduced with a

slight semi-rotatory motion, and occasions very little pain; it is passed to the depth of from half an inch to two inches, according to the nature of the part where it is applied, and is allowed to remain from a few minutes to several hours before it is withdrawn. It has been observed by many practitioners, that one needle, allowed to remain for a considerable time, is more efficacious than several which are speedily withdrawn. Practitioners confine this operation to muscular, tendinous, and aponeurotic parts; but the Orientals pierce the abdomen with needles for the relief of colic and other affections; and M. Bretonneau declares that he has passed needles in all directions through the cerebrum, cerebellum, heart, lungs, and stomach of young puppies without any bad effect. On the Continent of Europe it has been tried, with more or less apparent success, in most diseases of which pain is the principal symptom, as rheumatism, neuralgia, gastrodynia, pleurodynia, headache, toothache, &c. *Acu* puncture is not generally considered worthy of any confidence, except in cases of local pain quite unattended with inflammatory action: that form of chronic rheumatism in which the nerves are chiefly implicated, and which may be termed rheumatic neuralgia, is the disease in which this remedy has been found most unequivocally useful. The practice of making punctures with a needle, to afford exit to the fluid effused in anasarca and œdema, is as effectual as scarification, and much less dangerous; in this case, the needle ought not to be deeply inserted; the penetration of the cutis is all that is required.

ACURGLIA. Operative surgery.

A'CUS. A needle. See *Needle*.

Acus cannulata. A trocar.

Acus capitata. A pin.

Acus interpunctoria. *Acus ophthalmica.* A couching needle.

Acus moscha'ta. Geranium moschatum.

Acus paracentica. A trocar.

Acus pastoris. Scandix anthriscus.

Acus tri'quetra. A trocar.

Acus veneris. Eryngium campestre.

ACUSIS. The faculty of hearing.

ACUSTICA. Acoustics.

Acusio. Nitre.

ACUTE. (*Acutus*; from *acuo*, to sharpen.) Sharp. 1. Designates the shape of objects; an acute leaf is one which tapers gradually to a slender, but not a prickly or thorny termination.

2. In *Pathology*, it is applied to a disease which is attended with violent symptoms, and whose course is short; it is opposed to *chronic*.

ACUTENA'CULUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *acus*, a needle, and *tenaculum*, a handle.) The handle for a needle, to make it penetrate easily when stitching a wound. Heister calls the *portagaiguille* by this name.

ACY'NOBLE'PSIA. Incapability of distinguishing the color of blue.

ACYE'SIS. (From *a, priv.*, and *κνησις*, pregnancy.) Sterility in women.—*Vogel*

ACYRUS. *Arnica montana.*

ADACA. *Sphæranthus indicus.*

ADEMO'NIA. (From *a, priv.*, and *δαίμων*, for-

tune.) Hippocrates and Galen use this word for uneasiness, restlessness, or anxiety.

ADAKODIEN. A Malabar plant, of the tribe Apocynæ; used in affections of the eyes.

ADAL. The part of plants on which their medicinal virtues depend.

ADALI. *Lippia*. A Malabar plant regarded by the Indians as an antidote to the bite of the *Cobra di Capello*.

A'DAMAS. *Adamas*. The diamond.

ADA'MI MORSUS OS. The thyroid cartilage.

ADA'MICATERRA. The name applied to several kinds of bole or clay, which are of a red color.

ADAM'S APPLE. *Pomum adami*.

Adam's needle. *Yucca gloriosa*.

Adami'ta, or adami'tum. A very hard, white calculus.—*Paracelsus*.

ADANSO'NIA DIGITATA. The baobab. The pounded bark, leaves, and fruit are used by the negroes; they are mucilaginous, and supposed to be useful against fevers.

ADA'RCE. *Adarces*. A substance found incrusting the reeds and grass in the marshes on the sea-coast of Galatia. Formerly in repute for cleansing the skin from tetters, freckles, &c.

ADARIGO. *Ardarneck*. Orpiment.

ADARTICULA'TIO. The same as *Arthrodia*.

ADDAD. A bitter, poisonous plant of Numidia.

ADDEPHA'GIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *αδδην*, abundantly, and *φαγω*, to eat.) A voracious appetite. See *Bulimia*.

ADDER. See *Vipera*.

ADDER'S TONGUE. *Opioglossum spicatum*.

ADDITAMENTUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *addo*, to add.) An addition to any part, which is sometimes, though not always, found. A term formerly applied synonymously with *epiphysis*, but now only applied to two portions of sutures of the skull. See *Lambdoidal* and *Squamous sutures*.

ADDITAMENTUM COLI. See *Appendix cæci vermiformis*.

ADDITAMENTUM PEDUM HIPPOCAMPI. The name given to a swelling observed in the substance which forms the bottom of the ventricles of the brain; it follows the direction of the cornua ammonis, and is sometimes equally large.

Aditamentum necatum. *Ad. uncatum ulnæ*. The olecranon.

Aditamentum ad sacro-lumbalem. See *Sacro-lumbalis*.

Aditamentum ulnæ. The radius.

ADDUCENS HUMERI. See *Pectoralis major*.

ADDUCENS OCULI. See *Rectus internus oculi*.

ADDUCENT. (*Adducens*; from *ad*, and *duco*, to draw.) Performing the action of adduction; applied to muscles. See *Adduction*.

ADDITION. *Adductio*. The action by which a part is drawn toward the axis of the body, or of a limb.

ADDU'CTOR. A muscle which performs the adduction of the part into which it is inserted.

ADDUCTOR AD MINIMUM DIGITUM. See *Adductor pollicis manus*.

ADDUCTOR AURIS. See *Retrahens aurem*.

ADDUCTOR BREVIS FEMORIS. A muscle of the thigh, which, with the *adductor longus* and *magnus femoris*, forms the *triceps adductor fe-*

moris. *Adductor femoris secundus* of Douglas. *Triceps secundus* of Winslow. It is situated on the posterior part of the thigh, arising, tendinous, from the os pubis, near the symphysis, below and behind the adductor longus femoris, and is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the inner and upper part of the linea aspera, from a little below the trochanter minor, to the beginning of the insertion of the adductor longus femoris. See *Triceps adductor femoris*.

ADDUCTOR FEMORIS PRIMUS. See *Adductor longus femoris*.

ADDUCTOR FEMORIS SECUNDUS. See *Adductor brevis femoris*.

ADDUCTOR FEMORIS TERTIUS. See *Adductor magnus femoris*.

ADDUCTOR FEMORIS QUARTIUS. See *Adductor magnus femoris*.

ADDUCTOR INDICIS PEDIS. An external interosseous muscle of the fore toe, which arises, tendinous and fleshy, by two origins, from the root of the inside of the metatarsal bone of the fore toe, from the outside of the root of the metatarsal bone of the great toe, and from the os cuneiforme internum. It is inserted, tendinous, into the inside of the root of the first joint of the fore toe. Its use is to pull the fore toe inward from the rest of the small toes.

ADDUCTOR LONGUS FEMORIS. A muscle situated on the posterior part of the thigh, which, with the *adductor brevis* and *magnus femoris*, forms the *triceps adductor femoris*. *Adductor femoris primus* of Douglas. *Triceps primus* of Winslow. It arises, by a pretty strong roundish tendon, from the upper and interior part of the os pubis, and ligament of its synchondrosis, on the inner side of the pectineus, and is inserted along the middle part of the linea aspera. See *Triceps adductor femoris*.

ADDUCTOR MAGNUS FEMORIS. A muscle which, with the *adductor brevis femoris*, and the *adductor longus femoris*, forms the *triceps adductor femoris*. *Adductor femoris tertius et quartus* of Douglas. *Triceps tertius* of Winslow. It arises from the symphysis pubis, and all along the flat edge of the thyroid foramen, whence it goes to be inserted into the linea aspera throughout its whole length. See *Triceps adductor femoris*.

Adductor medii digiti pedis. The interosseus secundus.

ADDUCTOR METACARPI MINIMI DIGITI MANUS. Arises fleshy from the os unciforme and annular ligament, inserted into the fore part of the metacarpal bone of the little finger, and serves to deepen the hollow of the hand.

ADDUCTOR MINIMI DIGITI PEDIS. An internal interosseous muscle of the foot. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the inside of the root of the metatarsal bone of the little toe. It is inserted, tendinous, into the inside of the root of the first joint of the little toe. Its use is to pull the little toe inward.

ADDUCTOR OCULI. See *Rectus internus oculi*.

ADDUCTOR POLLICIS. See *Adductor pollicis manus*.

ADDUCTOR POLLICIS MANUS. A muscle of the thumb. *Adductor pollicis*. *Adductor ad minimum digitum*. It arises, fleshy, from almost the whole length of the metacarpal bone that sus-

tains the middle finger; from thence its fibres are collected together. It is inserted, tendinous, into the inner part of the root of the first bone of the thumb. Its use is to pull the thumb toward the fingers.

ADDUCTOR POLLICIS PEDIS. A muscle of the great toe. *Antithenar* of Winslow. It arises, by a long, thin tendon, from the os calcis, from the os cuboides, from the os cuneiforme externum, and from the root of the metatarsal bone of the second toe. It is inserted into the external os sesamoideum, and root of the metatarsal bone of the great toe. Its use is to bring this toe nearer to the rest.

ADDUCTOR PROSTATÆ. A name given by Santorini to a muscle, which he also calls *Levator prostate*; and which Winslow calls *Prostaticus superior*. Albinus, from its office, has very properly called it *Compressor prostate*.

ADDUCTOR TERTII DIGITI PEDIS. An external interosseous muscle of the foot, that arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the roots of the metatarsal bones of the third and little toe. It is inserted, tendinous, into the outside of the root of the first joint of the third toe. Its use is to pull the third toe outward.

ADECH. The interior invisible man, according to Paracelsus.

ADECTOS. (Gr.) Medicines which relieve the irritation caused by acrimonious medicines. Sedatives.

ADELIPARIA. Excessive corpulency.

ADELODAGAM. A bitter plant used in Malabar against catarrh, asthma, and gout.

ADELPHÆA. (From *ἀδελφός*, a relation.) Cognate. Applied by Hippocrates to diseases which have an affinity to each other—*ἀδελφᾶ παθήματα*.

ADELPHIXIA. *Adelphixis*. Syn. *Adelphæa*. Sometimes sympathy.

A'DEN. 1. A gland. 2. A bubo.

ADENALGIA. (From *ἀδην*, and *άλγος*, pain.) A pain seated in a gland.

ADENEMPHRAXIS. *Adenemphraxia*.—(From *ἀδην*, and *ἐμφραξις*, obstruction.) A swelling or engorgement of a gland.

ADE'NIA. (*a, e, f*.) The name of a genus of plants. Class, *Hexandria*. Order, *Monogynia*.—*A. venenata*. A native of Arabia; is a strong poison.

ADE'NIFORM. Glandiform.

ADENITIS. Inflammation of a gland.—**A. MESENTERICA.** Inflammation of the mesenteric glands.

ADENOGRAPHY. (*Adenographia, a, f*.) A description of the glands.

ADENOIDES. Resembling a gland.

ADENOLOGY. (*Adenologia, a, f*; from *ἀδην*, and *λογία*, a discourse.) The doctrine of the glands; that part of anatomy which treats of the glands.

ADENOMENINGE' A. (From *ἀδην*, and *μηνιγξ*, a membrane.) Adenomeningeal. A name given by Pinel to the mucous or pituitous fever, because the follicular glands and mucous membrane of the intestines are, according to him, the principal seat of the disorder.

ADENONCO'SIS. (From *ἀδην*, and *ογκωσις*, a swelling.) *Adenoncus*. The swelling of a gland.

ADENONEURO'SA. (From *ἀδην*, and *νευρον*, a nerve.) Pinel calls the plague *febris adenoneurosa*, because the disease is seated principally in the nerves and the lymphatic glands of the axilla and groin.

ADENO-PHARYNGE'US. (From *ἀδην*, and *φαρυγξ*, the pharynx.) This name has been given to some muscular fibres which pass from the constrictor *pharyngis inferior* to the thyroid gland. Their existence is not constant.

ADENOPHARYNGITIS. Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

ADENOPHTHALMIA. (From *ἀδην*, and *οφθαλμος*, the eye.) Inflammation of the meibomian glands.

ADENOPHYMA. Adenoncosis.

ADENOPHYMA INGUINALIS. A bubo.

ADENOSCLERO'SIS. (From *ἀδην*, and *σκληρω*, to harden.) A term applied by Swediaur to a hard, indolent swelling of a gland which is not of a scirrous nature.

ADENO'SUS. Adenous. Gland-like.

ADENOSUS ABSCESSUS. A hard abscess, resembling a gland.

ADENOTOMY. *Adenotomia*. Dissection of the glands.

ADEPHA'GIA. Bulimia.

A'DEPS. (*s, is, m, and f*.) Lard. (U. S.) Fat. A concrete oily matter contained in the cells of the adipose tissue. In *Medicine*, this word usually means *Hog's lard*: it is to be washed free from salt. *Adeps* is used in the same sense as *Unguentum* by some authors. See *Unguentum*.

ADEPS ANSERINA. Goose grease. It has been used as an emollient, and also as an emetic.

ADEPS OVILLUS. Suet. Mutton fat.

ADEPS PRÆPARATA. Prepared hog's lard. Lard is prepared for medicinal purposes by cutting it into small pieces, melting with a gentle heat, and straining through linen.

ADEPS SUILLA, vel SUILLUS. Hog's lard.

ADEPTA PHILOSOPHIA. *Adepta*. (From *adipiscor*, to obtain.) *Alchemy*, which see.

ADEPTA MEDICINA. That branch of medicine which treated of diseases produced by astral influences was so called by Paracelsus.

ADFLATUS. *Afflatus*.

ADHERENTIA. Adhesion.

ADHATODA. *Justicia adhatoda*.

ADHERENCE. Adhesion.

ADHESION. (*Adhæsio*; from *adhæreo*, to stick to.) 1. In a general sense, the state of two bodies which are joined together by attraction or the interunion of parts, or the act by which they are so united. 2. In *Surgery*, the reunion of parts that have been divided, by a particular kind of inflammation, called the *Adhesive*. See *Inflammation*. 3. In *Pathology*, the morbid union of parts which are naturally contiguous, but not adherent, by means of adhesive inflammation, as that of the pleura pulmonalis with the pleura costalis. The French writers usually make a distinction between *adhesion* and *adherence*; by the former they designate the *act or process of uniting*, by the latter the *state of union*.

ADHESIVE INFLAMMATION. See *Inflammation*.

ADHESIVE PLASTER. *Emplastrum resina*.

ADIA'NTUM. A genus of Ferns. Maiden-

hair.—*A. aethiopicum*. Cape of Good Hope maidenhair. An astringent and aromatic.—*A. album*. See *Asplenium murale*.—*A. aureum*. See *Polytrichum commune*.—*A. canadense*. *Adiantum pedatum*.—*A. capillus veneris*. Maidenhair. *Adiantum vulgare*. *Adiantum verum*. *Capillus veneris*. The leaves of this plant are somewhat sweet, austere, and mucilaginous, and are used in the preparation of the *sirup de capillaire*.—*A. nigrum*. See *Asplenium adiantum nigrum*.—*A. pedatum*. *Adiantum canadense*. *Capillus veneris canadensis*. Canada maidenhair.—*A. rubrum*. See *Asplenium trichomanes*.

ADIAPHORE'SIS. *Adiaphro'sis*. (From *a*, priv., and *διαφορεω*, to dissipate.) Defect of cutaneous perspiration.

ADIA'PHOROUS. *Adiaphorus*. Neutral; inactive.

ADIAPNEU'STIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.) A diminution or obstruction of cutaneous perspiration.

ADIAPTO'TOS. An electuary composed of stone parsley, henbane, and white pepper: it was given in colic.—*Galen*.

ADIARRHŒ'A. A suppression of any of the necessary excretions.

ADIBAT. Mercury.

A'DICE. The nettle.

ADIPIC ACID. It results from the action of nitric acid on oleic acid, and occurs in rounded masses; volatile and fusible. Formula, $C_6H_4O_3$ + HO.—*Laurent*.

ADIPOCE'RA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *adeps*, fat, and *cera*, wax.) *Adipocere*. A substance closely allied to spermaceti; grave-wax. It is the animal fat left after the decay of the fleshy parts. It is produced by the long-continued action of water on muscle.

Adipocera cetosa. Spermaceti. Cetaceum.

ADIPOCIRE. *Adipocera*.

A'DIPOSE. (*Adiposus*; from *adeps*, fat.) Fatty; as, adipose membrane, &c.

ADIPOSE ARTERIES. This name has been applied particularly to the twigs of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries, which supply the fat around the kidneys.

ADIPOSE DUCTS. Imaginary ducts of Malpighi, which convey the fat to the cells of adipose tissues.

ADIPOSE MEMBRANE. *Membrana adiposa*. The tissue in the cells of which the animal matter called fat is deposited. There is no good reason to suppose that it differs from common cellular tissue.

Adipose tissue. See *Adipose membrane*.

ADIPOSE SARCOMA. This is of the character of suet: it is found on the back and front of the trunk.

ADIPOSIS. Excessive fatness. Polysarcia.

Adiposis hepatica. Fatty disease of the liver.

ADIPUS. *Adiposus*. Fatty.

ADIP'SIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *a*, neg., and *διψα*, thirst.) Absence of thirst. It is mostly symptomatic of some disease of the brain.

ADIP'SON. (From *a*, priv., and *διψα*, thirst.) A medicine which allays thirst.

ADIP'SOS. 1. Liquorice. 2. The fruit of the Egyptian palm.

ADIP'TUS. An entrance or approach.

Adipi'tus. Unstrained wine.

ADJUNCTUM. An adjunct or assistant.

ADJUTOR PARTUS. The midwife; accoucheur.

ADJUTO'RIUM. A name of the humerus.

ADJUVANT. (*Adjuvans*; from *adjuvo*, to assist.) 1. That which assists in the cure or prevention of a disease.

2. An ingredient introduced into a prescription to aid the operation of the principal ingredient or basis. See *Prescription*.

ADNA'TA TUNICA. That portion of the tunica conjunctiva which covers the sclerotic coat of the eye has been called *tunica adnata*.

ADNATE. *Adnatus*. (From *adnascor*, to grow to.) Applied to some parts which appear to grow to others.

ADOLESCENCE. *Adolescentia*. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *adolesco*, to grow.) Youth; the period of life between puberty and the full development of the frame; extending, in man, from the age of 14 to 25, and in woman from 12 to 21.

ADOLIA. A Malabar plant, of the leaves of which, boiled in oil of sesamum, the natives make a liniment used to facilitate parturition.

ADO'NIS. (*is*, *idis*, *f*.) A genus of plants. *Polyandria*. *Polygynia*. Pheasant's eye. The roots of the *A. verna* and *A. apennina* were formerly supposed to possess emmenagogue properties.

ADO'PTER. A chemical vessel with two necks, placed between a retort and receiver.

ADOR. Maize, or Indian corn.

ADORION. The carrot.

ADOSCULA'TION. (From *ad*, and *osculus*, to kiss.) Copulation or impregnation by mere external contact between the genital parts of the two sexes, without intromission. This takes place in many birds and fish.

AD PONDUS OMNIUM. To the weight of the whole. These words, placed after the name of any ingredient in a prescription, signify that the weight of such ingredient is to equal that of all the others put together.

Adrachne. See *Andrachne*.

ADRAGA'NTHINE. *Adraganthis*. The mucilage which forms the greater part of gum tragacanth.

ADRAM. Fossil salt.

ADRARH'ZA. *Aristolochia clematitis*.

ADROB'OLON. Indian bdellium.

ADROS. A full habit or pulse.

ADSARIA PALA. Dolichos.

ADSPIRATIO. *Adspiration*. Inspiration.

ADSPRE'SSUS. Approximate, pressed to, or laid to.

ADSTITES GLANDULOSI. The prostate gland.

ADSTRICTION. *Adstrictio*. The action or effect of an astringent. Constipation.

ADULASSO. *Justicia bivalvis*. An Indian shrub used in gout.

ADULT. *Adultus*. (From *adolesco*, to grow.) A term applied to animals or plants that have arrived at a state of maturity.

ADULTERATION. The act of corrupting or debasing a thing that is pure, by some improper admixture.

Adurion. *Rhus coriaria*.

ADU'STIO. Adustion: a burn, cauterization. See *Cautery*, and *Moza*.

ADU'STUS. (From *aduro*, to burn.) Adust: burned, parched.

ADVENTITIOUS. *Adventitius.* (From *ad-venio*, to come to.) Accidental. Applied, 1. To diseases which are not hereditary nor congenital. See *Acquired diseases.*

2. To tissues which are the product of disease, as false membranes.

ADVERSIFO'LIOUS. Having opposite leaves.

ADY. A tree of St. Thomas, *Palma ady.* The fruit is called *caryoces*, *cariosse*, and *aban-ga*. It contains a stone, the kernel of which, if infused in boiling water, gives out an oil of a saffron color, which becomes hard in the cold, and is used as butter.

ADYNA'MIA. (*a*, *æ*, f. *Αδυναμία*; from *a*, priv., and *δυναμς*, power.) A defect of vital power.

ADYNAMIA VIRILIS. Impotence.

ADYNAMIC. *Adynamicus.* Asthenic. A term applied to malignant fevers and other diseases attended with great debility.

ADY'NAMON. A kind of weak wine.

ADYNASIA. **ADYNATIA.** *Adynamia.*

ADYNATOS. Weakly, sickly.

ÆDÆA. *Ædoia.* The genitals.

ÆDÆI'TIS. (From *αἰδοία*, the parts of generation.) Inflammation of the pudenda.

ÆDÆOBLENORRHÆA. *Blenorrhœa.*

ÆDÆOGRA'PHIA. *Ædœography.* The description of the organs of generation.

ÆDÆOLO'GIA. *Ædœology.* A treatise on the organs of generation.

ÆDÆOMANIA. *Nymphomania.*

ÆDÆON. The groin.

ÆDÆOPTOSIS. *Ædoptosis.* Prolapsus of any part of the genitals.

ÆDÆO'TOMY. The anatomy of the organs of generation.

ÆDOPSO'PHIA. The escape of wind from the womb through the vagina.

Æeigluce. Sweet wine, or must.

ÆGAGROPI'LUS. A concretion of hairs found in the stomach of goats, deer, cows, &c., formerly called *Bezoars*, and believed to possess the same virtues as the Oriental bezoars.

ÆGIAS. *Aigis.* *Ægides.* A white speck on the cornea, which occasions a dimness of sight.

ÆGI'DION. An ancient collyrium.

ÆGILOPS. *Ægylops.* (*ops*, *opis*, m.; from *αἴς*, a goat, and *ὤψ*, an eye: so named from the supposition that goats were very subject to it.) 1. The ancients apply this term to a sore just under the inner angle of the eye. The best modern surgeons seem to consider the ægilops only as a stage of the fistula lachrymalis.

2. A name of the *Bromus sterilis*, given to it from its supposed virtues.

ÆGINE'TIA. A species of *Orobanche*, used in Malabar as a masticatory.

ÆGI'RINON. (*Αγχειρινον*, from *αγχειρος*, the poplar-tree.) A kind of ointment in which the fruit, or catkin, of the poplar was a principal ingredient.

Æglia. *Ægias.*

ÆGOBRONCHO'PHONY. The bleating sound of the voice with the bronchial voice, as in pleuropneumonia.

Ægo'ceros. *Trigonella fœnugracum.*

ÆGO'LETHRON. *Azalea pontica?*

ÆGO'NYCHON. *Lithospermum officinale.*

ÆGOPHO'NY. *Ægophonia.* (From *αἴς*, a goat, and *φωνη*, voice.) A stethoscopic sound, in which the voice of the patient somewhat resembles the bleating of a goat. It is characteristic of pleurisy accompanied with a *small degree* of effusion; if the effusion become considerable, the peculiar sound is no longer heard.

ÆGOPO'DIUM PODAGRARIA. Goat-weed; gout-weed. This umbelliferous plant is sedative, and was formerly used to mitigate the pains of gout.

ÆGOPROSO'PON. A name of a lotion for the eyes when inflamed.

Ægripa. *Agrippa.*

Ægritudo. Sickness; disease.

Ægrotus. Sick; a sick person.

Ægyptia. A medicine.

Ægyptia moscata. *Hibiscus abelmoschus.*

Ægyptia styperia. Egyptian alum.

ÆGYPTIA ULCERA. Ulcers of the fauces and tonsils, described by Aretæus as common in Egypt and Syria—*Αιγυπτια και Συριακα ελκεα.*

ÆGYPTIACUM UNGENTUM. *Ægyption.* A name given to different unguents of the detergent or corrosive kind. The simple ægyptiacum is a composition of verdigris, vinegar, and honey, boiled to a due consistence.

ÆGYPTIUS PESSUS. A vaginal suppository composed of honey, turpentine, butter, oil of lilies or roses, saffron, and sometimes a little verdigris.

Æichry'son. See *Sempervivum.*

ÆIPATHI'A. *Aipathia.* (From *αἴ*, always, and *παθος*, a disease.) An inveterate disease; a continued disease.

ÆI'THALES. The house-leek. See *Sempervivum.*

ÆIZO'ON. (From *αἴ*, always, and *ζωη*, life.) The sempervivum.

Ænea. A catheter.

Æolecthyrna. Small-pox; variola.

Æollion. *Variicella.*

ÆOLIPILE. A globular metallic vessel with only a small aperture or pipe, in which water may be heated, so that the steam jets out with considerable force.

ÆON. *Αἰων.* 1. The age of man from birth till death.—*Hippocrates.* 2. The spinal marrow.

ÆONE'SIS. A sprinkling or washing of the whole body.

Æonion. *Αἰωνιον.* The sempervivum.

ÆO'RA. *Swinging.* A species of exercise frequently used by the ancients.

Æqualis. Equal.

ÆQUATOR OCULI. The line formed by the closed eyelid.

Æquivocus. Equivocal; doubtful.

AER. (*er*, *eris*, m. *Αηρ.*) Air; a gas. See *Atmosphere.*

ÆRATION OF THE BLOOD. Its conversion into arterial blood in the lungs by the absorption of oxygen and loss of carbonic acid.

Æer factitius. Factitious air; gas artificially obtained.

Æer fixus. Fixed air. Carbonic acid gas.

Æer ingentius. The air contained within the cavity of the tympanum

Aerated alkaline water. Water impregnated with carbonic acid.

ÆRE'OLUM. *Æreolus.* An ancient weight, the sixth part of an obolus, or about two grains. It was the same with the Greek *χαλκός*.

AERIAL PLANTS. Plants, as the *epidendra*, *aerides*, &c., which continue to live on moisture imbibed from the air.

ÆRIFLUXUS. The discharge of gas or emanations from sick persons.

ÆRI'TIS. *Æριτις.* *Anagallis arvensis?*
Æro-enterectasia. Tympanitis.

ÆEROLITH. *Æerolite.* A meteoric stone. See *Meteorolite*.

AEROLOG'IA. *Æroscopy.* (*a, æ, f.*) Aerology. Pneumatics. The action of the atmosphere on organized bodies is a subject of much importance in physiology.

ÆRO'MELI. Mel *Æereum.* *Honey-dew.* It is nearly identical with *manna*.

ÆRO'METER. (From *ærp*, air, and *μητρον*, a measure.) An instrument for making the necessary corrections in pneumatic experiments to estimate the mean bulk of gases. An instrument well adapted to this purpose has been invented by Dr. Marshall Hall.

ÆROPHO'BIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *ærp*, air, and *φοβός*, fear.) Dread of air—that is, of a current of air. This symptom is common in hydrophobia, and has been occasionally observed in other diseases, as hysteria and phrenitis.

ÆRO'SIS. *Æρωσις.* In the physiology of Galen, this term signifies the process by which the blood was supposed to be attenuated and converted into the vital spirits.

ÆROSTA'TICS. The science which treats of the elevation of bodies in the atmosphere, by means of balloons.

ÆROSTA'TIO. *Aerostation.* The raising of heavy bodies in the atmosphere.

ÆRO'SUS LAPIS. *Lapis calaminaris.*—Pliny.

ÆRU'CA. Verdigris. Subacetate of copper.

ÆRUG'NEUS. Of a greenish color, like verdigris.

ÆRU'GO. (*o, inis, f.*) The ancient name for the rust of brass; (verdigris)

ÆRUGO ÆRIS. Verdigris. See *Cupri subacetis*.

ÆS USTUM. Burned copper; a preparation consisting of equal parts of copper and rough brimstone, laid in strata, with a small quantity of common salt sprinkled on each layer, and exposed to the fire till the brimstone is burned out. It has been called *Æs veneris*, *Æs cremantum*, *Cinis æris*, *Crocus veneris*, &c.

ÆRUGO PREPARATA. See *Cupri subacetis*.

ÆS. Brass.

ÆSCHROMYTHE'SIS. The obscene language of the delirious.

Æ'SCHOS. Deformity.

Æ'SCULINE. The extractive matter of the horse-chestnut.

Æ'SCULUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of trees. *Heptandria. Monogynia. Æsculacæ.*—*Æ. hippocastanum.* The bark is an uncertain febrifuge, and by some considered superior to Peruvian bark. For medical use, it is to be taken from those branches which are neither very young nor very old. It is somewhat astringent. The powder of the dried root is errhine.

ÆSCULA'CEÆ. A natural order of exo-

genous plants, consisting of the horse-chestnut and other nearly allied species. They are all either shrubs or trees inhabiting temperate regions, and nearly correspond with *Æsculus hippocastanum* in the structure of the flowers. Their seeds contain starch, and their bark is in some cases bitter and astringent.

Æseca'vum. Brass.

ÆSTA'TES. Freckles. See *Ephelis*.

ÆSTHEMA. A sensation or perception.

ÆSTHEMATONUSI. Diseases affecting sensation.

ÆSTHENIC. (From *αισθανομαι*.) *Æstheticus.* Affecting the senses. Deprivation or loss of one or more of the functions of sensation. The *Æsthetica* form the second order of the Class *Neurotica* of Dr. Good.

ÆSTHESIS. *Æsthesia.* (*Αισθησις*; from *αισθανομαι*, to feel.) This term has been applied both to *sensibility* and *sensation*.

ÆSTHETE'RIUM. *Æstheterion.* (*Αισθητηριον*; from *αισθανομαι*, to feel or perceive.) The sensorium.

ÆSTIVA'L. (*Æstivalis*; from *æstas*, summer.) Belonging to summer.

ÆSTIVA'TION. *Æstivatio.* 1. The action of the summer on the animal economy.

2. The particular state of the bud in plants before the evolution of the corolla.

ÆSTUA'RIMUM. (*um, i, n.*) A stove, or a vapor bath.

ÆSTUS. Heat; applied both to the natural sensation when intense, and to the morbid sensation excited by inflammation or any other cause.

ÆSTUS VOLATICUS. A sudden and fugitive sensation of heat, which leaves a little redness of the skin; sudden heat or flushing of the face; *Strophulus volaticus*, or wild-fire rash of children.

Æ'TAS. (*as, tis, f.*) The ancients reckoned six stages of life:

1. *Infantia vel pueritia*: childhood, which is from birth to the fifth year of our age.

2. *Adolescentia, ætas bona*: youth, reckoned to the eighteenth; and youth, properly so called, to the twenty-fifth year.

3. *Juventus*, reckoned from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fifth year.

4. *Virilis ætas, ætas firmata*, 30 years; *ætas constans*, 40 years; *ætas matura*, 50 years: manhood, from the thirty-fifth to the fiftieth year.

5. *Senectus, ætas protracta, ætas mala*: old age, from fifty to sixty.

6. *Crepita ætas, ætas ingravescens, ætas decrepita, ætas affecta, ætas exacta, ætas extrema*: decrepid age, which ends in death.

ÆTHALES. See *Acithales*.

ÆTHEGAMOUS PLANTS. The Cryptogamia.

Æ'THER. (*er, eris, m.*; from *αιθηρ*, pure air, or any highly subtil fluid.) Ether. A volatile inflammable liqur, obtained by distillation from a mixture of alcohol and a concentrated acid. The ethers are an important class of chemical compounds, which agree in certain general properties, but vary according to the nature of the acid employed in their formation. They are all highly volatile and inflammable, and have a peculiar characteristic odor. The sulphuric and nitrous ethers are extensively used in medicine, and the acetic and muriatic occasionally; the rest are not employed medicinally. See *Ether*.

ÆTHER ACETICUS. Acetic ether. A mild, agreeable, and diaphoretic ether. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒij.

ÆTHER CHLORICUS? Has been used as an antispasmodic. Dose, f. ʒss.

ÆTHER, HOFFMAN'S. Spiritus ætheris compositus.

ÆTHER HYDROCHLORICUS. The extremely volatile chloride of ethyl. It boils at 51° F. A spirituous solution has been used in doses of f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

ÆTHER HYDROCYANICUS. *Æther prussicus.* See *Æther hydrocyanic.*

ÆTHER MARTIALIS. An ethereal solution of chloride of iron.

ÆTHER NITRICUS ALCOOLISATUS. Spiritus ætheris nitrici.

ÆTHER NITROSUS. Nitrous ether. Nitric ether. Hyponitrous ether. This ether is placed in the Dublin Pharmacopœia. It is rarely used, is very subject to decomposition, and is a yellowish, highly volatile liquid. Sp. gr., 0.94; boils at 61½° F.; and has the properties of sulphuric ether. Composition, $\text{AeO} + \text{NO}_3$, or nitrite of oxide of ethyl.

ÆTHER PHOSPHORATUS. Dissolve 3 grains of phosphorus in ʒj. of ether. (*Paris codex.*) Dose, grt. x. to xx. Used in impotence, and as a nervous stimulant.

ÆTHER RECTIFICATUS. *Æther sulphuricus rectificatus.*

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS. *Æther vitriolicus.* Common ether. Prepared by distilling alcohol, lbiss.; sulphuric acid, lbiss. It may be used externally in lotions, &c. Also prepared from alcohol, Oiv.; sulphuric acid, Oj.; and rectified with potash, ʒvj., and water, f. ʒij. (U. S.)

ÆTHER SULPHURICUS RECTIFICATUS. (U. S.) Rectified ether. Take common ether, f. ʒxiv.; potash, ʒss.; distilled water, f. ʒxj.; distill f. ʒxij. at 120° F. Wash the product in f. ʒix. of water.

Sulphuric ether is a perfectly transparent and colorless liquid; it has a fragrant, penetrating odor, and a peculiar, pungent taste: it is exceedingly volatile, and produces a great degree of cold by its evaporation: it is highly inflammable. It boils at about 98° F. Ether combines with alcohol in all proportions, but sparingly with water, 1 part only of ether being taken up by 10 of water. It readily dissolves the essential oils, camphor, resins, gum resins, wax, balsams, &c. When most completely rectified, it has a specific gravity of about .700.

Sulphuric ether acts on the animal economy as a very diffusible stimulant; it is a powerful antispasmodic, and, under certain circumstances, has a narcotic effect. The common dose is from f. ʒss. to f. ʒij.; but, to produce any decided effect, it often requires to be given in larger doses than these; and, from the diffusibility of its stimulus, the dose ought to be frequently repeated, if any continued operation of the remedy be desired. Externally applied, ether may be made to act as a stimulant or a refrigerant: if it be prevented from evaporating by closely covering the place where it is applied, it excites a strong sensation of heat and reddens the skin; if it be allowed to evaporate freely, it produces extreme cold, and with this view

has been applied to the tumor of strangulated hernia to favor its reduction. When chemically pure, it is the oxide of ethyl: $\text{C}_4\text{H}_5\text{O}$. Symbol, AeO.

Æther sulphuricus acidus. Elixir acidum Halleri.

Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole. (Ph. E.) Spiritus ætheris sulphurici.

Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole aromaticus. Spiritus ætheris aromaticus.

Æther vitriolicus. Æther sulphuricus.

ÆTHEREA. The ethers.

Æthe'ra herba. *Eryngium.*

ÆTHE'REAL. *Æthereus.* Appertaining to, or of the nature of, ether.

ÆTHEREAL ACID. Sulphovinic acid

ÆTHEREAL OIL. *Oleum æthereum.*

ÆTHEREAL TINCTURE. A preparation in which ether is used in place of alcohol.

ÆTHEROLEA. The volatile or essential oils.

Æthiopsis. *Salvia sclarea.*

ÆTHIOPS. A name given to several black powders, oxides, sulphurets, &c.

Æthiops albus. The albino.

ÆTHIOPS ALCALISATUS. Hydrargyrum cum cretâ.

Æthiops animalis. The powder formed by burning various animals to a cinder.

ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS. A preparation still employed in cutaneous diseases. It is made by triturating two parts of sulphuret of antimony with one of quicksilver. Dose, a few grains at first, which may be gradually increased to half a drachm.

Æthiops auripigmentalis. Was made by triturating sulphuret of arsenic with quicksilver.

Æthiops jovialis. Was prepared by rubbing together tin, quicksilver, and sulphur.

Æthiops martialis. The black oxide of iron.

Æthiops mineralis. *Æthiops mineral.* See *Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum.*

Æthiops narcoticus. *Æthiops mineral.*

ÆTHIOPS PER SE. The protoxide of mercury was so called, because it may be formed by merely triturating the mercury for a long time when exposed to the air.

ÆTHIOPS VEGETABILIS. A powder formed by incinerating the *Fucus vesiculosus* in a covered crucible. It contains iodine, and has been used in diseases of the glands.

ÆTHMOID. See *Ethmoid.*

ÆTHO'LICES. Burning pustules on the skin. *Furunculi*, or boils.

ÆTHO'MMA. (From *aithos*, shining, and *omma*, a sight or spectacle.) The appearance of flashes of light before the eyes: a symptom common in several diseases.

ÆTHU'SA. A genus of umbelliferous plants. — *Æ. cynapium.* Fool's parsley. A poisonous plant which much resembles parsley. — *Æ. meum.* *Meum.* *Meum athamanticum,* *Meu* and *Spignel.* Baldmony. The root is carminative and stomachic. It appears to be nearly of the same nature as that of lovage.

ÆΤΙΟΙ ΠΛΗΒΕΣ. The temporal veins.

ÆΤΙΟΛΟΓΙΑ. *Ætiologia.* (From *aitia*, a cause, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of the causes of diseases, divided by medical writers into *proximate* and *remote*; and the latter,

again, are distinguished into *predisposing* and *exciting*.

ETI' TES. *Lapis aquilæ.* Eagle-stone. They had wonderful virtues attributed to them, as that of facilitating parturition and preventing abortion.

ÆTHOGEN. A compound of nitrogen and boron, remarkable for phosphorescing before the blow-pipe.

ÆTO'CION. *ÆTO'LION.* See *Daphne mezereon*.

ÆTO'NYCHUM. See *Lithospermum*.

AFFECTIO HYPOCHONDRIACA. Hypochondriasis.—*A. hysterica.* Hysteria.—*A. orthopnoica.* Croup.—*A. tympanitica.* Tympanitis.

AFFECTION. A disease. Also, certain conditions of the mind; thus, we speak of the *moral affections*.

AFFECTUS. Passion.—*A. faucium pestilens.* Cynanche maligna.—*A. hyperodes.* Dropsy.

AFFERENTIA VASA. See *Vasa afferentia*.

AFFINITY. (*Affinitas, atis, f.*) This term has been used indifferently with attraction, but is commonly restricted to chemical attraction. Chemical affinity is generally supposed to be the result of the electrical conditions of the bodies combining. It was formerly divided into a number of species; as, *disposing affinity, quiescent affinity*; but these are merely theoretical, and have no peculiar importance.

AFFINITY, VITAL. The power which regulates the formation of the various solids and fluids from the common circulating fluids has been called *vital affinity*.

A'FFION. An Arabic name of opium.

AFFLA'TUS. (*us, us, m.*; from *afflare*, to blow upon.) 1. A vapor or blast. 2. Applied to a species of erysipelas, which attacks suddenly, as if produced by some unwholesome wind.

AFFLUX. **AFFLUXUS.** A determination of blood or humor to a part.

AFFLUXIO. Abortion.

AFFRODINA. Copper.

AFFUSIO ORBICULARIS. The placenta.

AFFUSION. (*Affusio*; from *affundo*, to pour upon.) The affusion of cold water has been used in the hot stage of certain low fevers. The water is poured over the head. It sometimes cuts short the disease. It is also used in nervous affections, especially of the spine. Affusions may be also made with hot and tepid water.

Sponging the body with tepid water, or vinegar and water, has now in a great measure superseded the use of the cold affusion. It allays febrile heat and restlessness, and frequently induces a gentle moisture on the surface. It is useful in most cases where the skin is hot and dry, but should be avoided where there is any tendency to perspiration; it is particularly serviceable in scarlatina, in which disease the heat of the skin is frequently very intense; it has also been recommended in measles, but its safety in this case is extremely doubtful.

AFIUM. Opium.

AFRAGAR. Verdigris.

AFTER-BIRTH. See *Placenta*.

AFTER-PAINS. See *Parturition*.

Ag. The symbol of silver. *Argentum*.

AGALA'CTIA. (From *a, priv.*, and *γαλα*,

milk.) *Agalaxis. Agalactio. Agalactatio.* A defect of milk after childbirth.

AGALA'XIS. See *Agalactia*.

AGA'LLOCHUM. *Lignum aloes.*

AGAMOUS PLANTS. The *Cryptogamia*.

AGARIC. *Agaricum.* *Boletus ignarius.* -

Agaric female. Agaric of the oak. Boletus ignarius.—Agaric purging. Boletus laricus.

AGA'RICUS. (*us, i, m.*) *Agaric.* Mushrooms. A genus of *Fungi*, with a cap, and gills underneath of a different substance from the cap. They vary greatly in their qualities. The poisonous kinds have either a narcotic smell or acrid taste, and are warty or glutinous. In poisoning, the mushroom is to be voided by emetics, and appropriate treatment adopted according to its narcotic or acrid nature.

Agaricus albus. See *Boletus laricus*.

Agaricus aurantiacus and *pseudo-aurantiacus.*

Amanita.—A. auriculaforma. Peziza.

AGARICUS CAMPESTRIS. There are several species of the agaric which go by this term; as, the *Agaricus edulis, cantharellus, deliciosus, violaceus, &c.* The eatable mushroom. Similar to it in quality is the champignon, *Agaricus pratensis.* Great care should be taken to ascertain that they are of the right sort, and not of a poisonous nature. Catsup is made by throwing salt on mushrooms, which causes them to part with their juice.

None of the following species are known to be dangerous, and they are all sold for food in different parts of Europe. *Agaricus araneosus; cantharellus, the chantarelle; cortinellus; bellus, the musk champignon; eburneus, the mugnaio; ericetorum, the jozzolo; virgineus, the petite oreillette; auricula, the escourbarbe; eryngii, the ciccioli, which grows on the sea-holly; tristis, the fungo appassionato; nivalis, the fungo dormiente; socialis, pivoiade d'Ecosse; ilicinus; tortilis, the mousseron de Dieppe; palomet, the palombette; virens, the verdone; translucens, the pivoiade de saule; deliciosus; subdulcis; procerus; cylindraceus; attenuatus; asper; solitarius, incarnatus; vaginatus; aroideus.*

AGARICUS CHIRURGORUM. See *Boletus ignarius*.

AGARICUS CINNAMOMEUS. Brown mushroom. This species of agaric is of a pleasant smell. When broiled, it has a good flavor.

Agaricus mineralis. Mountain milk; pure carbonate of lime, or rock milk.

AGARICUS MUSCARIUS. Bug agaric. *Amanita.* So called from its known property of destroying bugs. This reddish fungus is the *Agaricus—stipitatus, lamellis dimidiatis solitariis, stipite volvato, apice dilatato, basi ovato,* of Linnæus. It is intoxicating, narcotic, and often very poisonous.

AGARICUS NECATOR. This has a yellowish juice, and is a deadly poison.

AGARICUS PIPERATUS. Pepper mushroom; pepper agaric. *Fungus albus acris.* When freely taken, fatal consequences are related by several writers to have been the result. Even when this vegetable has lost its acrid juice by drying, its caustic quality still remains.

AGARICUS THEIOGALUS. This has a yellowish juice, and is highly poisonous.

AGARICUS VIOLACEUS. Violet mushroom. This fungus requires much boiling, but when sufficiently done and seasoned, it is very agreeable to the palate.

AGATE. A siliceous stone.

AGATHIS AUSTRALIS. Syn. *Dammara australis*. See *Cowdick gum*.

AGATHOSMA. Syn. *Diosma*.

AGATHOTES. Syn. *Gentiana*.

AGAVE AMERICANA. Mexican aloe. The juice is said to be diuretic.

AGAVE CUBENSIS. The roots resemble red sarsaparilla.

AGE. See *Ætas*.

AGENE'SIA. *Agnesia*. *Agnesis*. (*a*, *e*, *f*; from *a*, neg., and *γενεσις*, generation.) 1. Impotence; sterility.

2. A term applied by Breschet to anomalies of organization consisting in absence or imperfect development of parts.

AGENT. (*Agens*; from *ago*, to act.) Any thing which acts or produces an effect upon the body. In pathology, the extraneous causes of disease are called morbidic agents; and in therapeutics, medicines, and all things used in the treatment of disease, are called therapeutical agents.

AGENTIA. Active agents.

AGER NATURE. The uterus.

AGERA'SIA. A green and vigorous old age.

AGE'RATUM. *Achillea ageratum*.

AGEU'STIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*; from *a*, neg., and *γεωμαι*, to taste.) A defect or loss of taste. It is organic or atonic.

AGLO'MERATE. (*Agglomeratus*; from *agglomero*, to shape into a ball.) Aggregate.

AGGLU'TINANT. (From *agglutino*, to glue together.) An external application which unites divided parts by causing them to stick together.

Agglutinatio. Coition.

AGGLUTINA'TION. 1. The natural process of adhesion in wounds. 2. The action of an agglutinant.

AGGREGATE. (*Aggregatus*; from *aggrego*, to assemble together.) Collected together. Glands which are clustered together are called *glandulæ aggregate*.

Aghæstia. Aguestia.

AGIAHALID. An African shrub resembling *Zimènia*. It is vermifuge, and the fruit purgative.

AGITATION. Constant and distressing action of body or mind.

AGITATORIUS. Convulsive.

A'GLIA. A white cicatrix on the cornea.

AGLOSSIA. Wanting the tongue, from malformation.

AGLUTION. *Aglutio*. (From *a*, neg., and *glutio*, to swallow.) Inability to swallow.

A'GMA. A fracture.

AGNA'TA. Adnata.

AGNATHIA. Wanting the jaw, from malformation.

AGNI'NA TUNICA. The *amnion*. See *Amnion*.

AGNO'IA. (From *aynoeo*, to be ignorant; not to understand.) The state of a patient who does not recognize those around him.

A'GNUS CASTUS. See *Vitex agnus castus*. Also, *Castor oil*.

AGO'GE. 1. The process of reasoning upon diseases from their symptoms. 2. The order, state, or tenor of a disease.

AGOMPHI'ASIS. (From *a*, priv., and *γομφωσις*, a particular mode of connection between bones.) Looseness of the teeth. This word has sometimes been incorrectly written *gomphiasis*.

A'GONE. Henbane. See *Hyoscyamus niger*.

AGO'NIA. (*Αγονια*; from *a*, priv., and *γονος*, offspring.) Sterility; impotence.

AGONI'STICON. (From *αγωνιστης*, one who contends.) Very cold water, given in large quantity in fevers to overcome the morbid heat of the blood.

A'GONY. *Agonia*. (*Αγωνια*; from *αγων*, a contest.) The struggle which precedes death.

AGO'STOS. (From *αγω*, to bring or lead.) The forearm from the elbow to the fingers; also, the palm or hollow of the hand.

AGRA. *Αγρα*. An attack or seizure; a common suffix.

Agrahalid. Agiahahid.

AGRE'STA. Verjuice.

AGRE'STEN. Tartar before it is purified.

AGRE'STIS. (*is, is*; from *ager*, a field.) 1. Pertaining to the field; the trivial name of many plants. 2. In the works of some old writers it is applied to a disease which is malignant or intractable.

A'GRIA. *Ilex aquifolium*. *Herpes exedens*.

AGRIA'MPELOS. *Bryonia alba*, or *Tamus communis*.

Agriela'a. *Agrielaos*. The oleaster, or wild olive.

Agrifo'lium. The holly-tree. *Ilex aquifolium*.

AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA. Common agrimony. A mild astringent, corroborant, and deobstruent, used fresh in infusion, &c. Dose, ʒss. to ʒij. of the substance.

AGRIMONY. *Agrimo'nia*. (*a, e, f*.) A genus of Rosaceæ.

Agrimony, hemp. *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

AGRIOCA'RDANUM. *Lepidium iberis*.

AGRIOCA'STANUM. *Bunium bulbo-castanum*.

AGRIOCI'NARA. *Cynara scolymus*.

AGRIOCOCCIME'LA. *Prunus spinosa*.

AGRIOME'LA. The crab-apple. See *Pyrus malus*.

AGRION. See *Peucedanum silaus*.

AGRIOPASTINA'CA. Wild parsnip.

AGRIOPHY'LLON. *Peucedanum silaus*.

AGRIORI'GANUM. *Origanum vulgare*.

AGRIOSELI'NUM. *Smyrniolum olusatrum*.

AGRIOSTE'ARI. Wild field-corn; a species of *Triticum*.

AGRIOTHY'MIA. (From *αγριος*, wild, and *θυμος*, disposition.) Furious insanity.—*Sauvages*.

AGRIPA'LMA. The herb motherwort. *Leonurus cardiaca*.

AGRIPALMA GALLIS. *Leonurus cardiaca*.

AGRI'PPA. A child or person born with the feet foremost.

AGRIPPINUS PARTUS. Born with the feet foremost.

AGRO DI CEDRO. The lemon, or citron.

AGROSTE'MMA. The cockle.

AGRO'STIS. Bent-grass.

AGRU'MINA. Leeks; wild onions.

AGRUNA. The sloe. *Prunus spinosa*.

AGRY'PNIA. (*a, a, f*; from *a, priv.*, and *υπνος*, sleep.) Watchfulness; sleeplessness. Insomnia.

AGRYPNOCO'MA. A lethargic kind of watchfulness.

AGRYPNOSES. *Agrypnus*. Watchfulness; sleeplessness.

AGUE. An ague or intermittent fever is a disease consisting of febrile paroxysms which completely subside, and return at stated periods. During the intermissions, the patient is generally quite free from fever, but a degree of languor and inaptitude to exertion frequently remain. The febrile paroxysm of an ague consists of three periods or stages—the *cold*, the *hot*, and the *sweating*—and these follow in regular succession. The paroxysms occur at certain intervals, and the fever is called *quotidian*, *tertian*, *quartan*, &c., according to their time of attack.

The *cold* stage commences with a sense of debility and sluggishness in motion, frequent yawning and stretching, and an aversion to food. The face and extremities become pale, the features shrink, and the skin over the whole body appears constricted. At length the patient feels very cold, and universal rigors come on, with pains in the head, back, loins, and joints, nausea, and vomiting of bilious matter; the respiration is short, frequent, and anxious; the urine is almost colorless; sensibility is greatly impaired; the thoughts are somewhat confused; and the pulse is small, frequent, and often irregular. In a few instances, drowsiness and stupor have prevailed to a degree amounting to complete coma; but this is by no means usual.

These symptoms abating after a short time, the second stage commences with an increase of *heat* over the whole body, redness of the face, dryness of the skin, thirst, pain in the head, throbbing in the temples, anxiety and restlessness; the respiration is fuller and more free, but still frequent; the tongue is furred, and the pulse has become regular, hard, and full. If the attack has been very severe, delirium may occur at this period.

When these symptoms have continued for some time, a moisture breaks out on the forehead, and by degrees becomes a sweat, which at length extends over the whole body. As the perspiration continues, the heat of the body abates, the thirst ceases, and most of the functions are restored to their ordinary state. This constitutes the third stage.

The quotidian is sometimes converted into a continuous fever. The tertian, in which the paroxysms have a remission of forty-eight hours, is most common; and the quartan, with a remission of seventy-two hours, is most severe and unmanageable.

But the intervals are sometimes longer, even to ten days; and occasionally we find two or three distinct types affecting the patient at the same time, as a double tertian, with two paroxysms on one day, &c. These are called *complicated agues*.

When agues arise in the spring of the year,

they are called *vernal*; and when in the autumn, they are known by the name of *autumnal*. Intermittents often prove obstinate, and of long duration, especially in warm climates: they not unfrequently resist every mode of cure, so as to become very distressing to the patient; and by the extreme debility which they induce, often give rise to other chronic complaints.

It seems to be pretty generally acknowledged that marsh miasm, or the effluvia arising from stagnant water or marshy ground, when acted upon by heat, is by far the most frequent exciting cause of this fever: it is by no means improbable, however, that other causes may sometimes operate in its production.

One peculiarity of ague is, its great susceptibility of renewal from very slight causes, even without the repetition of the original exciting cause.

Ague is not generally a dangerous disease; in a few instances the cold or congestive stage has been so intense as to overwhelm the powers of life, but such an occurrence is extremely rare. The debility induced renders the patient liable to dropsical affections, dyspepsia, and visceral obstructions.

The indications in the treatment are to cut short the paroxysms, and to prevent their recurrence. The first is effected by the febrifuges; the second is the most important period. The time immediately before a paroxysm is best for the administration of revellents, as emetics, stimulants, hot baths; a large dose of quinine, gr. x., is very effectual; in some cases, blood-letting. In the intervals between the paroxysms, quinine, gr. j. to gr. v. Cinchona, and tonics, often combined with aromatics and stimulants, are used. The liquor arsenicalis, in doses of 5 to 20 drops, is used where quinine disagrees. The bowels must be kept in good order.

When ague occurs in debilitated constitutions, or has induced debility by its violence or long continuance, a generous diet and a pretty free use of wine is often necessary during the intermissions.

AGUE AND FEVER. Ague. Intermittent fever.

AGUE CAKE. The popular name for a tumor, consisting, commonly, of an enlarged spleen, which projects under the false ribs on the left side. It occurs in patients who have suffered from protracted ague.

Ague, complicated. See *Ague*.

AGUE, DEAD. *Ague, dumb*. Irregular, or masked intermittent.

AGUE DROP. Fowler's tasteless ague drop is a solution of arseniate of potash in water. The regular substitute is the arsenicalis liquor.

Ague-free. Sassafras.

AGUE-WEED. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

AGU'OS. (From *a, priv.*, and *γινω*, a member.) Wanting limbs.—*Hippocrates*. Weak; feeble.—*Galen*.

AGUL. *Hedysarum alhagi*.

AGYION. Weak; mutilated.

AGYRIAS. An opacity of the crystalline lens.

AGYRTES. *Agyrta*. An itinerant quack or mountebank.

AHME'LLA. See *Achmella*.

AHOVAL. See *Thevetia*.
 AHUSAL. Orpiment.
 AIDOROMANIA. Nymphomania.
 AIERSA. *Iris germanica*.
 AIGRETTE. *Pappus*.
 AIMA. Blood. A prefix to many words, but commonly written *Hæma*, *hæmo*, which see.
 AIMATERA. Hepatirrhœa.
 AIMO'RRRA. *Anthemis tinctoria*?
 Aipi. *Aipima*. *Aipipoca*. *Jatropha manihot*.
 AIR, ATMOSPHERIC. See *Atmosphere*.
 Air, alkaline. Ammonia.
 Air, azotic. Nitrogen.
 Air, dephlogisticated. Oxygen.
 Air, fixed. A., factitious. Carbonic acid.
 Air, fluoric. Fluoric acid.
 Air, heavy inflammable. Carbureted hydrogen.
 Air, hepatic. Hydrogen sulphureted.
 Air, inflammable. Hydrogen.
 Air, marine. Muriatic acid.
 Air, mephitic. Carbonic acid.
 Air, nitrous. Nitrogen.
 Air, nitrous dephlogisticated. Protoxide of nitrogen.
 Air, phlogisticated. Nitrogen.
 Air, phosphoric. Phosphureted hydrogen.
 Air, sulphureous. Sulphurous acid.
 Air, vital. Oxygen.
 AIRA. 1. Lolium, or darnel. 2. A genus of grasses. Hair-grass.
 AIR-CELLS OF THE LUNGS. Bronchial cells.
 AIR-PASSAGES. The larynx, trachea, bronchi, nostrils, and pharynx.
 AIRTHREY MINERAL WATER. Saline and cathartic.
 AITHIOLOGY. Etiology.
 Aisthesis. Æsthesis.
 AITHOMMA. Blackness of the humors of the eye.
 AITIA. *Aition*. Cause.
 AIX LA CHAPELLE, MINERAL WATERS OF. A thermal (136° F.), strong sulphur spring, much used. The factitious water is made by mixing hydrosulphureted water, f. §iv.; carbonate of soda, §j.; common salt, gr. ix.; water, f. §xviiss. This is the *Aqua aquisgranensis*.
 AIX. A city of Provence. It has thermal springs, slightly impregnated with saline matter.
 AIX. A town of Savoy. It has warm sulphureous springs.
 AIZO'ON. House-leek.
 AJAVA. The Indian name of a seed used as a remedy for the colic.
 A'JUGA, or ABIGA. *Teucrium chamæpitys*.
 AJUGA PYRAMIDALIS. Upright bugloss. Is slightly astringent and bitter. *Ajuga reptans* is said to possess similar properties.
 Akatalis. *Akatera*. *Juniperis communis*.
 AKIBOT. Sulphur.
 Akinesia. See *Acinesia*.
 AKO'LOGY. *Acology*. *Materia medica*.
 AL. The symbol for aluminum.
 ALA. (a, æ, f.; a wing.) 1. In *Anatomy*, applied to many parts, as *ala*, the arm-pit; *alæ nasi*, the lateral cartilages of the nose; *alæ uteri*, the broad ligaments of the uterus, &c. 2. In *Botany*, any lateral expansion of tissue.
 ALA AURIS. The upper and outer part of the external ear.

ALA INTERNA MINOR. *Nymphæ*.
 ALA NASI. The cartilage of the nose which forms the outer part of the nostrils.
 ALA VESPERTILIONIS. That part of the ligament of the womb which lies between the Fallopian tube and the ovary; so called from its resemblance to the wing of a bat.
 ALABASTER. *Alabastrites*. Formerly used in ointments.
 ALACAB. Sal ammoniac.
 ALAEFORM. *Alæformis*. (From *ala*, a wing, and *forma*, shape.) Wing-shaped. See *Pterygoid*.
 ALÆ INGRASSIL. The lesser pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.
 ALÆ MAJORES. The labia pudendi.
 ALÆ MINORES. The nymphæ.
 ALÆ VOMERIS. The two laminae forming the sphenoidal edge of the vomer.
 ALAFOR. *Alafort*. *Alafi*. Alkali.
 ALAGAO. A shrub which grows in the Philippine Islands, of which the natives make cataplasms for diseases of the head and belly, for tumors, and for ulcers.
 ALAGAS OS. A name of the sacrum and coccyx.
 ALAHABAR. ALABARI. Lead.
 ALA'LIA. (From *a*, priv., and *λαλεω*, to speak.) Defect of articulation.
 ALANA TERRA. Tripoli.
 ALANDAHAL. *Cucumis colocynthis*.
 ALANFUTA. An Arabian name of a vein between the chin and lower lip, which was formerly opened to prevent fetid breath.
 ALA'NTINE. Inuline.
 ALAQUECA. A sulphuret of iron.
 ALARES MUSCULI. Pterygoid muscles.
 ALA'RES VENEÆ. The superficial veins at the bend of the arm.
 ALARIA OSSA. The pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.
 ALA'RIS. (From *ala*, a wing.) Formed like, or belonging to, a wing.
 ALARIS EXTERNUS. The external pterygoid muscle.
 ALAT'ERNUS. *Rhamnus alaternus*.
 ALA'TUS. (From *ala*, a wing.) Winged.
 Alate. In *Pathology*, one whose scapulae project backward like the wings of a bird.
 ALAUDA ARVENSIS. The field-lark.
 ALBADARA. The sesamoid bone of the great-toe, to which many extraordinary virtues were attributed by the superstition of the Rabbins.
 Albagenzi. *Albagiari*. *Albagiæze*. The os sacrum.
 ALBAMENTUM. The white of an egg.
 ALBANUM. The saline part of urine.
 ALBAN, SAINT. A village in the department of the Loire, where there is an acidulous chalybeate spring.
 ALBARAS. *Albara*. *Albaræ*s. *Albaros*. The Arabic name for the alphas of the Greeks. *Lepra alphoides*.—*Albaras alba*. See *Leuce*.—*Albaras nigra*. *Lepra Græcorum*. *L. nigricans*.
 ALBARAS. An alchemical name of arsenic.
 ALBA PITUITA. *Leucophlegmasia*.
 ALBA'TIO. *Dealbatio*. *Albificatio*. The act of becoming white.
 ALBETAD. Galbanum.

ALBICA'NTIA CORPORA. *Corpora albicantia Willisii.* Two small, rounded bodies or projections from the base of the brain, of a white color, anterior to the tuber annulare.

ALBINISM. *Albinoismus.* The anomaly of organization which characterizes the albino.

ALBI'NO. A Spanish term for the white progeny of negro parents, but now applied to all persons presenting the characters of the albino. The whiteness of the surface in the albino is pallid and death-like; the hair is white in every part of the body; the iris of a pale rose color, and it can not bear a strong light. The constitution is feeble.

ALBINO SKIN. Albinism has been treated of as a disease under the name of albino skin.

ALBI'NUM. *Gnaphalium dioicum.*

Albor. Urine.

ALBORA. A disease complicated of the morphew, serpigo, and leprosy.—*Paracelsus.*

ALBORCA. Mercury.

ALBOTIM. *Albotai.* Turpentine.

ALBUGINEA OCULI. The fibrous membrane situated immediately under the conjunctiva, formed by the expansion of the tendons of the four recti muscles. White of the eye.

ALBUGINEA TESTIS. A thick, fibrous membrane, of a white appearance, forming the proper tunic of the testis.

ALBUGINEOUS. A term applied to substances of a pearly or pure white color.

ALBUGINEOUS MEMBRANES. The fibrous membranes.

ALBUGINEUS. (From *albus*, white.) A term applied by anatomists to certain parts on account of their whiteness; as, *tunica albuginea oculi*, *tunica albuginea testis*. Chaussier uses this term to designate one of the four fibres which he considers as elementary. *Fibre albuginée.* See *Fibre, elementary.* Gauthier calls one of the four layers into which he divides the rete mucosum, *membrana albuginea profunda*, and another *membrana albuginea superficialis*. See *Rete mucosum*.

ALBU'GO. *Albula.* (*o, inis, f.*; from *albus*, white.) 1. The white of the eye. 2. A white opacity of the cornea. See *Leucoma*.

ALBUGO OVI. The white of an egg.

ALBUHAR. White lead.

ALBUM BALSAMUM. *Copaiba.*

ALBUM CANIS. *Album græcum.*

ALBUM CETI. Spermaceti.

ALBUM GRÆCUM. The white dung of dogs. It consists chiefly of phosphate of lime, and was formerly applied as a discutient.

ALBUM NIGRUM. The dung of mice.

ALBUM OLUS. *Valeriana locusta.*

ALBUM RHASIS. An ointment composed of ceruse and hog's lard.

ALBU'MEN. (*en, inis.*) 1. A substance so named from the albumen, or white of eggs. It enters largely into the composition of the animal fluids and solids. It abounds in the serum of the blood, the vitreous and crystalline humors of the eye, the fluid of dropsy, and the substance called coagulable lymph, and forms the greater part of most tissues. The white of eggs consists of albumen in a liquid form, and sufficiently pure for all ordinary purposes, being combined with water and a trace of soda and saline mat-

ter. In this state it is a glairy fluid, without smell or taste, and easily soluble in cold water, but not in hot, since it begins to coagulate at 145°. When exposed, in a thin stratum, to a current of air, it concretes into a solid transparent substance, which is soluble in water, and, if kept dry, may be preserved for any length of time without putrefaction. The principal characteristic of albumen is its coagulability by heat. It coagulates at 160° F., and at 212° it shrinks and dries into a horny mass. The acids and metallic oxides coagulate albumen.

On exposure to the atmosphere in a moist state, albumen passes speedily into putrefaction.

Solid albumen may be obtained by agitating the white of egg with ten or twelve times its weight of alcohol, or with acetic acid; it precipitates in the form of white insoluble flocculi. Albumen thus obtained is like fibrin, solid, insipid, inodorous, denser than water, and without action on vegetable colors. It dissolves in potash and soda more easily than fibrin, but less easily in acetic acid and ammonia. It is also soluble in nitrate and sulphate of potash and soda, and other neutral salts.

From its coagulability, albumen is much used for the purpose of clarifying liquors.

There are many varieties of albumen, differing in physical qualities, but being compounds of *Protein*, which see. It is highly nutritious, and convertible by the economy into fibrin.

Orfila recommends the white of eggs as the best antidote to corrosive sublimate; and, as albumen forms precipitates with the solutions of almost all the metallic salts, it is useful against other metallic poisons.

2. In *Botany*, the substance which forms the chief bulk of some seeds, as corn, coffee, &c., and which is of various consistence, being feculent, farinaceous, horny, or ligneous.

ALBU'MEN ALUMINOSUM. Alum curd.

ALBUMEN OVI. *Albumor.* The white of an egg; used in pharmacy to suspend oils, fats, and balsams.

ALBUMINORRŒA. Bright's disease.

ALBU'MINOSE. *Proteine.* That part of albumen or fibrin soluble in weak hydrochloric acid.

ALBUMINOUS. Of the nature of albumen. Containing albumen.

ALBUMINURIA. Albuminous urine. It is discovered by heating, or the action of nitric acid, which coagulates the albumen, and is a symptom of organic diseases of the kidney Bright's disease.

ALBU'RNUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *albus*, white.) The new wood of trees.

ALCAHEST. *Alkhest. Alcaest.* The universal solvent.

ALCAHEST GLAUBERI. Subcarbonate of potash.

ALCAHEST RESPURII. This was formed by detonating nitre with metallic zinc, and treating the residuum with water. The water contained the alcahest.

ALCAHEST ZWELFERI. is acetic acid obtained by distillation from verdigris.

ALCALESCENCE. Becoming alkaline.

AL'CALI. See *Alkali*.

ALCALIGENE. Nitrogen.

ALCALIZA'TION. See *Alkalization*.

ALCA'NNA. This name has been given to three plants. 1. *Lawsonia inermis*. 2. To a species of *Filaria*. 3. *Anchusa tinctoria*.

ALCAOL. The solvent for the preparation of the philosopher's stone.

ALCARGE'N. Cacodylic acid.

ALCARSEN. See *Cacodyl*.

A'LCEA. *Άλκα*. A genus of malvaceous plants. Hollyhock.—*A. Ægyptiaca villosa*. See *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.—*A. Indica*. See *Hibiscus abelmoschus*.—*A. Rosea*. Common hollyhock. The flowers are mucilaginous.

ALCEBRIC VIVUM. Sulphur.

ALCHACHENGE. *Physalis alkekengi*.

Alchachil. Rosemary.

ALCHARITH. Mercury.

ALCHEMIA. See *Alchemy*.

ALCHEMI'LLA. (*a, e, f*.) A genus of *Rosaceous* plants. Ladies' mantle.—*A. vulgaris*. Formerly esteemed as an astringent.—*A. arvensis* is slightly diuretic.

A'LCHEMIST. One who practiced alchemy.

A'LCHEMY. *Alchymy*. *Alchymia*. *Alkima*. This was synonymous with chemistry at first, but, owing to the theoretical views of the chemists of the seventh century, became the art of discovering the universal solvent, medicine, &c., and to some extent falling into the hands of empirics, has been of late much denounced.

Alchitram. *Alchitura*. Tar.

ALCHITRAN. 1. Oil of juniper. 2. The residuum of a distillation. Tar.

Alcibia'dium. *Alci'bium*. *Echium vulgare*.

Alcimad. Antimony.

ALCOATES. See *Alcohol*.

Alcob. Sal ammoniac.

Alcoatum. *Cynara scolymus*.

Alcofol. Antimony.

ALCOHOL. The rectified product of the distillation of whisky, &c. That in the market contains 85 per cent. real spirit. The alcohol of the U. S. Pharm. is of sp. gr. 0.835, and represents the spiritus rectificatus of the London and alcohol fortius of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia. Alcohol is used in British pharmacy for the rectified spirit distilled from carbonate of potassa; in this way it is obtained with a sp. gr. of 0.810: this is nearly pure, and may be made so by repeated distillation from chloride of calcium, when absolute alcohol of sp. gr. 0.794 is obtained.

It is the peculiar product of the vinous fermentation, and is found in quantities from 4 to 25 per cent. in beer, cider, wines, &c. It has a hot, pungent taste, is extremely inflammable, and a remarkable solvent of resins, some fats, the active principle of many substances, &c. It boils at 173° F., and is very volatile. It combines with some saline substances, forming *Alcoates*. *Composition*.—Hydrated oxide of ethyl, $\text{AcO} + \text{HO}$, or $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O} + \text{HO}$; many acids separate its water, and thus produce ether. *Medically*, it is a powerful diffusible stimulant, and when habitually used in its stronger preparations, produces serious injury to the health. Externally it is applied in evaporating lotions. In *Pharmacy*, it is much used diluted with one half water, as alcohol dilutum (*dilutus*), spiritus tenuior, sp. gr. 0.935, and

proof spirit, in the preparation of tinctures, essences, spirits, elixirs. Alcohol is frequently used for *tinctura* or *spiritus*, which see.

ALCOHOL, ABSOLUTE. Pure alcohol of sp. gr. 0.794, at 58° F.

ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM. (U. S.) Take alcohol, Oijss.; lime, lbj.; muriate of ammonia, ʒvii .; water, f. ʒvi .; prepare as in the case of liquor ammonia. It is stimulant and antispasmodic; dose, ʒss . It is used in forming ammoniated tinctures.

ALCOHOL AMMONIATUM AROMATICUM. (U. S.) Take alcohol ammoniatum, Oj.; oil of rosemary, oil of lemons, of each, f. ʒij .; oil of cloves, oil of cinnamon, each, f. ʒss . Mix, and add a little water to avoid empyreuma in the distillation: let Oj. pass over by a gentle heat. Stimulant and antispasmodic; dose, gtt. xx. to f. ʒj .

ALCOHOLIC MURIATIC ETHER. A mixture of equal parts of muriatic ether and alcohol. Dose, gtt. x. to ʒss . Diffusible stimulus.

ALCOHOL SULPHURICATUM. A. SULPHURICUM. Elixir acidum Halleri.

ALCOHOL OF SULPHUR. Bisulphuret of carbon. See *Carbon*.

ALCOHOLATE. Spirit. Essence. A pharmaceutical preparation in which a tincture is first made and then distilled, so that it retains only the volatile portions.

ALCOHOLIC POTASSA. Potassa fusa purified by solution in alcohol and evaporation to dryness.

ALCOHOLMETER. The specific gravity implements used in ascertaining the purity of spirits. Areometer.

ALCOOL. *Alcohol*. *Alcooles*. Tinctures.

ALCOOLATS. The preparations called spirits. See *Spiritus*.

Alcol. Vinegar.

ALCOLA. 1. An Arabic name of apthæ, or the thrush. 2. A term applied by Paracelsus to the sediment of urine.

Alcolita. Urine.

Alcor. Oxide of copper.

ALCORNOCO. *Alcornoque*. The bark of an unknown South American tree, which has been introduced into Europe of late years, and extolled by some as a specific in phthisis: it is slightly astringent and bitter. Dose, in powder, ʒss .

Alcubrith. Sulphur.

A'LYON. A bird of the swallow tribe.

ALCYO'NIUM. Bastard sponge. The ashes of this substance were formerly employed as a dentifrice; they were also believed to promote the growth of hair, and were used against baldness.

ALDEHYDE. The hydrated protoxide of acetyl, an ethereal fluid: $\text{AcO} + \text{HO}$.

Aldehydic acid. The same as the acetylous acid, a volatile pungent body: it is readily converted by reagents into acetic acid.

ALDER. *Betula ulnus*.

Alder, berry-bearing. Black alder. See *Rhamnus*.

ALE. *Cerevisia*. A fermented liquor made from malt and hops, and chiefly distinguished from beer by a less quantity of hops used therein.

ALEACAS. Liquorice.

Alec. Vitriol.

Alecharith. Mercury.

ALECOST. Tanacetum balsamita.

ALEGAR. Vinegar.
 ALEI'MMA. *Alei'pha*. An ointment.
 ALELE'ON. (From *αλς*, salt, and *ελαιον*, oil.) A compound of salt and oil, applied by the ancients to tumors.
 ALEMA. Flour.
 ALE'MBIC, or ALAMBIC. *Alembicus*. A chemical utensil made of glass, metal, or earthenware, consisting of a body, to which is fitted a conical head, with a beak descending laterally, to be inserted into a receiver. A kind of still.
 ALEMBIC. Lead.
 ALEMBROTH, SAL. *Hydrargyrum precipitatum album*.
 ALEMBROTH DESICCATUM. *Sal tartari*, or carbonate of potash.
 ALEMZADAT. ALEMZADAR. Sal ammoniac.
 ALES. A compound salt.
 ALESE. *Alece*. A napkin.
 A'LETRIS. A genus of asphodeleæ.—*Afarinosa*. Star-grass. A plant common in the United States; it is a strong bitter, and is used as a tonic and stomachic. Dose, of the powder, ℞ss.
 ALETRON. Flour.
 ALEU'RON. Flour.
Aleurotesis. Sifting.
 ALEXANDERS. See *Smyrniun*.
 ALEXA'NDRIA. *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.
 ALEXANDRINUM. An ancient form of medicine.
 ALEXICA'CUM. An antidote or amulet.
 ALEXIPHARMACUM. An alexipharmic medicine.
 ALEXIPHA'RMIC. (*Alexipharmicus*; from *αλεξω*, to expel, and *φαρμακον*, a poison.) A term applied by the ancients to medicines which were supposed to fortify the system against poisons, or to obviate their effects when taken.
 ALEXIPYRETICUM. ALEXIPYRETUM. A febrifuge medicine.
 ALEXIPYRE'TICUS. ALEXIPY'RETUS. (From *αλεξω*, to drive away, and *πυρετος*, a fever.) Possessed of febrifuge power.
 ALEXIR. See *Elixir*.
 ALEXITERIC. *Alexiterium*. (*um, i*; *Αλεξίτηριον*; from *αλεξω*, to aid.) A remedy of any kind; but it was applied chiefly to alexipharmics. An antidote to external poisons.
 ALEXITERIUM CHLORIMUM. Chlorine.
 ALEXITERIUM NITRICUM. Nitrous acid.
Alfatide. *Alfol*. Sal ammoniac.
 A'LGA. (*a, æ, f*.) A sea-weed.
 ALGÆ. Under this term is comprehended all the sea-weeds.
Algali. Nitre.
 ALGALIE. A catheter, or sound.
Algarab. *Anchylops*.
 ALGAROTH. When chloride of antimony (butter of antimony) is thrown into water, a metallic compound is precipitated in the form of a white powder, which is the powder of algaroth, and is an oxychloride of antimony. It is violently emetic in doses of two or three grains, and is preferred by many for making the emetic tartar.
 ALGE'DO. (*o, inis, f*; from *αλγος*, pain.) A violent pain about the anus, perineum, testes, urethra, and bladder, arising from the sudden stoppage of a virulent gonorrhœa.

ALGE'MA. *Algedon*. *Algesis*. (*Αλγγημα*; from *αλγω*, to be in pain.) Pain of any kind.
 ALGERIC. Lime.
 ALGIDUS. Coldness.
 ALGIDA FEBRIS. *Febris horri'fica*. *Febris que'rq'uera*. A malignant remittent, characterized by icy coldness of the surface.
 A'LGOR. (*or, oris, m*; from *algeo*, to shiver with cold.) The feeling of coldness which is general in the first stage of fevers. Rigor.
 ALGOS. *Algeticus*. *Algia*. Pain.
 ALHAGI. See *Hedysarum*.
 ALHANDAL. Colocynth.
 ALHASBA. Measles.
 ALHENNA. See *Lawsonia inermis*.
 ALI'BILLIS. ALIBILE. Fit for the purposes of nutrition.
Al'lica. Probably the spelt.
 A'LICES. The spots which appear on the skin at the commencement of the eruption of the small-pox, and which afterward become pustules.
 ALIENATIO. Irregularity; derangement.
 ALIENA'TIO MENTIS. Alienation of mind. Pinel restricts this term to *insanity*, exclusive of those derangements of the intellect which are secondary or symptomatic of some other disease; as delirium, &c.
 ALIENUS. Delirious.
 A'LIFORM. (From *ala*, a wing, and *forma*, resemblance.) Wing-like. Pterygoid.
Aligulus. A confection.
 ALIMELLA. The parotid.
 ALIMENT. (*Alimentum, i, n*; from *alo*, to nourish.) Any substance which, being subjected to the action of the digestive organs, is capable of affording nourishment to the body. Organized matter, or that which has possessed life, seems to be alone capable of assimilation with the animal system: hence, every aliment must necessarily be derived from the animal or vegetable kingdom. There are, however, certain inorganic substances, such as water, common salt, lime, &c., which, though incapable by themselves of nourishing, appear, when administered in conjunction with alimentary substances, to contribute essentially to nutrition.
 Food is azotized or non-azotized: the former only is capable of sustaining life. Aliments may be divided into:
 1st. *Farinaceous*, or *amylaceous*: wheat, barley, oats, rice, rye, corn, potato, sago, salep, peas, beans, lentils, &c.
 2d. *Mucilaginous*: carrot, beet-root, turnip, asparagus, cabbage, lettuce, artichoke, cardoons, pumpkins, melons, &c.
 3d. *Sweet*: the different sorts of sugar, figs, dates, dried grapes, apricots, honey, &c.
 4th. *Acidulous*: oranges, gooseberries, cherries, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, mulberries, grapes, prunes, pears, apples, sorrel, vinegar, &c.
 5th. *Fatty and oily*: cocoa, olives, sweet almonds, nuts, walnuts, the animal fats, the oils, butter, &c.
 6th. *Gelatinous*: tendinous parts, as calf's foot; some fishes; and the flesh of young animals generally; jellies.
 7th. *Protein*: the flesh and the blood of different animals; eggs, milk, cheese.

8th. *Spirituos*: wine, beer, cider, spirits.

ALIMENTARY. *Alimenta'rius*. Nourishing; belonging to food.

ALIMENTA'TION. *Alimentatio*. The reception of nourishment.

ALIMENTARY CANAL. *Canalis alimentarius*. Alimentary duct: a name given to the whole conduit through which the food passes from the mouth to the anus.

ALIMENTARY DUCT. 1. The alimentary canal. 2. The thoracic duct is sometimes so called. See *Thoracic duct*.

Alimos. Liquorice.

ALINTHISAR. Elongation of the uvula.

ALIPÉ'NOS. *Alipontos*. Remedies which were of a dry nature, as powders, &c.

ALIPA'SMA. *Lipasma*.

ALIPATA. A tree which grows in the Philippine Islands, and is reputed to be highly poisonous; the juice, which is milky, and the smoke of the wood, are said to cause blindness.

ALI'PTICA. That department of ancient medicine which treated of inunction.

ALISMA PLANTAGO. The water-plantain, the root of which has been used in hydrophobia. The fresh leaves are rubefacient.

ALITU'RA. The process of assimilation or nutrition.

ALIZARINE. The sublimed red coloring matter of madder.

Alkafal. *Alkafel*. Antimony.

Alkahest. See *Alcahest*.

Alkale. Pullets' fat.

ALKALE'SCENT. *Alkalescens*. Slightly alkaline.

AL'KALI, or ALCALI. A caustic substance which changes vegetable blue colors to green, and which combines with acids so as to neutralize their properties more or less perfectly, and to form salts. *Potash, Soda, Lithia,* and *Ammonia* are known to chemists; the three former are *fixed*, and the last *volatile*. Of late years, the list of alkalies has been augmented by a numerous and interesting class of vegetable substances, which have been called by some *alkaloids*, because they possess the property of neutralizing acids. Lime, magnesia, baryta, and strontia are called alkaline earths.

The composition and chemical relations of the individual alkalies will be found under their respective heads.

ALKALI AMMONIACUM. *Ammonia*.

ALKALI AMMONIACUM SPIRITUOSUM. *Spiritus ammoniæ*.

ALKALI, ANIMAL. *Ammonia*.

ALKALI, CAUSTIC VOLATILE. See *Ammonia*.

ALKALI CAUSTICUM. Caustic alkali. Caustic potash is used in surgery for making issues.

ALKALI FIXUM. See *Potash* and *Soda*.

Alkali, fossil, mineral. See *Soda*.

Alkali, native vegetable. See *Alkaloid*.

ALKALI, PHLOGISTICATED. Prussian alkali. When a fixed alkali is ignited with bullock's blood or other animal substances, and lixiviated, it is converted, in a great measure, into ferrocyanide of potassium or prussiate of potash.

Alkali, Prussian. Ferrocyanide of potassium.

Alkali, vegetable. See *Potash*.

Alkali vegetabile salitum. The muriate of potash.

ALKALI, VOLATILE. See *Ammonia*.

ALKALI, VOLATILE, CONCRETE. *Ammonia carbonate*.

ALKALID. *Alkes.* *Æs ustum*. Oxide of copper.

ALKALI'METER. The name of an instrument for determining the quantity of alkali in the impure potash and soda of commerce.

ALKALINE. *Alkali'nus*. Applied to a substance partaking of the nature of, or having in its composition, an alkali. Under the name of alkalina, Dr. Cullen includes those medicines which are usually called antacids.

ALKALINE AIR. Ammoniacal gas.

ALKALINE EARTHS. Lime, magnesia, baryta, and strontia, which have the property of changing yellow colors.

ALKALI'NITY. (*Alkalinitas*; from *alkali*.) The property communicated to bodies by the presence of an alkali.

ALKALIZATION. *Alkalizatio*. The communication of alkaline properties to any substance.

AL'KALOIDS, VEGETABLE. (From *alkali*, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) A class of vegetable substances possessing the property of combining with acids, usually representing the active principle of the plant; as morphia, strychnia. They are commonly insoluble in water, but dissolve in alcohol.

As the vegetable alkalies agree in several of their leading chemical properties, the mode of preparing one of them admits of being applied with slight variation to all. The general outline of the method is as follows: The substance containing the alkaline principle is digested, or more commonly macerated, in a large quantity of water, which dissolves the salt, the base of which is the vegetable alkali. On adding some more powerful salifiable base, such as potash or ammonia, or boiling the solution for a few minutes with lime or pure magnesia, the vegetable alkali is separated from its acid, and, being in that state insoluble in water, may be collected on a filter and washed. As thus procured, however, it is impure, retaining some of the other principles, such as the oleaginous, resinous, or coloring matters with which it is associated in the plant. To purify it from these substances, it should be mixed with a little animal charcoal, and dissolved in boiling alcohol. The alcoholic solution, which is to be filtered while hot, yields the pure alkali, either on cooling or by evaporation; if not quite colorless, it should again be subjected to the action of alcohol and animal charcoal. In order to avoid the necessity of employing a large quantity of alcohol, the following modification of the process may be adopted: The vegetable alkali, after being precipitated and collected on a filter, is made to unite with some acid, such as the acetic, sulphuric, or muriatic, and the solution boiled with animal charcoal until the coloring matter is removed. The alkali is then precipitated by ammonia or some other salifiable base.

The following substances have been brought forward of late years as native vegetable alkalies, but the title of several of them to be so considered is more than doubtful:

Aconitine, Crotonine, Narcine,
 Arcinia, Curarine, Nicotine,
 Atropia, Cusparine, Picrotoxia,
 Brucia, Cynopia, Populine,
 Buxine, Daturine, Quinia,
 Capsicine, Delphia, Sabadilline,
 Chelidونية, Digitalia, Salicine,
 Cinchonina, Emetia, Sanguinaria,
 Codeine, Eupatorine, Solania,
 Colchicine, Hyoseyamine, Strychnia,
 Conine, Jervine, Veratria.
 Corticine, Morphia,
 Corydalin, Narcotina,

A' LKANET. *Alka'na*. See *Anchusa tinctoria*.

ALKANET, BASTARD. *Lithospermum officinale*.

ALKANNA VERA. See *Lawsonia inermis*.

ALKANT. Mercury.

ALKANTUM. Oxide of copper. Arsenic.

ALKAR. A medicine.

ALKEKE'NGI. *Physalis alkekengi*.

ALKE'RMES. A celebrated remedy, whereof kermes is the basis.

ALKERVA. *Ricinus communis*.

ALKITRAN. *Cedria*.

ALKOEL. Sulphuret of lead.

A'LKOHL. Alcohol.

ALKOOL. *Alkoolk*. A preparation of antimony used to tinge the eyelids and eyelashes black.

ALKOSOR. Camphor.

ALKY PLUMBI. Sugar of lead.

ALLABOR. Lead.

ALLAMA'NDA. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia*.—*Allamanda cathartica*. A shrub of Guiana, the infusion of whose leaves is said by Linnæus to be useful in *colica pictorum*.

ALLA'NTOID MEMBRANE. (From *αλλας*, a sausage, and *ειδος*, likeness.) *Membrana allantoides*. A membrane of the fœtus, which exists in most of the *mammalia*. It is situated between the chorion and amnion; it communicates with the bladder by the canal termed the *urachus*, and contains the urine of the fœtus. It has been much disputed among anatomists whether this membrane exists in the human subject and some other animals. The membrane called *vesicula umbilicalis* is not to be found during the whole period of gestation, like the allantois, but disappears in the course of the third month; it is doubtful whether it communicates with the bladder, and, consequently, whether it contains urine; it has, therefore, been generally considered as connected with the nutrition of the fœtus. The vesicula umbilicalis is sometimes called *tunica erythroides*, especially in those of the inferior animals in which it exists.

ALLANTOIN. *Allantoic acid*. By gently evaporating the allantoic fluid, it is deposited in the form of white acicular crystals. It is neutral. Form., $C_5 + 3HO$.

ALLA'NTOIS. See *Allantoid*.

ALLANTOTO'XICUM. (From *αλλας*, a sausage, and *τοξικον*, a poison.) A poison developed in putrid sausages made of blood and liver. It often proves speedily fatal, producing a low typhus fever.

ALLA'SIA. A tree that grows on the coast of Mozambique. A cataplasm made of its leaves and applied to the loins is said to facilitate parturition.

ALLELUI'A. The wood-sorrel; oxalis.

ALL-GOOD. *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

ALL-HEAL. See *Stachys* and *Hypericum*.

ALLIA'CEOUS. (*Alliaceus*; from *allium*; garlic.) Pertaining to garlic. Similar to garlic.

ALLIA'RIA. *Erysimum alliaria*.

ALLICAR. Vinegar.

ALLIGATU'RA. The act of bandaging a wound

ALLII RADIX. Garlic.

ALLIOTICUM. An alterative medicine.

A'LLIUM. Garlic. A genus of asphodelææ.

—A. CÆPA. The onion. It is acrid, rubefacient, and stimulating, promoting the secretions, particularly expectoration and urine; and possesses antiscorbutic properties. Externally, they are employed roasted in poultices, to promote suppuration.—A. PORRUM. The leek or porret. *Porum*. Similar to the onion.—A. SATIVUM. Garlic. Every part of the plant, but more especially the bulb, has a pungent, acrimonious taste, and a peculiarly offensive, strong smell. These properties depend on an essential oil. It has the same properties as the onion, but is very much more active. Dose, 1 to 3 cloves; of the juice, f. ʒss. to ʒj. The syrup is an official preparation. (U. S.)—*Allium ascalonicum* is the shallot.—*A. scapoprasum*. The chive.—*A. scorodoprasum*. The rochambole.

ALLIUM GALLICUM. *Portulaca*.

ALLIUM VICTORIALE. *Victorialis longa*. The root, which, when dried, loses its alliaceous smell and taste, is said to be efficacious in allaying the abdominal spasms of gravid females?

ALLIUM REDOLENS. *Teucrium scordium*.

ALLOCHOS. Delirious.

ALLŒQ'SIS. (*Ἀλλοιωσις*; from *αλλοιωω*, to change.) A change in the constitution.

ALLŒO'TICUS. (From *αλλοιωω*, to change.) Applied to a medicine capable of effecting a change in the constitution—*αλλοιωτικα φαρμακα*, alterative medicines.

ALLOPATHY. *Allopathi'a*. (From *αλλος*, other, and *παθος*, a disease.) The effect of a medicine which cures a diseased action by establishing another of a different kind.

ALLOPHASIS. Delirium; incoherence.

ALLOTROPHAGI'A. (*a, e, f*; from *αλλοτριος*, foreign, and *φαγωω*, to eat.) Depraved appetite.

ALLOTROPISM. Allotropy. The change of property witnessed in elementary bodies, as in chlorine, carbon, &c.

ALLOXAN. A crystalline solid produced by the action of strong nitric acid on uric acid. It is the erythric acid of Brugnatelli; formula, $C_8H_4N_2O_{10}$. It is converted into *alloxanic acid* by alkalis, and into *alloxantin* by sulphureted hydrogen and other agents. Alloxan and alloxantin are compounds of uril; the 1st, $2UL + O_2 + 4HO$; the 2d, $2UL + O + 5HO$.

ALLOY. Metallic compounds in general. Thus, brass is called an alloy of copper and zinc; bell metal, an alloy of copper and tin.

ALLSPICE. See *Myrtus pimenta*.

ALLYL. A hypothetical radical in the pungent principles of garlic, mustard, and similar plants.

ALMA. Water.
 ALMARANDA. *Almakis. Almartak.* Litharge.
 ALMARKASITA. Mercury.
 ALMELILEKTU. A word used by Avicenna to express a preternatural heat less than that of fever, and which may continue after a fever.

ALMEZERION. *Cneorum tricoccum.*
 ALMISADIR. *Sal ammoniac.*
 ALMIZADIR. *Verdigris.*
 ALMOND. See *Amygdalus.*
 ALMOND CAKE. The cake left after the expression of the oil.

ALMOND PASTE. This is made of four ounces of blanched bitter almonds, the white of an egg, rose water, and rectified spirits, equal parts, as much as may be sufficient. It is a cosmetic for softening the skin and preventing chaps.

ALMONDS OF THE EARS. External glands of the neck situated near the ears. The parotid.

ALMONDS OF THE THROAT. See *Tonsils.*

ALMURI. A cathartic preparation.

ALNUS ROTUNDIFOLIA. *Betula alnus.*

ALNUS NIGRA. *Rhamnus frangula.*

A'LOE. (*ē, ēs, f.*) A genus of plants in the family Liliaceæ. Much confusion exists as to the plants from which the numerous kinds of aloes are derived, the *A. perfoliata* of Linnæus having been divided into a number of species. *Aloe vulgaris* yields Barbadoes aloes. *Aloe socotorina*, the socotorine. *Aloe spicata*, which is the only official species, yields Cape aloes.

The active principle of aloes is called aloësin; it is a saponaceous, extractive, and bitter substance, present to the extent of 81 per cent. in Barbadoes aloes. It is soluble in water. They also contain a resinous extractive matter. The terms aloëresinic and aloetic acids are given to the two bodies making up the bitter principle. The socotorine aloes yield by distillation a volatile oil which is not obtained from the Barbadoes. The several kinds of aloes are dissolved almost entirely by boiling water, but the resin is deposited as the solution cools. Their solubility is increased by the addition of alkalies or their carbonates. All the kinds of aloes are soluble in proof spirits.

Aloes are a well-known stimulating purgative, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic. The medium dose is from 5 to 15 grains, nor does a larger quantity operate more effectually. Their effect is exerted on the large intestines, and principally on the rectum; when administered as a decoction, little of this peculiar effect is observed. Aloes sometimes can not be employed. It has the effect of stimulating the rectum more than other purges, and with justice has been accused of exciting hemorrhoidal swellings, so that we ought to abstain from it in such cases, as well as in cases where there is inflammation or irritation of the intestinal canal; it is improper in pregnancy.

Aloes are too nauseous to be given in powder. They are most frequently exhibited in the form of pill, combined with purgatives, aromatics, bitters, or other medicines, according to the effect desired to be produced. The best liquid form is the Decoction aloes compositum.

ALOE CABALLINA, *vel* ALOE GUINEENSIS. Aloes.

ALOE DEPURATA. A. LOTA. An old extract.
 ALOE INSUCCATA. An old aromatic extract of aloes.

ALOE SOCOTORINA. ALOE ZOCOTORINA. Aloes.
 ALOEDA'RIVUM. *Αλοηδαριον.* A name given by the Greeks to various cathartic compounds containing aloes as a principal ingredient.

ALOEPHANGINE PILULE. See *Pilula alphanagina.*

ALOES. The dried juice of different species of aloe. The commercial varieties are, Cape, socotorine, and hepatic or Barbadoes. Sometimes we also hear of Mocha, Indian, and Caballine, or horse aloes.

ALOES, CAPE. *Shining aloes.* Very dark olive color; vitreous fracture; it is the kind used almost exclusively in the United States.

ALOES, COMMON. Cape aloes.

ALOES, FETID. Horse aloes.—*A. barbadoensis.* Barbadoes aloes.—*A. lucida.* Aloes socotorina.—*A. extractum.* Aloes.

ALOES, HEPATIC. *Barbadoes aloes.* Reddish brown; aromatic, but unpleasant; rather soft; little used in the United States.

ALOES, HORSE. Aloes. Dose, ʒvj. for a horse.

ALOES, LIGNUM. See *Lignum aloes.*

ALOES, SOCOTORINA. *Turkey aloes. Aloe indica.* Reddish yellow; fragrant; garnet edges when examined by transmitted light; glossy, and sometimes with vitreous fracture. It is seldom met with in the United States, but every kind is passed under this name by dealers.

ALOES, SPIKED. Aloe.

ALOES WOOD. See *Lignum aloes.*

ALOESIN. *Aloëresinic. Aloetic acid.* Aloes.
 ALOE'TIC. *Aloeticus.* A medicine in which aloes is the chief ingredient.

ALOE'TIC ACID. Chevreuil regards it as artificial tannin.

ALOGOTROPHI'A. (From *αλογος*, disproportionate, and *τροφω*, to nourish.) A term employed by some writers to designate an unequal nutrition of different parts of the body, especially of the bones in *rachitis*.

ALO'PECES. The *psos* muscles.

ALOPE'CIA. (*a, æ, f.*) Baldness.

ALOPECIA AREATA. *Porrigo declavens.*

ALOUCI. The name of a gum obtained from the canella alba tree.

ALPAM. A Malabar shrub, from which an ointment for the itch is prepared. The juice of the leaves mixed with that of the calamus is used against the bite of serpents.

ALPHA. *a.* A very common prefix in chemistry to distinguish varieties; as, alpha orcein, alpha resin, &c.

A'LPHITON. Flour, especially barley-meal.

ALPHITE'DON. A fracture in which a bone is broken into small fragments.

ALPHO'NSIN. The name of an instrument for extracting balls. It consists of three branches, which separate from each other by their elasticity, but are capable of being closed by means of a tube in which they are included.

ALPHO'SIS. The albino-skin.

A'LPHUS. Aloes. *Lepa alphoides.*

ALPI'NI BALSAMUM. Balm of Gilead. *Amyris gileadensis.*

ALPINA CARDAMOMUM. A name given to the cardamom plant.

ALRATICA. A partial or total imperforation of the vagina.

ALSAMACH. The external auditory foramen.

ALSECH. *Alumen plumosum.*

ALS'NE. See *Stellaria.*

ALTAFOR. Camphor.

A'LTERATIVE. *Alterans.* That which re-establishes the healthy functions of the animal economy, without producing any sensible evacuation by perspiration, purging, or vomiting.

ALTERCUM, OR ALTERCANGENON. *Hyoscyamus niger.*

ALTERNE PLANTÆ. Alternate-leaved plants.

ALTHÆ'A. The name of a genus of malvaceous plants. The marshmallow.—*Althæa officinalis.* It abounds in mucus, and is useful as a demulcent in coughs, catarrhs, dysuria, &c. Both the root and leaves are employed medicinally. *Althæa* is generally used in decoction and syrup. The root and leaves are officinal.

ALTHANACA. *Althancha.* Orpiment.

ALTHEA, OR ALTHEINE. A substance found by Braconnot in the marshmallow. It is the same with asparagin.

ALTHEBGIUM. An Arabian name for a sort of swelling, which is observed in cachectic and leucophlegmatic habits.

ALTHEBEN. Pterygium or pannus. See *Pterygium.*

ALTHE'XIS. The cure of a distemper. Thence *Altheus*, a physician.

ALTHIONIC ACID. It is isomeric with the sulphovinic, and formed in the same way.

ALTILIBAT. Turpentine.

A'LUDEL. A subliming vessel.

ALUM. The officinal salt is a double sulphate of alumina and potassa. There are also alums which contain soda, ammonia, &c., in place of these components, and some with iron, or oxides of chrome or manganese in place of the alumina.

Alum has a sweetish and very astringent taste. Its specific gravity is about 1.71. It is soluble in five parts of water at 60° F., and in rather more than its own weight of boiling water. It crystallizes in octohedrons, or segments of the octohedron. When the crystals are exposed to a gentle heat, they undergo the watery fusion; and when to a stronger heat, they swell, part with all their water, which amounts to nearly 50 per cent., and subside into a white, opaque, friable, spongy substance: this is the *alumen exsiccatum*, or *alumen ustum* of the Pharmacopœias.

In medicine, alum is internally applied as an astringent in cases of passive hemorrhage; in those of an active character it is less applicable: the dose is from 5 to 20 grains every hour or two till the bleeding is restrained.

As an astringent tonic, alum may be given in the dose of 10 grains made into a bolus, three times a day, or in whey.

Externally, alum is much employed by surgeons as an astringent lotion for the eyes. From 2 to 5 grains to an ounce of rose water forms a proper collyrium. It is also applied as a styptic to bleeding vessels; as a mild escharotic to fungous ulcers, and as an astringent to those with flabby granulations.

Alum is much used as an ingredient in gargles for sore throat, relaxation of the uvula, and aphtha; and injections for gleet, leucorrhœa, &c.

ALUM, COMPOUND SOLUTION OF. See *Liquor aluminis compositus.*

ALUM CURD. Alum curd of Riverius. A coagulum made by agitating briskly ʒj. of alum with the white of an egg.

ALUM ROOT. *Heuchera cortusa.*

ALUM WHEY. *Serum aluminosum.* A whey made by boiling two drachms of alum with a pint of milk, and then straining. Dose, ʒij.

ALUMEN CATINUM. An old name for potashes.

ALUMEN DE ROCHI. *Alumen Rochi Gallis* are impure kinds of alum formerly in the market.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM. *A. ustum. A. calcinatum.* Dried alum. It is escharotic.

ALUMEN FACTITIUM. *A. crystallinum. A. commune.* See *Alum.*

ALUMEN FIXUM. Potash.

ALUMEN KINOSATUM. *Pulvis aluminis compositus.*

ALUMEN RUBRUM. *A. romanum. A. rutillum.* The Roman alum, which is of a reddish color, and nearly free from iron.

ALUMEN RUPEUM. Native alum.

ALUMEN SACCHARINUM. A cosmetic prepared with alum, rose-water, and the white of eggs.

ALU'MINA. (*a, e, f.*) Alumine: earth of alum, *argil*, or *argillaceous earth.* A white, insoluble, very infusible powder. The sesquioxide of aluminum. It is the basis of clay, kaolin, the sapphire, and ruby. It combines with acids, but is not a very powerful base.

The acetate and sulphate of alumina, as well as the chloride of aluminum, possess the most extraordinary antiseptic properties. Solutions of these bodies will perfectly preserve animal remains.

ALUMINA PURA. Alumina.

ALUMINÆ SALES. See *Alumina.*

ALUMINÆ SULPHAS ACIDULUS CUM POTASSA. Alum.

ALUMINÆ ET POTASSÆ HYPERSULPHAS. Alum.

ALUMINÆ SULPHAS FUSUS. The *Alumen exsiccatum.*

ALUMINOUS. *Aluminosus.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of alum.

ALUMINOUS ACID. Sulphuric acid.

ALU'MINUM, OR ALUMINIUM. (*um, i, n.*) The metallic base of alumina. It is prepared from the chloride, and somewhat resembles platinum in powder.

ALUS. Comfrey.

ALUSAR. Manna.

ALU'SIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *ἀλωσις*, a wandering.) Illusion; hallucination. The name given by Dr. Good to a genus of diseases, including *Alusia elatio*, sentimentalism, or mental extravagance; and *Alusia hypochondriasis*, hypochondrism, or low spirits.

ALVAQUILLA. *Psoralea glandulosa.*

ALVEA'RUM. (*um, i, n.*) The meatus auditorius externus of the ear.

A'LYEO-LABIA'LIS. The buccinator muscle.

ALVE'OLAR. *Alveolaris.* Appertaining to the alveoli, or sockets of the teeth.

ALVEOLAR ARTERY. The superior maxillary.

ALVEOLAR MEMBRANE. The membrane lying between the tooth and alveolus.

ALVEOLAR STRUCTURE. The minute cellular structure of the intestinal mucous membrane; full of small pits.

ALVEOLA'TUS. (From *alveolus*, a little cavity.) *Alveolate*; having small cavities.

ALVE'OLUS. (*us, i, m.*) A diminutive of *alveus*, a cavity.) The socket of a tooth.

ALVEUS AMPULLA'SCENS. The tumid part of the thoracic duct at its commencement from the *receptaculum chyli*.

ALVEUS COMMUNIS. The common duct, or communication of the ampullæ of the semicircular canals of the ear, is so termed by Scarpa.

ALVIDU'CUS. Purgative; laxative.

ALVI EXCRETIO. Defecation.

ALVI FLUXUS, *v.* PROFUVIUM. A diarrhœa.

AL'VINE. (From *alvus*, the belly.) Appertaining to the belly or bowels.

ALVINE CONCRETIONS. See *Enterolithus*.

ALVUS. The abdomen; the belly.

ALVUS ASTRICTA. *A. coacta. A. dura. A. tarda.* Costiveness.

ALVUS FLUIDA. Looseness of the bowels.

ALVUS RENUM. Pelvis of the kidney.

AL'YCE. *Alysis*. Morbid anxiety and restlessness.

AL'LYPON. *Globularia alypum*.

ALY'SMUS. (*Ἀλυσμος*; from *ἄλνω*, to be anxious.) The anxiety and inquietude that accompany many states of disease.

ALY'SSUM. Madwort. See *Marrubium alyssum*.

ALYSSUM GALENI. See *Marrubium*.

ALYSSUM FLINI. See *Galium mollugo*.

ALYSSUM VERTICILLATUM. *Marrubium verticillatum*.

ALZEMAFOR. Cinnabar.

ALZILAT. An Arabian weight of 3 grains.

AMADOU. A tinder made of dry fungi steeped in nitre.

AMA'LGAM. An alloy of mercury. See *Mercury*.

AMALGAMA'TION. The process by which an amalgam is formed.

AMAME'LIS. Various fruits.

AMANDINUS LAPIS. A stone regarded by the ancients as a universal antidote to poisons.

AMANI'TA. A genus of fungi nearly resembling the agaricus. *A. muscaria*, fly amanita, is used to poison flies.

AMANITE. *Ἀμανίται*. A name given by the ancients to edible fungi, as mushrooms.

AMANI'TINE. *Amanitina*. Letellier has given this name to the poisonous principle of fungi, which, however, he has not been able to separate from other matters with which it is associated.

AMA'RA DU'LCIS. Bitter-sweet. *Solanum dulcamara*.

AMARA MEDICAMENTA. Bitters; tonics.

AMARA'CINA UNGUENTA. Fragrant ointments.

AMA'RACUM. A fragrant herb. Marjoram?

AMARE'LLA. The *Polygala vulgaris*.

AMARINE. *Amarina*. A name given by some to the bitter principle of vegetables. According to Laurent, a product of the action of ammonia on oil of bitter almonds.

AMARITIES. *Amaritudo. Amaror. Bitterness*.

AMARYLLIDA'CEÆ. (*Amaryllis*, one of its genera.) A natural order of beautiful endogens, with inferior fruit, six stamens, and six nearly equal segments of the flower. The greater part consists of bulbous species inhabiting the Cape of Good Hope, and the tropical parts of both hemispheres. The bulbs are often emetic and poisonous.

AMASESIS. Imperfect mastication.

AMATO'RIA FEBRIS. Chlorosis has been so called.

AMATORIUM VIRUS. *A. veneficium*. See *Philtum*.

AMATO'RIOUS. (From *amo*, to love.) The superior oblique muscles of the eye have been called *musculi amatorii*, from their use in ogling.

AMAURO'SIS. (*is, is, f. Ἀμαυρωσις*; from *αμαυρω*, to obscure.) *Gutta serena. Suffusio nigra*. A diminution or total loss of sight, arising from a paralysis of the retina or optic nerve. Amaurosis may exist independently of any visible lesion of structure in the eye, or it may be complicated with cataract or any other affection.

It is in general characterized by dilatation of the pupil and immobility of the iris. These, however, are not constant symptoms. There is, moreover, something very characteristic in the appearance of an amaurotic eye: there is a total want of the natural expression; the eye rolls unmeaningly, and the patient is unable to direct it at will toward any particular object. In simple amaurosis, also, the humors of the eye are perfectly clear; and when we look into the organ, the bottom of it frequently appears as if it were of a dead white or a sea-green color. It may attack suddenly, or gradually come on; be complete, or partial and intermittent, as in attacks of ague.

CAUSES:—1. *Morbid changes of structure in the optic nerve, or parts of the brain connected with it.* 2. *Compression of the nerves.* 3. *External injuries.* 4. *Exhaustion of the power of the visual nerves by over-excitement.* 5. *Inflammatory affections of the retina.* 6. *Derangement of the digestive organs.* 7. *Suppressed secretions and discharges, and the sudden cure of some cutaneous diseases.* 8. *The influence of narcotics and other poisonous substances.* 9. *Congenital malformation.*

The prognosis in this disease is generally unfavorable. When it is congenital, or dependent on organic lesion, it is totally incurable; when it comes on at an advanced period of life, or when it has been of long continuance, and increased gradually to complete blindness, little reasonable hope of success can be entertained; on the other hand, when the patient is young and the blindness not complete, when the attack has been sudden, when the disease has not been of long standing, and especially when it is periodic, judicious treatment will often effect a cure.

The treatment should always have particular reference to the cause of the disease, where this can be ascertained. When it is connected with increased vascular action, general and local blood-letting should be had recourse to, and followed up by the use of counter-irritants, as

blisters behind the ears and on the back of the neck, issues, setons, and the moxa; the application of cold to the head by means of the shower-bath or the *douche* should not be neglected; active purgatives are clearly indicated, and an antiphlogistic regimen should of course be enjoined. When it arises from genuine paralysis of the optic nerve, in consequence of over-excitement or any other cause, bloodletting and all debilitating measures are highly injurious, and tonic treatment is required; blisters should be repeatedly applied; and electricity should have a fair trial, since it has been highly extolled in this form of the disease, and, at all events, can do no harm when judiciously regulated.

The internal use of strychnine has been recommended in that form of amaurosis which consists simply in loss of nervous power; and its reputed success in other cases of paralysis justifies a trial of it in this. Mr. Liston, Dr. Short, and Dr. Heathcote have applied strychnine externally with apparent benefit. The cuticle, raised by a blister, was removed from the temples, and from one eighth to one fourth of a grain applied daily to the denuded surface on each side, the quantity being gradually increased to a grain, and in one instance to three grains; half the latter quantity, however, is as much as will generally be requisite or safe: repeated blisters and applications of the strychnine will sometimes be required.

The partial amaurosis of dyspeptics, &c., must be removed by treating the cause.

AMAUROTIC CAT'S EYE. Amaurosis in which the pupil is unusually pale, as in old persons.

AMAZONIUS. *Αμαζονιος*. A lozenge formerly used against flatulency and vomiting: it was composed of aniseed, wormwood, myrrh, pepper, smallage, castor, opium, and cinnamon.

AMBAR. *Amber*. See *Succinum*.

A'MBE. (*Ambe*, *es*, *f*.; *Αμβη*, the rim or margin of any thing.) A machine invented by Hippocrates for reducing dislocations of the shoulder.

AMBER. See *Succinum*.

AMBER SEED. See *Hibiscus*.

A'MBERGRIS. *Ambarum*. (*Ambragrisea*, *a*, *f*.) A substance found in irregular masses floating on the sea near the islands of the Indian Ocean and many tropical shores. It is discharged from the intestines of the spermaceti whale, and is a diseased product. It is of a grayish-yellow color, waxy fracture, and agreeable odor; melts at 144° F.; sp. gr., .78 to .92.

Pelletier and Caventou have found ambergris to consist principally of a substance very analogous to cholesterine, and to which they have given the name of *ambreine*. This is converted into ambreic acid by nitric acid. From its high price, ambergris is variously counterfeited. It has been alleged to possess stimulant and antispasmodic virtues, but it appears to be nearly inert, and is now scarcely used except by the perfumer.

AMBIA. An East Indian fluid, yellow bitumen.

AMBIDEXTER. (From *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, right.) As a *substantive*, one who uses both hands with equal facility; hence, ambidextrous.

AMBILEVUS. Awkward.

AMBLO'SIS. *Amblothrídion*. *Amblo*. A miscarriage.

AMBLO'TICUS. (From *αμβλωσις*.) Amblotic; having the power to cause abortion.

AMBLYAPHIA. Dullness of touch or general sensation.

AMBLYO'GMOS. See *Amblyopia*.

AMBLYO'PIA. (*a*, *a*, *f*.; *Αμβλυωπια*; from *αμβλως*, dull, and *ωψ*, the eye.) Hippocrates means by this word the dimness of sight to which old people are subject. The best modern writers make amblyopia synonymous with partial amaurosis.

AMBLYOPIA CREPUSCULARIS. Hemeralopia.

— *A. dissitorum*. Short-sightedness.

AMBLYOPIA MERIDIANA. Nyctalopia.

AMBLYOPIA PROXIMORUM. Long-sightedness.

AMBLYO'SMUS. See *Amblyopia*.

A'MBON. *Αμβων*, the margin or tip of the sockets in which the heads of bones are lodged.

A'MBRA. *Ambor*. *Amber*. See *Succinum*. *Ambergris*.

AMBREIC ACID. An acid obtained by treating ambreine with nitric acid.

AMBREINE. A fatty substance forming the basis of ambergris: it differs but little from cholesterine.

AMBRO'SIA. *Αμβροσια*. 1. A name given to several plants, as tansy, wormwood, the herb botrys, &c. 2. The name of several compound medicines, which were all of the alexipharmic kind.

AMBULANCE. (*Ambulo*, to walk.) A light caravan, furnished with surgeons' assistants, implements, &c., and orderlies, for attending upon the wounded in the field of battle.

A'MBULANS. (From *ambulo*, to walk.) A term applied to some erratic diseases, as *erysipelas ambulans*, &c.

AMBULEIA. Succory.

AMBULI. An East Indian plant which is bitter and febrifuge.

A'MBULO. *Flatus furiosus*. *Vareni*. Flatulent distension of the abdomen, attended with pain.

AMBU'STIO. (*o*, *onis*, *f*.; from *amburo*, to burn.) A burn or scald. Burns may be divided, according to the degree of injury sustained, into three kinds. 1. Such as merely excite an inflammation of the skin, attended, or not, with slight vesication, and which, if it be not very improperly treated, almost always shows a tendency to resolution. 2. Those which affect the vitality of the cutis, causing detachment of the cuticle and suppuration of the cutaneous surface, and which become dangerous when extensive. 3. Those in which the vitality of the integuments is either immediately destroyed, or so injured that sloughing ensues; these are frequently dangerous, especially in very young or feeble persons.

Setting aside all exclusive plans, the most rational and successful treatment of burns seems to be that founded on the actual condition of the parts in the three degrees of injury mentioned at the commencement of this article. When the burn or scald is quite superficial, and the integuments merely inflamed, the inflammation is to be relieved by the application of cold

water or cooling lotions. It is to be observed, however, that when the pulse is feeble and the skin cold, or when the burn, though superficial, is extensive, or situated on the trunk, cold applications are improper, and we may use the liniment recommended by Sir Astley Cooper, consisting of equal parts of oil of turpentine, lime water, and linseed oil, resorting afterward to cooling applications and antiphlogistic treatment, when reaction is sufficiently established. When the cuticle has been detached, and supuration thus rendered necessary, there is no better general application than the *linimentum aquæ calcis*; though, when the part is very hot and painful, a poultice will frequently be found to give more effectual relief. In burns attended with destruction of parts, the treatment is the same with that of sphacelus; the separation of the sloughs is to be promoted by emollient poultices; and as the injured part is liable during this process to assume every variety of action, stimulating or soothing remedies must be applied according to circumstances; when the sores are languid and the sloughs detached slowly, a certain proportion of turpentine mixed with the dressings will be found useful; and when the ulcers are irritable, anodyne fomentations or poultices are necessary to restore a healthy action.

Slight burns require little constitutional treatment; laxatives and attention to diet are generally all that is required. With respect to those of a more serious description, the following summary of practice is given by Mr. Samuel Cooper:

"With regard to the *internal treatment*, when a scald or burn is of a severe description, the *first stage of danger*, the danger from the shock on the system, the period of irritation, as Dupuytren terms it, immediately presents itself, sometimes accompanied by violent agitation of the nervous system, but still more frequently by shiverings, paleness, stupor, coldness, weak pulse, and collapse. Now opium, brandy, ammonia, or ether may be given. Cold applications are to be avoided, bottles of hot water may be put to the feet and epigastrium, and the patient kept covered. The warm bath for children is in this stage particularly recommended by Dupuytren. When the collapse goes off, and fever and inflammation come on, we are to adopt antiphlogistic treatment, bleed young, robust subjects, and administer opium.

"The second period of great suffering and danger is when the eschars and sloughs are beginning to loosen: the *stage of elimination*, as it is named by French surgeons. The constitutional disturbance now runs high, and, when the patient is strong and young, bleeding is often necessary, together with leeches and opium.

"The third stage of danger is that of supuration, when the profuse discharge may be such as the patient can not safely bear; purgatives and astringent lotions are now proper to check it, followed by bark, dil. sulph. acid, a moderate quantity of wine and opium. For the diarrhoea to which burned patients are subject in the suppurative stage, Dupuytren prefers giving half a grain of opium, and one of sulphate of zinc, three or four times a day.

"The fourth stage of danger is when hectic symptoms have been induced by the long duration of the effects of the injury, the irritation, pain, discharge, &c. Here we must act according to the principles explained in the article on hectic fever, support the strength, give opium, &c. The occasional complications of burns, phlegmonous erysipelas, tetanus, and the determination of blood to internal organs, will of course demand their particular remedies."

AMBTUA. *Cissampelos pareira*.

AMBUYA-EMBO. The name of a Brazilian species of aristolochia, a decoction of which is used by the natives against obstructions, &c.

AMELI. A Malabar shrub of an unknown genus. The decoction of its leaves is said to be useful in colic, and its root boiled in oil is applied to tumors as a discutient.

AME'LLA. The same as achmella.

AMENIA. Amenorrhœa.

AMENORRHŒ'A. (*a*, *e*, f.; from *a*, priv., *μην*, a month, and *ρρω*, to flow.) An obstruction of the menses in women from other causes than pregnancy or advanced age.

Amenorrhœa involves two distinct cases:

1. *Emansio mensium*: Retention of the menses; when the menses do not appear at the period of life at which they may be naturally expected. See *Chlorosis*.

2. *Suppressio mensium*. Morbid cessation. This may arise directly from colds, mental emotions, and is to be restored by attending to the cause: or it may be symptomatic of diseases of the nervous system, or of debility from these causes: it often becomes chronic, and is to be treated as in chlorosis.

AMENTACEÆ. *Amentacea plantæ*. Amentaceous plants.

AMENTA'CEOUS. Amentaceous: having an amentum or catkin; as the willow, birch, beech, poplar, &c.

AME'NTIA. (*a*, *e*, f.; from *a*, priv., and *mens*, the mind.) Imbecility of mind, in which the relations of things are either not perceived or not recollected. When it originates at birth, it is called *amentia congenita*, natural idiotism; when from the infirmities of age, *amentia senilis*, dotage, or second childishness; and when from some accidental cause, *amentia acquisita*.

AME'NTUM. (*um*, *i*, n.) A catkin, or deciduous, pendulous spike.

AME'NTUM. *Alumen siccum*.

AMER. A bitter substance produced by acting on raw silk with nitric acid.

AMERICAN CENTAURY. *Sabbatia angularis*.—*A. dittany*. *Cunila mariana*.—*A. hellebore*. *Veratrum album*.—*A. ipecacuanha*. *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*; but principally *Gillenia trifoliata*.—*A. sanicle*. *Heuchera americana*.—*A. senna*. *Cassia marilandica*.—*A. spikenard*. *Aralia racemosa*.

AMERICANUM TUBEROSUM. The potato.

AMETHY'STUS. *Amethysta medicamenta*. Medicines used to prevent or remove the effects of excess in wine. The amethyst.

AMETRIA. Intemperance.

AM'CULUM. The amnion has been so called.

AMIDOGEN. The hypothetical compound radical of ammonia, &c.: NH₂. Symbol, Ad.

AMIDES. *Amidides.* Salts containing amidogen.

AMIDIDE OF HYDROGEN. Ammonia.

A'MIDINE. *Amidin.* Gelatinous starch; the soluble portion of starch: it is formed at once by the action of hot water on starch.

A'MIDUM. *Amidon.* See *Amylum*.

AMILINE. A product of the distillation of hydrated oxide of amyl with dry phosphoric acid— $C_{10}H_{10}$.

AMINÆ'UM VINUM. A wine much esteemed by the ancients. Galen also mentions an *Aminæum neapolitanum* and an *Aminæum siculum*.

A'MMA. *Hamma.* A truss.

AMMELIDE. *Ammeline.* Products of the decomposition of sulphocyanogen.

A'MMI. The pharmacopœial name of the herb bishop's weed, of which there are two sorts. See *Sison ammi*, and *Ammi majus*.—*A. majus.* The *Ammi vulgare* of the shops. The seeds are less powerful than those of the *Sison ammi*; they are carminative and tonic.—*A. verum.* See *Sison ammi*.

AMMO'NIA. (*a, æ, f;* so called because it is obtained from sal ammoniac.) Ammonia is a gaseous body procured by the destructive distillation of animal matters. It is alkaline, transparent, of a suffocating, pungent odor. It may be condensed into a fluid by a pressure of $6\frac{1}{2}$ atmospheres, at 50° F. Composition, NH_3 . Equivalent, 17.19. Water dissolves 750 times its bulk, and acquires the properties of the gas. This is the liquor ammoniæ, or solution of ammonia. The strength of the solution increases with its specific gravity. The strongest contains $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; sp. gr., 0.875. The liquor ammoniæ is powerfully caustic and discutient. It is alkaline, and combines readily with acids, forming soluble salts for the most part. Heat, or exposure to the air, removes the ammonia, which is merely dissolved.

On account of its great volatility, it should be preserved in well-stopped bottles, a measure which is also required to prevent the absorption of carbonic acid. At a temperature of 130° F. it enters into ebullition.

Table of the quantity of real Ammonia in solutions of different densities.

100 parts of sp. gravity	Of real Ammonia	100 parts of sp. gravity	Of real Ammonia
.8750	32.5	.9435	14.53
.8875	29.25	.9476	13.46
.9000	26.00	.9513	12.40
.9054	25.37	.9545	11.56
.9166	22.07	.9573	10.82
.9255	19.54	.9597	10.17
.9326	17.52	.9619	9.60
.9385	15.88	.9692	9.50

Real ammonia, in its compounds with other bodies, betrays a remarkable chemical nature. Its compounds are formed under four classes: direct compounds of NH_3 ; these are very few, instable, and similar to the hydrates: compounds of amidogen, NH_2 , which are amides, and principally with metallic bodies: compounds of ammonium, NH_4 , which unites directly with chlorine, sulphur, &c.: and, lastly, compounds of oxide of ammonium, NH_4O , which is present in the common salts of ammonia.

The presence of free ammoniacal gas may

always be detected by its odor, by its temporary action on yellow turmeric paper, and by its forming dense white fumes of muriate of ammonia, when a glass rod, moistened with muriatic acid, is brought near it.

Spirits of hartshorn is impure liquor ammonia. For the salts of ammonia, see *Ammonia*.

AMMONIA ACETATA. See *Ammonia acetatis liquor*.

AMMONIA CAUSTICA LIQUIDA. *Ammonia liquor*.—*A. hydriodate* of, see *Iodine*.—*A. hydrosulphuret*. *A. hepatized*. See *Ammonia hydrosulphuretum*.

AMMONIA MURIATA. See *Ammonia murias*.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA. See *Ammonia sesquicarbonas*.

AMMONIACO-MAGNESIAN PHOSPHATE. A tribasic phosphate; $NH_4O, 2MgO, PO_5+12HO$; it is granular, sparingly soluble in water, but very soluble in acids; it forms a frequent calculus. See *Calculus*.

AMMONIA'CUM. (*Ἀμμωνιακον.* *Ammoniacum, i, n.*) See *Heraclæum gummiferum*.

AMMONIACUM SAL. Sal ammoniac. See *Ammonia murias*.

AMMONIÆ ACETATIS LIQUOR. Solution of acetate of ammonia; formerly called *Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ*. Take of sesquicarbonate of ammonia, two ounces; dilute acetic acid, four pints. Add the acid to the salt, until bubbles of gas shall no longer arise, and mix. Febrifuge, sudorific, diuretic; dose, $\mathfrak{ʒij}$. ad $\mathfrak{ʒij}$. Externally, discutient.

AMMONIÆ AQUA DILUTA. (*Ed.*) Dilute solution of ammonia is made by mixing the strong ammonia solution of chemists, sp. gr. .875, with two parts of water. Dose, \mathfrak{gtt} . xv.—xxx.

AMMONIÆ BICARBONAS. (*D. Ph.*) Bicarbonate of ammonia. Expose a solution of the sesquicarbonate to a stream of carbonic acid gas until it loses its alkaline reaction. It is much less active than the sesquicarbonate. Dose, \mathfrak{gr} . x. to \mathfrak{gr} . xxv.

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS. (*U. S.*) See *Ammonia sesquicarbonas*.

AMMONIÆ CITRAS. Citrate of ammonia. Obtained by the action of lemon-juice on the sal volatile or the bicarbonate. It is usually employed in the form of effervescing draughts, as a febrifuge and saline diaphoretic. The juice of half a lemon will saturate about \mathfrak{gr} . xv. to \mathfrak{gr} . xx. of the ammonia.

AMMONIÆ ET FERRI MURIAS. *Ferrum ammoniatum*.

AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. (*L.*) Hydrochlorate of ammonia. The muriate. See *Ammonia murias*.

AMMONIÆ HYDROSULPHURETUM. (*D.*) *Ammonia sulphuretum*. Hydrosulphuret of ammonia. Liquor ammoniæ hydrosulphatis. (*U. S.*) Take liquor ammonia, \mathfrak{f} . $\mathfrak{ʒij}$; pass hydrosulphuric acid through it to saturation; keep in a well-stopped bottle. (*U. S.*) A yellowish, fetid, acid fluid. It precipitates metallic solutions, and is decomposed by acids. It is a powerful arterial and nervous sedative. Dose, \mathfrak{gtt} . v., in a tumbler full of water.

AMMONIÆ LIQUOR. Liquor of ammonia; the *Alkali volatile causticum* and *Aqua ammoniæ pure*. Take lime, \mathfrak{lbiss} .; slake with water. $\mathfrak{ʒix}$.;

mix, when cold, with lbj. muriate of ammonia, in a mortar; introduce into a retort over a sand-bath, and distill into a vessel containing Oj. of distilled water. Sp. gr., 0.944. (Ph. U. S.)

This preparation is colorless and transparent, with a strong, peculiar smell: it parts with the ammonia in the form of gas, if heated to 130°, and requires to be kept from the contact of atmospheric air.

The solution of ammonia is stimulant and antacid, and is given in doses of gtt. x. to xx. Externally applied, it is rubefacient, and useful when it is desirable to establish a strong counter-irritation in a short time. Taken internally in an over-dose, it is rapidly fatal; the best antidote is vinegar.

AMMONIÆ MURIAS. Muriate of ammonia. Hydrochlorate of ammonia. *Sal ammoniacum* or *ammoniacum*. A salt formed by the combination of muriatic acid with ammonia.

The ordinary mode of manufacturing sal ammoniac in Europe is by combining with muriatic acid the ammonia resulting from the igneous decomposition of animal matters in close vessels.

Muriate of ammonia has a pungent, acrid, and cool taste. Its crystals are of a tetrahedral form, but they are seldom regular. It is totally volatile, but a strong fire is requisite to sublime it. It is soluble in 3.25 parts of water at 60°, and in its own weight of boiling water. Its solution in cold water is attended with a great reduction of temperature, hence it is mixed with ice to form freezing mixtures. Its specific gravity is about 1.450. Chemically, it is a chloride of ammonium: $\text{NH}_4 + \text{Cl}$. Sal ammoniac was formerly given in different doses as a purgative, emetic, diuretic, and sudorific. It is now hardly ever used internally; it may, however, be given in the dose of a drachm to act as a diuretic or diaphoretic, according as its operation is determined to the kidneys or the skin. Externally applied, it is an excellent discutient, and is frequently used by surgeons as an ingredient in lotions for indolent tumors, chilblains, &c. Dissolved with its own weight of nitre in eight parts of water, it forms an excellent refrigerant application.

AMMONIÆ NITRAS. *Ammonia nitrata*. Nitrate of ammonia. Nitrate of oxide of ammonium. Composed of the nitric acid and ammonia, its virtues are internally diuretic, and externally resolvent and sialogogue. Dose, ℥j.-℥ij. It is the substance from which protoxide of nitrogen, or laughing gas, is obtained.

AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONAS. (L.) Subcarbonate of ammonia. *Sal volatilis*, or *Sal volatile*. It is made thus: Take of muriate of ammonia, a pound; of prepared chalk, dried, a pound and a half. Reduce them separately to powder; then mix them together, and sublime in a heat gradually raised, till the retort becomes red.

This salt is prepared on the large scale. It should be kept in well-stopped bottles, for, when exposed to the air, it gradually parts with its ammonia, loses its pungency, and effloresces.

When very pure, carbonate of ammonia has a crystalline form, but the crystals are seldom very regular. Its specific gravity is 0.966. The

taste and smell of this salt are the same with those of pure ammonia, but much weaker. It is soluble in rather more than twice its weight of cold water, and in its own weight of hot water, but is volatilized by a boiling temperature. Heat sublimates it.

The sesquicarbonate is stimulant, antacid, diaphoretic, and, in large doses, emetic; in some nervous affections, it acts as an antispasmodic. Dose, gr. x. to xv. The common smelling salts of the shops consist of this salt, with the addition of some fragrant substance.

AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBONATIS LIQUOR. (L.) Solution of carbonate of ammonia. Take of sesquicarbonate of ammonia, four ounces; distilled water, a pint. Dissolve and filter. It spoils by keeping. The dose is from ʒss. to ʒi.

AMMONIÆ SPIRITUS AROMATICUS. *A. spiritus compositus*. See *Alcohol ammoniatum aromaticum*.

AMMONIÆ SPIRITUS FÆTIDUS. See *Spiritus ammonia fetidus*.

AMMONIÆ SPIRITUS SUCCINATUS. See *Spiritus ammonia succinatus*.

AMMONIÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of ammonia. Consists of sulphuric acid and ammonia ($\text{NH}_4 \text{O.S}_2\text{O}_3.\text{HO}$). Sulphate of oxide of ammonium. Properties similar to muriate of ammonia.

AMMONIÆ TARTRAS. Tartrate of ammonia. Formed by saturating carbonate of ammonia by tartaric acid. It may be given in solution or as an effervescent draught, as a febrifuge. Seldom used.

AMMONIARETUM CUPRI. *Cuprum ammoniatum*.

AMMONIATED COPPER. See *Cuprum ammoniatum*.—*A. iron*. Ferrum ammoniatum.—*A. iron, tincture of*. Tinctura ferri ammoniati.—*A. copper, liquor of*. Cupri ammoniati liquor.

AMMONIO-CHLORIDE OF MERCURY. *Ammoniated submuriate of mercury*. *A. mercury*. *A. oxychloruret of mercury*. White precipitate. See *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

AMMONIO SULPHATE OF COPPER. *Cupri ammoniatum*.

AMMO'NION. A collyrium.

AMMO'NIUM. (*um, i, n.*) The hypothetical compound NH_4 ; its oxide, NH_4O , is the common base of ammoniacal salts. See *Ammonia*.

AMMONIUM, CHLORIDE OF. *Ammonie murias*.

AMMONIUREP. (*Ammoniuiretum, i, n.*) A compound of ammonia, and a metallic oxide; as, ammoniuret of gold, silver, zinc, &c.

AMMONIURET OF TEROXIDE OF GOLD. Fulminating gold. Aurate of gold. It has been given, very culpably, in venereal disease, &c.

AMNA ALKALISATA. A name given by Paracelsus and others to natural saline waters.

AMNE'SIA. *Amne'stia*. (*a, æ, f.*; from *a*, priv., and *μνησις*, memory.) Forgetfulness.

A'MNIC ACID. See *Ammonia*.

AMNIOTOMY. Premature escape of the liquor amnii.

A'MNION. *Amnios*. The innermost membrane of the ovum, which immediately surrounds the fetus. It lines the chorion, covers the placenta, and is reflected on the umbilical cord, which it invests as far as the navel, where it terminates. It contains a thin, watery fluid,

called the liquor amnii, or water of the amnion, and in popular language *the waters*. The quantity is usually two pints at parturition, but may be only six ounces, or in great excess. This fluid is generally transparent, often milky, and sometimes of a yellow or light brown color, and very different in consistence. It has a slightly saline taste. The obvious uses of the amniotic fluid are, to afford the fetus a yielding medium, which does not restrain its motions, while it protects it from external shocks and injuries; and to act as a soft but powerful wedge for the dilatation of the os uteri and vagina at the time of parturition.

AMNIOS. In *Botany*, a transparent fluid in which the young embryo is at first suspended.

AMO'MIS. The fruit of the plant now called *Matonia cardamomum*.

AMO'MUM. A genus of plants; family, Zingiberaceae.

AMOMUM CARDAMOMUM. The round cardamom.

AMOMUM GALANGA. *Maranta galanga*. *Am. zedoaria*. *Kæmpferia rotunda*.

AMOMUM GRANUM PARADISI. The plant which affords the grains of paradise. It has also been called *Cardamomum majus*, and *Cardamomum piperatum*.

Grains of paradise, or the greater cardamom seeds, are contained in a large brown, triangular pod. The seeds are angular, and of a reddish-brown color, smaller than pepper. They are extremely hot, and similar in virtue to pepper.

AMOMUM PLINII. The *Solanum*.

AMOMUM RACEMOSUM. See *Cardamomum*.

AMOMUM VULGARE. See *Sison amomum*.

AMOMUM ZINGIBER. See *Zingiber officinale*.

A'MOR. (*or, oris, m.*) Love. See *Pathe-mata animi*.

AMO'RGE. See *Amurca*.

AMO'RPHA. A genus of plants of the class *Diadelphia*, and order *Decandria*. There is only one species known. It grows in America, and the bruised root is said to be good for the toothache.

AMORPHOUS. (From *a, μορφη*, form.) Without regular form.

AMOSTEUS. *Osteocolla*.

AMPAC. An East Indian tree, which affords a very odoriferous resin; the leaves are used to medicate baths.

AMPAR. *Succinium*.

AMPELOSA'GRIA. *Bryonia*.

AMPHARISTEROS. Awkward with the hands.

AMPHEMER'NUS. *Αμφημερινος*. Occurring daily. Applied by the Greeks to a quotidian ague—*πυρετος αψημερινος*.

AMPHIAM. *Opium*.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS. (From *αμφι*, both, and *αρθρωσις*, an articulation.) A mixed kind of articulation, in which the articular surfaces of bones are united by an intermediate substance, in a manner which admits of a small degree of motion. The junction of the vertebrae by the intervertebral cartilages is of this kind. Some use the term synonymously with *synchondrosis*.

AMPHI'BIA. A class of animals, embracing frogs. They are vertebrated, with cold blood

and naked skin; oviparous, and most undergo a metamorphosis, adapting them to a transition from an aquatic to an atmospheric medium of respiration.

AMPHI'BIUS. (From *αμφι*, both, and *βιος*, life; as being capable of two modes of life.) Amphibious.

AMPHIBLESTROI'DES. The hyaloid membrane surrounding the vitreous humor of the eye.

AMPHIBRA'NCHIA. The tonsils and parts adjacent to them.—*Hippocrates*.

AMPHICAUSTIS. The vulva.

AMPHI'DEON. The os uteri.

AMPHIDIARTHRO'SIS. (From *αμφι*, both, and *διαρθρωσις*, a movable articulation.) A name given by Winslow to the articulation of the lower jaw with the os temporis, because it partakes of the nature both of ginglymus and arthrodia.

AMPHIMERINA. Pertussis.—*A. hectica*. Hectic fever.

AMPHION. Maslach.

AMPHIPLEX. *Αμφιπληξ*. The perineum.

AMPHIPNEU'MA. (From *αμφι*, about, and *πνευμα*, breath.) A great difficulty of breathing.—*Hippocrates*.

APHISMI'LA. A dissecting-knife.

APHISPHA'LSIS. Circumduction.

A'PHORA. See *Weights and Measures*.

AMPHORIC RESONANCE. A stethoscopic sound, which is a variety of the metallic tinkling. See *Metallic Tinkling*.

AMPHI'STOMA. A genus of intestinal worms

AMPLEXICAU'LIS. Amplexicaul. Embracing or clasping the stem.

AMPU'LLA. A large-bellied bottle. In *Anatomy*, the dilated part of the membranaceous semicircular canals in the ear. In *Pathology*, some writers use it synonymously with *bullæ*, a bleb, or watery bladder on the skin; hence pemphigus has been called *Febris ampullosa*.

AMPULLA CHYLIFERA. *Receptaculum chyli*.

AMPULLÆ. *Phlyctæna*.

AMPULLULA. (*a, æ, f.*) Applied by anatomists to a canal or bag, which is a little enlarged in the centre.

AMPUTA'TION. (*Amputatio, onis, f.*; from *amputo*, to cut off.) The removal of a limb, or any projecting part, as the penis, by means of a cutting instrument. In the case of a tumor, the term *excision* or *extirpation* is generally used. The amputation may be by a circular cut, which is the old plan; or, more properly, by so directing the knife as to leave flaps which can be nicely adjusted, so as to cover the bone. A tourniquet is used where the part is supplied with large arteries, or, if that is inapplicable, strong pressure.

A'MULET. *Amuletum*. Gems, stones, pieces of paper inscribed with certain words, &c., were formerly worn suspended from the neck, as prophylactics against different diseases.

AMU'RCA. The marc of the olive.

A'MYCHE. A slight exulceration, excoriation, or abrasion of the skin.—*Hippocrates*.

AMY'CTICUS. Applied to irritating medicines used to excite torpid parts into action.

AMYDRIASIS. See *Mydriasis*.

AMYE'LIA. A monstrosity consisting in partial or total absence of the spinal marrow.

AMY'GDALA. (*a, α, f. Αμυγδαλή.*) 1. The almond. *Amygdalus communis*. 2. The tonsils are called *amygdalæ*.

AMYGDALA AMARA. The bitter almond. See *Amygdalus communis*.

AMYGDALA DULCIS. The sweet almond. See *Amygdalus communis*.

AMYGDALÆ OLEUM. *Amygdalus communis*.

AMYGDALÆ PLACENTA. Almond cake.

AMYGDAL' TUM. Almond emulsion.

AMYGDAL' EÆ. A tribe of the natural family of the ROSACEÆ, of which the genus *Amygdalus* is the type.

AMYGDALIN. A crystalline, white, bitter substance, obtained from bitter almonds, cherry-laurel, &c. ($C_{10}H_{17}NO_{22}$ —anhydrous), which is readily metamorphosed into hydrocyanic acid, &c. *Amygdalic acid* is a product.

AMYGDALITIS. Cynanche tonsillaritis.

AMY'GDALUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants.—*A. communis*. The almond-tree. The systematic name of the plant which affords the almond. *Amygdalus—foliis serratis infimis glandulosis, floribus sessilibus geminis*, of Linnaeus.

The almond is a small tree. The sweet and bitter fruit is the product of varieties. The fruit yields by expression an abundance of bland oil—*Oleum amygdalæ*. But, besides this, the bitter kinds contain a principle called amygdalin, which is readily decomposed, and, under ordinary circumstances, converted into oil of bitter almonds and prussic acid. Hence their poisonous nature. They are seldom used alone. Almonds are employed in emulsion and confection, but principally in confectionary. They are demulcent.

AMYGDALUS PERSICA. The common peach-tree. The leaves and flowers owe their flavor to prussic acid.

AMYGOS. Scarification.

AMYL. Ayl. The hypothetical radical of a class of bodies resembling the ethyl series. Formula, $C_{10}H_{11}$. Oil of grain spirits, or potatoes. Amilic alcohol is $AylO, HO$; amiline is $C_{10}H_{10}$.

AMYL'ACEOUS. Possessing the properties of starch.

A'MYLINE. See *Amidinc*.

A'MYLMUM. *Amyleon*. (*um, i, n. Αμυλον*; from *a, priv.*, and *μύλη*, a mill; because the ancients made it from unground wheat.) Starch. A white, insipid substance, insoluble in cold water, but forming a jelly with boiling water.

Starch exists abundantly in all plants, and is readily separated by pounding and washing. Its composition is $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$. Its presence is ascertained by the action of iodine on a cold solution, which it renders blue. It is very inferior as a nutritious body because of the absence of nitrogen. Tapioca, sago, arrow-root, cassada, &c., are forms of impure starch. The granules of starch present microscopic differences, by which they may be recognized. Each granule consists of an external waxy envelope, and of a soluble center, which is *Amidin*.

It is a demulcent; and a mucilage prepared from it often produces excellent effects, especially in the form of clyster, in dysentery and diarrhoea. Externally, surgeons sometimes apply

the powder as an absorbent in erysipelas and abrasions of the skin.

AMYLMUM IODATUM. See *Iodide of starch*.

AMYLMUM MARANTE. Arrow-root.

A'MYOS. (From *a, priv.*, and *μύς*, a muscle.)

Applied to a limb so emaciated that the muscles scarcely appear.—*Hippocrates*.

AMYOSIS. Imperforate iris or pupil.

AMYRIDACEÆ. An order of dicotyledonous plants, abounding in fragrant resin. Trees or shrubs, with *leaves* compound, with pellucid dots; *corolla*, polypetalous; *stamens*, hypogynous; *ovary*, superior; *fruit*, sub-drupaceous, samaroid, or leguminous.

AMYRIS ELEMIFERA. A tree yielding gum elemi. The resin is softish, somewhat transparent, of a pale whitish color, inclining a little to green, and of a strong, though not unpleasant smell. It is only used in an official ointment, the *Unguentum elemi compositum*, and is now seldom, if ever, to be found genuine in the shops.

AMYRIS GILEADENSIS. Balm of Gilead, or balsam of Mecca tree. It is a native of Abyssinia and Arabia. The fruit is termed *carpobalsamum* in the old pharmacopœias, and the wood of the branches *xylobalsamum*. The best balm of Gilead is a spontaneous exudation from the tree, and is held in such high estimation by the Turks, that it is rarely, if ever, to be met with genuine among us. The medicinal virtues are similar to tolu. Dose, grt. xv. Other species of *amyris*, as *A. plumieri*, *A. zelandica*, &c., are also spoken of as sources of medicinal balsams.

AMYRON. Carthamus.

AMYXIS. Scarification.

ANA. In medical prescriptions it means "of each." See *A*.

ANA'BASIS. (From *αναβαινω*, to ascend.) The first period of a disease, or that of increase; hence, anabaticus.

ANABE'XIS. (From *αναβηττω*, to cough up.) An expectoration.

ANABLE'PSIS. (From *ανα*, again, and *βλεπω*, to see.) The recovery of sight after it has been lost.

ANA'BOLE. (*e, es, f.*; from *αναβαλλω*, to reject.) The discharge of any thing by vomiting; expectoration.

ANABROCHI'SMOS. (*Anabrochismus*; from *ανα*, with, and *βροχος*, a running knot.) The removal of the eyelashes, when they irritate the eye, by means of a hair knotted round them.—*Hippoc.*, *Galen*, *Paulus*.

ANABRO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; *αναβρωσις*, from *αναβρωσκω*, to corrode.) A corrosion.

ANACARDIACEÆ. The cashew tribe of dicotyledonous plants, abounding in a resinous, sometimes acrid, highly poisonous juice. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers*, usually unisexual; *stamens*, perigynous; *ovary*, superior; *fruit*, generally drupaceous.

ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE. The cashew-nut, called, also, *Acajou* and *Acajuba*, is of this family.

ANACARDIUM ORIENTALE. The Malacca bean. See *Avicennia tomentosa*.

ANACATHA'RISIS. *Anachrempsis*. Expectoration. Blancard denotes, by this word, the operation of medicines which act upward, as emetics, expectorants, &c.

ANACATHARTICUS. Anacathartic. Promoting expectoration, or vomiting.

ANACHMUS. An alchemical term for a spirit.

ANACHRON. Soda.

ANA'CLASIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *ανακλω*, to bend back.) A recurvature of any part, as of a joint, of a fractured limb, &c.

ANACLINTERIUM. A reclining chair.

ANA'CLISIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *ανακλινω*, to recline.) *Decubitus*. The attitude of a sick person in bed, which affords important indications in several diseases.

ANACOLLE'MA. (From *ανακολλω*, to glue together.) An epithem made of agglutinant substances, and applied to the forehead.—*Galen*.

ANACOLUPPA. A Malabar plant which is used by the natives to cure epilepsy, and as antidote to the bite of the *naja*. It is probably the *Zapania nodiflora*.

ANACTE'SIS. *Anacamide*. (From *ανακταμαι*, to recover.) Restoration of strength; recovery from sickness.—*Hippocrates*.

ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM. Anthemis pyrethrum.

ANADESMUS. A fascia.

ANADIPLO'SIS. (From *αναδιπλω*, to reduplicate.) The reduplication of the paroxysm in agues of a double type.

ANA'DORA. Excoriation.

ANA'DROME. The translation of a pain from the lower to the upper parts of the body.

ANEDÆ'US. A monster without genitals.

ANEMATOPOIESIS. Defective sanguification.

ANÆ'MIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *a*, priv., and *αιμα*, blood.) Exsanguinity. Deficiency of blood. The general cause of such deficiency is hemorrhage; but there is a remarkable disease, the leading feature of which is an insufficient formation of blood (*Marasmus anhemia*).

"Face, lips, and general surface ghastly pale; pulse quick and feeble; appetite impaired; alvine evacuations irregular, black, and fetid, occasionally with severe gripings; languor and emaciation extreme."

Anæmia has been divided into *A. chlorosis v. vera* for the true disease, and *A. spuria consecutiva* for loss of blood. It appears to arise from disease of the mesenteric vessels where it is true. Tonics, stomachics, and generous diet, with change of habits, residence, &c., are the only means of treatment. Mercury is said sometimes to succeed.

ANÆMOSIS. Anæmia.

ANÆMOTROPHY. Deficiency of blood in a part; deficient nutrition.

ANÆSTHE'SIA. (*a, æ, f.* *Ανασθησια*; from *a*, priv., and *αισθανομαι*, I feel.) Loss of the sense of touch. Diminished or lost sense of feeling. When numbness occurs without obvious pressure, it shows a tendency to a paralytic state, and should be watched. There is sometimes a total loss of the sense of touch, mostly partial, but sometimes general, over the whole surface of the body.

ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS. Scarlet pimpernel. A beautiful little plant, very common. It has been considered as antispasmodic and stomachic, but does not seem to possess any activity.

ANAGARGALICTA. *Αναγαραλικτα*. A gargle. ANAGARGARISTUM. *Αναγαραριστον*. A gargle.

ANAGLY'PHE. (From *αναγλυφω*, to engrave.) See *Calamus scriptorius*.

ANA'GOGUE. That which produces an evacuation upward.

ANA'GRAPHE. (From *αναγραφω*, to write or prescribe.) A prescription or receipt.

ANAGYRIS FETIDA. This plant grows in Italy and the south of France. Its wood exhales a very fetid odor. Its leaves are strongly cathartic.

AN'AL. (*Analisis*; from *anus*.) Appertaining to the anus, or extremity of the great gut.

ANALE'NTIA. A term of Paracelsus to denote a species of epilepsy.

ANALE'PSIA. Epilepsy arising from affection of the stomach.—*John of Gadesden*.

ANALE'PSIS, or ANALE'PSIA. (From *αναλαμβάνω*, to restore.) A recovery of strength after sickness.

ANALE'PTIC. *Analepticus*. That which recruits the strength which has been lost by sickness. Restorative.

ANALGE'SIA. Absence from pain.

ANALOGOUS. The organs of different animals which have the same *anatomical relations*. Morbid tissues which resemble sound structures are termed *analogous*.

ANALO'SIS. (*is, is, f.* *Αναλωσις*; from *αναλίσκω*, to consume.) A consumption or atrophy.

ANALTESIS. Recovery of strength.

ANA'LYSIS. (*is, is, f.* *Αναλυσις*; from *αναλυω*, to resolve.) The resolution of any substance into its constituent elements. Analysis is *proximate* when the various compound parts are separated, as a sulphate into the acid and base; and *ultimate* when the elementary parts are separated. *Organic analysis* is the investigation of animal or vegetable bodies.

ANAMIRTA COCCULUS. *Cocculus indicus*.

ANAMNE'STICUS. (*Αναμνηστικός*; from *αναμνησκω*, to remember.) Anamnestic. Medicines supposed to strengthen the memory.

ANANAS. *Ananassa*. See *Bromelia*.

ANAPET'IA. *Αναπετεια*. An expansion of the orifices of vessels or canals.—*Galen*.

ANAPHALANT'IASIS. A falling off of hair from the eyebrows. Baldness.

ANAPHONE'SIS. Vociferation.

ANA'PHORA. Expectorant; vomiting.

ANAPHRODI'SIA. Impotence. See *Sterility*.

ANAPHRO'MELI. Clarified honey.

ANA'PLASIS. (*Αναπλασις*; from *αναπλασσω*, to form anew.) Hippocrates uses this term to signify the reunion of a fractured bone.

ANAPLERO'SIS. (*Αναπληρωσις*, *repletio*; from *αναπληρωω*, to fill up.) The restitution of parts that have been destroyed, as the incarnation of an abscess, or the healing of a wound attended with loss of substance.

ANAPLERO'TICUS. Incarnative; a medicament which favors the restoration of the lost substance of a part.

ANAPLEU'SIS. (From *αναπλευω*, to float.) The exfoliation and casting off of dead portions of bone.

ANAPNEU'SIS. (From *αναπνεω*, to respire.) Respiration.

ANA'PNOE. *Αναπνοη*. Respiration.

ANA'POSIS. A recession of humors from the skin inwardly.

ANAPSE. Emaciation. Atrophy.

ANAPSA. Blindness.

ANA'PTYSIS. *Αναπτυσις*. Expectoration.

ANARRHEGNU'MINOS. (From *αναρρηγγνυμι*, to break again.) A term applied by Hippocrates to ulcers which heal prematurely and break out again—*αναρρηγγνυμινα ελκεα*.

ANARRH'NON. That which issues from the nose or skin.

ANARRH'E'A. (From *ανα*, and *ρηω*, to flow.) A flux of humors from below upward.

ANARRH'O'PIA. (*Αναρροπια*; from *ανα*, upward, and *ροπω*, to tend.) A flux of humors from below upward.—*Hippocrates*.

ANARTHROS. A person so fat that his joints are scarcely seen.

A'NAS. A duck or drake.—*A. anser*. The goose, called also *Anser domesticus*.—*A. cygnus*. The swan.—*A. domestica*. The tame duck.

ANASAR'CA. (From *ανα*, throughout, and *σαρξ*, the flesh.) Anasarca is a collection of serous fluid in the cellular membrane immediately under the skin. As the accumulation increases, the skin often becomes inflamed and thickened, and presents an appearance of erysipelas. The fluid gravitates toward the lower extremities, which often become excessively swollen. The distended cuticle at last gives way, and affords an outlet of the effused fluid, which, however, continues to be poured into the cellular tissue with great rapidity.

Anasarca is usually symptomatic of visceral diseases in which the functions of the absorbents and veins are interrupted. It may be *active* or *passive*, or may follow as a sequel of the exanthems. It is treated in the same way as dropsy. See *Hydrops*.

ANASARCA HYSTERICUM. A transient swelling sometimes observed in hysterical persons.—*A. pulmonum*. Edema of the lungs.—*A. serosa*. Phlegmasia dolens.

ANASPADIAS. *Anaspadiaus*. When the urethra opens on the upper surface of the penis.

ANA'SPASIS. (From *ανασπασω*, to draw together.) Contraction of the stomach, &c.

ANASTA'LICUS. (From *αναστέλλω*, to restrain.) Styptic or astringent.

ANA'STASIS. (From *ανιστημι*, to rise, or rise again; to cause to rise.) 1. A recovery from sickness; a restoration to health. 2. A translation of humors to a superior part.—*Hippocrates*.

ANASTOMO'SIS. (*Αναστομοσις*; from *ανα*, mutually, and *στομα*, a mouth.) The inoculation or communication of vessels, as arteries, veins, and lymphatics. The term has also been hypothetically applied to the union of the branches of nerves, from the notion that these were canals for the transmission of a nervous fluid.

ANASTOMO'TICUS. Anastomotic. 1. A term anciently applied to medicines which were supposed to open the mouths of vessels, as cathartics, diuretics, deobstruents, diaphoretics.

2. Applied by anatomists to those branches

of vessels by which a union or anastomosis with other vessels is effected.

ANASTOMOTICUS MAGNUS. The branch of the brachial artery which is given off a little above the elbow, and supplies the adjacent parts.

ANATASIS. Extension.

ANATHYMIASIS. Anasarca hystericum; also hypochondriasis. Fumigation and exhalation.

ANA'TICA PARTIO. An unequal portion; from *ανα*, of each.

ANATOMIA ANIMATA, v. VIVA. Physiology.

ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE. See *Nomenclature, anatomical*.

ANA'TOMY. (*Ανατομια* or *Ανατομη*. *Anatomia*, *a*, f., or *Anatome*, *es*, f.; from *ανατεμνω*, to cut up.) The dissection of organized bodies, with a view to elucidate their structure and functions; also, the science which treats of the structure of organized bodies, and which is learned by dissection. Anatomy is divided into *human*, and *comparative*, which compares the structure of all organized beings. The anatomy of the inferior animals is called *zootomy*; that of vegetables, *phytotomy*. Anatomy is also divided into *general* and *descriptive*: general anatomy teaches the structure and physical properties of the various tissues which compose the body, without reference to the form or situation of the organs into whose composition they enter; descriptive anatomy takes cognizance of the shape, position, and connection of parts.

Descriptive anatomy is subdivided into,

Osteology; the study of the bones.

Syndesmology; that of the ligaments.

Myology; of the muscles.

Neurology; of the nerves.

Angiology; of the vessels.

Adenology; of the glands.

Splanchnology; of the viscera.

Dermology; of the cutaneous textures.

Lastly, anatomy is divided, according to the object with a view to which it is especially cultivated, into *pathological*, or *morbid anatomy*, which investigates the changes induced in the structure of organs by disease; *surgical anatomy*, which demonstrates the relative position of parts, with a reference to those operations which it may be necessary to perform on them; *physiological anatomy*, which regards the structure of organs only in as far as it elucidates their functions, and classifies organs according to the functions to which they minister; *transcendental anatomy*, which regards the plan or model on which the living frame and its organs are developed.

ANATOMY, ARTIFICIAL. The art of making models in wax or other materials of anatomical objects.

ANATREPSIS. Recovery from sickness.

ANATRE'SIS. The operation of trepanning the skull.—*Galen*.

ANATRI'PSIN. Anatrise. (From *ανατριβω* to rub.) Friction of the surface of the body.

ANATRI'PSO'LOGY. A treatise on the use of friction.

ANATRIS. *Anatris*. Mercury.

ANATRON. *Anatronum*. See *Natron*.

ANA'TROPE. Inverted action of the stomach nausea and vomiting.—*Galen*.

ANAU'DIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *a*, priv., and *αὐδή*, speech.) Aphonia; loss of voice. Catalepsy.

ANAZOTURIA. Deficiency of urea.

ANCEPS. (*eps, ipitis.*) Two-edged.

ANCHA. (Arabic.) The hip.

A'NCHILOPS. (*ops, opis, m.*; from *αγχι*, near, and *ωψ*, the eye.) A disease in the inner corner of the eye. See *Ægilops*.

ANCHORA'LIS. The coracoid process.

ANCHOVY PEAR. *Grias cauliflora*.

ANCHU'SA. *Αγχουσα*. A genus of plants, family Boraginæ.—*A. officinalis*. The official bugloss. It was formerly esteemed in melancholia and hypochondriasis, but is seldom used.—*A. tinctoria*. The anclusa or alkanna of the pharmacopœias. The alkanet plant. The root is externally of a deep purple color, and is used by dyers, and in pharmacy for coloring ointments, as lip salves, &c.

ANCHYLO'SIS. See *Ancylosis*.

ANCIPI'TIUS. *Anceps*. Two-edged.

ANCISTRON. *Syn. hamulus*. A hook.

A'NCON. *Αγκων*. The elbow joint. Sometimes restricted to the olecranon. See *Ulna*.

ANCONE'US. (From *αγκων*, the elbow.) A small triangular muscle, situated on the back part of the elbow. *Anconeus minor* of Winslow. *Anconeus vel cubitalis Riolianni* of Douglas. It arises from the ridge, and from the external condyle of the humerus, and, after running about three inches obliquely backward, it is inserted by fleshy fibres into the back part or ridge of the ulna. Its use is to assist in extending the forearm.

ANCONEUS EXTERNUS. *A. internus*. *A. major*. See *Triceps extensor*.

ANCONEUS MINOR. See *Anconeus*.

ANCONEUS PROCESSUS. ANCO'NOID PROCESS. See *Ulna*.

ANCTE'RES. *Αγκτηρες*. Fibulæ or clasps, with which the lips of gaping wounds, which did not admit of the suture, were brought into apposition.—*Celsus*.

ANCTERIA'SMUS. The operation of bringing the lips of wounds together by fibulæ or clasps.

A'NCYLE. (From *αγκυλος*, crooked or contracted.) Contraction or stiffness of a joint.

ANCYLOBLEPHARON. (From *αγκυλη*, and *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid.) An adhesion of the margins of the eyelids to each other.

ANCYLOGLOSSUS. Ancyloglossum. (From *αγκυλη*, and *γλωσσα*, the tongue.) Applied to one who is tongue-tied.

ANCYLOME'LE. A curved probe.

ANCYLOMERISMUS. Morbid adhesions.

ANCYLO'SIS. (*Αγκυλωσις*; from *αγκυλος*, crooked or contracted.) Stiffness and immobility of a joint. Ancylosis is divided into *true*, or *complete*, and *false*, or *incomplete*. In the first there is commonly osseous union; in the second, contraction of the ligaments and tendons. False ancylosis is treated by gradual extension, frictions with liniments, and fomentations. The true, bony ancylosis has been remedied by making a false joint, sawing through the parts; but this is a desperate expedient.

ANCYLO'TOMUS. (From *αγκυλη*, and *τεμνω*,

to cut.) 1. A crooked surgical knife or bistoury. 2. A knife for dividing the frænum linguæ in tongue-tied persons.

ANCYRA. A hook.

ANCYRO'DES. The coracoid process of the scapula.

ANDA. An euphorbiaceous tree, the fruit of which is an oval nut, containing two seeds. The seeds are oily and strongly cathartic, and have also an emetic effect; the green outer portion is astringent, and used in diarrhœa.

ANDELY. A town of France, near Gysors. It has cold mineral springs, which are slightly chalybeate.

ANDERSON'S PILLS. *Anderson's Scotch Pills*. These consist of Barbadoes aloes, with a proportion of jalap and oil of aniseed.

ANDI'RA. A genus of plants, family Mimoseæ.—*A. inermis*. The *Geoffroya inermis*. The cabbage-tree. This is a lofty tree growing in the East and West Indies, and other hot countries. The bark is cathartic and narcotic, and is celebrated as an anthelmintic. It may be given in powder, decoction, extract, or syrup. The dose of the powder is from ʒj. to ʒss.; of the extract, gr. iij. The dose of this medicine is to be gradually increased till it induces a degree of nausea, the occurrence of which limits the dose; for if it be carried further, it occasions vomiting, fever, and delirium.

The seeds of this plant possess the same virtues as the bark. The bark and seeds of the *Andira racemosa* and *Andira retusa* (*Geoffroya surinamensis*) have been used for the same purposes as those of the *Andira inermis*.

ANDRACHNE. Purslane.

ANDRANATOM'IA. *Andranatome*. The dissection of the human body.

ANDRIA. Adult age.

ANDRIA MULIER. An hermaphrodite.

ANDROCEUM. The stamens, with the parts to which they are attached.

ANDROGENIA. (*Ανδρογενεια*; from *ανηρ*, a man, and *γενεσις*, generation.) The generation of males.—*Hippocrates*.

ANDRO'GYNUS. (*Ανδρογυνος*; from *ανηρ*, and *γυνη*, a woman.) An hermaphrodite.

ANDROMA'NIA. Nymphomania.

ANDRO'MEDA. A genus of plants, family Ericacæ.—*A. maria'na*. *Broad-leaved Moorwort*. A decoction of the leaves is said to be useful in the disease called the ground-itch, or toe-itch.—*A. arborea*. The sorrel-tree furnishes leaves of a pleasant acid taste, a decoction of which is used in fevers.

ANDRO'PHORUS. The slender pillar which supports the united anthers in monadelphous and diadelphous plants.

ANDROPOGON NARDUS. Indian nard. *Spica nardi*. The root is moderately warm and pungent, and its flavor is not disagreeable.

ANDROPOGON SCHENA'NTHUS. Camels'-hay, or sweet-rush. *Juncus odoratus*. The dried plant has an agreeable smell, and a warm, bitterish, not unpleasant taste.

ANDROSACE. Cotyledon umbilicus.

ANDROSÆMUM. *Hypericum androsæmum*.

ANDROTOM'IA. *Androtome*. The dissection of man. *Androtomy*, human dissection.

A'NDRUM. Kæmpfer has given this name to

a species of elephantiasis of the scrotum, which is endemic in the south of Asia.

ANEBIUM. The herb alkanet. See *Anchusa*.

ANEBUS. Not of adult age.

ANECPYETUS. Not subject to suppuration.

ANEGERTICE. The act of resuscitating the apparently dead.

ANEILE'MA. *Ancileisis*. Flatulence.

ANELE'CTRIC. The same as *non-electric*.

ANEMIA. *Anæmia*.

ANEMOMETER. A wind gauge.

ANEMO'NE. *Anemony*. A genus of plants in the family Ranunculaceæ.—*A. hepatica*. The hepatica, or herb trinity. This plant is alleged to possess mildly astringent and corroborant virtues.—*A. nemorosa*. The systematic name of the *Ranunculus albus* of the pharmacopœias. The bruised leaves and flowers are said to cure tinea capitis, if applied to the part. The whole plant is acrid and poisonous.—*A. pratensis*. The *Pulsatilla nigricans* of the pharmacopœias. Baron Stœrck attributes to it extraordinary virtues in chronic diseases of the eyes, secondary syphilis, and cutaneous diseases. The plant has scarcely any smell, but its taste is extremely acrid, and when chewed it inflames the tongue and fauces. *A. pulsatilla* has acrid properties.

ANEMONY, MEADOW. *A. pratensis*.—*A. wood*. *A. nemorosa*.

ANEMO'NIN, OR ANEMO'NIA. A volatile, crystallizable substance obtained from some species of anemony. It burns like camphor. Form., $C_8H_8O_2$. With bases it yields *anemonic acid*.

ANENCE'PHALUS. A fœtus born without a brain.

ANENTÆRONERVIA. Colic.

ANEPITHY'MIA. (*a, e, f*; from *a, priv.*, and *επιθυμα*, desire.) Loss of any of the natural appetites, as hunger, thirst, &c.

ANERETH'SIA. (From *a, priv.*, and *ερεθω*, to irritate.) The name given by Swediaur to defect of irritability.

ANESIS. (*Ανεσις*; from *ανιημι*, to remit.) A remission.

ANESON. *ANET.* *Anethum*.

ANESUM. *Anisedum*.

ANE'THUM. (*um, i, n.* *Ανηθον*.) A genus of plants, family Umbelliferae.—*A. fœniculum*. Sweet fennel. The seeds are aromatic, and warm: they contain a large proportion of essential oil. They are stomachic and carminative. The root is said to be pectoral and diuretic.—*A. grave'olens*. Dill. *Anethum* of the shops. An essential oil and a distilled water are prepared from the seeds, which are given in flatulent colic and dyspepsia.

ANE'TICUS. *Anodyne*.

ANE'TUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *ανιημι*, to remit.) Dr. Good uses this as the generic name of intermittent fevers.

A'NEURISM. *Aneurisma*. *Aneurysma*. (*Ανευρησµα*; from *ανευρνω*, to dilate.) A tumor arising from the dilatation of an artery; but it has been extended to several diseases and lesions of the blood-vessels, and to dilatations of the heart. There are four principal kinds:

1. *True aneurism*. Spontaneous aneurism.—A pulsating tumor, caused by rupture, or ulceration of the internal and middle coats of an artery, with dilatation of its external coat, or

by a simple dilatation of all the coats. In the ordinary progress of true aneurism, the two inner coats ulcerate, or are torn, and the blood comes in contact with the external or cellular coat of the artery, which is immediately distended; the blood, being now out of the course of the circulation, coagulates, and, as the sac of the aneurism enlarges, the lymph is deposited within it in successive layers, which are arranged concentrically, and which are firmer the further they recede from the artery. This deposition of lymph resists the impulse of the blood; and when the disease undergoes a spontaneous cure, it is by the accumulation of coagula, which completely fill up the sac, put a stop to the circulation through the artery, and cause the obliteration of its canal. More frequently, however, the layers of lymph only offer a temporary resistance to the evil: when the cellular coat is distended to the utmost, it gives way, and the cellular sheath of the artery becomes the sac of the aneurism, and, in its turn, is also ruptured; the blood, however, is not effused, since, by the pressure of the tumor on the surrounding parts, inflammation has been excited, and the sac united with them by coagulating lymph. At length the parietes of the tumor yield to the constantly increasing pressure of the contained blood, and a rapid hemorrhage puts a period to the patient's life and sufferings, if he has not been previously worn out by constitutional irritation, or destroyed by the pressure of the aneurismal tumor on parts essential to life. The mode in which the aneurism bursts varies according to its situation. When the tumor points on the external surface of the body, a slough is generally formed, on the detachment of which the fatal hemorrhage ensues; and the same happens when the aneurism gives way into cavities lined with mucous membrane, as the gullet or intestines; but when it presses upon a serous membrane, as in the case of aneurisms which burst into the cavity of the thorax or abdomen, the distended part gives way by laceration.

True aneurism is most frequently met with in the aorta, particularly at its arch; its next most common situation is the popliteal artery; it is also familiar to surgeons as occurring in the external iliac, femoral, common carotid, and subclavian arteries; it is rare in the brachial artery, wherever situated. Some writers restrict true aneurism to dilation, without rupture of any kind.

2. *False Aneurism*. Traumatic aneurism.—When all the coats of an artery are ruptured or wounded, and the blood, escaping into the surrounding textures, occasions a pulsating tumor, the case is said to be one of false aneurism. This kind of aneurism may be either *circumscribed* or *diffused*: the former takes place where the blood is poured out slowly, and its diffusion prevented by the pressure of dense cellular membrane or other unyielding textures; the latter, when the blood escapes readily into a lax cellular tissue, which allows it to spread in all directions. False aneurism may arise from the rupture of an artery by some sudden exertion, but it most usually results from punctured wounds of the arteries.

3. *Aneurismal Varix, or Varicose Aneurism.*

—When an artery is punctured with a vein, and the opening between them remains, the blood passes from the artery into the vein, which becomes dilated to a greater or less extent above and below the seat of the injury, and is felt to pulsate like an artery; the passage of the blood from the artery into the vein is accompanied with a whizzing sound, analogous to the *bellows sound* heard in certain diseases of the heart.

5. *Aneurism by Anastomosis.*—A tumor consisting of the smaller arteries and veins of a part, which have become dilated, and open into little sacs in the cellular substance, which give way when over-distended, and often discharge blood so profusely as to endanger the life of the patient. *Nævus* is of this nature.

The spontaneous cure of aneurism, when it occurs, depends upon the formation of coagula in the sac, or the artery, or both; or upon some mechanical obstruction to the course of the blood through the artery, which eventually causes a deposition of lymph within the canal of the vessel. The treatment, whether medical or surgical, is founded on a knowledge of these facts. The medical treatment consists in the use of such means as diminish the action of the heart and favor the formation of coagula within the aneurismal sac: the principal of these means are small but frequent abstractions of blood from the general system, purgatives, a very spare diet, and perfect quietude. Digitalis, colchicum, tartar emetic, acetate of lead, and acetic acid are also used to diminish the circulation. This treatment is the only one applicable to aneurisms of the aorta, or others situated within the chest or abdomen, in which it is not deemed expedient to attempt a surgical operation. In the case of aneurisms situated in the extremities, however, the reducing practice just described becomes a valuable adjunct to local compression.

The *surgical* treatment of aneurism is twofold; namely, by compression, and by ligature. Compression is only applicable to aneurisms situated in the extremities, and is applied to the aneurismal tumor itself, to the artery between it and the heart, or to both, according to circumstances. When the case is not of long standing, and the tumor is small, pressure is advantageously applied to the tumor itself; when the tumor is larger, pressure, directly exercised upon it, would be, for obvious reasons, both ineffectual and injurious, and can only be applied with propriety on the artery between it and the heart. In all cases, the compression must by no means involve the whole circumference of the limb. This means seldom produces a radical cure.

The great surgical means for the cure of aneurism is the ligature of the artery, whereby the canal of the artery is obliterated.

Formerly, the ligature was placed beyond the aneurism; but now it is always placed between it and the heart, if possible.

In the method of curing aneurism by the ligature, there are several very important precepts to be observed:

1. The ligature should be thin and round, so

as to effect a clean division of the two inner coats, and it should be tightly applied in order to insure this result.

2. The vessel should be detached from its connections as little as possible, and the wound caused by the operation should be immediately brought together, with a view to its healing by the first intention.

3. In *spontaneous* or *true aneurism*, the ligature should not be applied too near the sac, lest the artery should be diseased, and incapable of assuming the adhesive inflammation on which the cure depends: in *traumatic* or *false aneurism*, the artery is sound; and the ligature may, therefore, be applied near the sac.

4. The ligature ought never to be applied to the artery too near a large anastomosing branch; for the impulse of the blood will prevent the formation of a firm coagulum, and may frustrate the whole sanatory process.

An aneurism situated on the limbs, neck, or outward parts, is an *external aneurism*; that in the internal organs, an *internal aneurism*.

It sometimes happens that an external aneurism is situated so near the trunk of the body, or otherwise so circumstanced, that a ligature can not be applied at any point of the artery nearer the heart; in such cases, the artery has been tied beyond the tumor.

Aneurismal varix seldom requires treatment: if it becomes very large, compression may be tried; and if it bursts, the artery is to be tied.

The aneurism by anastomosis has been variously treated. Whenever the tumor is so situated that it can be secured by ligature or extirpated with safety, it should, without hesitation, be removed; it must not be wounded, for the bleeding may be fatal; otherwise it is better to let it alone, unless it be a serious difficulty.

ANEURISM, DISSECTING. When one or two arterial coats are ruptured, and the effused blood passes between them and the outward coat or coats, separating them for a distance.

ANEURISM OF THE HEART. This term has been applied to enlargement of the heart. When it is attended with thickening of the parietes, it is called *active aneurism*; and when with enlargement of the cavities and extenuation of the parietes, *passive aneurism*. See *Heart, diseases of*.

ANEURISMA SPURIUM. False aneurism. See *Aneurism*.

ANEURISMA VARICOSUM. *Varicose aneurism, aneurismal varix, or venous aneurism*. See *Aneurism*.

ANEURISMA VERUM. *True aneurism*. See *Aneurism*.

ANEURISMAL CYST, OR SAC. The pouch in which the blood is accumulated.

ANEURISMAL VARIX. See *Aneurism*.

ANEURYSMUS. Dilatation.

ANFRACTUOSITY. *Anfractus*. This word is used by anatomists for a sinuous depression or groove; thus, the furrows which separate the convolutions of the brain have been called *cerebral anfractuositities*.

ANGEIAL. (*αγγειον*, a vessel.) *Vascular*. The serous membrane which lines the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

ANGEIOLOGY. *Angeio'tomy*. See *Angiologia*.

ANGEION. A vessel. From this word is compounded a great number of terms little used: as, *Angioteucitis*, scrofulous inflammation; *Angiosteosis*, ossification of the vessels; *Angiopathia*, disease of the vessels; *Angiography* and *Angioidhydrography*, anatomy of the vessels and lymphatics.

ANGIORRHAGIA. Hemorrhage.

ANGE'LICA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants.—*A. archangelica*. The roots have a fragrant, agreeable smell, and a bitterish, pungent taste. The stalk, leaves, and seeds possess the same qualities, though in an inferior degree. They are aromatic and carminative. The dose, ʒss. to ʒj., three or four times a day. Confectioners make a sweetmeat of the stems.—*A. atropurpurea* is indigenous, and similar in property.—*A. garden*. See *Angelica archangelica*.—*A. pilula*. Anderson's pill.—*A. sativa*. See *Angelica sylvestris*.—*A. sylvestris*. Wild angelica. This species possesses inferior properties to the garden species.

ANGELICUS PULVIS. *Algaroth*.

ANGELI'NÆ CORTEX. See *Andira*.

ANGER. *Ira*. See *Pathemata animi*.

ANGIE'CTASIS. (From *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *εκτασις*, extension.) Any dilatation of a vessel; a term comprehending the different kinds of *aneurism*, *varix*, &c.

ANGI'NA. (*a, e, f.*; from *ango*, to strangle.) A term that has been applied to several diseases which are attended with difficult deglutition or respiration. Inflammation of the throat, pharynx, or surrounding parts.

Angina has been often used for *croup*, which has the following synonymes: *Angina canina*; *A. exudatoria*; *A. humida*; *A. infantum*; *A. inflammatoria*; *A. cynanche*; *A. membranacea*; *A. pellicularis*; *A. pernicioso*; *A. polyposa*; *A. pulposa*; *A. strepitosa*; *A. trachealis*; *A. suffocativa*.

It is a synonyme of *Cyanche maligna*, which has been termed *Angina epidemica*; *gangrenosa*; *maligna*; *ulcerosa*.

ANGINA APHTHOSA. Aphthæ.—*A. bronchialis*. Bronchitis.—*A. interna*. *A. laryngea*. Laryngitis.—*A. paralytica*. Paralysis of the pharynx.—*A. uvularis*. Uvulitis.—*A. tonsillar*. Sore throat.

ANGINA EXTERNAL. *A. maxillaris* and *A. parotideæ* are synonymes of mumps.

ANGINA EPIGLOTTIDEA. *A. œdematosa*. An œdematous affection of the glottis, the consequence of chronic laryngitis. See *Laryngitis*.

ANGINA NASALIS. Inflammation of the posterior portions of the Schneiderian membrane. *Nasilis*.

ANGINA PECTORIS. *A. cordis*. Neuralgia of the heart. *Suffocative breast-pang*. This affection is acute or chronic. The acute is characterized by a sense of painful constriction in the chest, most about the lower part of the sternum, inclining to the left side, and extending to the left arm. The pain is always severe, and sometimes amounts to agony; the action of the heart and lungs is variously disordered, and the patient is harassed with dyspœna, palpitation, extreme anxiety, and a sense of impending dissolution; the pulse is sometimes not much affected, but it is generally either oppressed,

feeble, and intermittent, or full and throbbing; it occasionally alternates between these two states; the functions of the stomach are also much deranged, and there is often excessive flatulence and eructation. After continuing from a few minutes to one or more hours, these distressing symptoms subside, and the patient returns to his ordinary state.

The chronic form of the disease is less violent, but the paroxysms are more frequent, and of longer duration, and the intermissions less perfect. The chronic form often results from the long continuance of the acute. The fits are brought on by considerable exercise, fatigue, indigestion, depressing passions.

It is chiefly dependent on gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, neuralgia. The prognosis is rather unfavorable in aged persons. The treatment depends upon the cause, which must be assailed during the intermissions, whether it be gastric, rheumatic, or neuralgic. During the paroxysms, friction over the heart, counter-irritation, antispasmodics, especially small doses of ipecacuanha or antimony, are very serviceable. Hydrocyanic acid, spiritus ammoniæ fetidus, and camphor are much employed. Bleeding is serviceable where there is plethora or congestions of the parts near the heart. Mild laxatives are also to be used. The patient should lead a quiet, regular life, taking as much exercise as he can. Organic affections of the heart and great vessels are also causes, such as ossification of the different valves, ossification of the coronary arteries, hypertrophy of the heart, or passive dilatation—more frequently the latter.

ANGINA PELLICULARIS. A name lately given to those inflammations of the pharynx, larynx, or adjacent parts, which are attended with the formation of false membranes, as *croup*.

ANGINA POLYPO'SA. See *Croup*.

ANGINA SCIRRHO'SA. Difficulty of deglutition, occasioned by scirrhus of the pharynx or œsophagus. See *Stricture*.

ANGINA SICCA. A chronic inflammation of the pharynx, accompanied with a distressing sensation of dryness and heat. It is generally symptomatic of chronic affections of the stomach or lungs.

ANGINA TRACHEALIS ADULTORUM. Laryngitis.

ANGINO'SUS. Attended with angina, as *Scarlatina anginosa*.

ANGIO. A prefix, similar to *Angeio*, which see.

ANGIOCA'RPOUS. (From *αγγειον*, a case, and *καρπος*, fruit.) When seed-vessels are inclosed within a covering that does not form a part of themselves; as the filbert, acorn, such fungi as have their spores included in a peridium, or hollow shell, as *lycoperdon*.

ANGIOLO'GIÀ. (*a, e, f.*; from *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *λογος*, a discourse.) Angiology, or the doctrine of the blood-vessels and absorbents.

ANGIOPYRA. Continued fever.

ANGIO'SIS. A term under which Alibert includes all diseases of the blood-vessels.

ANGIOSPERMIA. An order of plants in the class *Didynamia* of Linnæus, the seeds of which are lodged in a pericarpium or seed-vessel.

ANGIOTENIC. *Synocha*. Inflammatory fever.

ANGIOTO'MIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *αγγειον*, a

vessel, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) Angiotomy; the anatomy of the sanguiferous and absorbent vessels.

ANGLE. *Angulus*. The inclination of two lines toward each other, which meet at a point. The term is applied by anatomists to various parts, which are of an angular shape; thus, we speak of the external and internal angle of the eyes, of the angle of the jaw.

ANGLE, FACIAL. A straight line drawn from the most prominent part of the forehead to the alveolar edge of the upper jaw, opposite to the incisor teeth, and another from the external auditory foramen to the same point, form an angle called the *facial angle*. The facial angle affords but a very defective criterion of the development of the cranium, or the sagacity of the animal; still, however, there appears to be some general truth in the indications derived from it, especially in relation to the human species; for in the European race the facial angle is seldom less than 80°, while in the negro it is seldom more than 70°.

ANGLE, OPTIC. *Angle of vision*. *Visual angle*. The angle formed by two rays of light proceeding from different objects, or opposite extremities of the same object, and meeting in the pupil.

ANGOLA SEED. *Abrus precatorius*.

ANGOLAN. A fine East Indian tree, the wood of which is believed to possess diuretic and vermifuge powers. It is the *Alangium decapetalum*.

ANGONE. (*e, es, f.*; from *αγγω*, to strangle.) A name given to the feeling of strangulation common in hysteria. *Globus hystericus*.

ANGOR. (*or, oris, m.*) In pathology, a feeling of anxiety and constriction in the præcordial region. Anguish.

ANGOR FEBRILIS. The weariness and pain which commences some fevers.

ANGOR PECTORIS. *Angina pectoris*.

ANGOS. *Αγγος*. A vessel. The uterus. A bubo.

ANGOSTURIN. A bitter neutral, crystalline principle, obtained by evaporating the alcoholic solution of cusparia.

ANGUILLA. The eel.

ANGULAR ARTERY. The facial artery, where it is distributed near the inner angle of the eye, and also the facial artery.

ANGULAR PROCESSES. The orbitary processes of the frontal bone.

ANGULAR VEIN. The vein accompanying the angular artery.

ANGULARIS. The levator scapulae.

ANGULO/SUS. Angular.

ANGUSTA/TIO. The morbid contraction of a vessel or canal.

ANGUSTATIO CORDIS. The contraction, or systole, of the heart.

ANGUSTIA. Contraction; anxiety.

ANGUSTIFO/LIUM. Narrow-leaved.

ANGUSTU'RA. Angusturia cusparia. See *Bonplandia*.

ANGUSTURA SPURIA. *A. ferruginea*. See *Brucia antidysenterica*.

ANHEMATOSIA. Asphyxia; anæmia.

ANHEMIA. Anæmia.

ANHALTI'NA. Certain distilled aromatic spirits supposed to possess analeptic virtues.

ANHELA'TION. Dyspnœa. Difficulty of breathing; panting.

ANHE/LITUS. (*us, us, m.*; from *anhelo*, to breathe with difficulty.) Anhelation. The breath; dyspnœa; asthma.

ANHISTOUS. Inorganic. The *decidua* is termed an anhistous membrane by Velpeau.

ANHY'DROUS. (From *a, neg.*, and *υδωρ*, water.) Without water. A term applied by chemists to various substances which contain no combined water, as crystals, &c.

ANICE/TON. A plaster of litharge, alum, cerussa, frankincense, white pepper, and turpentine, formerly reputed in tinea, &c.

ANIDEUS. (From *a, neg.*, and *ειδος*, shape.) Amorphous.

ANIDRO'SIS. (*Ανιδρωσις*; from *a, neg.*, and *ιδρωσ*, sweat.) Absence of cutaneous perspiration.

ANIL. See *Indigofera*.

ANILE. Senseless.

ANILINE. *Anilic acid*. Products from indigo.

A'NIMA. (*a, a, f.*; from *ανεμος*, wind, or breath.) The soul, or vital principle. Any simple and volatile substance; the purest part of any substance. A medicine supposed to have particular virtues in curing the diseases of any organ was sometimes called the *anima*.

ANIMA ALOES. Refined aloes.

ANIMA ARTICULORUM. See *Hermodactylus*.

ANIMA HEPATIS. Sulphate of iron. So called from the efficacy it was formerly supposed to possess in diseases of the liver.

ANIMA MUNDI. The universal spirit or intelligence.

ANIMA PULMONUM. A name given to saffron on account of its use in asthmas.

ANIMA RHABBARARI. The best rhubarb.

ANIMA SATURNI. Sugar of lead.

ANIMAL. A symmetrical organization provided with an internal stomach, and having the power of voluntary motion to a greater or less extent. The nervous system is peculiar to animals, although it can not be traced in every species. The term includes every variety of form and degree of development. Chemically considered, animals are compounded of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, chiefly. Phosphorus and sulphur exist in all to a limited extent; the earthy bodies are peculiar to some only. Animals differ from plants in their power of digestion; while the latter convert gases, water, and inorganic substances into starch, fibrin, &c., animals are incapable of producing extensive changes on the food they receive, and require that which is highly organized for their nutrition.

ANIMAL ACIDS. Those acids produced by the metamorphoses occurring within animals, such as the cholic, uric, cystic, lactic, cerebriç, margaric, stearic, &c.

ANIMAL BLACK. Charred bone, horn, &c.

ANIMAL FLUIDS. The blood, bile, pancreatic juice, gastric juice, mucous and serous exhalations, chyle, lymphatic fluid, semen, &c.

ANIMAL HEAT. The temperature which results from vital operations occurring in the bodies of the higher animals, and which maintains them at a nearly uniform heat. The changes producing it seem to occur in the capillary

system of the whole body, and to be dependent upon the alterations occurring in arterial blood in the function of nutrition. Its development is under the influence of the nervous system, inasmuch as nutrition is regulated by nervous power. The average temperature of the human body is 98° F.; but it fluctuates on the skin by several degrees.

ANIMAL JELLY. See *Gelatine*.

ANIMAL KINGDOM. The entire collection of animated objects. The following view by Professor Owen is the most complete.

In this there are four primary divisions, or sub-kingdoms: 1. *Vertebrata*, or animals furnished with a regular back-bone; 2d. *Articulata*, animals which contain no internal skeleton, but are covered with a crust or shell made of distinct parts or articulations, as the lobster; 3d. *Mollusca*, animals destitute of skeleton or articulations, but usually inhabiting shells; and, 4th. *Radiata*, animals of the lowest organization, destitute of an internal respiratory organ, and having a nervous system composed of mere lines, which are often radiated from a centre. These sub-kingdoms contain each several classes, as may be seen in the table.

Kingdom ANIMALIA.

Sub-kingdom *Vertebrata*.

Class MAMMALIA, *mammals*.

AVES, *birds*.

REPTILIA, *reptiles*.

PISCES, *fishes*.

Sub-kingdom *Articulata*.

Class CRUSTACEA, such as *lobsters*.

ARACHNIDA, *spiders*.

INSECTA, *insects*.

ANELLATA, *worms*.

CIRRIPEDIA, *barnacles*.

Sub-kingdom *Mollusca*.

Class CEPHALOPODA, with a cartilaginous head.

GASTROPODA, with an organ for locomotion situated under the stomach, as the snail.

PTEROPODA, organs of locomotion two membranous fins, situated at the sides of the neck.

LAMELLIBRANCHIATA, without head, the gills disposed in bands, as oysters.

BRACHIOPODA, without head, inclosed in a mantle, with two fleshy arms.

TUNICATA, without head, without shell, covered with a membrane.

Sub-kingdom *Radiata*.

Nematoneura, nerves apparent.

Acrita, nerves rudimentary.

Class ENCHINODERMA (Cuvier), those furnished with a crust.

ACALEPHA (Cuvier), those which are without crust.

CÆLELMINTHA (Owen), Entozoa, with a distinct alimentary canal.

STERELMINTHA (Owen), without a separate abdominal cavity, *hydatids*.

CILIOBRACHIATA (Farré), with a distinct abdomen and anus.

NUDIBRACHIATA (Farré), corals without intestines or separate anus.

ROTIFERA (Ehrenb.), Infusoria, furnished

with a nervous system, a distinct abdominal cavity, and cillia around the mouth.

POLYGASTRA (Ehrenb.), Infusoria, a simple jelly containing many cavities or stomachs.

ANIMAL ŒCONOMY. See *Œconomy, animal*.

ANIMAL OIL. See *Oleum animale*.

ANIMAL SENSIBILITY. This is divided into true sensibility and contractility, and further, as follows:

Sensibility.	{	Animal sensibility. <i>Perceptive; cerebral; sensibility of relation, &c.</i> Attended with consciousness, and requiring for its manifestation a particular apparatus or arrangement of parts.	
		Organic sensibility. <i>Nutritive; vegetative; latent; molecular sensibility.</i> Unattended with consciousness, requiring no particular organ, and existing in all living parts, whether animal or vegetable.	
Contractility.	{	Animal contractility. <i>Voluntary; contractility of relation, &c.</i> Excited by the will, and accompanied with consciousness. Subordinate to animal sensibility.	
		Organic contractility. <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 2em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td>Involuntary, and unaccompanied with sensation; <i>irritability</i>. Corresponding to organic sensibility.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Involuntary, but accompanied with sensation.</td> </tr> </table>	{
{	Involuntary, and unaccompanied with sensation; <i>irritability</i> . Corresponding to organic sensibility.		
	Involuntary, but accompanied with sensation.		

ANIMAL SPIRITS. The buoyancy of health. The perception of force and power which characterizes hearty life.

ANIMALCULE. (*Animalculum, i, n.*) A minute animal which can not be distinctly seen without the help of glasses, and is often invisible to the naked eye.

ANIMALCULES, INFUSORY. *Infusoria*.

ANIMALCULES, SPERMATIC. See *Semen*.

ANIMALIZATION. The process by which the nutritive part of the food is converted into the various substances that compose the body.

ANIMATION. The state of a living animal.

ANIMATION, SUSPENDED. See *Asphyxia*.

A'NIME GUMMI. See *Hymenæa courbaril*.

ANIMELLA. The parotid.

A'NIMI DELIQUIM. *Animicus subitus*. Syncope. Fainting.

A'NIMISTS. Those physiologists who followed Stahl in believing that all the functions of the living body are performed by the immediate agency of the *anima*, or soul, were called *Animists*.

A'NIMUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *νεμος*, wind or breath.) The soul or mind; the intellectual principle. *Anima* usually denotes the *vital principle*, while *animus* denotes a *conscious and intelligent principle*.

ANINGA. A root which grows in the Antilles, and is used by sugar-bakers for refining their sugar.

A'NIONS. (From *ava*, upward, and *ων*, going.) Substances which, in electro-chemical decompositions, are evolved from their combinations at the surface, by which the electricity enters the electrolyte. See *Electrode*.

ANT'SATUM. A medicated wine, formerly prepared with the wine of Ascalon, honey and aniseed.

ANISCA'LPITOR. The latissimus dorsi muscle.

ANISEED. Anise. See *Pimpinella anisum*.

ANISEED-TREE. Illicium anisatum.

ANISE'TTE. The French liqueur, made by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander seed with brandy, and sweetening the produce.

AN'SI CAMPHORA. When the volatile oil of anise is exposed to a low temperature, it separates into a thin liquid and a concrete substance; the latter has been called *camphor of anise*: it is the same with the substance named *serusina* by Bizio.

ANISIC ACID. A crystallizable, volatile product of the action of nitric acid on concrete oil of aniseed ($C_{16}H_6O_5$, HO); heated with baryta it yields an oily liquid, *Anisole* ($C_{14}H_7O_2$).

ANISO'STHENES. When one or more muscles act more strongly than the rest, as in opisthotonos.

ANISO'TACHYS. (From *ανισος*, unequal, and *ταχυς*, quick.) Applied, formerly, to a pulse which is quick and unequal.

ANISUM. *Anisum vulgare*. *Anisi semina*. *Ανισον*. See *Pimpinella anisum*.

ANISUM AFRICANUM FRUTESCENS. *A. fruticosum galbaniferum*. *Bubon galbanum*.

ANISUM SINENSE. *Anisum stellatum*. See *Illicium*.

ANKLE. Malleolus.

ANKY. A prefix similar to *Ancy*, which see.

ANNEALING. Tempering metals and glass.

ANNI CLIMACTERICI. *Critici, decretorii, fatales, genethliaci, gradarii, hebdomadici, heroici, scalares, scanciles*. The climacteric years.

ANNOTATIO. Under this name some writers have included the symptoms which precede an attack of ague, as languor, yawning, chilliness, &c.

ANNOTTO. *Bixa orleana*.

ANNUAL. (*Annus*, yearly.) In *Pathology*, this term has been applied to diseases which return about the same time every year: *morbi annui; morbi anniversarii*.

ANNUENS. (From *annuo*, to nod.) The *recti antici capitis* have been called *musculi annuentes*.

ANNUITIO. Nodding.

ANNULAR. (*Annularis*; from *annulus*, a ring.) Resembling a ring, or having relation to a ring; as an annular bone, an annular cartilage. *Digitus annularis*, the ring finger.

ANNULAR BONE. See *Circulus ossæus*.

ANNULAR CARTILAGE. The cricoid cartilage.

ANNULAR LIGAMENT OF THE RADIUS. See *Ligaments*.

ANNULAR LIGAMENTS. Two sets of ligaments at the carpus and tarsus, serving to bind down the muscular tendons to those parts.

ANNULAR PROTUBERANCE. *Annularis processus*. See *Pons varolii*.

ANNULARIS ANI. The sphincter ani.

ANNULA'RIS VENA. The vein situated between the ring finger and the little finger.

ANNULA'TUS. (From *annulus*, a ring.) Annulate; having rings.

ANNULUS. (*us, i, m.*) A ring. This name is given to ring-like parts, openings, &c.; as, annulus ossæus of the temporal bone in the fetus, annulus abdominis.

ANNULUS ABDOMINIS. The abdominal ring. An opening formed by the separation of the fibers of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, through which passes the spermatic cord in man, and the round ligament of the uterus in woman. It is through this opening that the abdominal viscera protrude in inguinal hernia. See *Obliquus externus abdominis*.

ANNULUS CHIRURGICUS. A ring formed of lead or brass, and used to fix the eye in surgical operations.

ANNULUS GANGLIFORMIS TUNICÆ CHOROIDEÆ. *Annulus ligamentosus. A. albidus*. The ciliary circle.

ANNULUS PURGATORIUS. A ring made of glass of antimony, formerly supposed to have the power of purging.

ANNULUS REPENS. *Herpes circinatus*.

ANNULUS UMBILICALIS. The umbilical ring—*A. ventriculi*. The pylorus.

ANNUS CLIMACTERICUS. The great climacteric year; the 63d and 81st year of the age of man, from a notion that men are more likely to die during these years than any other.

ANOCATHARTIC. *Anocatharticus*. Emetic; purging upward.

ANOCHE'LUM. The upper lip.

ANOCÆLIA. The stomach.

ANODE. (From *ανα*, upward, and *οδος*, a way.) A term applied by Dr. Faraday to that part of the surface of a decomposing body which the electric current enters—the part immediately touching the positive pole.

ANODIA. (From *α*, priv., and *ωδη*, song.) Dissonant speech.

A'NODYNE. (*Anodynus; Αναδυνος*; from *α*, priv., and *δυνη*, pain.) Applied to medicines which allay pain. Anodyne medicines are divided into three sorts: *paregorics*, or such as actually assuage pain; *hypnotics*, or such as relieve by procuring sleep; and *narcotics*, or such as give ease by stupifying the senses. The principal anodynes are opium, camphor, hyoscyamus, belladonna, tobacco, conium, oil of bitter almonds.

ANODYNE NECKLACES are made of the roots of henbane, bryony, &c. They are believed by the credulous to facilitate dentition, procure sleep, &c.

ANODY'NIA. Absence of pain. In Vogel's classification this is the name of a class of diseases.

ANOD'YNUM MARTIALE. The precipitate formed by adding potash to a solution of the ferrum ammoniatum in water.

ANOD'YNUM MINERALE. 1. The sal prunellæ.

2. *Nitrum stibiatum*.

ANÆ'A. *Avoia*. The same as amentia.

Idiotism.

ANOMALIA NERVORUM. The nervous diathesis.

ANOMALOCE'PHALUS. An individual whose head is deformed.—*G. St. Hilaire*.

ANOMALOTROPHIA. Diseases depending on modified nutrition.

ANO'MALOUS. (*Anomalus; ανωμαλος*; from *α*, neg., and *ομαλος*, regular.) Irregular; subject to no certain law. Applied to diseases which do not follow the ordinary course, or which have something peculiar and unusual in their symptoms.

ANOMALY. A deviation from ordinary laws. Monstrosities are called *anomalies of organization*.

ANO'MPHALOS. *Anomphalus*. Without a navel.

ANO'NYMOUS. (*Anonymus*; from *a*, priv., and *onyma*, a name.) Nameless. Applied to several parts of the body; as, the anonymous bone, or *os innominatum*; the anonymous foramen, or *foramen innominatum*.

ANOPHTHALMUS. *Anopsia*. *Anommatus*. Eyeless.

ANORCHIDES. Persons without testicles.

ANO'RCHUS. *Anorchis*. (*us*, *i*, *m*.; from *a*, priv., and *orchis*, the testicle.) One who is born without testicles, or who has been deprived of these organs. The apparent absence of the testicles at birth is very common, and arises merely from their not having yet descended into the scrotum; they are sometimes retained within the abdomen to the age of ten or fifteen years, or even through life. Occasionally one testicle descends into the scrotum, while the other remains in the abdomen. Men in whom the testicles are retained within the abdomen are not at all less apt for generation than others.

ANORE'XIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *a*, priv., and *orexis*, appetite.) Anorexy. A want of appetite, without loathing of food. It is generally symptomatic. See *Dyspepsia*.

ANORMAL. *Anormis*. *Abnormal*. (From *ab*, and *norma*, a law or rule.) Irregular. Contrary to ordinary laws. It is opposed to *normal*, or regular.

ANOSIA. (From *a*, priv., and *vosos*, disease.) Freedom from disease; health.

ANO'SMIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *a*, neg., and *osmē*, an odor.) A loss of the sense of smell. When it arises from a disease of the Schneiderian membrane, it is termed *Anosmia organica*; and when from no manifest cause, *Anosmia atonica*.

ANOSPHE'RIA. (From *a*, priv., and *osphresis*, the sense of smell.) Loss of the sense of smell.

ANSER DOME'STICUS. The domestic goose.

ANSER'NA. *Potentilla anserina*.

ANT. *Formica rufa*.

ANTA'CID. (*Antacidus*; from *avti*, against, and *acidus*, acid.) Applied to medicines which destroy acidity. They are simply palliatives; used in dyspepsia and diarrhoea. The principal are, potash, soda, ammonia, magnesia, lime, and their carbonates. Where the acidity is conjoined with nausea and faintness, ammonia acts as a grateful stimulant as well as an antacid; when irritability of the gastro-enteric mucous membrane prevails, potash is particularly indicated.

ANTA'CRID. (*Antacridus*; from *avti*, against, and *acridus*, acrid.) Applied to a medicine which corrects acrimony.

ANTAGONISM. (*Antagonismus*; from *avti*, against, and *agonizo*, to contend.) The action of muscles which oppose each other. This term is also used for *counter-irritation*.

ANTAGONIST. *Antagonista*. A term applied to a muscle whose action is opposed to that of another muscle: thus, the flexors and extensors of a limb are antagonists, and also the abductors and adductors.

ANTA'LGIC. Relieving pain. *Anodyne*.

ANTA'LKALINE. *Antalkalinus*. Having the power of neutralizing alkalies. All the acids, except the carbonic, have this power.

ANTAPHRODISIAC. *Antaphroditic*. (*Antaphrodisiacus*; from *avti*, and *aphrodisiakos*, venereal.) Applied, 1. To medicines which diminish the venereal appetite. 2. To medicines used against syphilis.

ANTAPO'DOSIS. (From *avtaποδοσιμ*, to reciprocate.) The succession or return of the paroxysms in fevers.—*Hippocrates*.

ANTARTH'RIC. *Antarthriticus*. Applied to a medicine used against the gout, as colchicum.

ANTASTHMA'TIC. *Antasthmaticus*. A medicine which relieves asthma, as stramonium, &c.

ANTATRO'PHIC. *Antatrophicus*. Applied to medicines used against an atrophy, or marasmus.

ANTEFLEXION. A bending forward. *Anteflexion of the uterus* is when the fundus is curved forward, without much displacement of the os uteri.

ANTELA'BIVM. The extremity of the lip.

ANTE'MBASIS. The reception or insertion of bones into each other.—*Galen*.

ANTEME'TIC. *Antimeticus*. Applied to a medicine used against vomiting.

ANTENDEI'XIS. Contra-indication.

ANTE'NNÆ. Articulated processes with which the heads of insects, crustaceous animals, &c., are furnished.

ANTENNARIA DIOICA. The plant cat's-foot, sometimes used in hemorrhage, diarrhoea, &c.

ANTENEA'SMUS. Maniac dancing, with a tendency to suicide.

ANTEPHAL'TIC. (From *avti*, and *epialτης*, the nightmare.) A medicine used against the nightmare.

ANTEPILE'PTIC. A medicine used against epilepsy.

ANTE'RIOR. This word is often used by anatomists to designate parts which are situated before others, as the anterior lobes of the brain, the foramen lacerum anterius, &c.

ANTERIOR AURIS. *Musculus anterior auris*. A muscle of the external ear. It arises, thin and membranous, near the posterior part of the zygoma, and is inserted into a small eminence on the back of the helix, opposite to the concha which it draws a little forward and upward.

ANTERIOR INTERCOSTAL NERVE. *Nervus intercostalis anterior*. This is also called the splanchnic nerve, and is a branch of the great intercostal that is given off in the thorax.

ANTERIOR MALLEI. See *Lacator tympani*.

ANTEROTICUS. Antaphrodisiac.

ANTEUPHO'RBIUM. See *Cacalia*.

ANTEVER'SIO UTERI. Anteversion. When the fundus falls into the inferior strait, the os uteri being toward the sacrum, and often out of reach.

ANTHANOR. See *Athamor*.

ANTHEMORRHA'GIC. *Anthemorhagicus*. A medicine used to check hemorrhage.

ANTHELITRAGUS. A muscle of the pavilion of the ear.

ANTHELIX. (*Antihelix*; from *avti*, opposite to, and *ελix*, the margin or circumference of the external ear.) An eminence on the cartilage of the ear, situated before, or, more prop-

erly, within the helix, and consisting, at its upper part, of two ridges, which unite as they descend.

ANTHE'LMIA. *Spigelia anthelmintica*.

ANTHELMINTIC. (*Anthelminticus*; from *αντι*, against, and *ελμυς*, a worm.) Medicines are so called which procure the evacuation of worms from the stomach and intestines. The principal are, calomel, iron, tin, salt, olive oil, oil of turpentine, cowhage, worm-seed, spigelia marilandica, male fern, tansy, the bark of the cabbage-tree, and gamboge. See these, and also *Invermination*.

A'NTHEMIS. (*is, idis, fem.*; from *ανθος*, a flower.) A genus of plants. Class, *Syngenesia*. Order, *Polygamia superflua*. *Compositae*.—*A. cotula*. The may-weed, or stinking chamomile. *Cotula fetida*. *Chamæmelum fatidum*. Has a very disagreeable smell, and the leaves a strong, acrid, bitterish taste. It is said to have been useful in hysterical affections, but is very seldom employed.—*A. nobilis*. The common chamomile. *Chamæmelum Anthemis*. (U. S.) Both the leaves and flowers of this indigenous plant have a strong smell, and a very bitter, nauseous taste; but the latter have the more bitterness, and are considerably more aromatic. The flowers are the part generally used. They possess tonic and stomachic qualities, and are employed as a light tonic in debility of the digestive organs. A simple infusion of the flowers is frequently taken to excite vomiting, or to promote the operation of emetics. Externally, they are used in fomentations. An oil is sold, which is aromatic only, not bitter.—*A. pyrethrum*. The Spanish chamomile; pellitory of Spain. *Pyrethrum*. Its taste is hot and acrid; the acrimony resides in a resin called pyrethrin. Its qualities are stimulant; but it is never used, except as a masticatory, in tooth-aches, rheumatic affections of the face, and paralysis of the tongue, in which it affords relief by stimulating the salivary glands.—*A. tinctoria*. Dyer's chamomile. Is bitter and stomachic.

A'NTHER. (*Anthera, æ, f.*) A lobed organ forming the summit of the stamen of plants. It contains the pollen or fecundating substance.

ANTHE'RA. (From *ανθηρος*, floridus.) A medicament used by the ancients, composed of myrrh, sandarach, alum, rose-leaves, saffron, and other ingredients.

ANTHE'RION. *Ανθεριων*. The chin.

ANTHE'SIS. (*Ανθησις*; from *ανθεω*, to flower.) The period of full inflorescence in a plant.

ANTHIARIN. The active principle of a gum-resin obtained from the *Anthiaria toxicaria*, the most deadly of the Upas poisons.

ANTHO'DIUM. A head of florets, like the thistle, may-weed, &c., with one common involucrum.

ANTHOPHY'LLUS. The fruit of the clove.

A'NTHORA. *Aconitum anthora*.

A'NTHOS. *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

ANTHOSATUM. The flower of rosemary.

ANTHRACENE. A volatile, crystalline substance found in coal-tar; melts at 356°; form, C₃₀H₁₀.

ANTHRACIA. *Carbuncular exanthem*. A genus of diseases characterized by fever, with

an eruption of carbuncular tumors, as plague, yaws, &c.

ANTHRACIA PESTIS. Plague.—*A. rubula*. *Frambœsia*.

ANTHRACOID. Resembling anthrax.

ANTHRACOKALI. The name given by Dr. Palya to a remedy in certain herpetic affections. The simple preparation consists of a levigated coal-dust and pure potassa; the sulphurated, of sulphur, levigated coal-dust, and caustic potassa. Dose, gr. ij.

ANTHRACO'SIS OCULI. Anthracia. A red, livid, burning, sloughy, very painful tumor, occurring on the eyeball or eyelids.—*Paulus Ægineta*.

ANTHRAX. (*ax, acis, m.*; from *ανθραξ*, a live coal.) A carbuncle. *Anthracia*. *Anthrococia*. *Anthrococoma*. A hard and circumscribed inflammatory tumor, commonly on the neck, back, or loins. A carbuncle is nearly allied to a boil, but more severe. The swelling is larger, the pain more severe; the livid pustule in the centre appears earlier; there is no defined central core, as in a boil, and the gangrene spreads wider and more rapidly. The tumor soon becomes shining, somewhat œdematous at the sides, and black in the middle; a bloody pus or ichor is discharged through several small openings, and at length the slough is detached, leaving a deep, ragged, ulcerous cavity. It attacks aged persons, and those whose constitutions are impaired. *Treatment*.—Open it freely, as soon as soft, and assist the removal of the slough by poultices or stimulant applications. If the patient sinks, support the strength by quinine, wine, generous diet, and use opium to allay pain. It is a very dangerous disease.

ANTHR'USCUS. See *Scandix* and *Caucalis*.

ANTHRO. (From *ανθρωπος*, a man.) A prefix of many words; it means human.

ANTHROPE. The skin.

ANTHROPO'GENY. (*Anthropogenia*; *ανθρωπος*, and *γενεσις*, generation.) The study of the generation of man.

ANTHROPO'GRAPHY. (From *ανθρωπος*, and *γραφω*, to write.) A description of the structure of man.

ANTHROPO'LOGY. (From *ανθρωπος*, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The description of man. *Physiology*.

ANTHROPO'PHAGUS. *Anthropophagia*. A man-eater; a cannibal.

ANTHROPO'SPHIA. (From *ανθρωπος*, and *σοφια*, knowledge.) The philosophy of man.

ANTHROPO'TOMY. Anatomy of man.

ANTHY'LLIS. *Ανθυλλις*. A name given by the ancients to a number of plants. A genus of plants; family, *Leguminosae*.—*A. vulneraria* is used as an application to wounds, bruises, &c.—*A. cretica* is supposed to have laxative properties.

ANTHYPNOTIC. (*Anthypnoticus*; from *αντι*, against, and *υπνος*, sleep.) Applied to medicines which prevent sleep. Coffee and strong tea has this effect on many persons.

ANTHYPOCO'NDRIAC. *Anthypochondriacus*. Medicines used against hypochondriasis.

ANTHYSTERIC. (*Anthystericus*; from *αντι*, against, and *υστερα*, the womb.) Applied to medicines used against hysteria.

ANTI. *Ant.* *Αντι.* A prefix meaning opposed to, against. See the compound words *Anti-*; as, *Antapoplectic*, *Antarthritic*, *Antasthmatic*, *Anlatropic*, *Antemetic*, *Antephialtic*.

ANTI'ADES. The tonsils.

ANTIADI'TIS. Inflammation of the tonsils.

ANTIADON'CUS. *Anti'agri.* A swelling of the tonsils.

ANTIARINE. Anthiarin.

ANTIARIS TOXICARIA. See *Upas*.

ANTIBALLO'MENOS. Applied to a medicine used as a substitute for another.

ANTIBRA'CHIAL. *Antibrachialis.* Appertaining to the forearm.

ANTIBRACHIAL APONEUROSIS. The aponeurosis or cellular sheath covering the forearm; it arises above from the brachial aponeurosis, and the tendons of biceps and triceps, as well as the condyle, and is lost below in the annular ligaments.

ANTIBRA'CHIUM. The forearm.

ANTICACHE'CTIC. *Anticachecticus.* A medicine against a cachexy.

ANTICANCEROUS. *Anticarcinomatous.* A medicine against cancer.

ANTICA'RDIUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *αντι*, opposite to, and *καρδια*, the heart.) The hollow at the bottom of the breast, commonly called scrobiculus cordis, or pit of the stomach.

ANTICATARRHAL. *Anticatarrhalis.* A medicine used against a catarrh.

ANTICAUSO'TIC. (*Anticausoticus*; from *αντι*, against, and *καυσος*, a burning fever.) Applied to a medicine used against an ardent fever.

A'NTICHEIR. The thumb.—*Galen*.

ANTICOLERICA. *Sophora heptaphylla.*

ANTICIPATING. *Anticipans.* When certain phenomena of the living body occur before their accustomed time; as to the menses, anticipating their monthly period, or the paroxysm of an ague coming on before the expected hour.

ANTICIPA'TIO. Anticipation. See *Anticipans*.

ANTICNE'MION. The shin.—*Galen*.

ANTICO'LIC. *Anticolicus.* A medicine used against the colic.

ANTICUS. Anterior; in front.

ANTIDE'SMA. A genus of East Indian plants. The leaves of the *A. alexiteria* are used as an antidote to the bite of serpents. The *A. zeylanica* is supposed to be an antidote to the bite of the naja.

ANTIDINIC. *Antidi'nicus.* (From *αντι*, against, and *δινοσ*, giddiness.) A medicine used against vertigo or giddiness.

ANTIDOTA'RIUM. A dispensatory; a pharmacopœia.

A'NTIDOTE. *Anti'dotus.* *Anti'dotum.*—(From *αντι*, against, and *δοσιμ*, to give.) A medicine used to prevent or remove the effects of poison. Originally it meant any medicine.

ANTIDYNOUS. Anodyne.

ANTIDYSENTE'RIC. *Antidysertericus.* A medicine used against a dysentery.

ANTIFEBRILE. *Antifebrilis.* A febrifuge.

ANTIGALA'CTIC. (*Antigalacticus*; from *αντι*, and *γαλα*, milk.) Medicines or other means which diminish the secretion of milk.

ANTIHEMORRHAGIC. Styptic. Antihæmorrhagic extract is a styptic extract of ergot.

ANTIHE'CTIC. *Anthecticus.* Anthectic. A medicine against hectic fever.

ANTIHECTIC MIXTURE OF GRIFFITH. See *Mistura ferri composita*.

ANTIHE'CTICUM POTERII. *Diaphoreticum Joviale.* Formerly extolled for its efficacy in hectic fevers. It was made by fusing antimony and tin together in a crucible, pounding, and then detonating them with nitre.

ANTIHYDRO'PIC. (*Antihydropicus*; from *αντι*, against, and *υδροπης*, dropsy.) Medicines used against dropsy.

ANTI'CTERIC. (*Anti-ictericus*; from *αντι*, and *ικτερος*, jaundice.) Applied to medicines used against jaundice.

ANTI-IMPETIGINES, SOLOMON'S. Liqueur by drargyri oxy muriatis.

ANTILACTIC. Antigalactic.

ANTIL'THIC. (From *αντι*, and *λιθος*, a stone.) Synonymous with *Lithontripctic*.

ANTILO'BIVUM. The tragus.

ANTILO'MIC. *Antiloimicus*; from *αντι*, and *λοιμος*, a pestilence.) Applied to a preservative against pestilence.

ANTILOPE. *Antilopus.* *Antholops.* The horns and hoofs were formerly supposed to possess antispasmodic virtues, and were given in hysteria and epilepsy.

ANTILYSSIC. (From *αντι*, and *λυσσα*, mad ness.) A medicine useful in madness.

ANTILY'SSUS. (From *αντι*, and *λυσσα*, canine madness.) Medicine which is administered against the effect of a mad dog's bite.

ANTIMELANCHO'LIC. A medicine given to remove melancholy.

ANTIMO'NIAL. *Antimonialis.* A preparation of antimony.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER. See *Antimonialis pulvis*.

ANTIMONIAL WINE. See *Antimonii tartarizati vinum*.

ANTIMONIALIS PULVIS. *Pulvis antimonii compositus.* Antimonial powder. Take sulphuret of antimony, powdered, a pound; hartshorn shavings, two pounds. Mix, and throw them into a crucible at a red heat, and stir the mixture until it ceases to give off vapor. Pound the residue, and place in a crucible with a loose lid; keep at a red heat two hours.

It was introduced as a substitute for James's powder, and is an uncertain mixture of oxide of antimony, antimonious acid, and bone earth.

It is principally employed as a sudorific in febrile diseases, given in powder or pill; dose, gr. v. to x. Minute doses of emetic tartar produce the same diaphoretic effect, and with much greater certainty.

ANTIMONIALE CAUSTICUM. Antimony, chloride of.

ANTIMO'NIATE. A salt formed by the combination of the antimoniac acid with a base.

ANTIMONIATUM TARTAR. *Antimonii tartarizatum.*

ANTIMONII BUTYRUM. See Antimony.—*A. calx.* Antimonium calcinatum.—*A. cinnabaris.* See Cinnabar.—*A. clyssus.* Sulphuret of antimony deflagrated with nitre.—*A. crocus.* See Antimonii vitrum.—*A. flores argentini.* See Antimony.—*A. flores Helmontii.* See Flores antimonii Helmontii.—*A. flores rubri.* See

Flores antimonii rubri.—*A. hepar*. Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum.

ANTIMONII CERUSSA. *A. cinis*. See *Antimonium calcinatum*.

ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS. *A. potassio tartras*. *Antimony et potash, tartrate of. Antimonium tartarizatum*, which see.

ANTIMONII MURIATUM. *Antimony, muriate of. Antimony, chloride of.*

ANTIMONII NIX. Oxide of antimony.

ANTIMONII OLEUM. Antimony, chloride of.

ANTIMONII OXYDULUM HYDROSULPHURATUM. *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum*.

ANTIMONII OXYDUM. Oxide of antimony. Teroxide or sesquioxide of antimony. See *Antimony*.

ANTIMONII OXYDUM CUM SULPHURE VITRIFICATUM. *A. oxydum sulphuretum vitrificatum*. See *Antimonii vitrum*.

ANTIMONII OXYDUM NITRO-MURIATICUM. (Ph. D.) *Antimony, nitro-muriatic oxide of*. See *Antimonium tartarizatum*.

ANTIMONII OXSULPHURETUM. *Antimony oxysulphuret*. See *Antimonium sulphuretum præcipitatum*.

ANTIMONII REGULUS. The native sulphuret.

ANTIMONII SAL. *Antimonium tartarizatum*.

ANTIMONII SESQUIOXYDUM. *A. sesquisulphuretum. A. sesquichloridum*. These are now called the oxide, &c., or the teroxide, &c. See *Antimony oxide, Antimonium sulphuretum præcipitatum*.

ANTIMONII SULPHURATUM, V. PRÆCIPITATUM. See *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum*.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM. Sulphuret of antimony is an abundant natural product, and is found in the form of the common ore of antimony; it exhibits a brilliant lead-gray color, and radiated or fibrous crystalline texture. It is used to form the compounds of antimony, and not as a medicine. Its composition is SbS_3 ; and it is a tersulphuret, and not a sesquisulphuret or sulphuret.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆCIPITATUM. (U. S.) *Sulphur: antimonii præcipitatum*. Precipitated sulphuret of antimony. A preparation which is made thus: Take of sulphuret of antimony, in powder, six ounces; of the solution of potash, four pints; of distilled water, three pints.

Mix, and boil the mixture over a slow fire for three hours, stirring it well, and occasionally adding distilled water, so that the same measure may be preserved. Strain the solution quickly through a double linen cloth, and, while it is yet hot, drop in, gradually, as much sulphuric acid as may be required to precipitate the powder; then wash away the sulphate of potash with hot water; dry the precipitated sulphuret of antimony, and reduce it to a fine powder. It is an oxysulphuret of antimony (*Hepar antimonii*).

If the decanted liquor be allowed to cool before the addition of the acid, the orange-red precipitate, called *kermes mineral*, will be thrown down.

Golden sulphuret is obtained by precipitating the solution by an acid after the kermes has subsided.

The precipitated sulphuret of antimony is di-

aphoretic and expectorant in small doses, and emetic in a larger dose. In modern practice it is only used as an alterative. It is useful in many cutaneous affections, and in chronic rheumatism, especially combined with calomel, as in Dr. Plummer's pill. The dose of the precipitated sulphuret is from gr. j. to gr. iv., twice a day. Acids increase the emetic effect of this medicine, and should therefore be avoided during its use.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM PRÆPARATUM. (U. S.) Prepared sulphuret of antimony. It is prepared in the same way as chalk, but is an unsafe medicine, seldom used; dose, gr. x. to ℥j.

ANTIMONII SULPHURETUM RUBRUM. The red precipitate which falls spontaneously from the solution of sulphuret of antimony in potash. *Kermes mineral*.

ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI VINUM. *Vinum antimonii*. (U. S.) Wine of tartarized antimony. Take of tartarized antimony, one scruple; Tenueriffé wine, ℥x. Dissolve. Each ℥j. contains two grains.

ANTIMONII TARTRAS. *Antimonium tartarizatum*.

ANTIMONII VITRIOLUM. See *Sulphas antimonii*.

ANTIMONII VITRUM. Glass of antimony. A preparation which is thus made: sulphuret of antimony in powder is exposed in a shallow iron dish to heat, and is kept constantly stirred to prevent agglutination. It is heated until fumes are no longer given off. The gray powder thus obtained answers well for the formation of tartarized antimony; but if it is to be vitrified, it must be put into a covered iron crucible, and exposed to a strong heat until it fuses into a clear glass; the glass should be transparent, and of a bright brownish-red or hyacinthine color. It consists of oxide and sulphuret of antimony, in proportions which are somewhat variable. When the oxide is dissolved by acids, there remains the *crocus* or *saffron of antimony*, an oxysulphuret: $SbO_2 + 2SbS_3$.

This preparation was formerly employed as a diaphoretic, aperient, and emetic; but it is now only used in making some other preparations.

ANTIMONITE. A salt formed by the combination of the antimonious acid with a base. See *Antimony*.

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM. The impure oxide of antimony, as obtained by calcining the sulphuret. It is of an ash-gray color, and contains antimonious acid.

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM. Diaphoretic antimony. An old preparation; called, also, *Calx antimonii Anglorum*: made by deflagrating in a crucible one part of gray antimony with three of nitre.

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM LOTUM. Antimoniate of potash. This is the diaphoretic antimony washed.

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM MARTIALE. *Anticachecticum Ludovici*. An old medicine, made by fusing together equal weights of powdered sulphuret of antimony and iron filings, reducing them when cool to powder, deflagrating them with three times their weight of nitre, and dissolving the product in water; a yellowish-brown precipitate is formed, which is the mar-

tial diaphoretic antimony. It was given as a tonic in doses of 15 or 20 grains.

ANTIMONIUM MEDICINALE. Melt together sulphuret of antimony, \mathfrak{v} .; potash, \mathfrak{zj} .; common salt, \mathfrak{ziv} . When cold, separate the crust; powder, and wash.

ANTIMONIUM SALITUM. Antimony, chloride of.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZATUM. **ANTIMONII ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS.** (U. S.) Tartarized antimony; tartar emetic. Take prepared sulphuret of antimony, \mathfrak{zj} .; muriatic acid, \mathfrak{zxiiss} .; nitric acid, \mathfrak{zj} .; water, Cj. Digest with heat in the acids; filter; add to the water. Collect the precipitate (*nitro-muriatic oxide*, Dub.); wash thoroughly; dry. Take of this oxide, \mathfrak{zj} .; powdered supertartarate of potash, \mathfrak{ziss} .; distilled water, \mathfrak{zxxvij} . Boil, filter, and set it aside to crystallize.

Pure tartar emetic is in crystals, the primary form of which is an octohedron with a rhombic base. They are transparent when first formed, but become white and opaque by exposure to the air. It reddens litmus. Its taste is slightly styptic and metallic. Exposed to the air, it effloresces slowly. It is insoluble in alcohol. Boiling water dissolves half its weight, and cold water a fifteenth part. If the aqueous solution be long kept, the salt is spontaneously decomposed.

As an emetic, it is given in doses of gr. j. to gr. iij., and produces, also, active purgation. It is not suitable for children, from the prostration it produces. It acts as an arterial sedative, and sometimes is altogether contra-indicated in any form, from the patient's idiosyncrasy.

In small quantities, emetic tartar is of great utility as a nauseating medicine, a diaphoretic, and an expectorant. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. In minute doses, and combined with calomel, it is a powerful alterative in many diseases of the skin.

It is sometimes administered in doses of gr. v. to x. in inflammations, especially of the chest, to produce a full sedative effect. When rubbed into the skin, or applied to the surface of a wound, tartarized antimony produces its characteristic effects on the system.

An ointment, formed by triturating \mathfrak{zj} . of tartarized antimony with \mathfrak{zj} . of lard, and rubbed into the skin, has the singular property of bringing out a crop of large and inflamed pustules, something resembling those of small-pox. This is used with great effect in all cases where powerful counter-irritation is required, and has the advantage of all other means in one particular, namely, that it not only excites inflammation, but establishes a new and specific action, and imitates closely the natural process by which internal disease is sometimes thrown upon the surface. When taken in a poisonous dose, emetic tartar produces effects very analogous to those of arsenic: violent vomiting and purging, with severe colic, pain and sensation of burning in the stomach, difficult respiration, fainting, convulsions, and death. The treatment consists in evacuating the poison by the copious use of bland diluents, decomposing it by decoctions of oak bark or infusion of galls, and subsequently abating the inflammation of the bowels by bleeding and opium.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM. See *Antimonium vitrum*.

A'NTIMONY. (*Antimonium*, *i*, *n*.) A metal of a grayish-white color, having a slight bluish shade, and very brilliant. Its texture is lamellated. Its specific gravity is about 6.7. It is moderately hard, very brittle, fuses at 800° F., and, if the heat be increased, it is volatilized in white fumes of oxide of antimony. Symbol, Sb; equivalent, 129.24, or, according to some chemists, 64.62. When antimony is heated to a full red or white heat in a covered crucible, and then suddenly exposed to the air, it inflames and burns with a white light; the vapor which rises condenses on cool surfaces, frequently in the form of small acicular crystals of a silvery whiteness: these were formerly called *argentine flowers of antimony* (SbO_3). It is the active oxide of medicines.

Antimonious acid: SbO_4 . It is generated when the oxide is exposed to heat in open vessels, and is formed in the process of preparing the *pulvis antimonialis*. It is probably a mixture of the oxide and antimonious acid.

Antimonic acid, sometimes called *peroxide of antimony*, is obtained as a white hydrate by digesting the metal in strong nitric acid. When exposed to a red heat, it parts with oxygen, and is converted into antimonious acid. Its form is SbO_5 .

Chloride of antimony, SbCl_3 , or *Terchloride*, formerly the sesquioxide, is formed by distilling metallic antimony with rather more than twice its weight of corrosive sublimate; the volatile chloride of antimony passes over, and the mercury remains in the retort. This *butter of antimony* is soft, dissolves with a gentle heat, and crystallizes on cooling. When it is thrown into water, the greater part subsides in the state of an oxychloride, which is the *powder of Algaroth*. The chloride, or butter, is deliquescent, and has caustic qualities. It is rarely used except by veterinary surgeons.

Antimony forms an important series of compounds with sulphur. The common sulphuret, kermes mineral, and golden sulphuret, have already been described. See *Antimonii sulphuretum* and *Antimonii sulphuretum precipitatum*. There are several oxysulphurets of antimony, which are of rather variable composition, according as more or less of the sulphuret is oxidized during their formation. Of this nature are the *glass of antimony*, the *crocus* or *saffron of antimony*, and the *liver of antimony*. See *Antimonium vitrum*. The compound of antimony most important to the physician is the double tartarate of antimony and potash, or emetic tartar of the shops. See *Antimonium tartarizatum*.

ANTIMONY ASH. *Antimonium calcinatum*.—*A.*, *flowers*. See Antimony.—*A.*, *dutoxide of*. Antimonious acid: SbO_4 . The antimonium calcinatum is an impure kind.—*A.*, *golden sulphuret*. See *Antimonii sulphuretum precipitatum*.—*A.*, *hydrochlorate*. *A.*, *muriate*. Antimony, chloride.—*A.*, *peroxide*. Antimonious acid. Antimonium calcinatum.—*A.*, *red*. Kermes mineral. *Antimonii sulphuretum precipitatum*.—*A.*, *submuriate*. Powder of Algaroth. See Antimony, chloride.—*A.*, *sesquioxide*. *A.*, *ses*

quisulphuret, &c. The same as the oxide, sulphuret, the former terms being used when the equivalent of antimony is taken at 64:62: thus, the oxide becomes $2SbO_3$. — *A. teroxide. A. tersulphuret*. The same compounds as are usually termed the oxide, sulphuret, &c.

ANTIMONY, BUTTER OF. See *Antimony, chloride of*.

ANTIMONY, CERATED. Cerated glass of. The levigated powder of the glass, mixed with $\frac{1}{4}$ th wax, roasted till no more vapors arise, and then pounded. An old preparation.

ANTIMONY, CRUDE. The sulphuret of antimony of commerce.

ANTIMONY, GLASS OF. See *Antimonii vitrum*.

ANTIMONY, SULPHURET OF. See *Antimonii sulphuretum*.

ANTIMONY, TARTARIZED. See *Antimonium tartarizatum*.

ANTIMONY, VITRIFIED OXIDE OF. See *Antimonii vitrum*.

ANTINEPHRITIC. (*Antinephriticus*; from *αντι*, and *νεφρις*, a disease of the kidneys.) Medicines used against disorders of the kidneys.

ANTINEUROIC. Nervine remedies.

ANTIOCHI HERI, and A. THERIACA. Complicated medicines used by the ancients in mania, &c.

ANTIODONTALGIC. See *Antodontalgic*.

ANTIORGA'STIC. (*Antiorgasticus*; from *αντι*, and *οργαζω*, to excite vehemently.) Sedative.

ANTI PARALY'TIC. *Antiparalyticus*. Medicines against palsy.

ANTI PARASITIC. *Antiparasiticus*. Substances which destroy vermin.

ANTI PATHIC. Possessed of an antipathy. Applied to things whose nature is adverse and opposed.

ANTI PATHY. (*Antipathia*, *α*, f.; from *αντι*, against, and *παθος*, an affection.) Disgust and horror at the presence of particular objects, with great restlessness or fainting. It comprises two species, viz., *Antipathia sensilis*, *sensile antipathy*, antipathy excited through the medium of the external senses; and *Antipathia insensilis*, *insensile antipathy*, where the antipathy is not excited by objects within the range of vision.

ANTI PERISTA'L TIC. *Antiperistalticus*. An inverted action of the intestines, by which their contents are urged upward. It is opposed to *Peristaltic*, which see.

ANTI PERI'STASIS. Antagonism.

ANTI PERTUSSIS. An old remedy against hooping-cough, containing the sulphate of zinc.

ANTI PESTILENTIAL. The same as *antiloimic*.

ANTI PHAR'MIC. *Antipharmacum*. (*Antipharmicus*; from *αντι*, and *φαρμακον*, a poison.) The same as *alexipharmic*.

ANTI PHLOGI'STIC. (*Antiphlogisticus*; from *αντι*, against, and *φλεγω*, to burn.) A term applied to those means, whether medicinal or hygienic, which tend to reduce inflammation. Bleeding, purging, refrigerants, and a low diet form the most important part of the antiphlogistic treatment.

ANTI PHTHRIACA. Antiparasitic medicines.

ANTI PHTH'SIC. *Antiphthisicus*. Against a consumption.

ANTI PHTHORA. See *Anthora*.

ANTI PHY'SICAL. (*Antiphysicus*; from *αντι*, against, and *φυσω*, to blow.) Synonymous with carminative.

ANTI PLEURI'TIC. *Antipleuriticus*. Against a pleurisy.

ANTI PODA'GRIC. *Antipodagricus*. Medicines which relieve the gout.

ANTI PRA'XIA. *Antiprazis*. (From *αντι*, and *πρασσω*, to work.) A contrariety of diseased states coexisting in the same patient, as spasm of the muscles in one limb, and paralysis in another.

ANTI PRO'STATÆ GLANDULÆ. Cowper's glands, so called because they are situated before the prostate.

ANTI PUTRIC. Antiseptic.

ANTI PUSO'RIC. Medicines used against the itch.

ANTI PYIC. (*Antipyicus*; from *αντι*, against, and *πυον*, pus.) Medicines or other means used to prevent suppuration.

ANTI PYRE'TIC. *Antipyreticus*. Against a fever. Febrifuge.

ANTI PYRO'TIC. (*Antipyroticus*; from *αντι*, against, and *πυρ*, fire.) Applied to remedies used in the cure of burns.

ANTIQUARTANA'R IUM. A remedy against a quartan ague.

ANTIQUA'R TICUM. The same as *Antiquartanarium*.

ANTIQUARTICUM PERUVIANUM. The cinchona, or Peruvian bark.

ANTI QUI MORBI. Chronic diseases.

ANTI RACHI'TIC. Against rachitis, or the rickets.

ANTI RRRHINUM. (*um*, *i*, *n*.) A genus of plants. *Didymamia*. *Angiospermia*. Family, *Scrophularinæ*.—*A. elatine*. *Elatine*. The leaves of this plant have a roughish, bitter taste, but no smell. Formerly used against scurvy and old ulcerations.—*A. lindria*. *Toad-flax*. *Linaria*. The leaves have a bitterish, saline taste. They are diuretic and cathartic. They have been much used as an application to piles in ointment, &c.

ANTI SCO'LIC. (*Antiscolicus*; from *αντι*, and *σκωληξ*, a worm.) Anthelmintic.

ANTI SCORBU'TIC. *Antiscorbuticus*. Against the scurvy.

ANTI SCROFULOUS. ANTISTRUMOUS. Medicines or other means opposed to scrofula.

ANTI SE'PTIC. (*Antisepticus*; from *αντι*, against, and *σηπω*, to putrefy.) A term applied to any substance which has the power of preventing animal matter from passing into a state of putrefaction, and of obviating putrefaction when already begun. In the arts, salt, nitre, acetic acid, mineral acids, creasote, acetate and muriate of alumina, chlorine, sulphate of iron, charcoal, acetone, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, sulphate of copper, acetate of iron, &c., are of this kind. Antiseptic medicines are those which are used to correct the tendency to putrescency supposed to exist in certain malignant diseases. This class of medicines has been divided into, 1. *Tonic antiseptics*; as cinchona, cusparia, anthemis, quinine. 2. *Refrigerating antiseptics*; as the mineral acids. 3. *Stimulating antiseptics*; as wine, alcohol, creasote, acetone, chlorine water, chloride of lime, and soda. 4

Antispasmodic antiseptics; as camphor, assafoetida, musk.

ANTI'SPASM. A revulsion or derivation, as in the action of a blister. See *Revulsion*.

ANTISPASMO'DIC. (*Antispasmodicus*; from *αντι*, against, and *σπασμος*, a spasm.) An antispasmodic medicine properly means one which has the power of allaying spasm, but is usually extended to those which allay severe pain unconnected with inflammation. The principal are musk, castor, petroleum, ammonia, asafoetida, sagapenum, galbanum, ammoniacum, valerian, cajuput oil, ether, opium, camphor, and animal oils.

ANTISPA'STIC. *Antispasticus*. Antispasmodic. Derivative or revulsive.

ANTISTE'RNUM. *Αντιστερονν*. The back.

ANTISTROPHA. The first and second ribs have been so called.

ANTISTRUMOUS. Antiscrofulous.

ANTISYPHILI'TIC. Against the venereal disease.

ANTI'TASIS. (From *αντι*, against, and *τασις*, extension.) Counter-extension.

ANTI'THENAR. This name has been given to two muscles: *adductor ad indicem*, and *adductor pollicis pedis*.

ANTITRA'GICUS. A muscle of the external ear; use, to turn the tip of the antitragus a little outward.

ANTI'TRAGUS. (*us, i, n.*; from *αντι*, and *τραγος*, the tragus.) An eminence of the outer ear, opposite to the tragus.

ANTITYPIA. Resistance.

ANTIVENEREAL. *Antivenerous*. Medicines used in the cure of venereal diseases.

ANTIVERMINOUS. Anthelmintic.

ANTIZY'MIC. Applied to that which prevents fermentation. Antiseptic.

ANTLI'A LACTEA. *Antlia mammaria*. A breast-pump.

ANTONI SANCTI IGNIS. See *Erysipelas*.

ANTOPHY'LLOS. Anthophyllos.

ANTI'TIS. (From *ανtrum*, a cave.) Inflammation of any cavity of the body.

A'NTRUM. (*um, i, n.*, a cave.) A cavity which has a small opening. The term is applied by anatomists to several cavities.

ANTRUM BUCCINOSUM. The cochlea of the ear.

ANTRUM GENÆ. See *Antrum Highmoreianum*.

ANTRUM HIGHMORIA'NUM. Antrum of Highmore. *Antrum maxilla superioris*. Maxillary sinus. A large cavity in each superior maxillary bone, between the eye and the roof of the mouth, lined by a mucous membrane.

The maxillary sinuses are liable to several morbid affections. Sometimes their membranous lining inflames, and secretes a great quantity of mucus or pus. Various polypi, fungi, and other tumors are produced in them. Their bony parietes are occasionally affected with exostosis, or caries. The antrum is subject to abscess, which is accompanied with great pain and swelling, ending in caries of the palate, nasal plate, &c., whereby the pus is evacuated. It may be remedied by extracting a molar tooth, and perforating, through its socket, the cavity. After the pus is discharged, inject the

cavity with tepid water. But it is also subject to polypus and malignant growths, which require the antrum to be laid open, and often cauterized by fire.

ANTRUM PYLO'RI. The small extremity of the stomach approaching the pylorus.

ANTS, ACID OF. Formic acid.

ANTY'LION. *Αντυλιον*. An astringent cataplasm.

ANURIA. Ischuria.

A'NUS. (*us, i, m.*) The fundament, or termination of the rectum. The seat. The anus is furnished with muscles, viz., the *sphincter*, which keeps it closed; and the *levatoris ani*, which retract it into its natural situation after the expulsion of the feces. It is surrounded with a very loose cellular substance. The anus is subject to various diseases, especially piles, ulceration, abscesses, excrescences, and prolapsus, and to imperforation in new-born infants. 2. The *foramen commune posterius*, in the brain.

ANUS, ARTIFICIAL. An artificial opening made by the surgeon in the situation of the anus in cases where the rectum is imperforate; or, a serious operation for the purpose of affording an outlet to the feces by a new way, when, from disease or accident, a portion of the intestinal canal is obliterated.

ANUS, CONSTRICTION OF. The same as that below, with or without ulcerations.

ANUS, FISSURE OF. Contraction of the anus, accompanied by a slight elongated ulceration of the rectum, the edges of which are red; there is, also, contraction of the rectum. It is attended with great anguish during defecation, lasting from half an hour to several days. The introduction of the finger is attended with the greatest pain. Laxatives, leeches to the anus, and fomentations are of little service if the disease be established; nothing but a free division of the *sphincter* toward the coccyx, and the introduction of tents during the cicatrization, will effect a perfect cure.

ANUS, PRETERNATURAL. An accidental opening in the parietes of the abdomen, to which opening some part of the intestinal canal leads, and through which the feces are either wholly or in part discharged. It may arise from a wound or gangrene of a strangulated hernia. Every means are to be taken to direct the feces in their natural direction.

ANXIETY. *Anxietas*. In medical language, this term is applied to a painful restlessness and inquietude, usually accompanied with a sense of weight in the præcordial region.

ANTY'DRON. A species of night-shade.—*Blancard*.

AOR'TA. (*a, a, f.*) The main trunk of the arterial system, which gives rise to every artery in the body except the pulmonary. The aorta rises behind the pulmonary artery from the upper and back part of the left ventricle of the heart, opposite the third dorsal vertebra. Its mouth is closed by three semilunar valves. It ends at the fourth lumbar vertebra, and bifurcates into the right and left iliac arteries.

AOR'TA, ARCH OF. The bend between the ascending and descending portions.

AOR'TA, ASCENDING. That portion which goes from the heart to the arch.

AORTA, DESCENDING. The whole of the aorta from the termination of the arch to its bifurcation into the iliac arteries.

AORTA, THORACIC. The portion of the aorta between the heart and the diaphragm.

AORTEURISMA. Aneurism of the aorta.

AORTIC. Appertaining to the aorta, as *aortic valves*.

AORTITIS. Inflammation of the aorta. An extremely obscure disease, usually associated with diseases of the heart, lungs, and pleura, and resulting in aneurism and other organic and fatal consequences. Increased action of the heart, dyspnoea, uneasiness in the course of the artery, violent pulsations, are the few uncertain signs. The affection is very common in its chronic form, as autopsies reveal. *Treatment.*—Counter-irritation, with tartar emetic ointment, issues, blood-letting, rest, antiphlogistic treatment.

AORTRA. *Aotron.* The lungs.

AOTUS. (From *a*, and *ovs*, an ear.) A monster without ears.

APA'GMA. The fracture of a bone.

APALACHINE GALLIS. *Ilex vomitoria*

APALLAGE. Change for the better.

APALOTICA. Deformities of the soft parts.

APANTHISMUS. The obliteration of parts no longer useful, as the thymus gland.

APA'NTHROPY. (*Apantropia*; from *a*, and *ανθρωπος*, a man.) A species of melancholy characterized by a dislike to society.

APARINE. Goose-grass. See *Galium aparine*.

APARTHROSIS. The same as *Abarticulation*.

APATHY. (*Apathia*, *a*, *f*.; from *a*, priv., and *παθος*, affection.) A morbid suspension of the natural passions and feelings. It is a common symptom in low fevers, and other diseases which greatly impair the energy of the brain.

APECHEMA. Counter-fissure.

APELLA. Retraction or smallness of the prepuce, or any soft appendage.

APESIA. Indigestion. See *Dyspepsia*.

APERIENS PALPEBRARUM RECTUS. See *Levator palpebræ superioris*.

APERIENT. *Aperiens. Apertivus.* (From *aperio*, to open.) Applied to a medicine which gently opens the bowels.

APERISTATOS. *Aperistatum.* An epithet applied by Galen to a small hollow ulcer which is not surrounded by inflammation, or accompanied with any particular morbid disposition.

APERITOR OCULI. *Levator palpebræ superioris.*

APERTORIUM. An instrument that has been used to dilate the os uteri during labor.

APETALOUS. *Apetalus.* Without a petal.

APETHYSMENOS. The rectum.

APEX. (*ex, icis, m.*) The extremity or tip of a part, as the apex of the tongue.

APHÆRESIS. Amputation or extirpation.

APHE'LXIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *αφέλω*, to abstract.) Revery. Dr. Good has three species: 1. *A. socors*, absence of mind. 2. *A. intentia*, abstraction of mind. 3. *A. otiosa*, brown study.

APHEPSEMA. (*Αφεψημα.*) *Aphepsis.* A decoction.

A'PHESIS. 1. The remission or resolution of a disease. 2. Laxity and debility of the whole body, or of any part.

APHILANTHROPY. *Aphilanthropia.* (From *a*, *φιλεω*, to love, and *ανθρωπος*, a man.) Dislike of men; love of solitude.

APHONIA. (*Αφωνια, a, e, f.*; from *a*, priv., and *φωνη*, the voice.) Speechlessness; dumbness; loss of voice. Apoplexy.—*Hippocrates.*

Dumbness may proceed from loss of the tongue or organic affections of that organ, defects in the larynx, and be complete—or it may be partial, and arise from nervous atony, as in catalepsy, or as a symptom of nervous diseases or complications, as in hysteria, or from inflammation of the parts around the larynx. Division of the recurrent nerve or pneumogastric produces incurable dumbness. Violent emotions are occasionally attended with aphonia. Persons born deaf are commonly without speech. Where it is a nervous symptom, counter-irritation is used to recover the voice; in atony and great prostration, tonic stimulants.

APHONIA SURDORUM. The dumbness of deaf persons.

APHORIA. Barrenness. Sterility in the female.

APHORISM. A maxim.

APHRO'DES. Resembling froth.

APHRODISIA. Coition. Puberty.

APHRODISIAC. (*Aphrodisiacus*; from *αφροδισια*, venery.) Applied to articles of food, medicines, &c., which excite the venereal appetite. Phosphorus dissolved in oil is said to have this property, in doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ th to $\frac{1}{50}$ th of a grain.

APHRODISIA'SMUS. Aphrodisia.

APHRODISIUS MORBUS. The venereal disease.

APHRONIA. Apoplexy.

APHROSYNE. Insanity.

A'PHTHA. (*a, e, f.*; *Αφθαι*; from *απτω*, to inflame.) The thrush; called, also, *Aphtha lactucimen*. Small white ulcers upon the tongue, gums, inside of the lips and palate, resembling particles of curdled milk. There are three species of this affection: 1. *Aphtha infantum*. This appears in children soon after birth. When it is mild it is confined to the mouth, or extends no farther than the fauces; but when violent and of long standing, it is apt to extend through the whole course of the alimentary canal, from the mouth down to the anus; and to excite severe purging, with great constitutional irritation. The disease, when recent and confined to the mouth, may in general be easily removed; but when it is of long standing, and has extended to the stomach and intestines, it very frequently proves fatal.

2. *Aphtha maligna*. Black thrush. In this the ulceration spreads from the larynx to the mouth, the sloughs are black, and the patient is affected with typhoid fever. It is usually symptomatic. A gangrenous form of thrush (*Aphtha gangrenosa*, or *A. serpentes*) has frequently been very fatal among children, especially in foundling hospitals.

3. *Aphtha chronica*. The thrush sometimes occurs as a chronic disease, both in warm climates and in those northern countries where the cold is combined with a considerable degree of moisture, or where the soil is very marshy. The treatment of the thrush in children is generally to be begun by clearing out the bowels with rhubarb and magnesia, or

mild aperients. Where the child is very weak, and the aphthæ of a dark color, bark and other tonics must be had recourse to. The separation of the sloughs and healing of the ulcers may be promoted by washing the mouth occasionally with the honey of borax, diluted with two or three parts of rose water. The diet should be light and gelatinous. Warm clothing is necessary where there is dampness or cold.

APHTHA LACTANTIUM. Aphtha infantum.—*A. adultorum.* Aphtha maligna.—*A. anginosa.* Aphthæ of the throat.

APHTHOUS. Partaking of the nature of aphtha.

APHYLLUS. (From *a*, priv., and *φυλλον*, a leaf.) Aphyllous; leafless.

ΑΡΙΟΣ. Formerly *Euphorbia arios*. Also, the *Bunium bulbocastanum*, *Lathyrus tuberosus*, and *Glycine arios*.

ΑΡΙΣ. (*is, is, f.*) The name of a genus of Hymenopterous insects. The bee is *A. mellifica*.

ΑΡΙUM. (*um, i, n.*) The name of a genus of plants; family, *Umbelliferae*.—*A. graveolens*. Apium. Smalage. The roots, &c., are said to be aperient and carminative; the whole plant is acrid and poisonous. Celery is a variety produced by cultivation.—*A. hortense*. See *Apium petroselinum*.—*A. petroselinum*. (Ph. U. S.) Common parsley. The seeds possess aromatic and carminative powers, but are seldom prescribed.

ΑΠΛΑΣΤΙΚ. Not plastic. See *Plastic*.

ΑΠΝΟΕ'Α. *Apnea*. *Apneustia*. (*a, a, f.*; from *a*, priv., and *πνεω*, to breathe.) An extreme feebleness of respiration, as in syncope—sometimes asphyxia.

ΑΠΟ. *Απο*. From; off; out. A common prefix.

ΑΡΘΡΟΘΡΟΣΙΣ. Articulation.

ΑΡΟΚΑΡΡΑΣΟΝ. *Apocarpathon*. *Apocalpasson*. See *Carpasus*.

ΑΡΟΚΑΡΡΕ. Apocarpous. Without distinct carpels.

ΑΡΟΚΑΘΑ'ΡΣΙΣ. (From *απο*, and *καθαρω*, to purge.) A purgation, whether upward or downward.

ΑΡΟΚΑΘΑ'ΡΤΙΚ. The same as *cathartic*.

ΑΡΟΚΕΝΟ'ΣΙΣ. (*is, is, f.*; from *απο*, and *κενω*, to evacuate.) 1. A flow or evacuation of any humor. 2. An order in the class *Locales* of Cullen is called *Apoceneses*, which embraces diseases characterized by a flux of blood, or other fluid, without pyrexia.

ΑΡΟΧΡΕΜΨΙΣ. Eruption.

ΑΡΟΧΥΛ'ΣΜΑ. An extract.

ΑΡΟΧΥ'ΜΑ. *Αποχυμα*. Pitch impregnated with sea-salt.

ΑΡΟΚΛΑ'ΣΜΑ. *Αραγμα*.

ΑΡΟ'ΚΟΡΕ. Abscission.

ΑΡΟΚΡΕΝΙΚ ΑΚΙΔ. A product of decaying vegetable matter, probably a humate of ammonia.—*Mulder*.

ΑΡΟ'ΚΡΙΣΙΣ. (From *αποκρινω*, to secrete from.) An excretion of superabundant humors.

ΑΡΟΚΡΥ'ΣΤΙΚΟΣ. Apocroustic; repellent.

ΑΡΟΚΥΕ'ΣΙΣ. (From *απο*, and *κωω*, to bring forth.) Parturition.

ΑΡΟΚΥΝΑΚΕ'Α. An order of dicotyledonous plants, nearly agreeing with asclepiadaceæ,

but of rather more suspicious properties. Trees or shrubs, usually with milky juice, with *leaves* opposite, sometimes whorled; *corolla*, monopetalous, hypogynous; *stamens*, inserted into the corolla; *ovaries*, two; *fruit*, a follicle, capsule, drupe, or berry, single or double.

ΑΡΟΚΥ'ΝΙΝΕ. A bitter principle from apocynum.

ΑΡΟΚΥ'ΝΙΝΟΝ. Dog's-bane. A genus of plants: class, *Pentandria*; order, *Monogynia*; family, *Apocynaceæ*.—*A. androsamifolium*. (U. S.) The powder of the root is given as an emetic, thirty grains producing about the same effect as a scruple of ipecacuanha.—*A. cannabinum*. (U. S.) Indian hemp. Powerfully emetic and cathartic. Dose, ℥j. Also diuretic. Used in dropsies.—*A. maritimum*, or *Vénetum*. Grows near Venice, and contains a milky, poisonous juice.—*A. jave'natas* is used in India as a cordial.—*A. scandens*. The allamanda.

ΑΡΟΔΑΚΡΥ'ΤΙΚΟΣ. Substances which first excite a flow of tears and then repress them.

ΑΡΟΔΥΤΕ'ΡΙΟΝ. The anteroom of the bath.

ΑΡΟΓΑΛΑΚΤ'ΣΜΟΣ. *Ab lactatio*.

ΑΡΟΓΕΥ'ΣΙΣ. (From *απο*, and *γενομαι*, to taste.) A generic term used by Vogel, including the various disorders of the sense of taste. Ageusia.

ΑΡΟΓΛΑΥΚΟ'ΣΙΣ. Glaucoma.

ΑΡΟΛΕ'ΨΙΣ. (*Αποληψις*; from *απολαβω*, to intercept.) A suppression of any function.

ΑΡΟΛΛΙΝΑΡΙΣ ΑΛΤΕΡΚΟΝ. Hyoscyanus.

ΑΡΟ'ΛΥΣΙΣ. Relaxation.

ΑΡΟ'ΜΕΛΛΙ. An oxymel.

ΑΡΟΝΕΥΡΟ'ΣΙΣ. (*is, is, f.*; from *απο*, and *νευρον*, a nerve, or a tendon, which the ancients confound together.) A tendinous expansion. It is sometimes used for fascia. See *Muscle*.

ΑΡΟΝΕΥΡΟΣΙΣ ΚΡΥΡΑΛ, ΟΡ ΚΕΜΟΡΑΛ. Fascia lata.—*A. iliac*. Fascia iliaca.

Α'ΡΟΝΟΣ. Anodyne.

ΑΡΟΠΑΛΛΕ'ΣΙΣ. *Apopalsis*. Expulsion. Protrusion.—*Hippocrates*.

ΑΡΟΠΑ'ΛΣΙΣ. See *Apopallesis*.

ΑΡΟΠΕΔΑΣΙΣ. Dislocation.

ΑΡΟΠΗΛΕΓΜΑ'ΤΙΚ. *Apophlegmatis'mus*. (*Apophlegmaticus*; from *απο*, and *φλεγμα*, phlegm.) A medicine which excites a discharge of mucus. The term, therefore, includes errhines, masticatories, detergent gargles, &c.

ΑΡΟ'ΠΗΡΑΔΕΣ. (From *απο*, and *φραζω*, to speak.) Unlucky days, *dies nefandi*; days which are not critical, or those on which no favorable change in a disease is expected to take place—*Dies apophrades*.

ΑΡΟ'ΠΗΘΟΡΑ. *Αποπθηθ'ρα*. Abortion

ΑΡΟ'ΠΗΨΙΣ. (*is, is, f.*; from *αποφωω*, to produce or send forth.) A process, projection, or protuberance of a bone or other part.

ΑΡΟΨΗΨΙΣ ΟΙΝΚΡΑΣΣΙΟΥ. The *alæ minores* of the sphenoid bone.

ΑΡΟΨΗΨΙΣ ΤΑ ΡΑΥ. See *Malleus*.

ΑΡΟΠΛΕ'ΚΤΑ ΥΕ'ΝΑ. The internal jugular vein.

ΑΡΟΠΛΕΚΤΙΚ. *Apoplecticus*. Appertaining to apoplexy.

ΑΡΟΠΛΕΚΤΙΚ ΚΕΛΛ. The cavity into which blood has been effused in apoplexy.

APOPLECTIFACENTS. The true narcotics, as opium, morphia, and lactucarium, which stupefy and produce contracted pupil.

APOPLE'XIA HYDROCEPHA'LICA. Acute hydrocephalus.

APOPLE'XIA CATALE'PTICA. *A. parva.* Catalepsy.

APOPLE'XIA INFAN'TUM. A form of apoplexy which has been observed to occur in children from the effect of teething, worms, or intestinal irritation.

APOPLE'CTICÆ VE'NÆ. The jugular veins.

A'POP'LEXY. (*Apoplexia*, *a, f.*; *αποπληξια*; from *αποπλησσω*, to strike or astound.) A sudden abolition, or great diminution, of the powers of sense and voluntary motion, the patient lying in a sleep-like state; the action of the heart continuing, as well as the respiration, which is often accompanied with a stertorous sound. The fit of apoplexy is frequently attended with convulsions of one side of the body and paralysis of the other. It is most frequent after thirty-five, and the prognosis is unfavorable.

Apoplexy is usually divided into *sanguineous* (*A. sanguinea*) and *serous* (*A. serosa*, *A. pituitosa*), according as there is blood or serum effused into the brain; the terms *sthenic* and *asthenic* are, however, preferable. In sthenic apoplexy there is a full habit, plethora, tendency to hemorrhage; in asthenic there is feebleness, small pulse, pallor, and tendency to nervous disease. The precursory signs of pain in the head, vertigo, somnolency, deep inspirations, belong to both; but the stupor of the sthenic variety is deeper, and the liability to paralytic consequences is greater in the asthenic. The worst symptoms during the fit are, close contraction of the pupil, deep stertor, clinched jaw, foaming at the mouth; spontaneous hemorrhages are favorable. The treatment depends on the variety; where there is plethora, bleeding, counter-irritation, and purgation are actively employed; but in the asthenic form bleeding is always to be cautiously employed, the main dependence being on counter-irritants. The fits last from eight hours to upward of two days, and the prognosis will depend somewhat on their length. The asthenic form is most dangerous. During convalescence the diet is to be low or nutritious, according to the variety. There is a liability to recurrence produced by the attack.

Simple apoplexy (*Apoplexia nervosa*, or *A. simplex*) is a name given to a disease the symptoms of which are similar to those of common apoplexy, but in which it is of nervous or cerebral origin, and unconnected with effusion either of blood or serum.

APOPLEXY, CUTANEOUS. *Apoplexia cutanée.* A great and sudden determination of blood toward the skin and subjacent cellular membrane.

APOPLEXY, PULMONARY. Extravasation of blood in the lungs from the rupture of vessels, or exhalation and transmission from the membranes of the bronchiæ, &c. See *Hæmoptysis*.

APOPLEXY, RENAL. A congested state of the kidney, with irregular, dark, or black tuberculated knots.

APOPNI'XIS. Suffocation.

APOPSY'CHIA. Complete syncope.

APORRHĒ'A. (From *απορρέω*, to flow from.) *Defluvium. Effluvium.* Miasm. Alopecia.

APOSCE'MMA. *Aposcepsis.* 1. The metastasis of a disease.—*Hippocrates.* 2. Fæces.

APOSCERPANI'SMUS. A wound of the cranium, from which a fragment has been chipped off by a sharp instrument.

APO'SCHASIS. (From *αποσχαζω*, to scarify.) *Aposchasmus.* A scarification. Venesection.—*Hippocrates.*

APOSEPIDIN. Cascoos oxide.

APO'SIA. Absence of thirst.

APOSI'TIA. A loathing of food.

APOSI'TIC. Medicines, &c., which take away the appetite.

APOSPA'SMA. A solution of continuity, attended with recession of the divided parts from each other, as laceration of tendons, &c.—*Galen.*

APOSPHACELI'SIS. Sphacelus.

APO'STASIS. (*is, eos, f.*; from *αφιστημι*, to separate.) The Greek writers apply this term, 1. To abscesses in general. 2. To the separation of a fragment of bone. 3. To the resolution of a disease by excretion, or by a critical discharge.

APOSTA'XIS. The dropping of any fluid. See *Stasis.*

APOSTE'MA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *αφιστημι*, *discedo, abscedo*; hence, *abscessus.*) An *apostem, imposthume, or apostume.* Abscess.

APOSTEMA APOSTASIS. An abscess from metastasis.

APOSTEMA PSOATICUM. Lumbar abscess.

APO'STROPHE. An aversion for food.

APOSYRINGESIS. The passage of a sore into a fistula.

APOTELESMA. The termination of a disease.

APOTHE'CA. (*Αποθηκη*, a repository.) A storehouse for medicines; an apothecary's shop.

APOTHECARIES' HALL. The place of business of the Company of Apothecaries, whose office, in England, is to examine candidates for the diploma of apothecary or general practitioner, and to prepare and sell pure medicines.

APOTHECARY. (*Apothecarius, i, m.*; from *αποθηκη*.) A general practitioner and druggist. This term formerly signified a druggist.

APOTHE'CIA, OR APOTHE'CIVM. The receptacle of lichens.

APOTHEME. The dark, insoluble body into which extractive matter becomes changed by contact with air.

APOTHE'SIS. (From *αποτιθημι*, to replace.) The proper position for a reduced bone or part.

APOTOCUS. Abortive; premature.

APOTOME. Amputation.

APOTZEMA. *A'pozem.* (*a, atis, n.*; *αποζεμα*; from *αποζωω*, to boil.) A decoction or *apozem.*

APPARA'TUS. (*us, us, m.*; from *apparo*, to prepare.) The instruments used in the practice of any art, as *chemical apparatus, surgical apparatus.* In *Surgery*, to certain methods of performing operations, as *apparatus major, and apparatus minor*—particular methods of operating for the stone. In *Physiology*, to a catenation of organs all ministering to the same function, as the *respiratory apparatus, the digestive apparatus.*

APPARATUS ALTUS. The high operation for the stone.

APPARATUS, CHEMICAL. The instruments required for chemical investigations, such as furnaces, crucibles, evaporating vessels, retorts, receivers, adapters, &c.

APPARATUS LATERALIS. **APPARATUS MAJOR.** **APPARATUS MINOR.** See *Lithotomy*.

APPARATUS, PNEUMATIC. The name given to various contrivances for collecting the gases that result from chemical processes, and subjecting them to experiment. They are received over water or mercury usually.

APPARATUS, IMMOVABLE. A method of supporting fractures by bandages or pasteboard, wetted with starch, or some stiffening paste.

APPENDICES CEREBELLI VERMIFORMES. Two eminences on the cerebellum, one of which is situated on the anterior and superior part, the other on the posterior and inferior. They somewhat resemble earth-worms coiled up, whence their name.

APPENDICULA. (*a, e, f.*; dimin. of *appendix*.) A term applied by anatomists to certain parts appended to others.

APPENDICULA CECI VERMIFORMIS. See *Appendix cæci vermiformis*.

APPENDICULA CEREBRI. The pituitary gland.

APPENDICULÆ EPIPLŪICÆ. *Appendices coli adiposæ, vel pinguedinosæ.* Numerous small appendages of the colon and rectum, consisting of the peritoneal tunic filled with adipose matter.

APPENDICULATE. *Appendiculatus.* Leaves, leaf-stalks, &c., furnished with an appendix or additional organ.

APPENDIX. (*ix, icis, f.*) An appendage.

APPENDIX AURICULARIS. A process of the upper and anterior part of the auricles of the heart.

APPENDIX CECI VERMIFORMIS. A hollow process attached to the cæcum. It is of variable length, usually about four inches, and of the diameter of a goose-quill.

APPENDIX VENTRICULI. The duodenum.

APPETENCE. Strong desire.

APPETITE. (*Appetitus, Æs, m.*; from *appeto*, to desire.) An instinctive desire to perform certain natural functions, especially those of digestion and generation.—*A., canine.* Bulimia.—*A., depraved.* Pica.—*A., insatiable.* Bulimia.—*A., morbid.* Bulimia, Pica, Dyspepsia, Limosis.

APPLE. *Pyrus malus.*

APPLE, ADAM'S. *Pomum Adami.*

APPLES, ACID OF. Malic acid.

APPLICATION. (From *applico*, to apply.) In medical language, remedial agents which are used externally, as poultices, lotions, &c., are called *external applications*, as opposed to *internal medicines*.

APPREHENSIO. (From *apprehendo*, to take hold of.) 1. Catalepsy has been so called. 2. Indication.

APPROXIMATE. *Approximatus.* A term used in botany. See *Adpressus*.

APPROXIMATION. (*Approximatio, onis, f.*) The name given by Etmuller to a pretended method of curing diseases by making them pass from the human body into animals or vegetables.

APRICOT. *Armeniaca vulgaris.*

APULŌTIC. *Epulotic.*

APYRETUS. (*Απυρητος*; from *a, priv.*, and *πυρ*, pus.) A term applied by the ancients to external tumors which do not suppurate.

APYRETIC. (*Apyreticus, απυρητος*; from *a, priv.*, and *πυρ*, fire.) A term that has been applied, 1. To those days on which the intermission happens in agues. 2. To local affections which are not accompanied with febrile excitement of the system.

APYREXIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *a, priv.*, and *πυρεξια*, fever.) *Apyrexia.* The intermission of an ague. Also, freedom, or cessation of fever.

APYROUS. (*Apyrus*; from *a, neg.*, and *πυρ*, fire.) Applied, 1. To a body which sustains the action of a strong heat without change. 2. To a body which has not been subjected to the action of fire.

AQUA. (*a, e, f.*) Water. In *Pharmacy*, water is divided into several species; as, *Aq. fontana*, spring water; *Aq. fluvialitilis*, *Aq. ex flumine*, river water; *Aq. ex lacu*, lake water; *Aq. pura*, *Aq. destillata*, pure or distilled water; *Aq. medicata soteria*, mineral water; *Aq. nivea, nivalis*, snow water; *Aq. pluvia, pluvialis, imbrium*, rain water; *Aq. paludosa, ex palude*, marsh water; *Aq. putealis, ex puteo*, well water. The term is also erroneously employed for *Spiritus*, as *Aqua anisi fortis*, *Aq. cinnamomi fortis*, *Aq. juniperi*, *Aq. menthæ spirituosæ*, *Aq. ardiente*, &c.; for all of which, see *Spiritus*.

AQUA AERIS FIXI. *A. acidi carbonici.* Water impregnated with fixed air. See *Carbonic acid water*.

AQUA ALEXITERIA. A water distilled from leaves of sparmint, fresh tops of sea wormwood, and fresh angelica leaves.

The *aqua alexiteria spirituosæ* was made from the same ingredients, but with the addition of proof spirit. The latter preparation, with vinegar added to it, was called *Aqua alexiteria spirituosæ cum aceto*.

AQUA ALKALINA OXYMURIA'TICA. Chloride of soda.

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA. *Aqua aluminosa Bateana.* See *Liquor aluminis compositus*.

AQUA AMMONIÆ ACETA'TÆ. See *Ammonia acetatis liquor*.

AQUA AMMONIÆ PURE, or FORTISSIMÆ, or CAUSTICA. See *Ammonia*.

AQUA AMYGDALARUM AMARUM CONCENTRATA. Water of bitter almonds. Take bitter almonds, lbj.; water, lbx.; alcohol, lbiv. Bruise the almonds, and add the fluids gradually. Set the mixture aside in a well-closed vessel for a day. Distill; receive lbj. It contains prussic acid, and takes the place of the *Aqua laurocerasi*, and *Aqua cerasorum nigrorum*, or black cherry water, but it does not keep well.

AQUA ANETHI. See *Anethum graveolens*.

AQUA ARGENTEA. Mercury.

AQUA ARSENICALIS PEARSONII. Solution of arsenite of soda; it is almost identical in property with the arsenicalis liquor, or Fowler's solution.

AQUA BENEDICTA RULANDI. A solution of crocus of antimony in wine. It is an active emetic.

AQUA BINELLI. *Aq. balsamica arterialis.*

An Italian styptic of little value, supposed to be a solution of creasote in water.

AQUA BROCCHERI. *Eau de Broccchieri*. Very similar to the Aq. binelli.

AQUA CALCIS. See *Calcis liquor*.

AQUA CAMPHORÆ. (U. S.) Camphor water or mixture. Camphor, ʒij.; alcohol, ℥xl.; magnesia, ʒj.; distilled water, Oij. Rub the camphor with the alcohol, then, with the magnesia, dissolve and filter. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒj.

AQUA CAMPHORATA (of Bates). See *Aqua vitriolica camphorata*.

AQUA CARUI. See *Carum carui*.

AQUA CERASORUM NIGRORUM. Black cherry water. Prepared by bruising black cherries so as to break the stones, and then distilling with only a small proportion of water.

AQUA CHLORINII. See *Chlorine water*.

AQUA CINNAMOMI. See *Aqua distillata*.

AQUA CÆLESTIS. Water holding ammoniated copper in solution. See *Liquor cupri ammonio-sulphatis*.

AQUA CÆRULEA. See *Aqua sapphirina*.

AQUA COLONIENSIS. Cologne water. Eau de Cologne.

AQUA CUPRI AMMONIATI. See *Liquor cupri ammonio-sulphatis*.

AQUA CUPRI VITRIOLATI COMPOSITA. *Aqua vitriolica cærulea*. See *Solutio sulphatis cupri composita*.

AQUA DI NA'POLI. See *Aquetta*.

AQUA DISTILLATA. *Aq. stillata*. Distilled water, obtained by distilling water in clean vessels, until about two thirds have come over.

AQUA FERNE'LI. A mixture of corrosive sublimate and lime-water, with the addition of a little spirit of wine.

AQUA FLORUM AURANTII. *Aqua naphæ*. Orange-flower water. A simple water distilled from orange flowers. It has a fragrant but sickly smell, and is antispasmodic. Dose, ʒj. to ʒiv.

AQUA FENICULI. See *Anethum fœniculum*.

AQUA FORTIS. A weak and impure nitric acid.

AQUA GRECA. A weak solution of nitrate of silver, which is sold by venders of nostrums to turn red hair black.

AQUA GRYSEA. An aqueous solution of nitrate of mercury mixed with a decoction of various plants.

AQUA HEPATICA. *Aq. acidi hydrosulphurata*. Hydrosulphuretted water.

AQUA HORDEATA. Barley-water. See *Decoctum hordei*.

AQUA INTER CUTEM. Anasarca.

AQUA KALI PRÆPARATI. See *Potassæ carbonatis liquor*.

AQUA KALI PURI. See *Potassæ liquor*.

AQUA LABYRINTHI. The fluid of the internal ear.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI. See *Plumbi acetatis liquor*.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITA. See *Plumbi acetatis liquor dilutus*.

AQUA LUCIÆ. Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus, or aromaticus.

AQUA MARINA. Sea-water.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. See *Mentha piperita*.

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ. *Aqua menthæ viridis*. See *Mentha viridis*.

AQUA MEPHRITICA. AQUA NUCIS MOSCHATÆ. Spiritus myrsiticæ.

AQUA MIRABILIS. This was made by digesting aromatics in alcohol, and then distilling.

AQUA MULSA. Hydromeli.

AQUA OBSCURA. The cataract. A term translated from the Arabian authors.

AQUA OPHTHALMICA. *Aqua zinci sulphatis cum camphora*.

AQUA PELAGICA. Sea-water.

AQUA PHAGEDENICA. The common yellow wash. See *Yellow wash*.

AQUA PICIS LIQUIDÆ. (D. Ph.) *Aqua picca*. Tar water. Mix of tar, Oij.; water, Cj.; stir 15 minutes, and, when clear, strain. Stimulant and diuretic. Dose, Oj, and Oij., in the day.

AQUA PIMENTÆ. See *Myrtus pimenta*.

AQUA POTASSÆ. Liquor potassæ.

AQUA PULEGIÆ. See *Mentha pulegium*.

AQUA RABELLI. Elixir acidum Halleri.—*A. raphani composita*. Spiritus armoraciæ compositus.—*A. saturni*. Plumbi acetatis liquor.—*A. sulphurata simplex*. Hydrosulphuretted water.—*A. naphæ*. *A. neroli*. See Aq. florum aurantii.—*A. vulneraria*. *A. thediana*. *A. traumatica*. *A. scolopetaria*. Eau d'Arquebusade.

AQUA REGIA. *Aqua regalis*. Nitromuriatic acid.

AQUA ROSÆ. (U. S.) Rose-water. Rose petals, lbvij.; water, Cij. Distill one gallon.

AQUA SAPPHIRINA. *Aqua cærulea*. *Aqua cupri ammoniati*. Blue eye-water. This is made by mixing ʒj. of sal ammoniac with lbj. of lime-water, and putting into the mixture a small piece of clean copper, which is to remain till the fluid has acquired a fine blue color.

AQUA SERE'NA. Amaurosis.

AQUA STYGIA. Nitromuriatic acid.

AQUA STYPTICA. A name formerly given to a solution of sulphate of copper (or iron) and alum in water, with the addition of sulphuric acid. *Solutio sulphatis cupri composita*.

AQUA TOFFANIA. See *Aquetta*.

AQUA VE'GETO-MINERALIS. *Eau vegeto-minerale*. Goulard water is so called from its being made of vinegar and lead.

AQUA VITÆ. Brandy.

AQUA VITRIOLICA CAMPHORATA. Camphorated water. Take of white vitriol, Armenian bole, āā. ʒiv.; camphor, ʒj. Powder. Sprinkle one ounce at a time into lbiv. of boiling water, and stir it briskly, and filter. A preparation formerly much used as a detergent to ulcers and a collyrium in chronic ophthalmia.

AQUA ZINCI SULPHATIS (vel VITRIOLATI) CUM CAMPHORA. Dissolve of sulphate of zinc, ʒss., in a quart of boiling water; add of camphorated spirits, f. ʒss., and filter. This is astringent, and a good collyrium.

AQUÆ DISTILLATÆ. Distilled waters. These are made by distilling vegetables or other substances with common water, and continuing the process as long as the water which comes over is strongly impregnated with the volatile part of the substance employed. The distilled waters of the U. S. Pharmacopœia are prepared by rubbing the essential oil with carbonate of magnesia, triturating with water, and then filter-

mg; f. ʒss. of oil is added to two pints of water. To every gallon five ounces of proof spirit are to be added. It is unnecessary to enumerate all the distilled waters, as their names indicate the substance with the virtues of which they are impregnated. Dose, ʒss. to ʒij.

AQUÆ MINERALES. See *Mineral waters*.

AQUÆ STILLATI' TIE SIMPLICES. Simple distilled waters.

AQUÆ STILLATITIE SPIRITUOSÆ. Spirituous distilled waters, now called spirits. See *Spiritus*.

AQUÆDUCTUS. An aqueduct. This name has been given by anatomists to several canals in different parts of the body, but not very correctly, as several of them contain no fluid.

AQUÆDUCTUS CEREBRI. The infundibulum of the brain.

AQUÆDUCTUS CO'CHLEÆ. A very narrow canal, which begins at the under part of the scala tympani, near the fenestra rotunda, and, passing through the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, terminates by a triangular opening on the surface of the dura mater.

AQUÆDUCTUS COTU'NNI. The aqueducts of Cotunnus. The *aqueductus cochleæ* and *aqueductus vestibuli*.

AQUÆDUCTUS FALLOPHI. The aqueduct or canal of Fallopius, so called after the anatomist of that name. It commences within the meatus auditorius internus, passes through the pars petrosa of the temporal bone, and terminates in the stylo-mastoid foramen. It transmits the portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves.

AQUÆDUCTUS SYLVII. From the under and back part of the third ventricle of the brain to the fourth ventricle. *Iber ad quartum ventriculum, or canalis medius*.

AQUÆDUCTUS VESTIBULI. A canal which commences in the vestibule of the internal ear, near the common orifice of the semicircular canals, and terminates between the layers of the dura mater on the posterior surface of the pars petrosa of the temporal bone. Its use is not known.

AQUATIC NUT. See *Trapa natans*.

AQUA'TICUS. (From *aqua*, water.) Aquatic.

AQUEOUS HUMOR. *Humor aquosus*. The limpid, watery fluid which fills the space between the cornea and crystalline lens in the eye. See *Eye*.

AQUETTA. *Aqua Toffania. Aqua della Toffana. Aquetta di Napoli*. A celebrated poison prepared by a woman named *Toffana*. It was a concentrated solution of arsenic.

AQUIFO'LIUM. *Ilex aquifolium*. Holly.

A'QUILA. (*a, æ, f*.) The Latin for an eagle. An alchemical name of *sal ammoniac*, the *mercurius metallorum*, *arsenic*, *sulphur*, and the *philosopher's stone*.

AQUILA ALBA. *A. mitigata*. Calomel.

AQUILA CELESTIS. Some preparation of mercury.

AQUILA LACHRYMÆ. A preparation of which calomel was an ingredient.

AQUILA VENERIS. An old chemical preparation, made by subliming verdigris with sal ammoniac.

AQUILE LIGNUM. See *Lignum aloes*.

AQUILÆ VENÆ. The temporal veins.

AQUILÆ'GIA. The herb columbine. A genus of plants. Family, *Ranunculaceæ*.

AQUILEGIA VULGARIS. The seeds, flowers, and the whole plant have been used medicinally in exanthematous diseases, scurvy, jaundice, &c. It is retained in several foreign Pharmacopœias.

AQUILI'CIA. A genus of plants, of the class *Pentandria*, and order *Monogynia*. It contains only one species, the *Aquilegia sambucina*, which is a native of Java, the Moluccas, &c. The decoction of the root is used against heartburn; that of the wood is said to allay thirst.

AQUIL'NA. The same as *Aquilegia*.

AQUO-CAPSULITIS. *Aquo-membranitis*. Inflammation of the anterior chamber of the eye.

AQUULA. In medical language, it has been applied to a hydatid, a fatty tumor under the skin of the eyelid, &c.

AQUULA ACUSTICA. *Aqua labyrinthi*.

ARABIC GUM. See *Acacia vera*.

ARABICA ANTIDOTUS HEPATICA. A powder composed of myrrh, costus, white pepper, and cassia leaves. It is not now used.

ARABINE. Soluble and pure gum.

A'RABIS. A species of nasturtium used by the ancients in pickles.

ARACEÆ. Aroideæ.

ARACHIS HYPOGÆA. The earth-nut.

ARA'CHNIDA. (From *αράχνη*, a spider.) The spider tribe.

ARACHNI'TIS. A term generally applied to inflammation of the arachnoid membrane. *Arachnoiditis*, or *Arachnoditis*. See *Encephalitis* and *Spinal cord, diseases of the*.

ARA'CHNOID. (*Arachnoides*; from *αράχνη*, a spider, or spider's web, and *ειδος*, likeness.) Cobweb-like.

ARACHNOID MEMBRANE. *Membrana arachnoides. Tunica aranea*. 1. A very thin and transparent membrane, investing the brain, medulla oblongata, and spinal cord. It is situated between the dura mater and pia mater. Over the whole upper surface of the brain the arachnoid membrane adheres so closely to the pia mater as to be scarcely separable from it; but, in different parts of the base of the brain, especially about the tuber annulare, it is merely in contact with the pia mater, and can easily be raised with the aid of the blow-pipe. The arachnoid membrane does not insinuate itself between the convolutions of the brain. No blood-vessels or absorbents have hitherto been detected in the arachnoid membrane, although the phenomena of disease sufficiently evince that it is endowed with both. The inner surface of this membrane is constantly bedewed with a serous exhalation, and there is little doubt that, like other membranes of this class, it forms, in its whole extent, a closed sac.

2. The term arachnoid was also applied by the Greek anatomists to the hyaloid membrane, or tunic of the vitreous humor of the eye.

3. The capsule of the crystalline lens has been called *tunica aranea* by modern anatomists.

A'RACK. *Arac*. An Indian spirituous liquor, prepared from rice, &c.

ARACOUCHINI. See *Icica aracouchini*.

ARACUS AROMATICUS. Vanilla.
ARADOS. A comotion.
ARÆOMETER. The hydrometer.
ARÆOTICUS. Medicines supposed to rarefy the fluids of the body.
ARA'LIA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. Class, *Pentandria*; order, *Pentagynia*.—*A. nudicaulis.* (U. S.) False sarsaparilla. The roots are sometimes chopped up and mixed with the sarsaparilla of the shops. It is said to be a mild stimulant and diaphoretic, and has been recommended as a substitute for sarsaparilla.—*A. spinosa.* Angelica-tree. Prickly ash. Toothache-tree. The bark of this species is useful in toothache, colic, and rheumatism.—*A. umbellifera.* This species affords an aromatic gum-resin which exudes from the bark.
ARALIA'CEÆ. The natural family of plants, of which the genus *Aralia* is the type.
ARALIA'STRUM. The ginseng. See *Panax quinquefolium*.
ARA'NEA. 1. A spider. This insect was formerly held to be highly poisonous, and also very efficacious in medicine. The web was likewise used externally and internally as a febrifuge. The web is not a bad mechanical styptic. 2. The herb Paris has been called *Ara-nea*. See *Paris quadrifolia*.
ARANEA TARANTULA. The tarantula.
ARANEA TUNICA. Arachnoid membrane.
ARANEO'SA URINA. Urine which contains filaments resembling a spider's web.
ARANEOSUS PULSUS. An extremely feeble pulse.
ARANEUM ULCUS. See *Astakillos*.
ARANTIA. The same as aurantium. See *Citrus aurantium*.
A'RAR. The *Thuya occidentalis*, which yields gum sandarach.
ARATRUM. The vomer.
A'RBOR. (*or, oris, f.*) A tree. The term *arbor* has been applied to things more or less resembling a tree, as *arbor vite*, *arbor Dianae*.
ARBOR ALBA. Melaleuca minor.
ARBOR MARIS. Coral has been so called.
ARBOR TOXICARIA. The Upas-tree.
ARBOR VITÆ. The tree of life. 1. When the cerebellum is cut vertically, the medullary substance appears ramified so as to represent a tree; this dendriform arrangement of the white matter is named *Arbor vite*. 2. The *Thuya occidentalis* is named *Arbor vite*.
ARBOR VITÆ UTERINA. The arborescent folds of the membrane on the interior of the cervix uteri.
ARBORE'SCENT. *Arborescens.* Woody plants: resembling the shape of a tree.
ARBUSCULA GUMMIFERA. *Hypericum bacciferum*.
A'RBUTUS. (*us, i, f.*) A genus of plants. *Ericaceæ*. *Decandria*. *Monogynia*.—*A. trail-ing.* See *Arbutus uva ursi*.—*A. u'nedo.* *U'nedo papyracea.* The strawberry-tree. The leaves are astringent.—*A. uva ursi.* Bear's-berry. The leaves are astringent and tonic, and used in calculous and other diseases of the urinary organs. The powder of the leaves is given in doses of from ℥j. to ʒj. twice or thrice a day.
ARCA CORDIS. The pericardium.

ARCEUS, BALSAM OF. A soft ointment containing resin and turpentine.
ARCA'NUM. (*um, i, n.*) A secret. A nostrum or medicine.
ARCANUM BE'CCHICUM. A solution of liver of sulphur and sugar in water.
ARCANUM CORA'LLINUM. An old preparation made by digesting the nitric-oxide of mercury in solution of potash, washing it, and burning spirit of wine upon it. It was used internally to excite salivation, and externally as an escharotic.
ARCANUM DUPLICATUM. *Panacea Holsatica.* Sulphate of potash.
ARCANUM DUPLICATUM CATHOLICUM. An amulet composed of the root of colchicum and plantain. Preservative from pestilential diseases.
ARCANUM LUDEMANNI. Oxide of zinc.
ARCANUM TA'RTARI. The acetate of potash.
ARCEUTHOS. *Ἀρκευθός.* Juniper.
ARCHANGELICA OFFICINALIS. See *Angelica*.
A'RCHE. (*Ἀρχή, a beginning.*) The earliest stage of a disease.
ARCHEGENI MORBI. Acute diseases.
ARCHELOGIA. A treatise on the principles of medicine.
ARCHES OF THE PALATE. The anterior and posterior folds of the mucous membrane, &c., between which are the tonsils.
ARCHE'US. *Archæus.* The vital principle; an occult power.
ARCHIA'TER. A chief physician.
ARCHIL. *Archilla.* See *Lichen rocella*.
ARCHIMAGIA. *Archimia.* The art of making gold and silver.
ARCHOPTO'MA. *Archoptosis.* (From *αρχος*, the rectum or anus, and *πιπτω*, to fall down.) Prolapsus ani.
ARCIFORM FIBRES. Curved fibres proceeding from the corpus pyramidale, beneath the corpus olivare, to the cerebellum.
ARCOS. *Arcus.* The rectum. Hence, *Archorrhagia*, *Archorrhæa.* Hemorrhage from the rectum.—*Archosyrinx.* Fistula in ano.
ARCTA'TIO. (*o, onis, f.*; from *arcto*, to contract.) *Arctitudo.* Narrowing or constriction in any sense; the term has been chiefly applied to constipation of the bowels, and preternatural narrowness of the female pudenda.
A'RCTIUM. (*um, i, n.*; *αρκεϊον.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia equalis*. *Compositæ*.—*A. lappa.* Burdock, or clib-bur. *Bardana*. *Arctium.* The seeds have a bitterish, sub-acrid taste: they are diuretic in the quantity of a drachm. The roots are esteemed aperient, diuretic, and sudorific.
ARCTOSTA'PHYLOS. The *uva ursi*. See *Arbutus*.
ARCUA'LIS. (From *arcus*, a bow.) Shaped like a bow. The coronal suture has been called *sutura arcualis*; the parietal, as also the temporal bones, have been called *ossa arcualia*.
ARCUA'TIO. (From *arcus*, a bow.) A gibbosity or projection of the sternum.
ARCUA'TUS MORBUS. *Morbus arquatus.* The jaundice. See *Icterus*.
A'RCULA. The orbits or sockets of the eyes have been called *arcula*. A cradle.
ARCULA CORDIS. The pericardium.
ARCUS MEDULLARIS. The fornicæ.

ARCUS SENILIS. An opacity around the cornea, occurring in advanced life.

ARDENT. *Ardens.* (From *ardeo*, to burn.) Burning: applied to fevers and to alcoholic spirits.

ARDOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *ardeo*, to burn.) Intense heat.

ARDOR FEBRILIS. Feverish heat.

ARDOR URINÆ. Scalding of the urine. A common symptom in gonorrhœa.

ARDOR VENTRICULI, or A. STOMACHI. Heartburn. See *Cardialgia pyrosis*.

AREA. (*a, a, f.*); the space contained within the boundaries of a plane figure.) This term was applied by Celsus to a cutaneous disease, of which he makes two varieties, one corresponding to *alopecia*, the other to *ophiasis*.

AREA PELLUCIDA. The transparent space formed after the lapse of several hours in the incubated egg, around the first trace of the embryo, by the middle portion of the germinal membrane.

AREA VASCULOSA. A second distinct space surrounding the area pellucida, and so named from the formation of the blood-vessels in it.

AREA VITELLINA. A third distinct space surrounding the area vasculosa. This zone eventually incloses the whole yolk.

ARE'CA. A genus of Palms.

ARECA CATECHU. *Areca indica.* East Indies. Two kinds of catechu are extracted from the nut by the Indians, one called *cuttacamboo*, and the other *cashcutti*.

ARECA OLERACEA. *Areca Americana.* The cabbage-tree palm. The pith forms an inferior kind of sago; the young buds are eaten as cabbage, and the fruit yields oil.

AREFACTION. Drying.

ARE'GON. A resolvent ointment.

AREMAROS. Cinnabar.

ARE'NA. (*a, a, f.*) Sand. Applied to gravel deposited from the urine.

ARENA CALLIDA. The sand-bath.

ARENARIA PEPLI'IDES. Sea-side sand-wort. Sea chick-weed. This herb has been used as an application to whitlows.

ARENAMEN. Armenian bole.—*Ruland*.

ARENA'TIO. (*o, onis, f.*; from *arena*, sand.) A practice formerly prevailed of immersing the whole body, or the feet only, in hot sand; this was called *arenatio*, and was used in cases of dropsy.

ARE'NGA. A palm which grows in the Moluccas. The sap affords sugar; the pith, a kind of sago. The ripe fruit, when eaten, is said to cause insupportable itching of the skin.

ARE'OLA. (*a, a, f.*; diminutive of *area*.) Applied, 1. In *Anatomy*, to the small interstices of cellular or other tissues. 2. A circle of a pale-reddish color, which surrounds the nipple in women. During pregnancy, and for some time after, the areola is considerably enlarged, and of a darker color. 3. An inflamed ring around pustules, &c. The areola surrounding the vaccine vesicle affords an important indication of the disease being genuine.

AREOLA PAPILLA'RIS. The areola round the nipple in women.

AREO'METER. See *Hydrometer*.

ARETENOI'DES. See *Arytænoïdes*.

A'RETE. Vigor.

A'RGAL. Argol. Crude tartar.

A'RGEMA. (From *αργος*, white.) *Argemon.* An ulcer of the eye, situated on the margin of the cornea.

ARGEMO'NE. A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Polygynia. Papaveracea.*—*A. mexicana. Papaver spinosum.* Prickly poppy. The seeds are purgative and emetic, and the flowers narcotic. An infusion of the leaves is said to be useful in ophthalmia. The yellow juice is said to be hydragogue.

ARGENTATE OF AMMONIA. Fulminating silver. **ARGENTI CYANURETUM.** (U. S.) *Cyanide, Cyanoside, Cyanuret, or Hydrucyanate of silver.* Take nitrate of silver, ʒxv.; prussic acid and water, āā. Oj. Dissolve the nitrate in the water and add the acid; mix. Wash the precipitate with distilled water; dry. Use, to prepare hydrocyanic acid from it. It has been used in syphilis in doses of gr. ʒ.

ARGENTI NI'TRAS. *Argentum nitratum.* Nitrate of silver; lunar caustic. Take of silver, ʒj.; nitric acid, f. ʒv.; distilled water, two fluid ounces. Mix the nitric acid and water, and dissolve the silver therein on a sand-bath; then increase the heat gradually, that the nitrate of silver may be dried. Melt the salt in a crucible over a slow fire, until the water being evaporated, it shall cease to boil; then pour it quickly into molds of convenient shape. It is inodorous; has a very nauseous, metallic, and caustic taste; and, when applied to the skin, immediately tinges it black. It is used as a caustic—and externally, in solution, gr. v.—ʒj. to the ʒj. of water, as a wash to ulcers and inflamed surfaces, especially in purulent ophthalmia and erysipelas. Internally it is tonic, and given in epilepsy, chorea, &c., in doses of gr. ʒ to gr. iij., three times a day; but, if long used, produces a leaden appearance of the skin.

ARGENTI'NA. *Potentilla anserina.*

ARGENTINE FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY. See *Antimony*.

ARGENTUM. (*um, i, n.*) Silver. This metal occurs both native and combined with gold, &c. Pure silver is white, brilliant, malleable, and ductile; a good conductor of heat and electricity; sp. gr., 10.5; soluble in nitric acid; symbol, Ag; equivalent, 108.3. Silver leaf, *Argentum foliatum*, is sometimes used to cover pills. Silver combines readily with chlorine, iodine, and analogous elements. The oxide *Argentum oxydum* has been partially used as a substitute for the nitrate, but is not sufficiently active; internally, it has been given in doses of gr. ss., in gastric and epileptic diseases. The chloride (*Argentum chloridum*) has been used in similar cases; dose, gr. iij.; ʒss. is an emetic. Both these remedies were formerly used, and then abandoned. The iodide and the chloride of silver and ammonia have also been used in syphilis, but without remarkable advantage over mercurials; doses, gr. ʒ to ʒ.

ARGENTUM DIVISUM. Metallic silver in fine particles.

ARGENTUM NITRA'TUM. See *Argentum nitras*.

ARGENTUM VIVUM. *Argentum fugitivum. Argentum mobile.* Quicksilver. See *Mercury*.

ARGENTUM ZOOTINICUM. Argenti cyanuretum.

ARGILLA. Argil. Alumina, or argilla pura, has been used as an absorbent; dose, ʒss. to ʒij. See *Alumina*.

ARGILLA VITRIOLA'TA. Alum.

ARGILLA'CEOUS. *Argillaceus*. Of, or belonging to, argil or clay.*

ARGYREI'A. A genus of plants. Class, *Pentandria*. Order, *Monogynia*. It includes some shrubs natives of Cochin-China. Cataplasms made of their leaves and roots are applied to tumors of the breast.

ARGYRI'TIS. Litharge.

ARGYROL'BANOS. The white oilbanum.

ARGYRO'PHORA ANTI'DOTUS. A medicine described by Nicolaus Myrepsus.

ARGYROPE'IA. The art of making silver.

ARGYRO'TROPHE'MA. (From *argyros*, white, and *τροπήμα*, food.) A white, cooling food, made with milk.—*Galen*.

ARI'A. *Aronia*. See *Cratægus*.

ARICINA. *Aricine*. $C_{20}H_{12}NO_3$. An alkaloid found in *Cusco-cinchona* bark, and very analogous in its properties to cinchonia and quina. These three alkaloids may be viewed as oxides of the same compound radical.

ARICY'MON. (*on, onis*, f.; from *api*, an intensive particle, and *κνω*, to be pregnant.) A woman who conceives readily and often.—*Hippocrates*.

ARIDENA. Leanness of any part.

ARIDITY. *Ariditas*. Dryness, especially of the tongue and skin.

ARIDU'RA. (From *areo*, to be dried up.) Wasting of any particular limb or other part, as opposed to atrophica, or general wasting of the body.—*Etmuller*. *Sauvages*.

ARI'LLUS. (*us, i, m*.) A tunic investing the seeds of some plants, completely or partially.

ARI'STA. (*a, æ, f*.) The awn. A sharp, bristle-like appendage, which proceeds from the husk or glume of grasses.

ARIOBARZA'NIUM. *Αριobarζανιον*. The name of a discutient plaster mentioned by *Aëtius*.

ARISTA'CHI ANTI'DOTUS PAULI'NA. A compound of opium, castor, styrax, galbanum, and aromatics, mixed up with honey.

ARISTI EMPLASTUM NIGRUM. See *Tetrapharmacum*.

ARISTIO'NIS MACHINAMENTUM. An apparatus invented by *Aristion* for the reduction of dislocations.

ARISTALTHE'A. *Althæa officinalis*.

ARISTA'TUS. (From *arista*, an awn.) Awned.

ARISTOLOCHIA' (*a, æ, f*.; from *αριστος*, best, and *λοχεια*, parturition.) A genus of plants. *Gynandria*. *Hexandria*. Family, *Aristolochiaceæ*.—*A. anguicida*. Snake-killing birthwort. *Contra capitān*. The juice of the root has the property of so stupefying serpents, that they may be handled with impunity. One or two drops are sufficient; and if more be dropped into the mouth, it kills them. It is also esteemed as a preservative against the effects of the bite of venomous serpents.—*A. clematidis*. The *Aristolochia vulgaris* of some Pharmacopœias; called, also, *Aristolochia tenuis*. This plant is diaphoretic; it is retained in some Pharmacopœias, but has no great activity.—*A. fabacea*. See *Fumaria bulbosa*.—*A. grandiflora*. This plant grows in the West Indies

Its flowers have a very fetid smell, and its root is said to be a deadly poison to all animals that eat of it.—*A. longa*. The aristolochia of the Pharmacopœias. The root of this plant only is in use; it possesses a somewhat aromatic smell, and a warm, bitterish taste, accompanied with a slight degree of pungency. It is sometimes given as an aromatic stimulant in gout and other diseases.—*A. odoratissima*. Bastard contrayerva. The root is tonic.—*A. pistolochia*, or *polyrrhiza*. Aromatic, acrid, and bitter.—*A. rotunda*. Properties same as *Aristolochia longa*.—*A. serpentaria*. The *Serpentaria virginiana*. Virginian snake-root. *Aristolochia*. Its root has an aromatic smell, approaching to that of valerian, but more agreeable; and a warm, bitterish, pungent taste. Its active principles appear to be a bitter resin and an essential oil. It possesses stimulant and diaphoretic virtues, and is employed in some fevers where these effects are required. It is thought to increase the efficacy of cinchona in cases of protracted ague, and is a useful tonic in dyspepsia. It may be given in powder, in doses of gr. xv. increased to ʒss., or an infusion may be made by macerating ʒi. of the bruised root in ʒxij. of boiling water, and ʒiiss. or ʒij. may be given several times a day. Decoction impairs its virtue by dissipating the essential oil.—*A. tenuis*. See *Aristolochia clematidis*.—*A. trilobata*. Three-lobed birthwort. The root, and every part of this plant, is diuretic, and has been employed against the bite of serpents.—*A. vulgaris*. See *Aristolochia clematidis*.

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ. A tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with leaves alternate; flowers apetalous, hermaphrodite; stamens epigynous; ovary many-celled; fruit dry or succulent, many-celled.

ARISTOLCHICA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines which promote the flow of the lochia.

ARISTRIOS. See *Astragalus*.

ARKANSAS SPRINGS. These are thermal; temp., 100° F.

ARM. *Brachium*. That part of the upper extremity which extends from the shoulder to the wrist. It is divided into the brachium, properly so called, which extends from the shoulder to the bend of the arm; and the anti-brachium, or fore-arm, which is between the bend of the arm and the wrist.

ARMADILLO. See *Millepedes*.

ARMA'LIA OSSA. The temporal bones.

ARMARIUM UNGUENTUM. See *Unguentum armarium*.

ARMATU'RA. ARMOR. The amnion has been so called.

ARMENI'ACA MALUS. *Armeniaca vulgaris*. The apricot.

ARMENIAN BOLE. See *Bole, Armenian*.

ARME'NIUS LAPIS. *Aquevios λίθος*. Armenian stone.

ARMI'LLA. The annular ligament of the carpus.

ARMONIAECUM SAL. See *Ammoniacum sal*.

ARMORACIA. See *Cochlearia armoracia*.

ARNALDIA. A doubtful disease.

ARNICA. (*a, æ, f*.) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia superflua*. *Compositæ*.—*A. montana*. Arnica of the Pharmacopœias.

Leopard's bane. The plant, when dried, has a slight aromatic odor; the leaves and flowers have a weak, bitter, and aromatic flavor; the root is bitter and acrid. The leaves and flowers are narcotic, stimulant, diaphoretic, and emetic; the root is aromatic and tonic. The leaves and flowers have been greatly extolled in paralysis, amaurosis, gout, rheumatism, and other cases; in an over-dose, they are narcotic. In powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ ss from gr. v. to gr. x. twice or thrice a day; or an infusion may be made with $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. of the dried leaves or flowers, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the root, to $\frac{1}{2}$ ij. of water, and given in the quantity of $\frac{1}{2}$ ss. The principal preparation is an oil (*Oleum arnice*). It is dissolved in ether, and given in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the oil.

ARNICA SUEDENSIS. A. SPURIA. See *Inula dysenterica*.

ARNOGLO'SSUM. See *Plantago*.

ARNO'TTO. See *Bixa orleana*.

AROHET. Quicksilver.

ARODEÆ. The Arum tribe of Monocotyledonous plants, containing an acrid, and, in some cases, a highly dangerous principle. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* sheathing at the base; *flowers* unisexual, arranged upon a spadix, within a spathe; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovary* superior; *fruit* succulent.

AROMA. (*a, atis, n., apoqa.*) The odoriferous principle of plants, which resides either in a volatile oil or a resinous matter.

AROMA'TIC. (*Aromaticus; from apoqa, an odor.*) Certain vegetable substances which have a peculiar spicy odor and a warm and generally agreeable flavor, as ginger, cinnamon, cardamom, &c. Substances of this class are more or less similar in their operation on the animal economy, being all stimulant and carminative.

AROMATIC VINEGAR. See *Acetum aromaticum*.

AROMA'TICUS CORTEX. A name of canella alba. See *Wintera aromatica*.

AROMATITES. A name given, according to Pliny, 1. To a bituminous stone found in Arabia, having the color and odor of myrrh. 2. To a factitious wine containing various aromatics.

AROMATOPOLIA. A druggist.

ARONIA. See *Aria*.

ARQUEBUSA'DE. Eau d'arquebuse.

ARRACK. See *Arack*.

ARRAPHON, or ARABON. (From *a, priv., and rapn,* a suture.) A term that has been applied to a cranium without sutures.

ARRHE'A. (*a, a, f.; from a, neg., and pæw,* to flow.) The suppression of any natural flux, as the menses, &c.

ARRHIZUS. (From *a, priv., and ριζα,* a root.) Destitute of a root.

ARRHOSTEMA. *Arrhostia*. Disease.

ARROW-HEAD. See *Sagittaria*.

ARROW-ROOT. The fecula, chiefly starch, obtained from the roots of the *Maranta arundinacea*. This term is used, also, for that obtained from potatoes, *Arum* (Portland); *Zamias* (Florida); *Curcuma* (East Indies), and other sources. It is used, often very injudiciously, as aliment for sick persons. Its properties are the same as starch.

ARS. Art. This term is often used to des-

ignate a science; as, *Ars chymiatrica, A. hermetica, A. majorum, A. separatoria, A. spagirica*, are terms for chemistry.

ARS MACHAONIA. *A. medica. A. sanandi*. The medical art.

ARSENATE. *Arsenias*. A salt formed by the combination of the arsenious acid with a base. See *Arsenic acid*.

ARSENATE OF AMMONIA (*Arsenias ammoniæ*) and ARSENATE OF POTASH (*Arsenias potassæ*) have been recently used in cutaneous affections, &c., but they have no advantage over the Arsenicalis liquor. The dose is gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ th to $\frac{1}{4}$ th, dissolved in water. They are prepared by bringing together arsenic acid and the carbonates of the bases.

ARSENATE OF IRON. *Arsenias ferri*. Has been used in ointment, and internally, in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ th to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ th, in cancerous affections, inveterate skin diseases, and scrofula.

A'RSENIC. (*Arsenicum, i, n. Ἀρσενικον, or ἀρσενικον, masculine*: so called on account of its strength as a poison.) Arsenic is met with abundantly in nature, sometimes in its metallic state, more frequently combined with sulphur and with other metals. United with sulphur, it forms the *native realgar* and *native orpiment* of mineralogists.

Arsenic is an extremely brittle, dark metal. It is of a crystalline texture. Its specific gravity is 5.235 to 5.8843. Symbol, *As*. Equivalent, 75.34 or 37.7. It sublimes at 356° F., without previous fusion. Its vapor has a strong alliaceous smell. When it is exposed to the air its surface tarnishes, and it slowly falls to powder, and constitutes fly-powder, or *mort à mouches*.

The known compounds of arsenic and oxygen are two, and they both possess acid properties: one is the *arsenious acid*, which is the well-known poison called white arsenic, or *arsenic acid* in commerce; the other is called *arsenic acid*. (See *Arsenious acid* and *Arsenic acid*.) It forms a fetid gas with hydrogen, and a volatile product with chlorine, called the fuming liquor of arsenic. These are both poisonous.

Of the combinations of arsenic with sulphur, three are distinctly known. The *bi-sulphuret*, well known in commerce under the name of *realgar*, occurs in a native state. It is of a ruby-red color, transparent, and crystalline.

The compound *AsS₃* is also familiar under the name of *orpiment*. The sulpharsenic acid, *AsS₅*, nearly resembles orpiment. Arsenic also unites with bromine, iodine, &c., and produces highly poisonous compounds. The *iodide* has been used in ointment, and internally in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ th to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ d, in skin diseases.

ARSENIC AND MERCURY, IODIDE OF. *Liquor hydropodatis arsenici et hydrargyri*. Made by rubbing 6.08 grs. metallic arsenic; 15.38 grs. quicksilver; 50 grs. iodine; with f. $\frac{1}{2}$ of alcohol; until the mass is dry and of a pale-red color. Dissolve in Oss. of distilled water; add of hydriodic acid $\frac{1}{2}$ ss., and boil a few minutes. Make up the cold solution to f. $\frac{1}{2}$ vij. by distilled water. Each fluid drachm contains of arsenic gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; dose, ℥xv. to f. $\frac{1}{2}$ ss., three times daily. Useful in cutaneous affections and fungoid diseases.—*Donovan*.

ARSENIC ACID. This acid is obtained by dissolving arsenious acid in nitric acid, and drying. Composition, AsO_5 . Arsenic acid is of a milk-white color. It is soluble in five or six times its weight of cold, and in a smaller quantity of boiling water. It is very deliquescent. It is poisonous in the highest degree, more so, apparently, even than the arsenious acid. Its salts are called arseniates.

ARSENIC, BROMIDE OF. See Arsenic.—*A., fuming liquor of.* The chloride of arsenic.—*A., iodide of.* See Arsenic.—*A., oxide of.* Arsenious acid.—*A., sublimed white.* See Arsenious album sublimatum.—*A., sulphuret of.* See Arsenic.—*A., white.* *A., white oxide of.* See Arsenious acid.

ARSENICAL CAUSTIC. A species of caustic which was used by Mr. Justamond in the treatment of cancer. It was composed of two parts of white arsenic to one of levigated antimony, melted together in a crucible. The caustic was mixed with opium. The use of arsenical caustics is of doubtful propriety.

ARSENICAL SOLUTION. See *Arsenicalis liquor.*

ARSENICALIS LIQUOR. LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENITIS. (U. S.) Fowler's solution. Arsenical solution. Take of oxide of arsenic, in very fine powder, subcarbonate of potash, of each 64 grains; distilled water, a pint. Boil them together in a glass vessel, until the arsenic be entirely dissolved. When the solution is cold, add compound spirit of lavender, four fluid drachms. Then add as much distilled water as may exactly fill a pint measure. Each ounce of this fluid contains four grains of the oxide, and each drachm half a grain. The dose is from ℥v. to ℥xx., given twice or thrice a day. The medicinal properties of this solution are noticed under the head *Arsenious acid*. It is incompatible in prescription with lime-water, nitrate of silver, hydrosulphuret of potash, the salts of copper, and cinchona bark.

ARSENICAL PASTE. See *Pâte arsenicale.*

ARSENICI IODIDUM. *Arsenicum ioduretum*, as, also, the other binary compounds of arsenic. See *Arsenic.*

ARSENICI OXYDUM PRÆPARATUM. See *Arsenicum album sublimatum.*

ARSENICUM ALBUM SUBLIMATUM. Reduce white arsenic to powder, then put it into a crucible and expose it to the fire, so as to sublime it into another crucible inverted over the former.

ARSENICUM CRYSTALLINUM. See *Arsenious acid.*

ARSENIUS ACID. *White oxide of arsenic.* *White arsenic.* The common form of arsenic, obtained by subliming the ores of arsenic in the air; it exists as a translucent mass, in octahedral crystals, or, more commonly, as a white, opaque substance, the powder of which is found in the shops. Its sp. gr. is 3.7; composition, AsO_5 . It has little taste, but acid properties. It is soluble in 13 times its weight of boiling water, but requires 80 times its weight of cold. The solution crystallizes, and the acid assumes the form of regular octahedrons.

The solution is very acrid, reddens blue colors, unites with the earthy bases, and decomposes the alkaline sulphurets.

Arsenious acid combines with the earthy and

alkaline bases. The earthy arsenites possess little solubility; and hence the solutions of baryta, strontia, and lime form precipitates with that of arsenious acid.

With the fixed alkalis the arsenious acid forms viscid arsenites, which do not crystallize, and which are decomposable by fire, the arsenious acid being volatilized by the heat. The arsenite of potash is the active ingredient in the arsenical solution of the Pharmacopœias.

The solution of *Arsenite of soda*, or Pearson's solution, is identical in its properties with the *Arsenicalis liquor.*

Arsenious acid is readily precipitated from colorless solutions, of a yellow color, by sulphureted hydrogen, or nitrate of silver and ammonia. Ammoniacal sulphate of copper produces a green precipitate, called *Scheele's green.*

But the decisive trial, or *experimentum crucis*, is to take a little of the dry matter, mix it with a small pinch of dry, black flux, put it into a narrow glass tube sealed at one end, and after cleansing the sides with a feather, subject the bottom of the tube to the action of the blow-pipe till it has been red hot for a minute; a garlic odor will then be perceptible, and the steel-lusted coating of metallic arsenic will be seen in the tube about one fourth of an inch above its bottom. Cut the tube across at that point by means of a fine file; detach the scale of arsenic with the point of a penknife; put a fragment of it into the bottom of a small wine-glass along with a few drops of ammoniacal acetate of copper, and triturate them well together for a few minutes with a round-headed glass rod: the mazarine blue color will soon be transmuted into a lively grass-green, while the metallic scale will vanish. Thus we distinguish perfectly between a particle of metallic arsenic and one of animalized charcoal. Another particle of the scale may be placed between two smooth and bright surfaces of copper, with a touch of fine oil, and while they are firmly pressed together, exposed to a red heat: the tombac alloy will appear as a white stain. A third particle may be placed on a bit of heated metal, and held a little under the nostrils, when the garlic odor will be recognized. No danger can be apprehended, as the fragment need not exceed the tenth of a grain.

A test superior to those by precipitation is called Marsh's test; the suspected fluid is inclosed in a curved tube, or Woulfe's bottle, and mixed with pieces of zinc and dilute sulphuric acid; the hydrogen thus produced combines with any arsenic present, and gaseous arseniureted hydrogen is produced; the gas, being allowed to pass from the reservoir by a small jet, is readily ignited, and a plate or tube held over the flame shows rings of metallic arsenic and arsenious acid—or the gas may be reduced by a red heat in a tube before issuing into the air. Another test, somewhat superior, is to evaporate the suspected fluid to a small bulk, add pure hydrochloric acid, digest, and then introduce strips of pure, clean copper foil; these collect the metallic arsenic, and become of a dark metallic color. The strips, introduced into a small open tube and heated, yield crystallized arsenious acid; or, surrounded with charcoal, give off the metal.

The following minute specification of symptoms in poisoning by arsenic is given by Orfila: "An austere taste in the mouth; frequent ptyalism; continual spitting; constriction of the pharynx and œsophagus; teeth set on edge; hiccough; nausea; vomiting of brown or bloody matter; anxiety; frequent fainting-fits; burning heat at the præcordia; inflammation of the lips, tongue, palate, throat, stomach; acute pain of stomach, rendering the mildest drinks intolerable; black stools of an indescribable fetor; pulse frequent, oppressed, and irregular, sometimes slow and unequal; palpitation of the heart; syncope; unextinguishable thirst; burning sensation over the whole body, resembling a consuming fire—at times an icy coldness; difficult respiration; cold sweats; scanty urine, of a red or bloody appearance; altered expression of countenance; a livid circle round the eyelids; swelling and itching of the whole body, which becomes covered with livid spots, or with a miliary eruption; prostration of strength; loss of feeling, especially in the feet and hands; delirium; convulsions, sometimes accompanied with an insupportable priapism; loss of the hair; separation of the epidermis; horrible convulsions; and death."

In cases of poisoning, the arsenic is first to be evacuated: this is done by means of the stomach-pump; active emetics (sulphate of zinc, ℥j.), mucilaginous and warm drinks—whites of eggs are to be freely administered, to enable the operator to collect all the particles in the stomach; and, as soon as it can be prepared, a table-spoonful of fresh hydrated sesquioxide of iron is to be given every five minutes until relief is had. If the means do not exist at hand for the preparation of this antidote, lime-water is the next best means within reach. The after-treatment is chiefly counter-irritant and demulcent, but must be directed according to the urgent symptoms, for the poison may act almost entirely on the heart and nervous system, prostrating their action. Clysters and suitable means are to be taken to evacuate the whole alimentary canal.

In testing for the poison, all vomited matters, the contents of the stomach, and suspected food, are to be secured and treated by Marsh's test, or with the hydrochloric acid and copper foil. Bodies poisoned by arsenic are preserved in a remarkable way.

Uses: Arsenious acid is seldom given internally, Fowler's solution and other forms being preferred. The classes of diseases for which arsenical preparations are administered internally are, intermittents, neuroses, inveterate skin diseases, epilepsy; dose, of the acid, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, in pill. All these preparations are to be discontinued when the œdema arsenicalis is produced, or salivation, headache, &c.; for a chronic poisoning leading to death is produced by the smallest doses long continued. A fatal dose is from gr. ij. to gr. v.; but the effect depends on the fullness and condition of the stomach; for, when vomiting is at once produced, half an ounce has been rejected without any dangerous effect.

ARSENIS POTASSÆ. *Arsenis potassa liquor.* Arsenite of potash. See *Arsenicalis liquor.*

ARSENITE. A salt formed by the union of the arsenious acid with a base.

ARSENITE OF COPPER. Scheele's green.

ARSENITE OF POTASH. The active agent of the arsenicalis liquor.

ARS SMART. The genus *Polygonum*.

ARTANECK. *Artaneck.* Arsenic.

ARTEMISIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants in the Linnean system. *Syngenesia. Polygamia superflua. Compositæ.*—*A. abrotanum.* Common southern-wood. *Abrotanum. Abrotanum mas.* It has a strong, agreeable smell; a pungent, bitter, and somewhat nauseous taste. It is said to be tonic, diaphoretic, anthelmintic; seldom used except in fomentations.—*A. absinthium.* Common wormwood. *Absinthium vulgare* of the Pharmacopœias. This species of wormwood yields an essential oil by distillation, which is said to possess narcotic powers. According to Bergius, wormwood is antiseptic, anthelmintic, resolvent, tonic, and antispasmodic. It is so seldom used in the present day, that it is difficult to find it in the shops. Both alcohol and water extract the virtues of the plant. It is sometimes administered as a tonic in dyspepsia, either in the form of powder or infusion. The powder of the dried leaves may be given in the dose of ℥j. to ℥ij. Of the infusion, made with ʒvj. of the herb to ʒxij. of boiling water, from one to two ounces may be given three times a day. The powder of the root is highly recommended in epilepsy; dose, ʒj., thrice daily.—*A. campestris.* Field southern-wood. Is bitter, and similar to the *Abrotanum*.—*A. chinensis; sinensis; latifolia.* A soft woolly substance, called *Moxa*, is prepared in China and Japan from it. This is used as a moxa.—*A. dracunculus* is common Tarragon.—*A. glacialis.* Similar to common wormwood.—*A. judaica. Artemisia santonica.—A. latifolia.* See *Artemisia chinensis.—A. maritima.* Sea wormwood. *Absinthium maritimum* of the Pharmacopœias. It has been preferred to the *absinthium*, as being less nauseous; but it is also less active, and is now hardly ever used.—*A. pontica. Absinthium ponticum*, or Roman wormwood, not now used medicinally.—*A. rupestris. Genipi album.* Used in some countries in ague and amenorrhœa.—*A. santonica.* The Tartarian southern-wood or worm-seed. The *Semen santonici*; called, also, *Absinthium santonicum.* The seeds are small, light, and oval; they have been esteemed as stomachic and emmenagogue, but were chiefly prized for their anthelmintic virtues. For adults, the dose in substance is from one to two drachms, twice a day.—*A. vulgaris.* Mugwort. Slightly bitter, and now neglected, but said to be useful in epilepsy; dose, ʒj. of the dried root.

ARTERIA. An artery; see the particular branch for a description.

ARTERIA ASPERA. The trachea.

ARTERIA CENTRALIS RETINÆ. A very small branch of the ophthalmic which penetrates the optic nerve, and runs imbedded within it till it arrives at the retina, on the internal surface of which it is dispersed in numerous minute branches. One branch passes through the vitreous humor to the posterior surface of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

ARTERIA VENOSA. This name was given by the ancient anatomists to the pulmonary vein, or, rather, veins, for there are four trunks.

ARTERIIACUS. Medicines used against diseases of the windpipe—*αρτηριακα φαρμακα*.—*Galen.*

ARTERIE HELICINE. Short, curved branches supplying the corpora cavernosa penis.

ARTERIAL BLOOD. The red blood of the arteries.

ARTERIAL CIRCLE OF WILLIS. The arteries of the base of the brain, formed by the internal carotids and vertebral arteries.

ARTERIALIZATION OF THE BLOOD. Its conversion from black to red blood in the lungs, during which oxygen is absorbed and carbonic acid eliminated.

ARTERIECTASIS. ARTERIEURYSMA. *Arterio-
dylaxis. Arteriorrhexis.* Aneurism.

ARTERIOGRAPHY. *Arteriology.* A treatise on the arteries.

ARTERIOSA VENA. See *Vena arteriosa.*

ARTERIOSUS DUCTUS. See *Ductus arteriosus.*

ARTERIO'TOMY. (*Arteriotomia, α, f.*; from *αρτηρια*, an artery, and *τομω*, to cut.) The opening of an artery for the purpose of abstracting blood from the system. This operation is only practiced by modern surgeons on the temporal artery; but the ancients used also to open the frontal and occipital, and the artery of the thumb between it and the fore-finger.

ARTERITIS. *Arteriitis. Arterecitis.* Inflammation of an artery. Tumultuous vascular excitement, palpitations, heat, and throbbing in the course of the principal trunks, succeeded by collapse, and occasionally gangrene of the part affected, or of a limb. *Treatment.*—Antiphlogistic, with arterial sedatives, as tartar emetic, digitalis, and colchicum. In the chronic form, it is often complicated with other inflammations and diseases.

ARTERY. (*Arteria, α, f.*; from *αηρ*, air, and *τηρω*, to keep; so called because the ancients believed the arteries to contain air only.) The main arterial trunks are only two in number; the *aorta* rising from the left ventricle of the heart, and the *pulmonary artery* from the right: all the other arteries are branches of the *aorta*. The arteries terminate in veins; in capillary vessels; in glands and follicles, by secretory ducts; in exhalent vessels; in cells, as those of the penis; or, lastly, they anastomose with each other. The arteries are composed of three tunics; an *external* or cellular, a *middle* or muscular, and an *internal* or proper coat.

The following table exhibits a general view of the arterial system. The anatomy of the individual arteries is more particularly described under their respective titles.

A Table of the Arteries.

All the arteries originate from the pulmonary artery and the *aorta*.

The *pulmonary artery* emerges from the right ventricle of the heart, and soon divides into a right and left branch, which are distributed by innumerable ramifications through the lungs.

The *aorta* arises from the left ventricle of the heart, giving off the anterior and posterior *coronary* arteries immediately at its origin. It then proceeds to supply every part of the body with blood, in the following order:

a. It first forms an *arch*.

b. It then descends along the spine; and,

c. It divides into the two *common iliac arteries*.

a. The *ARCH OF THE AORTA* gives off three branches.
1. The *arteria innominata*, which divides into the *right common carotid* and *right subclavian*.

2. The *left common carotid*.

3. The *left subclavian*.

1. The *common carotids* are divided into *external* and *internal*.

The *external carotids* give off,

1. The *superior thyroid*.

2. The *lingual*.

3. The *facial*.

4. The *inferior pharyngeal*.

5. The *occipital*.

6. The *posterior auris*.

7. The *internal maxillary*, from which the *spinous artery* of the *dura mater*, the *lower maxillary*, and several branches about the palate and orbit arise.

8. The *temporal*.

The *internal carotid* affords,

1. The *ophthalmic*.

2. The *middle cerebral*.

3. The *communicans*, which inosculates with the *vertebral*.

II. The *subclavians* give off the following branches:

1. The *internal mammary*, from which arise the *thymic*, *comes phrenici*, *pericardiac*, and *phrenico-pericardiac* arteries.

2. The *inferior thyroid*, which gives off the *tracheal*, *ascending thyroid*, and *transversalis humeri*.

3. The *vertebral*, which ascends on each side through a canal formed by foramina in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae, and, having given off the *anterior arteries of the spinal cord*, joins its fellow of the opposite side within the cranium to form the *basilar artery*, from which proceed the *anterior cerebelli*, the *posterior cerebelli*, which usually give off the *posterior arteries of the spinal cord*, the *posterior cerebri*, and many branches about the brain.

4. The *cervicalis profunda*.

5. The *cervicalis superficialis*.

6. The *superior intercostal*.

7. The *supra-scapular*.

As soon as the subclavian arrives at the arm-pit, it is called the *axillary artery*; and when the latter reaches the arm, it is called the *brachial*.

The *axillary artery* gives off,

1. *Four external thoracic* or *mammary arteries*.

2. The *sub-scapular*, which divides into the *scapularis interna* and *dorsalis scapulae inferior*.

3. The *posterior circumflex*, and,

4. The *anterior circumflex*, both of which are ramified about the shoulder-joint.

The *brachial artery* gives off,

1. *Many lateral branches*.

2. The *profunda humeri superior*.

3. The *profunda humeri inferior*.

4. The *great anastomosing artery*, which ramifies about the elbow-joint.

The *brachial artery* then divides, about the bend of the arm, into the *ulnar* and *radial arteries*, which are ramified to the ends of the fingers.

The *ulnar artery* gives off,

1. The *ulnar recurrent*.

2. The *posterior interosseous*.

3. The *anterior interosseous*.

The *ulnar artery* terminates by forming the *superficial palmar arch*, from which proceed the *digital arteries*.

The *radial artery* gives off,

1. The *radial recurrent*.

2. The *superficialis volæ*.

3. The *palmaris profunda*, which forms the deep palmar arch.

b. The *DESCENDING AORTA* gives off,

In the thorax,

1. The *bronchial*, and,

2. The *asophagæal* arteries, both varying in number.

3. The *inferior intercostals*.

In the abdomen,

1. The *inferior diaphragmatic*.

2. The *celiac*, which divides into three branches:

1. The *hepatic*, from which are given off, before it reaches the liver,

a. The *duodeno-gastric*, which sends off the *right gastro-epiploic* and the *pancreatico-duodenal*.

β. The *pylorica superior hepatica*.

2. The *coronaria ventriculi*.
3. The *splenic*, which emits the *great and small pancreatic*, the *posterior gastric*, the *left gastro-epiploic*, and the *vasa brevia*.
3. The *superior mesenteric*.
4. The *renal or emulgentis*.
5. The *spermaties*.
6. The *inferior mesenteric*.
7. The *lumbar arteries*.
8. The *middle sacral*.
- c. The *aorta* then bifurcates into the *common iliacs*, each of which divides into an *external and internal iliac*. The *internal iliac*, called, also, *hypogastric*, gives off,
 1. The *ileo-lumbar*.
 2. The *lateral sacralis*.
 3. The *gluteal or posterior iliac*.
 4. The *obturator*.
 5. The *umbilical*.
 6. The *uterine*.
 7. The *middle hemorrhoidal*.
 8. The *pubic*, which gives off the *external hemorrhoidal, perineal, and arterie penis*.
 9. The *ischialic*.
 The *external iliac* gives off, in the groin,
 1. The *epigastric*.
 2. The *circumflexa iliaca*.
 It then passes under *Poupart's ligament*, and is called the *femoral artery*, sending off,
 1. The *external pudics*.
 2. The *profunda*, which gives off the *rami perforantes*.
 3. The *internal circumflex*.
 4. The *external circumflex*.
 5. The *ramus anastomoticus magnus*, which ramifies about the knee-joint.
 The *femoral artery* having reached the ham, is termed the *popliteal*, and here gives off the *articular arteries*. It then divides into the *anterior and posterior tibial*. The *anterior tibial* gives off,
 1. The *recurrent*.
 2. The *internal malleolar*.
 3. The *external malleolar*.
 4. The *tarsal*.
 5. The *metatarsal*.
 6. The *dorsalis halicis*.
 The *posterior tibial* divides into the *fibular or peroneal*, and the *posterior tibial*, properly so called. The *peroneal* divides into the *anterior peroneal* and *posterior peroneal*. The *posterior tibial*, properly so called, sends off,
 1. The *nutritia tibiae*.
 2. *Many small branches*.
 3. The *internal plantar*.
 4. The *external plantar*, from which an arch is formed, that gives off the *digitals of the toes*.
- ARTHANI'TA. *Cyclamen europæum*.
- ARTHE'TICUS. *Arthereticus*. The same as *Arthriticus*.
- ARTHOICUM. *Pannonium*. A certain red oil, expressed from bread and herbs digested in dung.
- ARTHE'MBOLUM. *Arthembolus*. An instrument for reducing luxated bones.
- ARTHRI'TICA HERBA. *Teucrium chamæpitys*, and other herbs.
- ARTHRI'TIC. *Arthriticus*. Pertaining to the gout.
- ARTHRI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *arthron*, a joint.) *Morbus articularis*. Gout. Inflammation of a joint. The ancients distinguished arthritis into four principal varieties, according to its seat: *Chiragra*, in the hand; *Podagra*, in the feet (*gout*); *Ischias*, in the hip; *Gonagra*, in the knee.
- ARTHRITIS ARTHRODYNIA. Rheumatism.—*A. diaphragmatica*. Angina pectoris.—*A. hydrarthros*. Hydrarthrus.—*A. planetica*. *A. vaga*. *Podagra*.—*A. verus*. Gout.
- ARTHROCA'CE. A collection of matter within the cavity of a bone. Caries of the bones.
- ARTHRO'DIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *arthron*, a

joint.) A connection of bones, in which the head of one is received into a superficial cavity, so as to admit of free motion in every direction, as the articulation of the head of the humerus with the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

ARTHRODIUM. A small joint.

ARTHRODYNIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *arthron*, and *odynē*, pain.) The name given by Cullen to chronic rheumatism.—*A. podagrica* is *gout*.

ARTHRO'MBOLE. From *arthron*, and *βάλλω*, to cast.) Coaptation. The reduction of a dislocation or fracture.

ARTHRON. A movable joint.

ARTHRONALGIA. *Arthralgia*. *Arthrodynia*.

ARTHRO'NCUS. (From *arthron*, and *ογκος*, a tumor.) The name given by Swediaur to the detached cartilaginous bodies which sometimes form within the knee-joint.

ARTHROPHLOGO'SIS. (From *arthron*, and *φλογωσις*, inflammation.) Inflammation of a joint.

ARTHROPUO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *arthron*, and *πυον*, pus.) *Arthropoyosis*. Suppuration in the cavity of a joint.

ARTHRO'SIA. (*a, æ, f.*) Articular inflammation.

ARTHRISIA ACUTA. Rheumatism, acute.—*A. chronica*. Rheumatism, chronic.—*A. lumborum*. Lumbago.—*A. podagra*. Gout.

ARTHRO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *arthron*.) Articulation.

ARTHROSPONGUS. A sponge-like tumor of the joints.

ARTIA. *Apria*. *Aprinē*. The same as *arteria*; but especially the *aspera arteria*, or wind-pipe.

ARTI'CALUS. The artichoke.

ARTICHOKE. Artichoke, French. See *Cinara scolymus*.

ARTICHOKE, JERUSALEM. See *Helianthus tuberosus*.

ARTI'CULAR. (*Articularis*; from *articulus*, a joint.) Belonging to a joint; as, articular cartilages, articular arteries, &c.

ARTICULAR ARTERIES. Five branches of the popliteal artery given off around the knee-joint. They anastomose freely, and carry sufficient blood to establish the circulation of the fore-leg, where the popliteal is tied for aneurism, &c. They are, 1. A superior external articular (*Arteria articularis superior externa*). 2. The superior internal articular (*Art. articularis superior interna*). These arise above the condyles of the femur. 3. The middle articular (*Art. articularis media*), distributed to the posterior capsular ligament and adipose matter. 4. The inferior internal articular (*Art. articularis inferior interna*); and, 5. The inferior external articular (*Art. articularis inferior externa*). The articular veins correspond with these.

ARTICULARIS GENA. *Subcruræus*. A few detached muscular fibres, found under the cruræus, and attached to the capsule of the knee-joint.

ARTICULARIS MORBUS. Arthritis, or gout.

ARTICULA'TA. Articulated animals, as insects, worms, lobsters.

ARTICULA'TION. (*Articulatio, onis, f.*; from *articulus*, a joint.) 1. In *Physiology*, the formation of distinct syllables by the organs of

speech. 2. In *Anatomy*, the natural connection of one bone with another in the skeleton. Anatomists distinguish three kinds of articulation: the first they name *Diarthrosis*; the second, *Synarthrosis*; and the third, *Symphysis*; which see, under their respective heads.

ARTICULATION, FALSE. False joint. Where a fractured bone remains ununited, a false joint is produced. Operations have been performed to cause reunion even after years: they consist of cutting to the bones, destroying the articular surfaces, and establishing a union through the resulting inflammation. An extremely severe, and almost unjustifiable process.

ARTICULATUS. Articulate; jointed. Applied to objects which are formed of distinct pieces, united as if one piece grew out of another.

ARTICULUS. (*us, i, m.*) A joint or articulation. The phalanges of the fingers have also been called *articuli*.

ARTIFICIAL. *Artificialis.* Formed by art.

ARTIFICIAL EYE. It is made of enamel beautifully colored, and is a shell of less than a hemisphere. It is applied under the eyelids, over the diseased ball. At first it produces considerable irritation, and can not be worn but for a few hours; but, as the part hardens, it becomes easy, and the patient is capable of imparting a slight motion to the shell.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. They are now made of enamel. The mode of insertion is various. They may be attached by gold or platinum wire, or a band, to sound teeth, or to a plate attached to the gums. The artificial tooth is also attached to a sound stump by means of a wedge of wood fitted into corresponding holes in the two.

ARTISCUA. A trochl.

ARTOCARPUS. (From *αρος*, bread, *καρπος*, fruit.) A genus of plants.—*A. incisa* is the bread-fruit tree.—*A. integrifolia*. The jack or jaca tree. The fruit of this tree is also used as food.—*A. benghalensis*. The fruit is preserved in salt, and used in cookery.

ARTO'MELI. A cataplasm of bread and honey.—*Galen*.

A'RUM. (*um, i, n.* *Ἄρον.*) A genus of plants. *Gynandria. Polyandria.* Family, *Aroideæ*.—*A. colocasia*. Colocasia. This species is cultivated in the East Indies, Syria, Egypt, and the South of Europe. The leaves and root boiled in water are much used as food.—*A. dracontium*. See *Dracontium pertusum*.—*A. dracunculus*. *A. polyphyllum*. Dragon's-wort. This plant is extremely acrimonious; more so than the *A. maculatum*, with which, however, it agrees in its general properties, and, like it, becomes bland and nutritious by drying or boiling.—*A. esculentum*. Taro. The root is a pot-herb in the West Indies and elsewhere.—*A. maculatum*. Wake-robin. *Arum* of the Pharmacopœias. *Arum—acule; foliis hastatis, integerrimis; spadice clavato* of Linnaeus. The root is the medicinal part of this plant. When recent, it is very acrimonious. When cut in slices, and applied to the skin, it has been known to produce blisters. This acrimony, however, is gradually lost by drying, and may be so far dissipated by the application

of heat as to leave the root a bland, farinaceous aliment. The dose of the fresh root, gr. x. to ʒj. The dried root is inert. It has been used in rheumatism chiefly.—*A. triphyllum*. Indian turnip. *Arum* (U. S.) has the same properties as *A. maculatum*.—*A. venenosum*. *A. seguinum*. *Caladium seguinum*.

ARUNDINA'CEUS. (From *arundo*, a reed.) Arundinaceous, or reed-like.

ARUNDINACEÆ. A natural tribe of plants, of which the genus *Arundo* is the type.

ARUNDO. (*o, inis, f.*) A reed. A genus of plants. *Triandria. Digynia. Gramineæ*.—*A. saccharifera*. The sugar-cane. See *Saccharum officinale*.—*A. bambos*. The bamboo plant.—*A. phragmites*. The common reed has been used in syphilis, &c., but there is no reason to believe that it possesses any medicinal activity.

ARUNDO BRACHII MAJOR. The ulna.

ARUNDO BRACHII MINOR. The radius.

ARV'NA. Hog's lard.

ARYTÆ'NO-EPIGLOTTIDE'US. *Arytæno-epiglotticus*. A muscle which runs on each side, from the arytenoid cartilage to the epiglottis. The use of the two muscles, which act together, is to draw the epiglottis directly downward upon the glottis during the act of deglutition.

ARYTÆ'NOID. (*Arytænoïdes*; often improperly called *arytænoïdeus*; from *αρραταια*, a funnel, and *ειδος*, shape.) Funnel-shaped; applied to two cartilages of the larynx, and also to the muscles, glands, &c., connected with these cartilages.

ARYTÆNOID CARTILAGE. *Cartilago arytenoides*. See *Larynx*.

ARYTÆNOIDE'US MAJOR. See *Arytænoïdeus transversus*.

ARYTÆNOIDEUS MINOR. See *Arytænoïdeus obliquus*.

ARYTÆNOIDEUS OBLIQUUS. A muscle of the glottis. *Arytænoïdeus minor* of Douglas. It arises from the base of one arytenoid cartilage, and, crossing its fellow, is inserted near the tip of the opposite arytenoid cartilage. This muscle is occasionally wanting; but when present, its use, in conjunction with its fellow, is to pull the arytenoid cartilages toward each other.

ARYTÆNOIDEUS TRANSVERSUS. An azygos, or single muscle of the glottis. *Arytænoïdeus major* of Douglas. It arises from the side of one arytenoid cartilage, from near its articulation with the cricoid to near its tip. The fibers run across, and are inserted in the same manner into the other arytenoid cartilage. Its use is to shut the glottis, by bringing the two arytenoid cartilages, with their ligaments, nearer to each other. Both these are now often called the **ARYTÆNOIDEUS**.

ARYTHMUS. *Arrhythmus. Ἀρρυθμος.* An irregular pulse.

AS. The symbol for arsenic.

AS, or ASSIS. (*is, is, m.*) The Roman pound, which was divided into twelve equal parts, or ounces.

ASA DULCIS. *Styrax benzoin.*

ASAFETIDA. See *Ferula assafetida*.

ASAGRÆA OFFICINALIS (Lindley). *Melanthaceæ.* A Mexican plant which furnishes, with *Veratrum sabadilla*, a portion of the *sabadilla* seeds of commerce.

ASAPHATUM. See *Saphatum*.

ASAPHI'A. (*Asaphia*; from *a*, neg., and *σάφης*, clear.) Defect of speech.

ASARABACCA. See *Asarum europæum*.

ASARONE. *A'sarine*. A species of crystalline stearoptene discovered in the *Asarum europæum*. It has an emetic quality. Form., $C_{20}H_{13}O_5$.

A'SARUM. (*um*, *i*, *n*.) A genus of plants. *Dodecandria. Monogynia*.—*A. canadense*. Wild ginger. The root resembles ginger in properties. It is the asarum of the U. S. Ph.—*A. europæum. Asarabacca*. Its leaves are acrid, bitter, nauseous, and slightly aromatic. The root is extremely acrid. It loses much of its medicinal activity by drying. It was formerly used as an emetic, but is now seldom employed except as an errhine. It contains a principle called *Asarone*.

ASARUM HYPOCISTUS. *Cytinus hypocistus*.

ASARUM OIL and CAMPHOR. These are obtained from the *A. europæum*.

ASCALO'NIA, or ASCALO'NIUM. The shallot.

ASCARICIDA. *Vernonia anthelmintica*.

ASCA'RIDES. The plural of *ascaris*.

A'SCARIS. (*is*, *idis*, *f*.; from *ασκαρίζω*, to leap.) The name of a genus of intestinal worms. See *Entozoa*.

ASCE'NDENS. (From *ascendo*, to ascend.)

Ascendens. Ascending. Applied, in *Anatomy*, to various parts, as *musculus obliquus ascendens* and *onobrychis*.

ASCENDENS OBLIQUUS. See *Obliquus internus abdominis*.

ASCENDING AORTA. See *Aorta, ascending*.

ASCE'NSUS. (*us*, *us*, *m*.) An ascent. This term has been applied, 1. In *Pathology*, to the increase of a disease. 2. Sublimation has been called *distillatio per ascensum*.

ASCENSUS UTERI. Hysteria.

ASCESIS. Exercise.

A'SCIA, or DOLA'BRA. The spiral bandage, said to be so called from its having the shape of a hatchet when applied; but this resemblance is not very obvious.

ASCI'DIUM. (*um*, *i*, *n*.; from *ασκιδιον*, a small round bottle.) Hollow appendages formed by a leaf or other organ.

ASCI'TES. *Askites*.* (*es*, *a*, *m*.; *ασκιτης*; from *ασκος*, *uter*, a bottle: so called from its bottle-like protuberance.) *Hydrops utricularius*. Dropsy of the belly within the peritoneum.

Ascites is generally recognized with great facility. The symptoms are, swelling of the abdomen, coming on gradually, equable when the patient is upright or laid upon the back, and following the motions of the body by gravitating to the side toward which the patient leans. To the touch the swelling is somewhat tense; and if one hand be placed on either side of the abdomen, and the opposite side be sharply struck with the other hand, a sense of fluctuation is communicated, which can hardly be mistaken by an experienced observer. There is generally anasarca of the lower extremities and other parts of the body, the urine is commonly high colored and very scanty, the breathing is difficult, and those parts of the body which are not puffed up by watery infiltration are emaciated.

The treatment of ascites is, on the whole, to be conducted as in dropsy. In the acute idiopathic form of the disease, bleeding, purgatives, and other antiphlogistic means are required. When there are evident symptoms of peritoneal inflammation, local bleeding by leeches, and the application of blisters, are of manifest utility. In by far the greater number of cases, however, ascites presents itself as a chronic affection, connected with a shattered constitution, and too frequently with incurable disease of some important viscus; hence the prognosis is nearly always unfavorable. Diuretics, with hydragogue cathartics, are freely employed; mercury as an alterative, and tonics, are also necessary.

The blue pill, to produce a slight effect on the mouth, is very beneficial; and the combination of this medicine with squill, digitalis, and other diuretics, is often found to increase their effect upon the kidneys. Tapping is employed to alleviate the urgent symptoms of the distended abdomen, but it is only palliative; it has sometimes been repeated 60 times and upward.

The diet of dropsical patients should be nourishing, but light; and cooling and acidulated beverages may be safely allowed, notwithstanding a vulgar prejudice to the contrary.

ASCI'TIC. *Asciticus*. Affected with ascites.

ASCLEPIADA'CEÆ. The asclepias tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs or herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite, alternate, or whorled; *corolla* monopetalous, hypogynous; *stamens* inserted into the base of the corolla; *ovaries* two; *fruit* one or two follicles. In this tribe the sexual apparatus is very peculiar.

ASCLE'PIAS. (*as*, *adis*, *f*.) A genus of plants. *Pentantria. Dignia*.—*A. asthmatica. Cynanchum ipecacuanha*. Coromandel ipecacuanha is emetic and diaphoretic, and celebrated in asthma.—*A. curassavica*. Bastard ipecacuanha. White ipecacuanha of St. Domingo. The leaves are emetic in the dose of ℥j. or ℥ij. The root is mixed with that of ipecacuanha, and possesses similar virtues, but in a less degree.—*A. gigantea*. The *Mudar* of the East. It has an acrid, milky juice, and is employed in cutaneous diseases; a medicated oil is also used as a liniment in gout. The inner bark of the root is given in syphilis and tape-worm, in doses of gr. v., twice a day.—*A. incarnata*. (U. S.) It has pink flowers, and is very common; the root is emetic and cathartic.—*A. pseudosarsa*. Syn. of *Hemidesmus indicus*.—*A. syriaca*. (U. S.) *Apocynum syriacum*. Syrian dog's-bane. Common silk-weed. The milky juice of this plant is an acrid poison. Boiling appears to destroy the poison in the young shoots. The root is said to be useful in asthmatic and other pulmonary affections; dose, ʒj. of the dried bark, in the day.—*A. tuberosa*. (U. S.) *Butterfly weed. Pleurisy root*. The root of this species is diaphoretic and slightly purgative. It is said to be also expectorant and febrifuge. In Virginia and the Carolinas it is used in pulmonary affections.—*A. vincetoxicum*. Swallow-wort. *Vincetoxicum* of the Pharmacopœias. The root of this plant smells, when fresh, somewhat like valerian; it has at first a sweet taste, succeeded by an unpleasant, sub-acrid bitterness. It

was formerly in esteem as an alexipharmic, and has had diuretic and deobstruent virtues attributed to it; but it is now very seldom used.

ASCO'MA. The eminence of the pubes.

ASCYRUM. (*um, i, n.* Ασκυρον.) 1. The Greek name of the herb St. Peter's wort.

2. The name of a genus of plants of the family of the *Hypericææ*. The species are natives of America.

ASEF. *Albasef*. Pemphigus.

ASEGON. *Asegen*. *Asogen*. Dragon's blood.

ASELLI. *Asellus*. The wood-louse. *Oniscus aselli*.

ASH. See *Fraxinus*.

ASH, BITTER. *Quassia*.

ASIATIC PILLS. Each pill contains about $\frac{1}{14}$ th of a grain of white oxide of arsenic, and somewhat more than half a grain of black pepper.

ASIATICUM BALSAMUM. Balm of Gilead.

ASININUM LAC. Ass's milk. See *Milk*.

ASIT'IA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *a, priv.*, and *σιτος*, food.) Loathing of food.

ASIUS LAPIS. See *Assius lapis*.

ASJOGAN. *Asjagan*. (Indian.) A tree growing in Malabar and the East Indies, the juice of which is used against the colic.

ASO'DES. (*Ασωδες*.) A fever accompanied with great internal heat, anxiety, nausea, and loathing of food—*ασωδες πυρ*.

ASP. See *Naja*.

ASPA'LATHUS. A thorny shrub. *Cytisus lanigerus*?

ASPA'RAGIN. A peculiar principle of the asparagus. It exists, also, in the root of the liquorice and marshmallow, and in potatoes. It is crystallized in octahedrons of a white color, having a cool and slightly nauseous taste. They are soluble in hot water, but sparingly so in cold water, and not at all in alcohol. Formula, $C_8H_8N_2O_6 + 2HO$. It is also called *asparamide*, and is converted by *bases* into *aspartic acid* and ammonia.

ASPA'RAGUS. (*us, i, m.*; Ασπαραγος, a young shoot.) A genus of plants. *Hexandria. Monogynia*. Family, *Asphodelææ*.—*A. officinalis*. The root has been esteemed diuretic. The young shoots are an agreeable and wholesome article of diet.

ASPA'SIA. A constrictive application, consisting of wool soaked in infusion of galls, for the vagina.

ASPEN. See *Populus tremula*.

ASPER. Rough. Applied to parts which are rough, as the *linea aspera* of the thigh-bone.

ASPERA ARTERIA. The windpipe. See *Trachea*.

ASPERIFOLIUS. Rough-leaved.

ASPERITY. *Asperitas*. Roughness.

ASPERMA'SIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *a, priv.*, and *σπερμα*, seed.) Deficiency of semen.

ASPERMAT'SMUS. (From *a, priv.*, and *σπερμα*.) A reflux of the semen into the bladder, preventing its emission in *coitu*. It is the *Dyspermatismus refluxus* of Sauvages.

ASPERSION. *Aspersio*. Sprinkling. The sprinkling of the surface of the body, or any part of it, with a liquid or a powder.

ASPERULA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Tetrandria. Monogynia. Rubiacææ*.—*A. odo-*

rata. Sweet woodruff. The plant has been recommended as a cordial, diuretic, deobstruent, and vulnerary.

ASPHA'LTIAS. Ασφαλτίας. *Asphaltitis*, and *Asphaltitis*. The last lumbar vertebra.

ASPHA'LTIUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *ασφαλτος*, bitumen.) A smooth, hard, brittle, black, or brown substance, which melts easily when heated, and, if pure, burns without residue. It is found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea and the Island of Trinidad. It occurs, also, as a mineral production in various parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

The Egyptians used asphaltum in embalming, under the name of *mumia*. It was used by the Babylonians instead of mortar for cementing bricks. Taken internally, asphaltum acts as a stimulant, but it is now hardly ever used unless as an ingredient in some plasters and ointments.

A'SPHODEL. See *Asphodelus*.

ASPHO'DELEÆ. The asphodel or lily tribe of monocotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *bulbs*, occasionally arborescent, with *leaves* not articulated with the stem, parallel-veined; *flowers* hexapetaloidous; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovary* superior; *fruit* succulent, or dry and capsular.

ASPHO'DELUS. (*us, i, m.* Ασφοδελος.) A genus of plants. *Hexandria. Monogynia*. Family, *Asphodelææ*, or *Liliacææ*.—*A. ramosus*. Branched asphodel, or king's spear. The bulb was formerly supposed to possess diuretic and emmenagogue virtues, and was applied locally to promote suppuration. It loses its acidity by boiling.

ASPHY'XIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *a, priv.*, and *σφύξις*, the pulse.) Asphyxia. This term properly signifies absence of the pulse, but is usually applied, in medical language, to that state in which the vital phenomena are suspended from some cause interrupting respiration, but in which life is not actually extinct. Dr. Mason Good divides asphyxia into four varieties:

1. *Asphyxia suffocationis*. Asphyxia from suffocation, produced by hanging or drowning: countenance turgid and livid

2. *A. mephitica*. Choke-damp; produced by inhaling carbonic acid, or some other irrespirable exhalation: countenance pallid.

3. *A. electrica*. Electrical asphyxia; produced by a stroke of lightning or electricity: limbs flexible, countenance pale, blood uncoagulable.

4. *A. algida*. Frost-bite asphyxia; produced by intense cold: limbs rigid, countenance pale and shriveled.

In the first variety, from hanging or drowning, the immediate cause is suffocation, or a total obstruction to the breathing. The face is turgid with blood, and of a livid hue. The countenance has a semblance of apoplexy, as though there were congestion of blood in the head.

The immediate cause of asphyxia is an occlusion of the larynx; and where this is partial, some apoplectic symptoms are generally observable. It is on this account that the face of those who die by hanging is more frequently turgid, and the muscles give proof of more convulsive action than the face of those who die by drowning.

It is the same with persons who are exposed to the action of carbonic acid or other mephitic gases, so far diluted with respirable air as to render them incapable of destroying life instantly; in which case, there has not only been sometimes a feeble prolongation of the circulation, but even stertorous breathing, and many other symptoms of apoplexy, of which we shall have to speak further under the next variety.

Some of the narcotic poisons seem to act in a similar manner. Given in a full dose, they destroy life instantly; but when the dose is smaller, the circulation is continued feebly, and apoplectic symptoms ensue.

How long the living principle may remain attached to the animal frame, so as to admit of the resuscitation of the individual, has not been ascertained with any degree of accuracy, even to the present time; and there is very probably some diversity in this respect, according to the varying degree of irritability in different individuals.

It has been known, however, from a very early time, that torpidity from drowning may be induced and continue for some minutes without much danger; but after 20 minutes recovery becomes rare, although persons have been resuscitated after three quarters of an hour and more.

In the resuscitation of drowned persons, the two means on which we have principally to depend are the regulated application of warmth and artificial inflation of the lungs. The body should be quietly conveyed to a warm and dry place, where it should be stripped of its clothing, wrapped in warm blankets, and placed on its back on a table, with the head, shoulders, and chest a little raised. The room should be very freely ventilated, and all persons whose attendance is unnecessary excluded. Blankets wrung out in very hot water should be placed over the trunk, especially the stomach, and bottles of hot water applied to the feet. It is necessary, however, to be cautious in the application of heat, since, if too suddenly applied, or in too high a degree, it will immediately destroy the feeble vitality which remains. A restoration of the action of the lungs is, however, the most important object of all. The manner of accomplishing this has been very accurately described by Dr. Currie as follows: "While an assistant sustains the wooden tube (into which a common pair of bellows can be made by the assistance of a strip of linen, ribbon, or tape, to fit accurately) in one nostril, and stops the other nostril with his left hand, and with his right hand accurately closes the mouth, another assistant (who ought to be placed on the opposite or left hand of the body) is, with his right hand, to press backward, and draw gently downward toward the chest, the upper end of the windpipe, that part which lies a little below the chin, and which, from its prominence in men, is vulgarly called *Adam's apple*; by doing this, the gullet or passage to the stomach will be completely stopped up, while the windpipe will be rendered more open, to let the air pass freely into the lungs. The left hand of this second assistant is to be spread lightly over the pit of the stomach, ready to compress the chest, and

expel the air again as soon as the lungs have been moderately filled; the first assistant un-stopping the mouth or nostril at the same time, to let the air escape. The operation is to be conducted in a regular and steady manner, either until natural respiration begins, or until this and the other measures recommended have been persisted in for at least *six hours*, without any appearance of returning life." Nothing approaching violence should be used, as the tissue of the lungs will be ruptured thereby.

Oxygen and protoxide of nitrogen have been recommended in place of air, but the means of obtaining them are not always at hand.

In addition to the means already stated, the surface of the body may be rubbed with ammoniacal or other stimulating liquids. Stimulating injections, containing ammonia, and brandy, or other spirits, have often been introduced with success into the rectum, and will be found most beneficial when administered moderately warm. It is also advisable to convey some cordial, volatile alkali, or the compound spirit of lavender into the stomach by means of a canula.

Venesection, and especially that of the jugular vein, has been strenuously recommended; and wherever there is reason to believe that the drowning has followed upon a sudden fit of apoplexy, the recommendation is rational enough, provided it can be practiced with effect. But commonly the blood will not flow.

Returning life is usually first discoverable by the symptoms of sighing, gasping, twitching, or subsultus, and slight pulsation of the heart; in effect, by a weak or clonic action in most of the organs.

The general principles of the remedial treatment here recommended apply to most of the other varieties of asphyxia, or suspended animation. We may observe, however, that in attempting the recovery of those who have been hanged, and particularly those who have inexpertly hanged themselves, bleeding from the jugular veins may be more frequently found necessary than in the drowned.

In asphyxia from *inhalation of irrespirable gases*, death, in many cases, takes place instantaneously; and, consequently, the countenance, as well as the general surface of the body, is pale. Yet, as the gas is often in some degree diluted with atmospheric air, the circulation, and even the breathing, are occasionally continued for some time in a feeble and imperfect manner, and the asphyxia is united with symptoms of apoplexy, or genuine apoplexy takes place in its stead.

The gases that are found most fatal are the carbonic acid, and several which are thrown forth from putrefying animal and vegetable substances, and especially from cemeteries.

The most common source of injury is carbonic acid, which is found in close rooms where charcoal has been burned, over fermenting vats or wells, and in many natural cavities of the earth. As it will not support flame, the common and easiest test, where it is suspected to exist, is that of a lighted candle, which is well known to be extinguished immediately if this gas be present in a quantity sufficient to be injurious to respiration.

The patient, if any degree of sensibility remain, should, in this variety of asphyxia, be freely exposed to the open air, instead of a heated atmosphere, as in the preceding; and, if he can swallow, moderately stimulating drinks may be given. If insensible, cold water should be dashed on the face, aromatic vinegar applied to the nostrils, and stimulating clysters injected, as recommended under the first variety. The lungs should be artificially inflated.

A proper use of voltaic or magnetic electricity is also, in many instances, found highly serviceable. The fluid should be transmitted along the course of the nerves, as from the phrenic nerve in the neck, toward the diaphragm, or from the pneumogastric and great sympathetic nerves, immediately under the sterno-mastoid muscle, where they lie in a common sheath. In Dr. Babington's case, the application of voltaic electricity surprisingly increased the power of the muscles of respiration, but appeared rather to diminish the action of the heart. It was hence used alternately with a forcible inhalation of oxygen gas and various external stimulants. Venesection was tried, but does not seem to have been beneficial. The man recovered in a few days.

In the *third*, or *electric variety*, the system appears to be suddenly exhausted of all its nervous power. The mode in which the electricity is communicated is of little importance; for, if sufficiently powerful for the purpose, real or apparent death is instantaneously produced, whether the stroke flow from lightning, an electric battery, or a voltaic trough, and every organ is equally exhausted of its vital power.

The shock of lightning destroys the contractility of the muscles, and renders the blood loose and uncoagulable.

The general principle of medical treatment has been laid down under the first variety. Stimulants of the most active kind should be resorted to without loss of time; but, of all stimulants, that of electricity or voltaism seems to be specially called for in the present modification of asphyxia.

In *frost-bite asphyxia*, or that produced by intense cold, the limbs are rigid, and the countenance pale and shriveled. This variety is always preceded by an insurmountable desire to sleep, which the utmost exertion of the will is unable to counteract. The sleep, in most cases, terminates in death.

In applying remedial means to this modification of asphyxia, great caution is necessary respecting the employment of warmth. In this last case, commence by immersing the body for a few minutes in a bath of cold sea-water or salted water, at the same time that the lungs are inflated with air moderately warm, and the stomach and rectum excited by gentle stimulants. After a short immersion in sea-water, the body should be taken out, wiped perfectly dry, laid in flannel in a moderately warm room, and submitted to the friction of warm hands.

ASPHYXIA IDIOPATHICA. Fatal syncope from relaxation of the heart.

ASPHYXIA, LOCAL. Gangrene.

ASPHYXIA NEONATORUM. Asphyxia of newborn infants. This name has been unnecessarily

ly given to defect of respiration in children just born, which may arise from various mechanical and physiological causes.

ASPHYXIATED. In a state of asphyxia or suffocation.

ASPIDI'SCUS. Ασπίδισκος. The sphincter ani.

ASPIDIUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *ασπις*, a shield.) A genus of plants. *Cryptogamia. Filices.*—*A. coriaceum.* Calagualæ radix.—*A. filix mas.* The male fern, or polypody. The root of this plant has been greatly celebrated for its effects upon the *tænia*, or broad tapeworm. Dose, ʒij. to ʒiij., in powder, followed by a cathartic.

ASPIRATION. Aspiration. Inspiration; imbibition.

ASPLENIUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Cryptogamia. Filices.*—*A. adiantum nigrum.* Leek fern. Black maidenhair. This is used as an astringent and pectoral.—*A. ceterach.* Spleen-wort. Miltwaste. *A. officinarum.* It has a mucilaginous, roughish taste, and has been recommended in diseases of the chest, and in nephritic and calculous cases.—*A. hemionitis.* Hemionitis. Mule's-fern. Used with the same intentions as the *Scolopendrium vulgare.*—*A. murale.* Wall-rue. Tent-wort. *A. ruta muraria.* It has been supposed by some to possess specific virtues in the cure of ulcers of the lungs, and is exhibited in the form of decoction.—*A. officinarum.* See *Asplenium ceterach.*—*A. ruta muraria.* See *Asplenium murale.*—*A. scolopendrium.* See *Scolopendrium vulgare.*—*A. trichomanes.* The common maiden hair or spleen-wort. *Trichomanes* of the Pharmacopœias. The leaves of this plant have a mucilaginous, sweetish, sub-astringent taste, without any particular flavor; they have been esteemed as an expectorant and deobstruent.

ASPREDO. Trachoma.

ASPREDO MILIACEA. Miliary fever.

ASPRE'LLA. *Equisetum majus.*

ASSA DULCIS. Benzoin.

ASS'S MILK. See *Milk, ass's.*

ASSAFÆTIDA. See *Ferula assafœtida.*

A'SSALA. The nutmeg.

ASSARABACCA. See *Asarum europæum.*

ASSA'RIUS. A Roman weight of two drachms.

ASSARTHROSIS. Articulation.

ASSAY. An operation, the object of which is to determine the quantity of valuable metal contained in any mineral or metallic mixture.

ASSERAC. An intoxicating preparation used by the Eastern nations. It is made with opium, or with the cannabis sativa.

ASSIDENS. Accompanying.

ASSIDE'NTIA SIGNA. Accessory symptoms.

ASSIMILA'TION. (*Assimilatio, onis, f.*; from *assimilo*, to make like to.) Assimilation. The conversion of nutritious matter into the proper organic substance of the different textures of the animal body. The term is synonymous with *nutrition*.

ASSISTE'NTES GLA'NDULÆ. The lobes of the prostate gland have been so called.

ASSOCIATED MOVEMENT. Consensual movements. Movements which, without our cognizance, accompany voluntary exertions.

ASSODES. See *Asodes*.

ASSULA. A splint.

A'STACUS. (*us, i, m.*) The name of a genus of shell-fish.—*A. fluviatilis*. The official *crayfish*, or cray-fish. See Cancer astacus.—*A. marinus*. The lobster. See Cancer gammarus.

ASTAKILLOS. A malignant ulcer of the foot.

ASTASIA. Uneasiness.

A'STATIC. Where the magnetic direction of one needle is neutralized by another, so that the two stand in any position, and not constantly north and south.

ASTERANTHIUM. *Anthemis pyrethrum*.

ASTE'RIA. *Asterias*. *Astroites*. *Astrios*. A stone to which the ancients attributed imaginary virtues.

ASTE'RICUM. See *Anthemis pyrethrum*.

ASTHE'NIA. (*a, æ, f*; from *a*, priv., and *θενος*, strength.) Debility.

ASTHENIA DEGLUTITIONIS. Paralysis of the pharynx.

ASTHENIA PECTORALIS. Angina pectoris.

ASTHENIA SUFFOCATIONIS. Asphyxia.

ASTHENIC. Weak: of debility; the reverse of sthenic. It is used extensively as a term to qualify disease.

ASTHENOPIA. Weak-sighted.

A'STHMA. (*a, atis*, neut. *Ἀσθμα*; from *ασθμαζω*, to breathe with difficulty.) *Asthma spasticum aduultorum*. *A. seniorum*. *A. convulsivum*. *A. intermittens*. *A. chronicum*. A disease characterized by difficulty of breathing, recurring in paroxysms, accompanied with a wheezing sound, cough, and sense of constriction in the chest, and terminating in expectoration more or less copious. Asthma is more frequently met with at an advanced age than at an early period of life: it seldom appears in infancy or youth.

The paroxysm of asthma is very generally preceded by languor, flatulency, headache, heaviness over the eyes, sickness, pale urine, disturbed rest, and sense of oppression about the præcordia. The accession usually happens about the middle of the night, and during the first and deepest sleep: the cause of this it would be difficult to explain.

In many instances there is an ineffectual effort to spit, with a harsh and dry cough that brings up nothing but a little frothy mucus during the whole of the paroxysm. In such cases the fit is seldom of long duration, and often subsides in two or three hours. In other instances the cough is violent and suffocative; and when it has lasted for an hour or two, an expectoration of tough viscid mucus commences, which gradually becomes copious and affords relief. It is occasionally mixed with blood from the severity of the struggle, and, when this occurs, it tends the more effectually to unload the bronchial vessels, and alleviate the symptoms.

It is often, however, many hours before the severity of the paroxysm is very sensibly diminished: the patient generally feels some degree of constriction during the whole of the ensuing day, and is fortunate if the next night be passed without a return of the fit. The tendency to such returns usually continues for

several nights; in severe cases, for a week or a fortnight. The paroxysms are rarely fatal, but the disease induces organic affections, which may become so.

The ordinary seat of the asthmatic spasm is in the bronchial tubes. At the same time, the muscles of the larynx may, in some instances, become involved in the morbid action, or that, in cases of extreme severity, the external muscles of respiration, overpowered by ineffectual exertion, may participate in the spasm instead of opposing it; but this is evidently a state of things which could not endure long without occasioning death. The pneumogastric nerve is undoubtedly implicated, if not the cause of the disease in many cases.

The copious expectoration which occurs in one kind of asthma, and the absence or small degree of this excretion in the other, has occasioned the division of asthma, both in popular language and in systems of nosology, into *dry* and *humid*, under which heads we shall consider it in the present article.

1. *Asthma siccum*: dry asthma; nervous asthma.

2. *Asthma humidum*: humid asthma; common asthma.

Asthma siccum. Paroxysm sudden, violent, and of short duration; cough slight; expectoration scanty, only appearing toward the close of the fit, or, in some instances, altogether absent.

This is the proper convulsive or nervous asthma of Willis, Hoffinan, Floyer, and Aken-side. Dr. Mason Good makes five varieties of dry asthma.

a. Simplex. Simple nervous asthma. Without any obvious cause, or connection with any other affection.

β. Metastaticum. From retropulsion of some acrid humor from the surface of the body.

γ. Phlegmaticum. From repelled edema of the extremities in phlegmatic or cachectic habits, with a scanty secretion of urine.

δ. Vaporosum. From inhaled fumes of metals, especially of lead and arsenic; of sulphur, charcoal, nitric acid, and other deleterious substances.

ε. Organicum. From organic derangement of the walls or contents of the chest.

Asthma humidum. Attack gradual. Paroxysm ingravescent and protracted; cough severe; expectoration commencing early; at first scanty and viscid, afterward copious and affording great relief.

This species, like the preceding, generally appears without any obvious cause or marked connection with any other disorder. In some cases, however, it seems to be connected with plethora, and a loaded state of the pulmonary vessels. In other instances, as in old age, or after long-continued and repeated catarrhs, it is accompanied with, and perhaps excited by, an excess of mucus flowing from a weakened and relaxed state of the mucous glands of the bronchæ. Dr. Good has three varieties:

a. Simplex. Simple humid asthma. Without any manifest cause, or combination with any other affection.

β. Plethoricum. From plethora, or the sup-

pression of some accustomed sanguineous evacuation.

γ. Atonicum. From local atony. From a debilitated and relaxed condition of the excretories of the air-vessels, as a consequence of chronic and neglected catarrhs, or of old age.

In the treatment of asthma, our attention should be directed to the paroxysm itself, and to the state of the constitution during the intervals of the paroxysms.

Bleeding. — When there is much general plethora, inflammatory action in any important organ, or great embarrassment of the pulmonary circulation occasioning congestion in the brain, the propriety of venesection, under proper limitations, is sufficiently obvious.

Purgatives, except in as far as they may be needful to keep the bowels regularly open, have seldom proved beneficial. *Emetics*, especially ipecacuanha, have been highly extolled by many writers, but overrated.

Sir John Floyer is said to have found great benefit in his own case from the use of very strong coffee.

Narcotics and antispasmodics, given alone, have rarely been attended with any decided advantage. They have occasionally afforded relief in the dry asthma, but have little effect in the humid; they should be combined with diaphoretics, as in *Dover's powder*, which is sometimes followed by a moisture over the whole surface of the body, and a corresponding abatement of the internal spasm. This state of gentle diaphoresis, however induced, is always favorable. Antispasmodics, as musk, castor, valerian, camphor, and the fetid gums, may perhaps be employed successfully; and they acquire additional efficacy from a union with diaphoretics, as the neutral salts, and small doses of ipecacuanha, or antimonial powder.

The hyoscyamus has often succeeded as a narcotic where opium has failed, but should not be trusted to by itself. Camphor is much esteemed.

Where the urine is small in quantity, and of a pale hue, and particularly where the disease is connected with a pituitous or phlegmatic habit, *diuretics* have been found unquestionably serviceable.

The *fetid gums*, which combine an expectorant with an antispasmodic power, have been much employed, especially ammoniacum and asafetida; both these should be combined with saline medicines. Squill and ipecacuanha, combined in small and frequently-repeated doses, will generally be found more efficacious than any other expectorant, and their efficacy will often be increased by the addition of a minute quantity of the blue pill, especially in cases where the abdominal secretions are in a disordered state.

Acids, especially nitric acid, gtt. vj., combined with squill and hyoscyamus, have been found to give great relief. Smoking tobacco, and especially *stramonium* leaves, is often useful.

Within the last few years a new anti-asthmatic remedy has sprung up in the *lobelia inflata*: in some cases it has doubtless afforded almost immediate relief, but it fails much more frequently than it succeeds. It is given in the form of a

saturated tincture of the leaves, in doses of from ʒss. to ʒj.

The general treatment is to be conducted with a view of establishing a healthy tone; if the disease be associated with plethora, gout, or a nervous diathesis, appropriate medicines are to be employed; these have reference, chiefly, to diet, regular exercise, and habits.

It can not be too strongly inculcated, that there is no disorder in which a careful regulation of the ordinary habits of the patient is of more avail than in asthma. An exact temperance in diet, an undeviating regularity in the hours of rising, taking food and exercise, and going to rest, and residence in a locality which is found by experience to be salubrious to the individual, have often produced a marked improvement, if not a complete cure, in cases on which half the materia medica had been exhausted.

ASTHMA ACUTUM. *A. spasticum infantum.* *A. spasmodicum infantum.* *A. Koppian.* *A. Millar's.* *A. thymicum.* *A. thymic.* Spasmodic croup. See *Laryngismus stridulus.*

ASTHMA ACREUM. *A. emphysematicum.* Pneumothorax.

ASTHMA ARTHRITICUM. *A. convulsivum.* *A. diaphragmaticum.* *A. dolorificum.* Angina pectoris.

ASTHMA CARDIAC. Dyspnoea, dependent on disease of the heart.

ASTHMA GYPSEUM. *A. montanum.* *A. pulverulentum.* Asthma arising from particles of dust irritating the air-passages; the asthma of bakers, millers, &c.

ASTHMA INFANTUM. Croup.

ASTHMA NOCTURNUM. The nightmare.

ASTHMA UTERI. Hysteria.—*Van Helmont.*

ASTHMATIC. Broken-winded; subject to asthma.

A'STITES. The lobes of the prostate gland.

A'STOMUS. (Ἀστρομος; from *a*, priv., and *στρουα*, a mouth.) Without a mouth.

ASTRA'GALUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. *Astragalus os*, the ankle-bone; a bone of the *tarsus*, upon which the tibia moves. It is placed at the upper and back part of the tarsus, and its superior surface presents a large smooth head for articulation with the distal ends of the tibia and fibula. The ankle-joint which is thus formed is a complete *ginglymus*, or hinge-joint.

2. In *Botany*, a genus of leguminous plants. *Diadelphia. Decandria.*

ASTRAGALUS EXSCAPUS. Stemless milk-vetch. The root of this plant is said to cure confirmed syphilis.

ASTRAGALUS TRAGACA'NTHA. This species was supposed to be the plant that afforded the gum called *tragacanth*. See *Astragalus verus*.

ASTRAGALUS VERUS. Goat's thorn; milk-vetch. *Astragalus aculeatus*. The gum-tragacanth is derived principally from the *Astragalus verus*, but in part, also, from the *A. gummifera* and *A. creticus*. Gum-tragacanth, or gum-dragant, or dragon, exudes spontaneously from the plant in summer. The best is white, semi-transparent, dry, yet somewhat soft to the touch.

Put into water, it slowly imbibes a great quantity of the liquid, swells to a large volume, and forms a soft, but not fluid mucilage; if more

water be added, a fluid solution may be obtained by agitation, but the liquid looks turbid and whey-like. Tragacanth contains 40 to 50 per cent. of bassorin.

Tragacanth is usually preferred to the other gums for making up troches, and other like purposes, and is, perhaps, superior as a demulcent to gum-arabic.

ASTRANTIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. Class, *Pentandria*. Order, *Digynia*.—*A. major*. *Astrantia nigra*. *Astrantia vulgaris*. Black master-wort. The root of this plant is acrid, and was formerly employed as a purgative. The *Imperatoria ostruthium* has been called *astrantia*.

ASTRICTA ALVUS. Costiveness of the bowels.

ASTRICTIO. *Astrictio*. Constricting; the action of an astringent. The corrugation and contraction produced by astringents.

ASTRICTORIUS. Astringent; styptic.

ASTRINGENT. (*Astringens*; from *astringo*, to constrict.) An astringent medicine is one which, when applied to the body, renders the solids denser and firmer, by contracting their fibres. Astringents serve to diminish excessive discharges; and, by condensing relaxed parts, act indirectly as tonics. The substances of this class are, the mineral acids, alum, lime-water, and several preparations of copper, zinc, iron, lead, creasote, and nitrate of silver. A great variety of vegetable substances possess astringent properties, which they probably owe to the presence of *tannin*, as oak bark, galls, catechu, kino, krameria, logwood, red sander's wood, the rosa gallica, uva ursi, tormentil; these are the pure astringents.

ASTRINGENT PRINCIPLE. Tannin or tannic acid.

ASTRINGENTS. *Astringentia*. See *Astringent*.

A'STRION. The astragalus.

ASTROBOLI'SMUS. (Ἀστροβολισμός.) Apoplexy, or sudden paralysis.

ASTROLOGIA. Astrology.

ASTRUM DUPLICATUM. A medicine composed of the tinctures of antimony and coral, essence of amber and musk. Great cordial virtues were attributed to it.

ASTYSIA. *Astynodia*. Impotence.

ASUOLI. Soot. Ink.

ATAC. Talc. Nitre.

A'TAVISM. When an hereditary affection is lost in one generation and reappears in the next.

ATA'XIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *a*, neg., and *ταξω*, to order.) Want of regularity. Applied to the course or symptoms of a disease, or to the functions of the animal body. Sydenham uses the term *ataxia spirituum* to signify commotion of the nervous system. It has been most generally used by recent writers to denote that state of the nervous system which accompanies nervous fever.

ATA'XIC. *Ataxicus*. Ἀτακτος. In a state of ataxia. *Ataxic fever* means nervous fever. A low state.

ATA'XO-ADYNA'MIC. (*Ataxo-adynameus*; from *ataxia*, disorder, and *αδυναμια*, debility.) A term applied by the French to typhus fever—*fièvre ataxo-adynamique*.

ATCHAR. A condiment used in India, con-

sisting of various green fruits, garlic, ginger mustard, and pimenta, pickled in vinegar.

ATE'EMA. *Ate'emia*. (From *a*, priv., and *τεκνον*, a child.) *Anaphrodisia*. Sterility.

ATELE'CTASIS PULMONUM. Imperfect dilatation of the lungs at birth.

A'TELES. Ἀτελής. Imperfect; defective.

ATELO. From *Ateles*. With this prefix is compounded many words signifying an absence or defect of a part; as—*Atelocœlia*, malformation of the lips—*Atelocephalia*, imperfect brain—*Atelognathia*, imperfect jaws—*Atelomyelia*, imperfect spinal marrow—*Ateloprosoptia*, imperfect development of the face—*Atelostomia*, imperfect mouth.

ATER SUCCUS. Black bile.

ATHAMA'NTA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Digynia*. *Umbelliferae*.—*A. cretensis*. Candy carrot. *Daucus creticus* of the Pharmacopœias. The seeds have an aromatic smell, and a slightly pungent flavor, and have been employed as carminatives and diuretics.—*A. meum*. *Æthusa meum*.—*A. oreoselinum*. Black mountain parsley. The official *oreoselinum*. An extract and tincture prepared from the root were said to be attenuant, aperient, deobstruent, and lithontriptic. The oil obtained by distillation from the seed was esteemed as a remedy for the toothache.

ATHAMA'NTICUM. *Æthusa meum*.

ATHANA'SIA. (*a, e, f.*; Ἀθανασία, immortality.) A name given to tansy; also, to several medicines.

ATHANOR. *Athonor*. An old kind of furnace.

ATHELAS'MUS. Unable to suckle.

ATHELSIS. Suckling.

ATHE'NA. Ἀθῆνα. A compound plaster in much repute among the ancients.

ATHENATO'NIUM. A glass cover for a cucurbit.

ATHENIO'NIS CATAPOT'TIUM. The name of a pill, composed of myrrh, pepper, castor, and opium. Celsus recommends it against a cough.

ATHENI'PPUM. *Diasmyrnes*. Εὐωδές. An ancient collyrium, described by Scribonius Largus.

ATHERA. *Athara*. Pulse; pap; also, a liniment.

ATHERO'MA. (*a, atis, n.* Ἀθέρωμα, or *αθέρωμα*; from *athara*, pulse or pap.) An encysted tumor that contains a substance of a pulpy consistence, as *molluscum*.

ATHERO'MATOUS. *Atheromatodes*. The adjective derived from *atheroma*; thus, we say an *atheromatous tumor*. Bèclard observes that the substance of these tumors is sebaceous, the cysts being distended follicles.

ATHLETIC. (*Athleticus*; from *αθλος*, a contest.) Individuals in whom the muscular system is highly developed are said to be *athletic*.

ATHY'MIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *a*, neg., and *θυμος*, courage.) Despondency or melancholy.

ATINCAR, OR ATINKAR. Borax.

A'TLAS. *Atlantion*. *Atloid*. (From *a*, intensive, and *τλω*, to sustain.) The name of the first vertebra. This vertebra has a small arch instead of a body, and little or no spinous process, but a very large ring. In the fresh subject this is partially filled up so as to cor-

respond with the rest of the spinal canal, by the odontoid process of the second vertebra. It is articulated above with the condyles of the occipital bone (*atloido-occipital articulation*); and below, by the oblique processes, with the dentata (*atloido-axoid articulation*). The nodding motions of the head are performed between the occipital bone and the atlas; the rotatory motions, between the atlas and dentata.

ATLOIDO-AXOID LIGAMENTS. Two ligaments passing between the atlas and axis, or dentata.

ATLE. The tamarisk—*Prosper Alpinus*.

ATMIDIA'TRICE. *Atmiatria*. (From *ατμς*, vapor, and *ιατρικη*, with *τεχνη* understood, the medical art.) The art of curing diseases by exposure of the body to the action of vapors.

ATMISTERION. A vapor-bath.

ATMO'METER, OR ATMIDO'METER. (From *ατμος*, or *ατμς*, a vapor, and *μετρον*, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the quantity of vapor exhaled from a humid surface in a given time.

A'TMOSPHERE. (*Atmosfera*, *a, f.*; from *ατμς*, vapor, and *σφαιρα*, a globe.) The elastic gases and vapor which surround the earth. It extends some 45 miles upward; consists of nitrogen, 79 parts; oxygen, 21 per cent.; with about $\frac{1}{1000}$ of carbonic acid; the quantity of vapor of water depends upon the temperature, being most in warm weather. The atmosphere exerts a pressure at the surface of the earth of 15 lbs. on the square inch, but this diminishes rapidly as we ascend elevations. It is because of this pressure that fluids boil at a fixed temperature, mercury stands at 30 inches in the barometer, &c. A diminution of pressure would much derange the circulation.

ATMOSPHERES. An expression in physical science to indicate the pressure under which a gas or vapor is condensed. Each atmosphere is a pressure of 15 pounds on the square inch, or 30 inches of mercury. They are enumerated by the ordinary numbers.

ATO'CIA. (From *ατοκος*, barren.) Sterility.

ATO'CUM. (Same etymon.) A name that has been given to the *Lychnis sylvestris*; because, as it is said, the flowers often bear no seed.

ATO'LMIA. (*a, neg.*, and *τολμα*, confidence.) Despondency; want of confidence.

A'TOM. (*Atomus*, *i, m.*, *ατομος*; from *a, neg.*, and *τεμνω*, to cut or divide.) Synonymous with *equivalent*. The smallest or ultimate particles of which material bodies are composed are called *atoms*; of these larger portions of matter are composed, and between them the actions of attraction and repulsion, whereby the condition of bodies is changed, may be supposed to take place. This view of the constitution of bodies has given rise to the *atomic theory*.—*A.*, *compound*, or *component*. An atom which contains two or more elementary atoms.—*A.*, *elementary*. The atom of a substance which has not been decomposed.—*A.*, *organic*. The atoms of substances which are found in organic bodies, or are obtained from them by various processes.—*A.*, *primary*. The same with elementary atoms.—*Atomic theory*. See Combination, chemical.

ATO'NIA PALPEBRA'RUM. Falling down of the upper eyelids. See *Ptoxis*.

ATO'NIC. (*Atonicus*; from *ατονια*, weakness.) Deficient in tone; weak.

A'TONY. (*Atonia*, *a, f.*, *ατονια*; from *a, neg.*, and *τενω*, to extend.) Deficiency of tone; weakness; properly, of muscular organs, to the healthy state of which a certain tone or tension of their fibres has been supposed necessary; but the term is now applied to debility of any kind.

A'TRA BI'LIS. (*χολη μελαινα*.) Black bile. A fluid imagined by the ancients, but which has no real existence. A redundancy produced *melancholia*.

ATRABILIA'RLE ARTE'RIE. The arteries which supply the supra-renal glands.

ATRABILIA'RLE CAP'SULE. The supra-renal glands or capsules.

ATRABILIA'RLE VENE. The veins which supply the supra-renal glands.

ATRABI'LIARY. *Atrabiliosus*. (*Atrabiliarius*; from *atra bilis*.) Appertaining to black bile.

ATRABILIA'R TEMPERAMENT. The melancholic and hypochondriac temperament.

ATRACHELOCEPHALUS. A monster without neck.

ATRACHE'LUS. (From *a, priv.*, and *τραχηλος*, the neck.) Short-necked.

ATRA'CTYLIS. The distaff thistle. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia aqualis*. *Compositae*.—*A. gummi'fera*. Gummy rooted atractylis; pine thistle. The root abounds with a gummy matter, which exudes when it is wounded. The root and tops of the flower-stalks, boiled and dressed with oil, are used as food. The gummy matter is said to be chewed for the purpose of strengthening the gums.

ATRAGE'NE. A name of the *Clematis vitalba*.

ATRAME'NTUM. (*um, i, n.*) Ink; also, blacking, copperas or vitriol, and the black fluid secreted by the cuttle-fish.

ATRAMENTUM SUTORIUM. Sulphate of iron.

ATRAMENTUM SYMPHATICUM. See *Ink, sympathetic*.

ATRAPHA'XIS. *Ατραφαξις*. *Atriplex*.

ATRE'SIA. *ATRETISMUS*. (From *a, neg.*, and *τιτρημι*, to perforate.) Imperforation. Absence of the natural opening of any canal or cavity, owing to congenital malformation or occlusion of the same from disease or injury.

ATRE'TUS. One who has an imperforate anus or genitals.

ATRICES. *Atrices*. Small tumors about the anus, as hemorrhoids or condylomata.

A'TRICE. Small sinuses in the vicinity of the anus, which do not penetrate into the cavity of the rectum.

A'TRIPLEX. (*ex, icis, f.* *Ατραφαξις*.) A genus of plants. *Polygamia*. *Monœcia*. *Chenopodiaceæ*. Orache.—*A. fatida*. See *Chenopodium vulvaria*.—*A. hallimus*. *A. hortensis*. See *Atriplex littoralis*.—*A. littoralis*. *A. halimus*. *A. marina*. Grass-leaved sea orache. The leaves and young shoots are pickled and eaten like samphire. The plant was formerly considered antiscorbutic.—*A. papula*. The leaves of this are eaten like spinach.—*A. portulacoides*. *Portulaca marina*. Sea purslane. Shrubby orache. The leaves and shoots are

sometimes used for pickles, and the plant was formerly esteemed antiscorbutic; it is not now employed in medicine.—*A. sativa*. Orache. *A. hortensis* of the Pharmacopœias. The herb and seed of this plant have been exhibited medicinally as antiscorbutics.

A'TRIUM CO'RDIS DEXTRUM. The right auricle of the heart.

A'TRIUM CO'RDIS SINISTRUM. The left auricle of the heart.

A'TROPA. (*a, α, f.*; from *Ἀτροπος*.) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Solanaceæ*.—*A. belladonna*. Deadly night-shade. The *Belladonna* of the Pharmacopœias. The activity of this plant depends on a peculiar alkaline principle called *Atropia*. (See *Atropia*.) *Belladonna* is a powerful narcotic, and is alleged, also, to possess sudorific and diuretic properties. It has been recommended in scirrhus and cancerous affections and neuroses. Dose, of dried leaves, in powder, a grain, gradually increased to 10 or 12 grains; or an infusion may be made. Externally applied, *belladonna* has great efficacy in allaying local pain and spasm. The powder or extract made into an ointment, with an equal weight of lard, and rubbed on the penis and perineum, relieves chordee more effectually than any other application. But the most familiar use of *belladonna* is for dilating the pupil of the eye, so as to facilitate the examination of the deep-seated parts of this organ. For this purpose, the extract of *belladonna*, diluted with a sufficient quantity of water, is rubbed over the eyebrow and around the eye, and in less than an hour the pupil becomes widely dilated. It has also been used as a preventive of scarlatina. The extract is the only official preparation of *belladonna*.—*A. mandragora*. *Μανδραγόρας. Ἀνθρωπομορφός. Mandragora*. The mandrake. This plant is a native of Asia and the South of Europe; formerly used as a love philter. The mandrake possesses considerable narcotic power, and the root was formerly much used in medicine, but it is entirely discarded from the practice of the present day.

ATROPHIA MESENTERICA. *A. glandularis. A. infantum*. See *Tabes mesenterica*.

A'TROPHY. (*Atrophia, α, f.*; from *α, priv.*, and *τροφή*, to nourish.) A wasting of the whole body, or any particular part of it. Local atrophy may arise from congenital defect in the organization of the part, as in the case of a limb which is small and imperfectly developed in comparison with the rest of the body; or it may arise from some cause impeding the natural supply of blood, as when the main artery of any organ is rendered impervious; or from a diminution of the nervous influence, as in the wasting of a paralytic limb; or from total suspension of the natural functions of an organ, as in the degeneration of muscles that are never used; or, lastly, from the effects of inflammation, as frequently exemplified in the testicle and other parts. General atrophy or wasting of the body is observed to arise from insufficient nourishment, from profuse evacuations, and from a diseased state of the apparatus of nutrition, consisting either in imperfect chyfication or imperfect assimilation.

The treatment of atrophy will, of course, involve a most scrupulous attention to the diet and habits of the patient. The bowels should be kept regular; mercurial alteratives may sometimes be required, and the vegetable and mineral tonics. Cleanliness, fresh air, and moderate exercise are quite indispensable. Cold bathing, where it is not contra-indicated, will be found a powerful auxiliary. The atrophy of old age is to be met by the most nutritious food, wine, and warmth.

ATROPIA. *Atropina. (a, α, f.) Atropine*. The alkaloid of *Atropa belladonna*. It is a white crystalline body, acrid and bitter; sparingly soluble, even in alcohol. It combines with the ordinary acids, forming soluble crystalline salts. Formula $C_{34}H_{23}O_6$ (*Liebig*.)

M. Brandes was obliged to discontinue his experiments on this alkali from its bad effects on his health. Even the vapor of it occasioned violent headaches, nausea, pains in the back, giddiness, and dilatation of the pupil. He once tasted a small quantity of sulphate of atropia, and found it merely saline; but he was soon affected with violent headache, shaking in the limbs, alternate sensations of heat and cold, oppression of the chest, difficulty in breathing, and feebleness of the circulation.

ATROPIA LACTANTIUM. Wasting from bad breast milk.

ATROPIA VERMINOSA. Marasmus from worms.

ATROPI'NA. See *Atropia*.

A'TROFINE. See *Atropia*.

ATTE'NUANT. (*Attenuans*; from *attenuo*, to make thin.) Diluent. A medicine which has the power of rendering the consistence of the blood thinner. The existence of any such power in medicine is hypothetical.

ATTENUA'TUS. Attenuated.

ATTITUDE. The different positions which the body is capable of assuming by the action of its muscles are called attitudes. The attitude of the body in disease often affords important indications.

ATTO'LLENS. (From *attollo*, to lift up.) Lifting up; applied to some muscles, the office of which is to lift up the parts they are affixed to.

ATTOLLENS AUREM. A muscle of the external ear: *Attollens auriculæ* and *Attollens auriculam*. It arises, thin, broad, and tendinous, from the tendon of the occipito-frontalis, from which it is almost inseparable, where it covers the aponeurosis of the temporal muscle; and is inserted into the upper part of the ear, opposite to the antihelix.

ATTOLLENS OCULI. See *Rectus superior oculi*.

ATTO'NITUS. Properly, *thunder-struck*, but also used by the Latins synonymously with amazed or surprised, whence the English word *astonished*. The term *attonitus morbus* was applied by Celsus to apoplexy, from its sudden and overwhelming attack.

ATTRA'CTION. (*Attractio, onis, f.*; from *atraho*, to attract.) The terms attraction and repulsion are employed merely as the expression of the general facts, that the masses or particles of matter have a tendency to approach and unite to, or to recede from, one another, under certain circumstances. The term affinity

has been used synonymously with attraction, but it is now commonly applied only to chemical attraction.

ATTRACTION OF AFFINITY. *Chemical attraction.* The force (usually electrical) which combines dissimilar atoms into definite chemical bodies. It acts only at insensible distances, and between definite numbers of atoms.

ATTRACTION OF AGGREGATION. *Cohesion, or Attraction of cohesion.*

ATTRACTION, CAPILLARY. *Capillarity.* The attraction exerted by certain bodies, whereby they wet the surfaces of others, or rise in fine tubes or between plates. Thus, water exerts a capillary attraction for glass, wood, or a sponge, but not for oils or fats. The penetration of fluids through tissues and porous vessels is by reason of their capillary attraction; hence, some will not penetrate. There are also different degrees of attraction; one fluid rising higher in tubes than another, or, in a mixture, rising before another of less attraction. All the phenomena of capillarity are under the influence of electrical or galvanic arrangements.

ATTRACTION OF COHESION. The force which unites similar atoms into masses; it acts only at insensible distances.

ATTRACTION, ELECTIVE. *Chemical attraction.* The attraction which selects certain atoms in producing compounds. Thus, when sulphuric acid is presented to a solution containing baryta, magnesia, soda, it elects the baryta, forming the sulphate of baryta.

ATTRACTION, ELECTRICAL. The approach of bodies dissimilarly electrified. This force operates at sensible distances, as between clouds and the earth. *Magnetic attraction* is the same as exhibited by the magnet.

ATTRACTION OF GRAVITATION. *Gravity.* The force which causes masses to approach each other, if free. It acts at great distances, the force diminishing as the squares of the distances. It is the great central force of astronomy.

A'TTRAHENS. *Attrahent. Attractorius.* Drawing. *Attrahentia medicamenta* are medicaments which irritate the surface and attract the fluids to the parts to which they are applied, as blisters, sinapisms, &c. The term is synonymous with *epispastic*.

ATTRAHENS AURIS. The anterior auris muscle.

ATTRITION. *Attritio. (o, onis, f.)* In medical language, this term has been applied, 1. To a graze, or abrasion of the cuticle. 2. To the crushing of a part by violence. 3. To a severe kind of cardialgia, or heartburn, accompanied with great pain and sense of suffocation.

ATYPIC. *A'typus.* (From *a*, priv., and *τυπος*, a type.) Without type. Applied to fevers the course of which is so irregular as to be reducible to no law.

AU. The symbol for gold (*aurum*).

AUA'NTE. *Auapse. (Avavτη; from avavω, to dry.)* A disease attended with emaciation.

AUDINAC SPRINGS. Mineral waters containing a little sulphureted hydrogen.

AUDITION. *Auditus. Auditio.* The quality of hearing. The impression of the waves of sound is supposed to reach the auditory nerves through their action on the aqua labyrinthi.

AUDITORY. (*Auditorius; from audio, to hear.*) Appertaining to the sense of hearing.

AUDITORY ARTERIES. The *external* is a branch of the styloid; the *internal*, of the basilar. This accompanies the portio mollis. The veins empty into the jugulars.

AUDITORY CANAL. See *Auris*.

AUDITORY NERVE. See *Portio mollis*.

AUDITORY PASSAGE. See *Auris*.

AUDI'TUS. (*us, us, m.*) The sense of hearing.

AUGMENTATION. *Augme'ntum. (um, i, n.) Incrementum.* The augment; augmentation; increase. This term is applied to the period of a fever between its commencement and its height.

AULI'SCOS. (From *αυλος*, a reed-pipe.) A catheter, or clyster-pipe.

AUMALE. A small town of Upper Normandy. It has acidulous chalybeate springs.

AU'RA. (*a, a, f.*) A subtle vapor or exhalation.

AURA ELE'CTRICA. If electricity be received from a sharp point, a sensation is felt as if a cold wind were blowing on the part exposed to it. This is called the *aura electrica*.

AURA EPILE'PTICA. A sensation which is sometimes felt immediately before a fit of epilepsy. The patient feels as if a stream of cold air were ascending from some distant part of the body toward the head. See *Epilepsy*. A similar phenomenon is alleged sometimes to occur in hysteria, in which case it is called *aura hysterica*.

AURA HYSTERICA. See *Aura epileptica*.

AURA PODAGRICA. The precursory warning of a fit of gout.

AURA SEMINA'LIS. *Aura seminis.* The most subtle and vivifying portion of the semen virile, which, according to some physiologists, ascends through the Fallopian tubes, to impregnate the ovum in the ovarium. The existence of this aura is entirely hypothetical.

AURA VITA'LIS. So Helmont calls the vital principle.

AURANTIA CURASSAVE'NTIA. Curassoa apples, or oranges. These are immature oranges. When dried they are of a stony hardness, and have a pleasant aromatic and bitter flavor, without any acidity. Infused in wine or brandy they make a good stomachic. When reduced in size and rendered smooth by turning, they are used as issue-peas.

AURANTIA'CEÆ. A natural family of plants, of which the orange is the type.

AURANTII BACCÆ. See *Citrus aurantium*.

AURANTII CORTEX. Orange rind.

AURANTIN. *Aurantine.* The bitter principle of orange rind.

AURANTIUM. (*um, i, n.*) The orange. See *Citrus aurantium*.

AU'RATE. (*Auras, atis, f.*) A salt formed by the combination of the auric acid with a base.

AURATE OF AMMONIA Fulminating gold. See *Aurum*.

AU'REA ALEXANDRI'NA. A kind of opiate.

AUREOLA. Areola.

AUREUM OLUS. Orache. See *Atriplex*.

AU'REUS A'RABUM. The seventh part of an ounce. It was the same with the *denarius* of the Romans.

AURI CHLORIDUM. Chloride of gold. See *AURUM* for this and the other compounds of gold.

AURIC ACID. See *Aurum*.

AURICULA. (*a*, *a*, *f*.; dim. of *auris*, the ear.) An auricle, or little ear. The external ear, and two cavities of the head which have somewhat the appearance of little ears. See *Auris* and *Cor*.

AURICULA INFIMA. The lobule of the ear.

AURICULA JUDE. See *Peziza auricula*.

AURICULA LEPORIS. See *Bupleurum*.

AURICULA MURIS. See *Hieracium* and *Myosotis*.

AURICULÆ CORDIS. The auricles of the heart.

AURICULARIS. (From *auris*, the ear.) Auricular. Pertaining to the ear; as, *auricular muscles*, *auricular arteries*, &c.

AURICULARIS DIGITUS. The little finger: so called because it is frequently introduced into the ear.

AURICULATE. *Auriculatus*. A leaf, furnished at its base with a pair of leaflets.

AURICULO-VENTRICULAR ORIFICES. The apertures by which the auricles and ventricles of the heart communicate are so called.

AURIGA. A kind of bandage used by the ancients in wounds of the thorax.

AURIGO. Icterus.

AURILLAC. A town in the department of Cantal, in France, which has cold chalybeate springs.

AURIPIGMENTUM. Yellow orpiment.

AURIS. (*is*, *is*, *f*.) The ear. The organ of hearing in man may be divided into the *Auricle*, or external ear; the *Tympanum*, or middle ear; and the *Labyrinth*, or internal ear.

1. **EXTERNAL EAR.** This includes the *Pinna*, or that part called in common language the ear, and the *Meatus auditorius externus*, or external auditory canal. The pinna consists chiefly of fibro-cartilage, covered with the common integuments; but the soft lower portion contains no cartilage. The upper cartilaginous part is called *Ala*, and sometimes *Pavilion*; the lower soft part is called *Lobus*. The prominent margin which surrounds the greater part of the ear is called the *Helix*; another curved ridge within this is the *Antihelix*; the little triangular flap that projects over the forepart of the auditory canal is termed the *Tragus*; and the smaller eminence opposite to it, which forms the termination of the antihelix, is styled the *Antitragus*. The groove between the helix and antihelix is called *fossa innominata*; the shallow depression between the two ridges at the upper part of the antihelix is the *fossa navicularis*, and the deep central hollow bounded by the antihelix, and leading to the meatus externus or auditory tube, is called the *concha*. There are several muscles connected with the pinna, viz., the *attollens aurem*, *anterior auris*, *retrahens aurem*, the *major helicis*, *minor helicis*, *tragicus*, *antitragicus*, *transversus auriculae*, *obliquus auris*, and *contractor meatus*. Descriptions of these muscles will be found under their respective heads. From the concha, the meatus auditorius externus passes toward the tympanum in a direction obliquely forward and inward. The tube is rather more than an inch

in length; it is somewhat wider at its outer than at its inner extremity, and is a little contracted at its middle. The meatus is lined throughout its course by a prolongation of the common integument, which becomes thinner as it proceeds further inward, and, being reflected from the membrana tympani at the bottom of the meatus, constitutes a blind sac. In the outer half of the meatus, numerous small glands are found between the cutaneous lining and the cartilage; these secrete the *cerumen*, or wax of the ear, and are called *Glandulae ceruminosae*. At the bottom of the meatus externus, the *Membrana tympani* is stretched over the orifice of the tympanum, forming a partition between it and the meatus. It is a thin, firm, somewhat elastic, semi-transparent membrane, of a circular or very slightly oval shape, and rather more than the third of an inch in diameter.

2. **MIDDLE EAR.** This is formed by the cavity called the *Tympanum*, or *Drum*. The tympanum is of an irregular form; it is situated in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and is bounded externally by the membrana tympani, and internally by an osseous septum, which divides it from the labyrinth; anteriorly it communicates with the Eustachian tube, and posteriorly with the mastoid cells.

The osseous septum, which divides the tympanum from the labyrinth, presents about its middle a rounded eminence called the *Promontory*, and above and behind this a small process, called, from its shape, the *Pyramid*, and which is hollow, with a foramen at its top. The tympanum, thus situated and bounded, has several openings in its bony parietes; these are as follows: 1. The *Fenestra ovalis* is situated immediately above the promontory, and would communicate with the cavity called the vestibule, were it not closed in the fresh state by a thin membrane. 2. The *Fenestra rotunda*, which is smaller than the last, is placed below the back part of the promontory, and would communicate with a part of the cochlea called *scala tympani*, were it not closed by a membrane: the real form of this aperture is triangular rather than round. 3. Behind and beneath the pyramid is a very small foramen, which gives entrance to the chorda tympani nerve. 4. At the upper and back part of the tympanum are three or four foramina leading into the mastoid cells, which are cavities hollowed out in the mastoid process of the temporal bone, communicating with each other, and lined by a prolongation of the mucous membrane of the tympanum. 5. In the floor of the tympanum, at its anterior part, is the *Glenoid fissure*, or *Fissura Glaserii*, which transmits the chorda tympani nerve and laxator tympani muscle, and lodges the slender process of the malleus. 6. At the inner and forepart of the cavity of the tympanum are two apertures, separated from each other by a small plate of bone called *Processus cochleariformis*; these lead to two canals, one of which transmits the tensor tympani muscle, and the other forms part of the Eustachian tube. The *Eustachian tube* forms an important accessory part of the auditory apparatus. It passes from the cavity of the tympanum obliquely forward and inward,

and opens just above the arch of the palate at the outer edge of the posterior aperture of the nostril. The whole tube is from an inch and a half to two inches long; about a third part of it toward the ear is bony; the remainder is composed of cartilage and fibrous membrane; the osseous part widens toward its aperture in the tympanum, but the cartilaginous portion widens toward its aperture at the posterior nostril, so that the tube is constricted in its middle portion, but dilated toward each extremity; the orifice near the nostril is the larger. The whole tube is lined by a prolongation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, which is also expanded through the tympanum and mastoid cells. Within the cavity of the tympanum are certain small bones called *Ossicula auditus*, which are articulated with one another so as to form a chain extending across the cavity from the membrana tympani to the fenestra ovalis. These bones are called the *Malleus*, *Incus*, *Stapes*, and *Os orbiculare*, which last is considered by some anatomists as merely a process of the incus. The *Malleus*, so named from its being shaped something like a hammer, is the most external of the ossicula; it consists of a round head, a neck, a handle, and a long and short process. The *handle*, or *manubrium*, is directed downward and forward, and adheres by a rounded extremity to the centre of the membrana tympani; the head is directed upward and inward, and articulates with the incus by two small cartilaginous surfaces; the *short process*, *processus brevis*, comes off at right angles from the upper part of the handle, and is in contact with the membrana tympani; the *long process*, or *slender process*, *processus gracilis*, projects from the neck of the malleus downward and forward, and terminates in a point which enters the glenoid fissure. The *Incus*, so called from a fancied resemblance to an anvil, comes next to the malleus. It consists of a body and two crura, or processes. The body is of a flattened form, and has, on its anterior border, a cavity which receives and is articulated with the head of the malleus. The shorter of these processes runs obliquely backward, and terminates in a point at the opening of the mastoid cells; the longer, which is also the more slender, is directed downward and curved inward at its extremity, to which is appended the *Os orbiculare*. The *Os orbiculare* is very minute, being smaller than a grain of mustard-seed. Some consider it as a distinct bone, and others merely as a part of the long process of the incus. The *os orbiculare* is articulated with the head of the stapes.

The *Stapes* is so named from its resemblance to a stirrup, and is divided into a *head*, *crura*, and *base*. The stapes is placed horizontally, its head or apex being articulated with the *os orbiculare*, and its base attached to the fenestra ovalis, with which it corresponds in size and shape. The anterior crus is shorter than the posterior, and the interval between them is filled up with a membrane.

Connected with this chain of bones are certain minute muscles by which their movements are effected. These are four in number, viz., 1. The *Tensor tympani*, or *Internus mallei*, which arises from the cartilaginous extremity of the

Eustachian tube, runs backward in a bony canal parallel with the tube, enters the tympanum, where it becomes tendinous, and is inserted into the short process of the malleus: its use is to render the membrana tympani tense by drawing the malleus inward. 2. The *Laxator tympani*, or *Externus mallei*, which arises from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, and soon becoming tendinous, passes through the glenoid fissure to be inserted into the long process of the malleus: its use is to relax the membrana tympani by drawing the malleus forward and outward. 3. The *Laxator tympani minor* is described as rising from the upper part of the bony extremity of the meatus auditorius externus, and inserted into the handle of the malleus: it is so small and indistinct that many anatomists deny its muscularity, and consider it merely as a ligament. 4. The *Stapedius*, which is lodged within the tube of the pyramid, and sends out a tendon to be inserted into the neck of the stapes: its use is to render the membrane of the fenestra ovalis tense by drawing the head of the stapes upward and backward.

3. INTERNAL EAR, or LABYRINTH. This, as before stated, is the essential part of the organ. As fully developed in the human subject, it consists of three parts, viz., the *Vestibule*, *Cochlea*, and *Semicircular canals*.

The *Vestibule*, so named from its forming a kind of porch to the other cavities of the labyrinth, is a small cavity of an irregular oval figure. Externally, it is bounded by the partition between it and the tympanum already described; internally, by a cribriform plate of bone, which separates it from the meatus auditorius internus; anteriorly, by the cochlea; and posteriorly, by the semicircular canals.

The vestibule has several apertures, viz.: 1. The fenestra ovalis, already described, by which it communicates with the tympanum. 2. Four or five small perforations in the plate which separates the vestibule from the meatus internus, through which the filaments of the auditory nerve enter. 3. A round hole at the fore and under part, leading to a canal termed *Scala cochlea*, by which the vestibule communicates with the cochlea. 4. Five similar foramina behind, by which it opens into the semicircular canals: one of these foramina is common to two of the canals. 5. Near the common foramen last mentioned is a small hole leading into the passage termed *Aqueductus vestibuli*.

The *Cochlea* is so named from its bearing some resemblance to a snail-shell. It is of a pyramidal form; it is placed obliquely at the forepart of the vestibule, with its base directed toward the meatus auditorius internus, and its apex outward and a little downward. The cochlea consists of an osseous tube, coiled spirally round a central pillar. The tube makes two turns and a half round this axis from the base of the cochlea to its summit, or *cupola*. The central pillar of the cochlea consists of two parts: the one called *Modiolus*, from its resemblance to the spindle of a winding stair-case; the other *Infundibulum*, because it is funnel-shaped. The *Modiolus* is a hollow cone, containing that branch of the auditory nerve which is destined for the cochlea; and its sides, which

consist of two plates, with intervening cells, are every where perforated with minute holes for the transmission of the nervous fibres. The *Infundibulum* is an imperfect bony funnel, connected, by its small end, with the top of the modiolus. The first turn, or gyrus, of the cochlea, and half of the second, are described round the modiolus, the remaining half of the second gyrus winds round the small end of the infundibulum, and the upper extremities of the gyri, which communicate with each other, are inclosed by the cupola of the cochlea. The tube of the cochlea, which thus winds around the central pillar, is divided by a longitudinal partition into two canals, termed *Scala*, from their supposed resemblance to stair-cases; the septum which divides them is composed of a bony plate and a membranous portion, and is called *Lamina spiralis*. One of the *scalæ* commences in the vestibule at a foramen already described, makes its two turns and a half round the central axis, and ends in the cupola; this is called *Scala vestibuli*: the other *scala* begins at the cupola, makes its two turns and a half round the central axis, and ends in the fenestra rotunda, by the membrane covering which the *scala* is prevented from communicating with the cavity of the tympanum; this *scala*, which is the smaller of the two, is called *Scala tympani*. The cochlea, like all the rest of the labyrinth, is lined by a soft mucous membrane.

The *Semicircular canals* are three very small bony tubes, each of which forms a curve greater than half the circumference of a circle. They are situated behind the vestibule, in the substance of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. One of them is placed transversely, with its convex side upward, and is called *superior*, or *vertical*; another is placed obliquely, with the convex side backward, and is styled *posterior*, or *oblique*; the third, which is smaller than either of the others, is placed horizontally, and is termed *exterior*, or *horizontal*. These three canals communicate at both ends with the vestibule, but the upper extremity of the posterior canal joins with the internal extremity of the vertical canal, forming a common passage, so that the holes by which all the three canals open into the vestibule are only five in number. The canals are lined by a fine mucous membrane, inclosing the expansion of the auditory nerve, and each canal has, at one of its extremities, a small dilatation called *Ampulla*, or *Cavitas elliptica*, corresponding with an enlargement of the contained nerve.

The whole of the labyrinth is lined with periosteum, which forms the membranes of the two *fenestræ*, and the membranous portion of the *lamina spiralis*. Besides the periosteum, the whole labyrinth is lined with a very soft mucous membrane. In the vestibule this membrane forms a sac, called *Sacculus vestibuli*, which sac is divided by a partition of the same texture with itself, and called by Meckel *Septum vestibuli nervoso-membranaceum*. In the semicircular canals the mucous membrane is not in contact with the periosteum, but forms distinct tubes, which contain the nervous matter, and have an ampulla at one end corresponding with the enlargement of the nerve and its canal. A

watery fluid, much resembling the aqueous humor of the eye, and called *Aqua labyrinthi*, fills the vestibule and *scalæ* of the cochlea, and surrounds the membranous tubes of the semicircular canals.

Connected with the labyrinth are several canals for the transmission of nerves or veins; these are, 1. The *Meatus auditorius internus*, or internal auditory canal, which commences at a foramen on the back part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; it runs outward and forward toward the vestibule; it is about three lines in length, and rather less in diameter. It transmits the auditory and the facial nerve with a small branch of the posterior cerebral artery. At its termination, the meatus is divided by a small bony ridge into two recesses of unequal size: the inferior, which is the larger, receives the auditory nerve; the superior, and smaller, the facial nerve. These recesses, at first, appear to form a *cul de sac*; but the smaller pit is found to contain a foramen by which the facial nerve passes into the aqueduct of Fallopius; and the larger is found to transmit the fibres of the auditory nerve to the vestibule, by numerous foramina in the cribriform plate already described as forming a partition between the vestibule and the meatus. 2. The *Foramen innominatum*, or *Hiatus Fallopii*, which is a fissure leading obliquely backward and outward from the anterior surface of the pars petrosa, and giving passage to the vidian nerve into the aqueduct of Fallopius. 3. The *Aqueductus Fallopii*, which commences at the foramen already described at the bottom of the meatus internus, passes through the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and terminates externally at the stylo-mastoid foramen, giving transmission to the facial nerve. 4. Two small canals, called the *Aqueducts of Cotunnus*, because that anatomist supposed that their use was to carry off the superfluous water of the labyrinth. One of these canals, called *Aqueductus cochleæ*, commences within the *scala tympani* near its termination, and opens on the posterior border of the pars petrosa, near the jugular fossa. These aqueducts of Cotunnus seem merely to give transmission to small veins; at least, if they have any other uses, it is not understood.

Having now described all the cavities of the ear, we have to consider the distribution of the nerves and blood-vessels, and the relation of the different parts of the apparatus to the sense of hearing. The nerves distributed to the internal ear are the *Seventh pair*, the *Vidian nerve*, and those derived from the *Otic ganglion*. The seventh pair of nerves consists of the *Portio mollis*, or *auditory nerve*, and the *Portio dura*, or *facial nerve*. The *portio mollis* and *portio dura* enter the meatus auditorius internus together: at the bottom of this canal they separate; the *portio mollis* passing through the cribriform plate to the labyrinth, and the *portio dura* into the aqueduct of Fallopius.

The *Auditory nerve* divides at the bottom of the meatus into two sets of filaments, which pass through the foramina of the cribriform plate. One set proceeds to the base of the cochlea, enters the hollow of the modiolus, and creeps through the numerous minute foramina

in its sides to form an intricate net-work on the *scala* and *lamina spiralis*; the other set is expanded on the lining membrane of the vestibule and semicircular canals.

The *Facial nerve*, separating from the auditory at the bottom of the meatus, passes into the aqueduct of Fallopius. During its course through this canal, it is joined by the Vidian nerve, which reaches it through the hiatus Fallopii, and afterward separates from it to enter the tympanum: the facial nerve, while still in the aqueduct, gives a filament to the tensor tympani muscle and one to the stapedius; finally, it passes out at the stylo-mastoid foramen, to be distributed on the side of the head and face.

The *Vidian nerve* rises from the sphenopalatine ganglion, passes backward through the pterygoid foramen of the sphenoid bone, and, having given twigs to the sphenoidal sinuses, nasal fossæ, pharynx, and Eustachian tube, divides into two filaments, one of which goes to join the carotid plexus in the carotid canal; the other, which is the portion in which we are at present interested, ascends through the foramen lacerum anterius, in the base of the cranium, and, running along the groove on the ridge of the os petrosum, covered by the dura mater, enters the aqueduct of Fallopius by the hiatus already described. Here it accompanies the facial nerve for a short distance, and then, parting from it, enters the hollow of the pyramid, through which it passes into the tympanum, where it receives the name of *Chorda tympani*. It crosses the cavity from behind forward, passing between the handle of the malleus and the long process of the incus; it then quits the tympanum by the glenoid fissure: its final destination is to the sub-maxillary gland. Jacobson described a plexus within the cavity of the tympanum, formed by filaments entering at opposite points from the vidian, glosso-pharyngeal, and sympathetic nerves. According to this anatomist, the vidian, while in the hiatus Fallopii, and before it joins the facial, gives off two delicate filaments, which pass through minute canals into the tympanum; the filament from the sympathetic enters the tympanum by a small foramen from the carotid canal; lastly, the filament from the glosso-pharyngeal enters the same cavity by a small canal, leading from the fossa occupied by that nerve: all these filaments meet upon the promontory, and form a plexus.

The *Otic*, or *Auricular ganglion*, is a small, soft ganglion, of a reddish-gray color, connected with the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves, and situated immediately below the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone. It gives off several minute branches, two of which go to the internal ear, viz., one to the tensor tympani muscle, and another to the tympanic plexus above described.

The arteries of the tympanum and labyrinth are derived from the posterior auricular, internal maxillary, and basiliary. 1. The posterior auricular sends a *stylo-mastoid* branch into the foramen of that name, which passes along the aqueduct of Fallopius to the tympanum, where it divides into minute branches, some of which pass to the mastoid cells, and others to the

labyrinth. 2. The internal maxillary gives off a *tympanic* branch, which passes through the glenoid fissure, to be distributed on the lining of the tympanum, the laxator tympani muscle, and the membrana tympani. These two twigs, the *stylo-mastoid* and *tympanic*, form, in young subjects, a sort of coronary artery round the termination of the meatus auditorius externus, from which minute vessels pass inward upon the membrana tympani. 3. The basiliary artery sends a branch called the *internal auditory* into the meatus auditorius internus, which, passing along with the nerves, enters the labyrinth through the cribriform plate, and is distributed over its lining membrane. The stylo-mastoid and tympanic arteries are accompanied by corresponding veins; but the blood supplied to the labyrinth by the internal auditory artery is returned by two small veins, which pass through the aqueducts of Cotunnus.

AURISCA'LPIUM. An instrument for cleansing the ear. An ear-pick.

AURIST. One who attends to diseases of the ear.

AURIUM FLUCTUATIO. *A. sibilus.* *A. sonitus.* *A. susurus.* *A. tinnitus.* Singing or buzzing in the ears.

AURU'GO. The jaundice.

AURUM. (*um, i, n.*) Gold. It occurs always in the metallic state; is yellow, soft, of moderate brilliancy; the best conductor of heat and electricity; insoluble, except in nitromuriatic acid; fuses at 2016°. It is the most ductile and malleable metal; sp. gr., 19.4 to 19.65; equivalent, 99.6, Berz. (200, Brande); symbol, *Au.* There are two oxides, Au_2O and Au_2O_3 ; these have been called the oxide or aurous oxide (protoxide), and peroxide, or auric acid (sesquioxide). There exist, also, analogous compounds with chlorine and sulphur, and probably with iodine and bromine. The following compounds have been introduced into medicine, for the most part, in syphilitic and scrofulous diseases; their efficacy is doubtful, for Velpéau and Baudeloque could discover none of the properties attributed to them by Chrestien, Orfila, and others, although employed in doses 100 times larger, as 12 grs. They are all applied by friction to the tongue, lips, or adjacent parts.

AURI ET SODII CHLORIDUM. *Aurum muriaticum natronatum.* *Murias aurico-natricum.* *Chloruretum auri et natrii.* *Aurum chloratum natronatum.* *Sodii auro-terchloridum.* *Perchloruretum auri et sodii.* Chloride of gold and sodium. *Auro-terchloride of sodium.* *Auro-sesquichloride of sodium.* $NaCl + Au_2Cl_3 + 4HO.$ Orange-colored four-sided prisms; soluble in water. Dissolve 35 grs. of sesquichloride of gold, and 6 grs. of chloride of sodium, in a little distilled water; evaporate gently until a pellicle forms, then set aside to crystallize. (Paris Codex.) Dose, internally, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.

AURI IODIDUM. *A. ioduretum.* *Iodide of gold.* *Aurous iodide.* $Au_2I.$ Precipitated from a solution of sesquichloride of gold by iodide of potassium. A yellowish, insoluble powder; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.

AURI NITROMURIAS. *Aurum nitrico-muriatum.* This has been called nitromuriate of gold, but is only a solution of sesquichloride of gold

(gr. vj.) in nitromuriatic acid (ʒj.). The acid constitutes it a violent escharotic; it has been used as such to cancerous tumors.

AURI OXYDUM. *Auri teroxydum. Peroxide of gold. Auric acid. Auric oxide.* Au_2O_3 . Take four parts calcined magnesia, one part sesquichloride of gold, 40 parts water; boil; wash the powder first in water, and afterward with dilute nitric acid. A brown, insoluble powder; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. j. If an excess of ammonia be used to precipitate instead of magnesia, there is formed the *aurate of ammonia, ammonuret of gold, or fulminating gold*; a violently detonating powder, most culpably used by some persons in medicine.

AURUM CHLORATUM. *Auri chloridum. Auri chloruretum. Aurum muriaticum. Aurum salitum. Auri terchloridum. Auri sesquichloridum. Auric chloride. Solution of gold. Nitromuriate of gold. Sesquichloride of gold. Chloride of gold.* Au_2Cl_3 . Dissolve one part of gold in three parts of nitromuriatic acid, with heat; evaporate at a low heat until it begins to emit chlorine; set aside to crystallize. (*Paris C.*) Crystalline needles of an orange color, deliquescent, with a strong styptic taste. It must be kept in a well-closed vessel in darkness. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. This is one of the most active preparations, being equally powerful with corrosive sublimate, according to Orfila. The powder is mixed with liquorice or some other innocuous substance, and rubbed on the tongue, cancerous swelling, &c., in the dose of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, twice daily, and gradually increased; or it may be made into pill. Externally applied, begin with gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ th. Antidote, white of eggs.

AURUM CYANIDUM. *Auricyanuretum. Auri tercyanidum. Tercyanide of gold. Cyanide of gold. Sesquicyanide of gold.* Au_2Cys_3 . Add to a pure solution of sesquichloride of gold, solution of cyanide of potassium, until no further precipitate falls. The precipitate, which is a yellow, insoluble powder, is the sesquicyanide of gold. (*Paris C.*) Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.

AURUM FOLIA'TUM. Gold leaf.

AURUM FU'LMINANS. Fulminating gold. See *Auri oxydum*.

AURUM LEPRO'SUM. Antimony.

AURUM METALLICUM. *Pulvis auri. Aurum pulveratum. Aurum limatum.* Gold filings. Gold leaf rubbed into a powder, or the powder precipitated from the solution of the chloride by sulphate of iron; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. j.

AURUM MUSI'VUM. Mosaic gold. Bisulphuret of tin.

AURUM POT'A'BILE. Potable gold. Some volatile oil, as that of rosemary, was poured on a solution of gold; this reduced the gold and separated it from the rest of the liquor; alcohol was added to this. The *aurum potabile* was in high esteem as a cordial medicine.

AURUM SOPH'ISTICUM. Brass.

AURUM STANNO-PARATUM. *PURPURA MINERALIS CASSII.* Purple of Cassius. Add a solution of protochloride and perchloride of tin to a solution of sesquichloride of gold. Filter, and dry the powder. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ th to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ th.

AURUS BRAZILIE'NSIS. An obsolete name of the *Calamus aromaticus*.

AUSCULTA'TION. (*Auscultatio, onis, f.*; from *ausculto*, to listen.) This term is applied to the several methods of detecting the nature and seat of disease by means of the sense of hearing. The sounds perceived in auscultation divide themselves into those produced spontaneously within the body by its healthy or diseased actions, and those which are excited artificially. The former, alone, are usually considered under the head of *auscultation*; the latter are referred to that of *percussion*. (See *Percussion*.) Again, auscultation is distinguished into *immediate*, or that effected by the direct application of the ear, and *mediate*, or that effected through the medium of an intervening body, namely, the stethoscope.

These two modes of auscultation should be used conjointly, and the ear should be accustomed to both, since, under different circumstances, sometimes one and sometimes the other will be found to convey the more accurate information. Auscultation may be used with more or less advantage in all cases where morbid sounds are produced; but its general applications, and the only ones on which it is necessary to dwell in this place, are,

1. The auscultation of respiration.
2. Auscultation of the voice.
3. Auscultation of the cough.
4. Auscultation of sounds foreign to the respiration, voice, or cough, but sometimes accompanying them.
5. Auscultation of the actions of the heart.
6. Obstetric auscultation.

We may here describe the natural sounds detected by each of these modes of auscultation, giving an enumeration merely of the morbid sounds, a further notice of which will be found under their respective heads.

1. **AUSCULTATION OF RESPIRATION.** The passage of the air into and out of the lungs, in the act of breathing, causes certain sounds, which vary according to the size of the cavities through which the air passes; these are called the *Vesicular, the Bronchial, and the Tracheal* sounds.

The *Vesicular respiration*, or pulmonic respiratory murmur, is heard pretty distinctly at all parts of the chest, but most so where the lungs are nearest the surface, as in the axilla, in the space between the clavicle and the trapezius muscle, and that between the clavicle and the mamma. It is a soft, crepitating sound, and conveys the idea of air entering into a number of very minute cells. The respiratory murmur is, *ceteris paribus*, heard strongly in proportion to the *frequency*, not to the *depth* of the inspiration: hence, when we have any difficulty in distinguishing this sound, the patient should be desired to breathe quick, and it will immediately become obvious. The intensity of the respiratory murmur varies at different ages, and in different individuals. It is much more strongly marked before the age of puberty than after, and in infants is particularly noisy. The respiration of adults affords this sound in very different degrees of intensity in different individuals, although the lungs be perfectly healthy; in some it is so slight as hardly to be perceived in the ordinary state of the respiration, while in others it is so strong as to obtain the name of

puerile respiration: the latter peculiarity (supposing a healthy state of the lungs) is only observed in women, and in men of a highly nervous temperament. Whenever the respiratory murmur has ceased, or is remarkably diminished over any portion of the surface of the thorax, we may conclude that the corresponding portion of the lungs has, from some cause, become impermeable to the air, in a greater or less degree.

The *Bronchial respiration* can not, generally, be distinguished from the vesicular over the greater part of the thorax. It is usually heard only in the space below the clavicle, but in thin persons may also be frequently detected at the upper part of the sternum, in the axillæ, and in the interscapular region. The bronchial sound differs from that of vesicular respiration in the air seeming to pass through larger cavities. When any portion of the pulmonary texture, situated near a considerable bronchial tube, becomes impervious to the air, the bronchial sound is heard more distinctly from the cessation of the vesicular, and may be detected at parts of the thorax where, in the healthy state of things, it is confounded with the vesicular sound. Whenever this change from the natural sounds of respiration occurs, we may be sure that the surrounding texture of the lung is morbidly condensed, as by hepatization, tubercle, effusion, &c.

The *Tracheal respiration* is heard only in the course of the trachea, and the sound is of the same kind as the bronchial, only louder and more blowing, from the greater size of the tube through which the air passes.

The sounds of morbid respiration are,

a. *Cavernous respiration.*

b. *Blowing respiration, or soufflé.*

2. **AUSCULTATION OF THE VOICE.** If we apply the hand or the ear to the chest of a healthy person, while they are speaking or singing, we perceive a distinct vibration, and a similar impression is communicated to the ear through the stethoscope. The strength of this vibration will vary greatly according to the natural power of the voice, the fatness or leanness of the individual, &c. Over those parts of the lungs distant from any large bronchial tube it is comparatively feeble. If we apply the stethoscope between the scapulae, over the large bronchial tubes at the root of the lungs, the resonance of the voice is very strong, and the words of the speaker may sometimes be heard, but they always seem to hang, as it were, at the end of the instrument furthest from the ear, and not to traverse its tube: the sound of the voice thus heard proceeding from a bronchial tube is called *Bronchophony*. Again, if the stethoscope be applied over the larynx or trachea, the sound is still stronger, the words are distinctly heard, and they appear to pass right through the tube of the instrument to the ear of the listener; the sound of the voice thus heard is called *Laryngophony*. The sounds of the voice indicative of disease are,

a. *Bronchophony, in situations where it does not exist in health.*

b. *Ægophony.*

c. *Pectoriloquy.*

3. **AUSCULTATION OF THE COUGH.** If the lungs be healthy, no particular shock is developed by the act of coughing: the shock is perceived in all parts of the chest, and, as in the case of the voice, the sound is heard very distinctly from the larger bronchial tubes, and seems to pass directly through the stethoscope to the ear from the trachea and larynx. The auscultation of the cough is chiefly useful because it sometimes develops other sounds, as the crepitous, or cavernous rattle, which, under certain circumstances, may not be detected in the ordinary states of respiration. Two sounds indicative of disease are connected with the cough:

a. *The Tubal cough.*

b. *The Cavernous cough.*

4. **AUSCULTATION OF SOUNDS FOREIGN TO THE RESPIRATION, VOICE, OR COUGH, but sometimes accompanying them.** These sounds are all morbid, and consist of those arising from diseased state of the bronchial tubes, and those arising from diseased states of parts within the thorax, but exterior to the lungs. The first class includes the several kinds of *Rattle, Ronchus*, or, as it is called by the adoption of the French term, *Râle*.

Laennec describes five species of ronchus:

a. *The Crepitous.*

b. *The Mucous.*

c. *The Sonorous.*

d. *The Sibilous.*

e. *The Crackling.*

The second class, or sounds arising from diseased states of parts within the thorax, but exterior to the lungs, includes,

a. *The Metallic tinkling*, of which the *Amphoric resonance* is a modification.

b. *The Sound of friction.*

5. **AUSCULTATION OF THE HEART.** The action of the heart gives rise to sounds which are perceived very distinctly in the cardiac region, and more obscurely over an extent of the thorax, varying in different individuals. The stethoscope, applied over the lower third of the sternum, indicates the state of the *right* cavities of the heart; over the cartilages of the ribs, from the fourth to the seventh, it indicates the state of the *left* cavities. Three leading circumstances are to be attended to in the auscultation of the heart, namely, the *impulse*, the *sound*, and the *rhythm*.

The *Impulse*. This is perceived both by means of the stethoscope and by the application of the hand, and in a healthy individual is confined to the cardiac region, or extends only a little beyond it. The impulse is, *cæteris paribus*, stronger in proportion as the walls of the heart are thicker; hence it is much increased in hypertrophy, while in passive dilatation of the heart it can hardly be perceived, even though the action of the heart be violent. The impulse communicated by the heart to the parietes of the thorax was, till lately, supposed to arise from the apex of the heart being tilted forward by the reaction of the column of blood, suddenly impelled, by the contraction of the heart, into the curved aorta. This explanation is now generally relinquished, and the most prevalent opinion is, that the impulse is occasioned simply by the muscular action of the

heart itself: Dr. Hope, however, believes that, in consequence of the retraction of the ventricles upon their base, and upon the auricles which are in a state of extreme distension, the apex of the heart is tilted against the ribs, and produces the impulse. The strength of the impulse is influenced by a variety of circumstances; thus, all causes which produce great debility, as large evacuations of blood, diarrhoea, extreme abstinence, &c., diminish the impulse so much, that it may be feeble even where hypertrophy exists: the same effect is produced by severe dyspnoea, whether arising from asthma, pulmonary congestion, or any other cause; here the diminished impulse arises from the action of the heart being impeded by the accumulation of blood in its cavities. On the other hand, violent exercise, nervous excitement, fever, and other causes, frequently render the impulse very forcible where there is no hypertrophy.

Sound and rhythm of the heart's action. If the ear be applied, with or without the intervention of the stethoscope, to the cardiac region of a healthy person, two successive sounds will be heard, then a brief interval of silence, then a repetition of the two sounds, then another interval; and so on in a series, continued with perfect regularity, and susceptible of being represented by musical notation. This peculiar and constant succession of sounds is called the rhythm. The sounds of the heart's action in the healthy state are very distinct in the cardiac region, but faint at any considerable distance from it; a quick ear will, however, detect them at most parts of the chest. The two sounds heard at each pulsation of the heart differ both in kind and in duration. The *first* sound is grave, prolonged, rather louder at its commencement than at its termination, and seems to be suddenly broken in upon by the *second*, which is short, acute, and compared to the clap of the valve of a pair of bellows. The relative duration of the two sounds, and the pause which succeeds them, is thus estimated by Laennec: the whole time being divided into four parts, two of these are occupied by the first sound, one by the second, and one by the pause which succeeds it. The first sound is synchronous with the impulse of the heart, and, in the healthy state, with the arterial pulse; but the latter is subject to variation in disease. It was supposed by Laennec that the first sound was caused by the contraction of the ventricles, and the second by that of the auricles; and this was for some time the received opinion. It was first called in question by Mr. Turner; and the observations of Drs. Corrigan, Stokes, and Hope have conduced to a different view of the subject. The experiments of Dr. Hope appear, indeed, to have placed it beyond a doubt that the auricle has no part in the production of the second sound. Dr. Hope conceives that the first sound is occasioned by the systole of the ventricle, and the second by its diastole: whether the second sound be caused precisely by the *diastole* of the ventricle or not may still be uncertain; but it is now pretty generally admitted that it is caused by *some action* of the ventricle.

It has already been observed of the *impulse*, that it is strong in proportion as the walls of the ventricles are thick: the reverse is true with respect to the *sound* of the heart, which is found to be loud in proportion as the walls of the ventricle are thin; hence, in passive dilatation of the heart, the sound is louder than natural, and is heard distinctly at parts of the chest where, in the healthy state, it is very obscure, or altogether inaudible; while in hypertrophy the sound is indistinct, and very circumscribed in its extent. Besides these sounds occasioned by the action of the ventricles, which exist in health, and which, as above explained, afford by their deviations diagnostics of disease, there are other sounds of the heart which are always indicative of disease. The auscultatory signs connected with morbid states of the heart are.

- a. *Increased impulse.*
- b. *Diminished impulse.*
- c. *Increased sound.*
- d. *Diminished sound.*
- e. *The Bellows sound. Bruit de soufflé.*
- f. *The Rasp sound. Bruit de râpe.*
- g. *The Purring tremor (Fremissement caire),* which, although perceived by the touch rather than the hearing, is placed here, since it accompanies the rasp sound, and arises from the same causes.
- h. *The New-leather sound. Bruit de cuir neuf.*
- i. *Arterial sounds.* 1. *Bruit de soufflet intermittent.* An intermittent blowing sound, occasioned by contraction of the calibre of an artery, from tumor, &c. It is sufficient to compress the artery with the stethoscope to produce this noise. 2. *Bruit du soufflet continu.* A continuous blowing and snoring sound, resembling the blowing noise of the bellows of a forge. The *bruit de diable*, or sound of the humming-top, is a variety of this soufflet. Sometimes a kind of tune of the arteries is heard, resembling the humming of certain insects; this is called *sifflement modulé, ou chant des artères.*

6. OBSTETRIC AUSCULTATION. The use of auscultation, as a means of detecting pregnancy, was first made known in 1818 by M. Mayer, of Geneva, who stated that the pulsations of the foetal heart might be distinctly perceived by the application of the ear to the abdomen of the mother. His observations have been confirmed and extended by M. Kergaradec and others, and two auscultatory sounds are now recognized which, when they unequivocally exist, may be considered as conclusive evidence of pregnancy, at the same time that their non-existence, in any particular case, must not be admitted as sufficient ground for denying that a woman is gravid. These two signs are the sounds of the foetal heart and the placental sound.

a. *The sound of the foetal heart.* The stethoscope, applied to the abdomen of a pregnant woman, detects a series of sounds following exactly the same rhythm as those of the adult heart, but differing from them in being much quicker and much feebler. The pulsations of the foetal heart vary from 120 to 160 in a minute, and are different at different times in the same subject. Changes in the rapidity or force of the circulation of the mother do not influence

the heart of the fœtus, and *vice versâ* any agitation of the fetal circulation has no effect on that of the mother. The sounds of the fetal heart can seldom be detected with any degree of certainty before the sixth month of pregnancy. The facility with which they are heard depends upon the position of the fœtus, the quantity of liquor amnii, and other circumstances. They are heard most distinctly when the anterior part of the chest of the fœtus is near that part of the parietes of the uterus over which the stethoscope is applied. They sometimes cease to be discoverable for hours, or even days together; and hence a single auscultation is not always sufficient. The situation in which the pulsations are most distinctly heard varies according to the position of the fœtus; but as they may be heard more or less over the whole uterine region, they may easily be traced to their source.

b. The placental sound. Bruit placentaire. This sound was first detected by M. Kergardec. It is heard principally over that part of the uterus where the placenta is attached; and hence, although the situation in which it is most audible varies in different cases of pregnancy, it must remain unchanged throughout the same pregnancy. It very nearly resembles the bellows sound of the adult heart, and is isochronous with the pulse of the mother. It generally becomes perceptible about the fourth month, and is then more distinct than at a later period of gestation. Several opinions have been held as to the cause of this sound, but there is little doubt that it proceeds from the enlarged vessels of the uterus which are connected with the placenta; for, on the one hand, it remains audible for a short time after the placenta is detached, and, on the other, this sound, or one very similar to it, seems to be occasionally heard in parts of the uterine parietes distant from that at which the placenta is attached.

The sound of the fetal heart and the placental sound can generally be detected by the ear, without the assistance of the stethoscope.

AUSCULTATORY PERCUSSION. Acouophonia.

AU'STERE. *Austerus.* An acid and astringent flavor.

AUTA'LGA DOLOROSA. Pleurodynia.

AUTEMESIA. Idiopathic vomiting.

AUTHE'MEROS. (From *avros*, the same, and *ημερα*, a day.) Appertaining to the same day.

AUTOCHIRIA. Suicidal insanity.

AUTOCRATEIA. *Autocratia. Autocratoria.* Autocracy. (From *avros*, itself, and *κρατος*, strength.) The vital principle. The vis medicatrix nature.

AUTOMA'TIC. (*Automaticus; αυτοματος*; from *αυτοματιζω*, to act of one's own accord.) In *Physiology*, those functions which are performed instinctively, and without the exercise of the will, are called *automatic*.

AUTOPHONIA. (From *avros*, and *φωνη*, voice.) The process of examining the modifications of one's own voice when speaking with the head close to a patient's chest, abdomen, &c.

AUTOPHOSPHORUS. Phosphorus.

AUTOPLA'STY. Autoplastic surgery. The restoration of lost parts, as the nose, &c.

AUTO'PSY. *Auto'psia. Autophia.* (*a, a, f.*; from *avros*, one's self, and *οψις*, vision.) Inspection; personal observation; the dissection of a dead body.

AUTUMNAL FEVER. An intermittent, or remittent, with bilious complication.

AUXILIARY. *Auxiliaris. Auxilium.* Assistant. Auxiliary muscles are those which concur with others, and aid them in their action. An auxiliary medicine is one which is given along with another to increase its efficacy.

AVELLA'NA. The hazel-nut. *Corylus avellana.*—*A. cathartica.* The purgative nut of *Jatropha curcas.* Physic-nut.—*A. indica.* The ben-nut. See *Balanus myrepsica.*—*A. mexicana.* Cacao. *Theobroma cacao.*—*A. purgatrix.* Garden spurge.

AVE'NA. (*a, a, f.*) *A. sativa.* The oat. Gruel made with oatmeal is in common use as an article of diet for the sick. Externally, oatmeal is used as the basis of several poultices.

AVENE FARINA. Oatmeal.

AVENE SEMINA. Oats.

AVENAINE. A principle said to exist in oats.

AVENHEIM. A village not far from Strasbourg. It has mineral waters, which contain bitumen, carbonate of soda, &c. They are aperient and absorbent.

AVENS. See *Geum*.

AVERRHOA BILIMBI, and A. CARAMBOLA. Indian trees, the fruit of which is acid and refrigerant.

AVERSION. *Aversio.* (*o, onis, f.*; from *averto*, to turn away.) In therapeutics, this term has been used in the same sense as *derivation*, or *revulsion*.

AVICE'NNIA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Didymia. Angiospermia.*—*A. tomentosa.* The white mangrove of Brazil. A large tree. The fruit, boiled in water, is eaten, and the leaves are used in emollient cataplasms.

AVI'CULE HERMETICÆ. A pretended universal salt.

AVIGATO PEAR. See *Laurus persea*.

AVIS MEDICA. The peacock.

AVOIRDUPOIS. *Aerdupois.* See *Weights and Measures*.

AVRANCHES. A town of Lower Normandy, which has acidulous chalybeate waters.

AVULSION. Evulsion.

AX. A small town in the department of Ariège. It abounds in sulphureous waters.

AXEA COMMISSU'RA. See *Trochoides*.

AXIA. A shrub of Cochinchina, said to be tonic and diaphoretic.

AXI'LLA. (*a, a, f.*) 1. The arm-pit. 2. In *Botany*, the angle formed by the leaf with the stem.

AXILLA'RIS. Axillary. (From *axilla*, the arm-pit.) Of, or belonging to, the *axilla*, or arm-pit.

AXILLARIS ARTERIA. The axillary artery is a continuation of the subclavian, and gives off in the axilla four mammary arteries, the subscapular, and the posterior and anterior circumflex arteries, which ramify about the joint.

AXILLARIS VENA. The axillary vein, which is a continuation of the basilic vein, and receives the blood from the cephalic, and the veins corresponding to the branches of the axil-

lary artery. When the axillary vein passes under the clavicle, it becomes the subclavian.

AXILLARY. See *Axillaris*.

AXILLARY GLANDS. The lymphatic glands of the arm-pit. They receive the fluid of the lymphatics of the arm.

AXILLARY PLEXUS. *Plexus axillaris*. The axillary or brachial plexus of nerves is formed by the last three cervical nerves and the first dorsal. It surrounds the axillary artery; and, having given off the external thoracic nerves, and some muscular branches, the plexus divides into the large nerves which supply the upper extremity. See *Nervous system*.

AXILLA'TUS. Disposed round an axis.

AXIS. Ἀξων. 1. This term is applied, in the general language of science, to a right line passing through, or supposed to occupy, the centre of a body. 2. The second cervical vertebra, or *dentata*.

AXOÏDO-ἌTLANDOID. The ligaments, articulation, &c., of the axis and atlas. This junction is liable to fatal accidents, as when the process of the dentatus is broken, or the ligaments which confine it.

AX'UNGE. *Axungia*. (*a, e, f.*) The lard or fat of an animal.—*A. anserina*. Goose fat.—*A. castoris*. The fluid of the oil-bags of the castor fiber.—*A. cura'ta*. *A. preparata*. Purified hogs' lard.—*A. de mu'mia*. Marrow.—*A. porci'na*. Hogs' lard.

AYALLY. The name of a grass used in St. Domingo as a laxative.

AZAGOR. Verdigris.

AZA'LEA. A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Monogynia*.—*A. pontica*. The Pontic azalea, believed to be the *Ægolethron* of the ancients. A nectareous juice exudes from it, which has intoxicating and poisonous properties.

AZAMAR. Vermilion; also, minium.

AZEDERACH. *Melia azederach*.

AZELAIC ACID. The product of the action of nitric on oleic acid.

AZOBEZIDE. *Azobenzoyl*. *Azobenzoidine*. *Azobenzoidine*. *Azobenzoilide*. *Azotide of benzoyle*. Products of the decomposition of benzoyle and its compounds.

AZOERYTHRINE. An azotized compound of archil.

AZOLITMINE. A purple coloring matter, the principal constituent of litmus.

AZOODYNAMIA. Loss of vital power.

AZORES. The climate is mild, moist, and equable.

AZOTANE. The chloride of azote.

AZOTATES. Nitrates.

A'ZOTE. (*Azotum*, *i, n.*; from *a*, priv., and ζωη, life, because it is unfit for respiration.) See *Nitrogen*.

AZOTENESIS. (From *azote*, and νοσος, disease.) Diseases arising from excess of nitrogen in the system.

Azo'tic acid. The nitric acid has been so called

AZOTIC GAS. See *Nitrogen*.

AZOTIZED BODIES. Organic compounds containing nitrogen, and especially the compounds of proteine, which are remarkable for their nutritiousness.

AZOTURETED HYDROGEN. Ammonia.

AZOTURIA. An excess of *urea* in the urine.

AZU'LMIC ACID. During the spontaneous decomposition of hydrocyanic acid, a black matter is deposited, very similar to the ulmic acid. This has been named by M. Boullay *Azulmic acid*.

AZURESTONE. See *Lapis lazuli*.

A'ZYGES. The sphenoid bone.

A'ZYGOS. (From *a*, priv., and ζυγος, a yoke; because it has no fellow.) Several single muscles, veins, bones, &c., are so called.

AZYGOS PROCESSUS. A process of the os sphenoides.

AZYGOS U'VULE. *Azygos muscle*. *Palato-uvularis*. A muscle of the uvula. *Palato-staphalinus* of Douglas. *Staphalinus*, or *Epistaphalinus*, of Winslow. It arises from the posterior extremity of the suture, which joins the palate bones, and runs down the whole length of the velum and uvula, covered by the mucous membrane, and adhering in its passage to the tendons of the circumflexi muscles. It is inserted into the tip of the uvula. Its use is to raise the uvula upward and forward, and to shorten it.

AZYGOS VEIN. *Azygos vena*. This vein is formed by the union of the lower intercostal veins of the left side, and ascends on the forepart of the spine at the right side of the aorta; it passes through the diaphragm into the chest, crosses the aorta, generally behind, but sometimes before, to the right side of the chest, and terminates in the vena cava superior, just before it enters the pericardium. In this course it receives blood from the renal and lumbar veins, the right intercostals, the œsophageal veins, and the right bronchial vein. On the left side of the spine is a large vein called *Semi-azygos*. See *Semi-azygos*.

AZYMUS. Unleavened.

B.

B. The symbol for Boron.

BA. Barium.

BAZUZICA'RIOUS. The nightmare. See *Ephialtes*.

BA'CCA. (*a, e, f.*; a berry.) A pulpy seed-vessel, inclosing several seeds.

BACCÆ. Berries.—*Baccæ bermudensis*. See *Sapindus saponaria*.—*B. piscatorie*. *B. orientales*. *Cocculus indicus*.

BACCÆ COPAIFERE FACTILE. *Copaiba* inclosed in gelatinous capsules.

BACCAR. *Bacchar*. *Baccharis*. Βακκαρίς. Βακχαρίς. A fragrant herb formerly used.

BA'CCHARIS. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia superflua*.—*B. braziliana*. The bruised leaves are used against ophthalmia.—*B. ivafolia*. The leaves are used in infusion as a stomachic by the Peruvians.

BA'CCHIA. *Acne rosacea*.

BA'CCHICA. Ivy.

BACCI'FEROUS. *Bacciferus*. Berry-bearing.

BACCIFOR'MIS. *Bacciform.* Having the form of a berry.

BACCINIA. *Baccinium.* The genus *Vaccinium*.

BACHER'S PILLS. *Pilula tonica Bacheri.* These consist of extract of black hellebore, ℥j.; myrrh, ℥j.; carduus benedictus, ℥ijj.; made into a mass, and divided into pills of one grain each. From two to six pills are given three times a day.

BACILLUM. A troche of a cylindrical shape. A pastile. Several surgical instruments.

BACOPA. A genus of plants. Class, *Pentandria*. Order, *Monogynia*. The *Bacopa aquatica* is used in Cayenne as a remedy for burns.

BADEN. A town of Austria. It has mineral springs containing carbonates of lime and magnesia; sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda; and muriates of soda and alumina.

BADIA'GA. A sea-weed. It is used in Russia to take away the livid marks of bruises; and the powder of it applied to the part is said to have this effect in the course of a single night.

BADIAN. *Illicium anisatum.*

BADULAM. A small tree of Ceylon. The *Ardisia humilis*. Its fruit, made into syrup, is given to allay heat and thirst in ardent fevers.

BAGNERES-ADOUR. A small town in the department of the Hautes Pyrénées which has numerous mineral springs, the greater part of which are warm and sulphureous; but some warm and saline, and others cold and chalybeate.

BAGNERES-DE-LUCHON. A small town in the department of the Haute Garonne, which abounds in hot sulphureous springs.

BAGNIGGE WELLS. A saline mineral spring near London.

BAGNOLES. A village in the department of the Orne. Its water is like that of Bagnères-de-Luchon.

BAGNOLS. A village in the department of Lozère. It has sulphureous waters.

BAHAMA ISLANDS. The climate is warm, but subject to rapid alternations of temperature and moisture from winds and storms. Hence it can not be recommended to consumptives as a winter residence.

BAHEL. *Columna longifolia.*

BAHEL SCHULLI. *Genista spinosa indica.*

BAILEY'S ITCH OINTMENT. This consists of nitre, alum, white vitriol, cinnabar, olive oil, lard, oils of aniseed, origanum, and lavender, colored with alkanet-root.

BAINS. 1. A city in the department of Vosges. It has thermal saline waters. 2. A village near Arles. It has hot sulphureous waters.

BAKER'S ITCH. *Psoriasis diffusa.*

BAKER'S SALT. Carbonate of ammonia.

BALÆNA MACROCEPHALA. The sperm whale.

BALANCE ELECTROMETER. An instrument constructed on the application of the common balance and weights, to estimate the mutual attraction of oppositely-electrified surfaces.

BALANCE, HYDROSTATIC. A balance adjusted for taking specific gravities.

BALA'NDA. The beech-tree.

BALA'NITIS. (*Balanos*, glans.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the glans penis, and inner layer of the prepuce, &c.

BALANOCA'STANUM. *Bunium bulbocastanum.*

BALANORRHŒA. Balanitis; false gonorrhœa.

BA'LANUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *βalanos*, an acorn.) 1. Several kinds of nuts, as the *ben-nut*. 2. A suppository or pessary. 3. The *glans penis* and the *glans clitoridis*.

BALANUS MYREPSICA. The ben-nut. See *Moringa aptera*.

BALARUC. A town in the department of Hérault in France. It has warm saline springs.

BALAU'STIUM. *Balausta. Balaustinis.* The flower of the pomegranate.

BALBIS. *Βαλβίς.* An oblong cavity.

BALBUS. *Balatro.* A stammerer.

BALBU'TIES. (From *balbutio*, to stammer.) A defect of articulation; stammering.

BALDMONY. *Æthusa meum.*

BALDNESS. *Calvities.* The falling off of the hair, which is natural in old age, may be prematurely induced by a variety of causes, as after severe fevers, and in consumptive and cachectic diseases. Some healthy persons lose their hair early in life. Where the disposition to baldness is only slight, the use of animal fat, as bear's grease, &c., will often suffice to obviate it; but when the hair falls off in any quantity, the only effectual remedy is to shave the head.

BALDWIN'S PHOSPHORUS. Fused nitrate of lime.

BALINE'UM. See *Balneum*.

BALL AND SOCKET JOINT. *Ecnarthrosis.*

BALLI'SMUS. (*Βαλλισμος*; from *βαλλίζω*, to dance.) Chorea.

BALLI'STA. *Balista. Os balista.* The astrolagus.

BALLOON. (*Ballon*, French.) A large glass receiver in the form of a hollow globe, usually with two necks.

BALLO'TA. *Ballote. Βαλλωτη.* A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Gymnospermia. Labiate.*—*B. nigra. B. fetida. Marrubium nigrum.* Black, or stinking horehound. A common plant, to which detersive and other virtues have been ascribed.—*B. lanata.* A Siberian species, recommended by Brera in rheumatism, gout, and dropsy, as a diuretic. Dose, ʒss., in decoction.

BALLOTTEMENT. A French term introduced into medicine. It means the motion communicated to the fœtus in utero, by striking the cervix uteri with the finger of one hand introduced into the vagina, while the other hand is placed on the abdomen to fix the uterus. The fœtus is thus made to ascend and descend floating in the liquor amnii. This *ballottement* is one of the least equivocal signs of pregnancy.

BALLSTON SPA. A village in Saratoga county, New York. It has acidulous chalybeate springs, which are much frequented. It has, also, a sulphureous spring.

BALM. See *Melissa*.

BALM OF GILEAD. **BALM OF MECCA.** *Amyris gileadensis.*

BALM OF GILEAD FIR. *Abies balsamea.*

BALM, TURKEY. See *Dracocephalum*.

BALNEA CENOSA. The mud surrounding mineral springs. It has been often topically applied.

BA'LNŒUM. (*um, i, n. Βαλανειον.*) A bath.

Baths are distinguished, according to the medium employed, into the *water bath*, the *vapour bath*, the *air bath*, &c.: according as the water or other medium is applied to the whole body or only to a part, into *general* and *partial*: according to the part which is bathed, into *pediluvium*, or the foot bath; *coxaluvium*, or *semiscupium*, the hip bath; *manuluvium*, or the hand bath, &c.: according to the manner in which the medium is applied, into the *shower bath*; the *douche bath*; and *affusion*. When the medium is not applied in its simple state, but impregnated with some medicinal substance, the bath is said to be *medicated*. We shall hence, in the present article, consider the subject of bathing under the following heads:

1. The cold bath.
2. The tepid bath.
3. The hot bath.
4. The vapor bath.
5. The air bath.
6. Partial bathing.
7. The shower bath.
8. The douche.
9. Affusion.
10. Medicated baths.

1. *The Cold Bath.* The temperature of this is from 42° to 85° F. When a healthy individual immerses his body in cold water, he at first experiences a sensation of cold and a certain *shock* to the whole system; these very soon subside, and, unless the immersion be long continued, the water communicates a pleasant sensation, and feels warm rather than cold: when he leaves the water a very marked *reaction* of the arterial system takes place; the pulse becomes very full and strong; there is a glow on the surface from the increased action of the capillary vessels; the muscles are braced, and the general sensations are those of elasticity and vigor. It is by the production of this reaction that the cold bath proves so salubrious, and it is therefore beneficial or otherwise, according as the system is sufficiently vigorous to establish this reaction or not. Cold bathing is not only conducive to the preservation of health, but is a very powerful therapeutical agent. The general circumstances of disorder for which cold bathing appears to be of service, are languor and weakness of circulation, accompanied with profuse sweating and fatigue on very moderate exertion; tremors in the limbs, and many of those symptoms usually called nervous; weakness of the moving powers, and a listless and indolent state of the mind; provided that these symptoms are unconnected with any permanent disease of the viscera. The sea bath is best.

2. *The Tepid Bath.* The range of temperature of this is from 85° to 97° F. Tepid bathing is chiefly serviceable by relaxing the skin, and promoting insensible perspiration. It is hence used with advantage in most cases where the skin is arid, and transpiration deficient; and in many chronic cutaneous diseases its use is indispensable to cleanse the pores of the skin from the vitiated secretions which are continually obstructing them. The tepid bath is frequently used as a preparation for the cold in the case of weakly patients, who would, at

first, be unable to sustain the shock of the latter.

3. *The Hot Bath.* The temperature of this is from 95° to 100° F., but about 96° is the best for ordinary purposes. Immersion in water of this degree of heat has a remarkably tranquillizing effect on the nervous system; it renders the skin soft and perspirable; it allays irritation, and produces a strong tendency to quietude and sleep. At a temperature of 98° the hot bath usually renders the pulse somewhat quicker and fuller. At 100° and upward it strongly stimulates the arterial system, and produces a general unpleasant sensation of excitement and turgescence, which is presently relieved by perspiration; if the immersion be long continued, it causes extreme lassitude, debility, and somnolency. The bath at 96° operates as a powerful antispasmodic, and relieves visceral inflammation by determining the blood to the surface of the body; it hence affords the greatest relief in cases where an inflammatory and a spasmodic state are combined, as in enteritis, cystitis, gall stones, &c. It is employed by surgeons to favor the reduction of strangulated hernia by the relaxation it occasions. It is much used in convulsive affections, especially those of young children; and in cutaneous diseases accompanied with a very rough and imperspirable state of the cuticle, its utility is obvious. A very hot bath of 104° F. is, in some cases, a valuable remedial agent, as in the cold stage of malignant fevers, and other cases in which the heart is almost overpowered, and the blood, accumulating in the larger vessels, leaves the surface cold and pallid.

4. *The Vapor Bath.* This bath is formed by letting the steam from a kettle pass between the sheets which surround the patient, taking care that the vapor is not too hot. Or it may be formed by pouring water on hot bricks, &c., placed under a suitable cover. The temperature varies from 112° to 130°. It produces nearly similar effects, and is applicable nearly to the same cases, as the hot water bath: it differs, however, in exciting the circulation less, and producing more immediate and copious diaphoresis.

5. *The Air Bath.* The exposure of the naked body to the atmosphere of a cool chamber is often very useful in allaying the restlessness arising from slight degrees of febrile excitement; and this may be called a cold air bath. The air bath, however, which is generally used as a therapeutical agent, is the *warm air bath*, in which the body of the patient is placed in an apparatus adapted to the purpose, and exposed to the action of the air heated to a temperature of from 90° to 130°. The warm air bath is more stimulating than the vapor bath, and produces copious perspiration in a still shorter time; it is hence a powerful remedy in highly congestive forms of fever, and in the cold stage of the malignant cholera. It is also used with advantage in stiffness of the joints from chronic rheumatism, and other cases.

6. *Partial Bathing.* The beneficial effects of the topical application of water are known to every one. Thus, cold water applied to the head is a common means of diminishing cere-

bral excitement; the topical use of the same agent to restrain hemorrhage in abortion and other cases is equally familiar; nor less so is the immersion of a scalded part in cold water as the most effectual means of allaying pain and preventing vesication. The immersion of the feet and legs in warm water is a popular and useful means of determining the blood from internal parts, and producing moisture on the skin; the inflammation caused by sprains and bruises is much relieved by bathing with warm water, and the suppuration of external abscesses is promoted by the same means. Many other examples might be adduced, but the above may suffice.

7. *The Shower Bath.* In this kind of bath water is made to fall from a height through numerous apertures upon the head and body of the patient. Its effects are similar to those of the ordinary cold bath, except that it produces a more transient shock, and is, therefore, better adapted to individuals whose power of reaction is feeble.

8. *The Douche.* This consists in the projection of a stream of cold water from a tube upon any part of the body. It is a most powerful means of refrigeration, and diminishes remarkably all the vital actions of the part to which it is applied. Its effect varies according to the temperature of the water, the diameter of the stream, and the force with which it is projected. When applied to the head it speedily diminishes every action of the system, and will often, in a short time, reduce a full, inflammatory pulse to a thread. It is used principally in inflammatory affections of the brain, and is a remedy of extraordinary efficacy in such cases: the *douche* should here be used with due caution, for its depressing power is so great, that if too long or too severely applied, it may have fatal effects.

9. *Affusion.* The affusion of cold water has been much extolled as a means of cutting short fever. It has already been treated of in the article *Affusion*, which see. Sponging the body with cold water, or *cold ablutio*, is highly conducive to the preservation of health: it should be practiced regularly immediately on getting out of bed in the morning.

10. *Medicated Baths.* These are such as consist of particular liquids or vapors different from the ordinary media used for bathing, or of the common media impregnated with foreign substances, with a view of giving them some peculiar efficacy. Thus we have wine baths, milk baths, sulphureous baths, acid baths, aromatic baths; baths prepared with sulphate of iron, with quicklime, with alum, with sal ammoniac, &c. Generally speaking, much more importance seems to have been attached to medicated baths than their real efficacy warrants. The sulphureous and acid baths, however, form an exception to this remark. The *sulphureous vapor bath* is applied by placing the patient in a box, not including his head, and introducing the fumes arising from sulphur placed upon a piece of hot iron. This bath is used in various cutaneous diseases, and often with success, especially in the different forms of scabies and impetigo. It has also been extolled

for its efficacy in rheumatism, gout, paralysis, disorders of the digestive organs, &c., in which cases its efficacy is much more doubtful.

The *nitro-muriatic acid bath* was invented by Dr. Scott, of Calcutta, and used by him in many morbid conditions of the liver, especially a torpid state of that viscus. It is not often found necessary to raise the bath much above the knees, and a mere foot bath, or common wash-hand basin, is occasionally sufficient; in which case the attendants sponge the parts above the knee, or the arms, with the acid water.

Three parts, by measure, of muriatic, and two of nitric acid, are to be carefully mixed, and added to five parts of distilled water. The bath is to consist of three ounces of this dilute acid to every gallon of water.

The feet should remain in the bath for twenty minutes or half an hour, and the legs, thighs, and abdomen be, in the mean time, frequently sponged with the liquid. In winter the bath may be used warm, but this is not necessary in summer.

Dr. Scott affirms that he has employed this process with decided advantage in almost all cases dependent on a morbid secretion of bile; whether the secretion be superabundant, defective, or depraved. He found it often, within a few hours after the first bathing, increase the flow of bile and ameliorate its character, causing the expulsion of dark-colored feces, bright-colored bile, or bile of a brown, green, or black color, like tar mixed with oil. In the paroxysm of pain from a gall-stone passing the bile ducts, or from common spasm, he also found it act like a charm, and produce almost immediate ease.

BALNEUM ANIMALE. The animal bath. Wrapping the skin of an animal just killed round the body of a patient, or any part of it.

BALNEUM ARENÆ. A sand bath.

BALNEUM CALIDUM. A hot bath.

BALNEUM FRIGIDUM. A cold bath.

BALNEUM MARIE. The water bath used by chemists.

BALNEUM MEDICATUM. A medicated bath. A bath impregnated with some substance to give it a peculiar activity or virtue.

BALNEUM RORIS. A bath of dew. An old name for the vapor bath.

BALNEUM SICCUM. A dry bath. The immersion of the body in any dry material, as ashes, salt, sand, &c., is called a *dry bath*. Also, the hot air bath.

BALNEUM SULPHUREUM. A bath containing some preparation of sulphur.

BALNEUM TEPIDUM. A tepid bath.

BALNEUM VAPORIS. A vapor bath.

BALSAM. (*Balsamum*, *i*, *n*. Βαλσαμον; from *baal samen*, the Hebrew for the prince of oils.) This term was formerly applied to any strong-scented, fluid, natural vegetable resin. Latterly, however, chemists have restricted this term to vegetable juices, either liquid, or which spontaneously become concrete, consisting of a substance of a resinous nature, combined with benzoic acid. They are insoluble in water, but readily dissolve in alcohol and ether.

BALSAM APPLE, MALE. See *Mormordica balsamina*.

BALSAM, ARTIFICIAL. Compound medicines are thus termed which are made of a balsamic consistence and fragrance.

BALSAM OF CANADA See *Pinus balsamea*.

BALSAM, CANARY. See *Dracocephalum*.

BALSAM OF COPAIBA, OF CAPIVI. See *Copaifera officinalis*.

BALSAM OF HONEY. The preparation sold under this name is generally either tincture of benzoïn or tincture of tolu.

BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, FORD'S. See *Ford's balsam of horehound*.

BALSAM OF LIQUIDAMBAR. See *Liquidambar styraciflua*.

BALSAM OF LIQUORICE. A nostrum which, according to Dr. Paris, consists principally of paregoric elixir, very strongly impregnated with oil of anise.

BALSAM OF MERCURY. The unguentum hydragryi nitratis.

BALSAM, NATURAL. A balsam which exudes from a plant is thus called.

BALSAM, PERUVIAN. See *Myrozylon peruvianum*.

BALSAM, RIGA. *Pinus cembra*.

BALSAM OF STORAX. Balsams procured from the *Liquidambar attinia* and *orientale*.

BALSAM, SEA-SIDE. *Croton eleuteria*.

BALSAM OF SULPHUR. See *Balsamum sulphuris*.

BALSAM OF TOLU. See *Toluifera balsamum*.

BALSAM, TURKEY. See *Dracocephalum*.

BALSAM FOR WOUNDS. *Tinctura benzoini composita*.

BALSAMA'TIO. The embalming of dead bodies.

BALSAMELÆ'ON. *Balsami oleum*. Balm of Gilead. See *Amyris gileadensis*.

BALSA'MIC. *Balsamicus*. *Balsameus*. Relating to a balsam. Hoffman applies this name to medicines which are stimulant, hot, and acrid. Dr. Cullen speaks of them under the joint title of *balsamica et resinosa*.

BALSAMI'FERA. Balm-bearing.—*B. braziliensis*. See *Copaifera officinalis*.—*B. indicana*. See *Myroxyton peruvianum*.

BALSAMINA. *B. fœmina*. See *Impatiens*.

BALSAMITA FÆMINEA. See *Achillea ageratium*.

BALSAMITA LUTEA. See *Polygonum*.

BALSAMITA MAJOR. *B. mas*. See *Tanacetum balsamita*.

BALSAMITA MINOR. See *Achillea ageratium*.

BALSAMITA SUAVOLENS. A composite plant, resembling tansy in its appearance and virtues.

BALSAMODENDRON GILEADENSIS Syn. of *Amyris gileadensis*.

BALSAMODENDRON MYRRHA. The myrrh-tree; a plant of the order *Terebinthaceæ*, which yields the gum-resin *myrrh*. It is thought syn. with *B. katasf*.

BALSAMUM. A balsam. Every nostrum of extraordinary virtue was formerly called a balsam, but few of them are now known. See *Balsam*.

BALSAMUM ACUSTICUM. Acoustic balsam. A mixture of antispasmodic tinctures, essential oils, and the like. Baumé's consists of tinctures of assafœtida, ambergris, and castor, terebinthinated balsam of sulphur, and oil of rue. It is dropped into the ear, or a piece of cotton moist-

ened with it introduced, in cases of atonic deafness.

BALSAMUM ÆGYPTIACUM. See *Amyris gileadensis*.

BALSAMUM ALPINI. See *Amyris gileadensis*.

BALSAMUM AMERICANUM. See *Myroxyton peruvianum*.

BALSAMUM ANODYNUM BATEI. See *Bates's anodyne balsam*.

BALSAMUM ANODYNUM GUIDONIS. *Balsamum guidonis*. A vulnerary balsam prescribed by Guy of Caliac. It consisted of hepatic aloes, ammoniacum, bdellium, caranna, castor, galbanum, labdanum, myrrh, Peruvian balsam, olibanum, amber, tacamahaca, storax, and Venice turpentine.

BALSAMUM APOPLECTICUM. This was prepared with musk, amber, civet, Peruvian balsam, volatile oils, &c. It was applied externally to the head and nostrils of apoplectic patients, and was believed to be of great efficacy in that disease.

BALSAMUM ARCÆI. A digestive ointment. The *unguentum elemi compositum*.

BALSAMUM ASIATICUM. See *Amyris*.

BALSAMUM BRAZILIENSE. See *Copaifera officinalis*.

BALSAMUM CANADENSE. See *Pinus balsamea*.

BALSAMUM CARPATHICUM. 1. The essential oil distilled very carefully from the fresh cones of the trees which yield the common turpentine. 2. The resinous juice of the young twigs of the *Pinus cembra*.

BALSAMUM CEPHALICUM SAXONICUM. A distillation from various essential oils.

BALSAMUM COMMANDATORIS. Friar's balsam. See *Tinctura benzoini composita*.

BALSAMUM COPAIBÆ. See *Copaifera officinalis*.

BALSAMUM EMBRYONUM. *Aqua embryonum*. A preparation made by mixing a vinous infusion of different aromatics, misletoe, &c., with several kinds of distilled waters; digesting and then distilling. It was used internally and externally with a view of preventing abortion by strengthening the fetus and the womb; whence its name.

BALSAMUM FILICIS. *Oleum filicis*.

BALSAMUM GENUINUM ANTIQUORUM. *B. gileadense*. See *Amyris gileadensis*.

BALSAMUM GUAIACI'NUM. An old preparation made by dissolving a pound of guaic and three drachms of Peruvian balsam in two pints and a half of rectified spirits of wine.

BALSAMUM GUIDONIS. See *Balsamum anodynum guidonis*.

BALSAMUM HUNGARICUM. A resin which exudes from the extremities of the branches of the *Pinus pumilio*, and is also expressed from the cones of the same tree.

BALSAMUM JUDAICUM. See *Amyris gileadensis*.

BALSAMUM LIBANI. *Riga balsam*.

BALSAMUM LOCATELLI. *Balsamum lucatelli*. A preparation made of olive oil, Venice turpentine, yellow wax, and red sanders. It was formerly exhibited in phthisis, coughs of long standing, &c., but is now disused.

BALSAMUM MAS. See *Tanacetum balsamita*.

BALSAMUM E MECCA. See *Amyris gileadensis*

BALSAMUM MEXICANUM. See *Myroxylon peruvianum*.

BALSAMUM PERSICUM. Tinctura benzoini composita.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. See *Myroxylon peruvianum*.

BALSAMUM RACKASI'RI. *Balsamum racazira.* *Balsamum rhadasi'ri.* A balsamic substance which is inodorous when cold, but when heated has a smell somewhat resembling the balsam of Tolu; said to have the properties of copaiba.

BALSAMUM SAPONACEUM. Opodeldoc. *Limentum saponis compositum.*

BALSAMUM SATURNI. The remedy so named is prepared by dissolving acetate of lead in oil of turpentine. It is a good application for cleansing foul ulcers.

BALSAMUM STYRACIS BENZOINI. See *Styrax benzoin*.

BALSAMUM SUCCINI. Oil of amber.

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS. *Oleum sulphuratum.*

Balsamum sulphuris simplex. *Balsamum sulphuris crassum.* A solution of sulphur in olive oil in the proportion of one part of the former to eight of the latter; their union being effected by a gentle heat. This preparation was formerly given in catarrh, asthma, and other pectoral affections, in doses of from ℥v. to ʒss., in water. It is never administered internally at present, but is sometimes used as an application to foul ulcers.

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS AN'SATUM. A solution of sulphur in oil of aniseed, with or without the addition of oil of turpentine.

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS BARBADENSE. *Petroleum sulphuratum.* Sulphur boiled with Barbadoes tar.

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS CRASSUM. *B. sulphuris simplex:* See *Balsamum sulphuris.*

BALSAMUM SULPHURIS TEREBINTHINATUM. This is made by digesting sulphur with oil of turpentine; its use is now confined to veterinary medicine.

BALSAMUM SYRIACUM. See *Amyris gileadensis.*

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. See *Toluifera balsamum.*

BALSAMUM TRAUMATICUM. Balsam for cuts. Vulnerary balsam. See *Tinctura benzoini composita.*

BALSAMUM UNIVERSALE. The ceratum plumbi compositum has been so called.

BALSAMUM VERUM. See *Amyris gileadensis.*

BALSAMUM VIRIDE. Green balsam. 1. A preparation formerly much used by surgeons as a detergent. It was made of verdigris, linseed oil, and elemi; or of verdigris, linseed oil, and oil of turpentine, or of verdigris and linseed oil without any other ingredient. There is a preparation still used in France called *Baume vert de Metz,* *Balsamum viride Metensium,* which consists of subcarbonate of copper, sulphate of zinc, turpentine, aloe, and several fixed and volatile oils. 2. A natural balsam brought from Peru. It is the produce of the *Chloroxylon verticillatum.*

BALSAMUM VITÆ. Several artificial balsams have been so called; as, *Balsamum Vitæ Hoffmanni,* *Balsamum Vitæ Teichmæzerianum,* &c.

That of Hoffman was the most celebrated. It was composed of ambergris, balsam of Peru, and a variety of essential oils dissolved in highly-rectified spirit of wine. It was used both externally as a corroborant, and internally as a cordial, &c. The number of its ingredients is now much diminished, and it is scarcely used.

BALZOINUM. Benzoin.

BAMBALIA. Stammering.

BAMBA'LIO. One who stammers or lisps.

BAMBU'SA. *Bamboo.* Various pickles and condiments are prepared from the young shoots, and the substance called *tabashcen,* which concretes in the cavities of the bamboo, is much esteemed by the natives as a deobstruent.

BAMIA. Bammia.—*B. moschata.* *Hibiscus abelmoschus.*

BANA'NA. See *Musa.*

BANDAGE. *Deligatio.* *Fascia.* An apparatus consisting of one or several pieces of linen, flannel, or other material, used to give support to parts, to exert pressure on them, or retain dressings, &c., in their proper position. Bandages are either simple or compound. The chief of the simple are the circular, the spiral, the uniting, and the retaining. The compound bandages are the T bandage, the suspensory, three or four tailed, the eighteen-tailed bandage, &c.

BANDY LEG. A leg which has the bones curved outward, or in any other direction.

BANGUE. See *Cannabis indica.*

BANILLA. *Epidendrum vanilla.*

BANYER'S OINTMENT. Litharge, ℥ss.; burned alum, ʒij.; calomel, ʒiss.; Venice turpentine, ℥ss.; lard, ℥ij. Used in porrigio.

BAOBAB. *Adansonia digitata.*

BAPTICA COCCUS. The kermes insect.

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA. Wild indigo. A leguminous perennial. The root is laxative and acrid; in large quantity, emetic. It is used freely in domestic economy as a source of indigo.

BARAS. An Arabic name of the alphas, or white leprosy.

BA'RBA. *a, e, f.* A beard.

BARBA ARONIS. See *Arum maculatum.*

BARBA CAPRÆ. See *Spiraea ulmaria.*

BARBA HIRCI. See *Tragopogon.*

BARBA JOVIS. Jupiter's beard. Several herbs have been so called.

BARBADOES CHERRY. *Malpighia glabra.*

BARBADOES LEG. A disease endemic in the island of Barbadoes and the East Indies. The *Elephantiasis arabum.* An enormous distension of the cellular tissue of the leg, of a dark color. It is preceded by fever and inflammation, in which stage it is managed by antiphlogistic means, scarifications, &c; but if this stage be passed, the disease is unmanageable. Amputation has been practiced.

BARBADOES NUT. See *Jatropha.*

BARBADOES TAR. *Petroleum barbadense.*

BARBAREA. See *Erysimum barbarea.*

BARBA'RIA. *Barbaricum.* Rhubarb.

BARBAROSSÆ PILULÆ. Barbarossa's pills. These were composed of quicksilver, rhubarb, diagridium, musk, amber, &c. It was one of the earliest mercurial medicines which came into general estimation.

BARBARY GUM. A variety of Senegal gum.

BARBA'TUS. (From *barba*, a beard.) Beard-ed: applied, in botany, to leaves or other parts of plants which have a hair-like appendage; as the *Mesembryanthemum barbatum*, and *Spananthe paniculata*; and in zoology, to animals which have a beard, or an appendage resembling one.

BARBERRY. See *Berberis*.

BARBIERS. A paralytic affection of the tropics, commencing in the limbs, but followed by loss of voice, emaciation, adynamia. It principally affects strangers, and has been founded with beriberi.

BARCLAY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. These consist of colocynth, ʒij.; extract of jalap, ʒj.; almond soap, ʒiiss.; guiac, ʒijj.; emetic tartar, gr. viij.; essential oils of juniper, caraway, and rosemary, of each gtt. iv., made into a mass with a sufficient quantity of syrup of buckthorn, and divided into sixty-four pills.

BARDA'NA. Burdock. See *Arctium lappa*.

BARE'GES. In Haute Pyrénées. There are several thermal (85° to 112° F.) sulphureous springs.

BARII CHLORIDUM. **BARII IODIDUM.** See *Baryta*.

BARILLA. (*a, æ, f.*) The impure soda ash, procured by burning to ashes different plants that grow on the sea-shore.

BARIIUM. (*um, i, n.*) The metallic basis of the earth baryta. The sulphuret and chloride are used in medicine.

BARIIUM, CHLORIDE OF. See *Baryta*.

BARK. *Cortex.* 1. The common integument of vegetables. 2. The Peruvian bark is called *bark* by way of eminence. See *Cinchona*.

BARK, CARIBÆAN. See *Cinchona caribæa*.

BARK, JAMAICA. See *Cinchona caribæa*.

BARK, PERUVIAN. See *Cinchona*.

BARK, RED. See *Cinchona oblongifolia*.

BARK, YELLOW. See *Cinchona cordifolia*.

BARLEY. See *Hordeum*.

BARLEY, CAUSTIC. See *Cevadilla*.

BARM. Yeast.

BARNET, WATERS OF. A saline purging spring near London.

BAROMETER. (From *βαρος*, weight, and *μετρον*, a measure.) An instrument for determining the weight of the atmosphere; it is commonly called a weather glass. It is made thus: take a glass tube more than thirty inches long, seal it hermetically at one end, fill it with mercury, and invert it in a basin of the same fluid; the mercury in the tube will fall to a point, at which it is exactly balanced by the pressure of the atmosphere on the surface of the mercury in the basin, leaving a vacuum in the upper part of the tube. The ascent and descent of the mercury in the tube indicates the variations in the weight of the atmosphere. The whole is supported by a convenient apparatus, to which a scale is adapted for measuring the height of the mercury.

BARO'NES. Small worms.

BAROSMA. Dismia.

BARRAS. The resinous juice which exudes from the *Pinus maritima*, and concretes on the bark in yellow masses. It is also called galipot.

BARRE, SPRINGS OF. They are thermal and chalybeate.

BARREN. In *Botany*, a barren flower is that which has no pistil.

BARRENESS. See *Sterility*.

BARRY'S EXTRACTS. These are prepared with great care in vacuo, and by steam heat only.

BARTHOLINIANÆ GLANDULÆ. See *Sublingual glands*.

BARYCOI'A. Dullness of hearing; deafness.

BARYOCO'CALON. *Datura stramonium*.

BARYPHO'NIA. A difficulty of speaking.

BARYPI'CRON. *Absinthium latifolium*.

BARYTA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *βαρυς*, heavy.) **Barytes.** This earth is a protoxide of barium. It occurs abundantly in nature in the form of sulphate and carbonate. It is a grayish caustic powder. The salts of baryta are white, and more or less transparent. They are all poisonous except the sulphate; and hence the proper counter-poison is dilute sulphuric acid for the carbonate, and sulphate of soda for the soluble salts.

BARYTA, CARBONATE. *Baryta carbonas.* Used for the preparation of the chloride and other salts.

BARYTA, HYDRIDATE. *Iodide of Barium.* Has been used in scrofula. Dose, gr. ʒth thrice daily; and also in the form of ointment.

BARYTA, MURIATE. *Baryta hydrochlorate.* *Barii chloridum.* *Chloride of Barium.* Take carbonate of baryta, lbj.; muriatic acid, f. ʒxij.; and water, Oij. Dissolve gradually; warm, filter, evaporate, so that crystals may form. It is used in solution.—*Liquor barytae murias.* One part salt to three water. Employed principally in scrofulous diseases; also in cutaneous diseases, and as a wash to ulcers. Dose, gtt. vj. to gtt. x., continued until nausea is produced. It is a violent, irritating poison. It is the test for sulphuric acid in solution, throwing down the white, insoluble sulphate of baryta.

BARYTIN. A new base from *Veratrum album*.

BASAAL. An Indian tree. The leaves are used in gargles. The kernels are said to be vermifuge.

BASALT. Trap rock.

BASCULATION. (*Bascular*, French.) A term used in examinations of the uterus in retroversion; the fundus is pressed upward, the cervix drawn downward.

BASE. See *Basis*.

BASE, ACIDIFIABLE. A body which, by its union with oxygen, forms acids.

BASIA'TOR. (From *basio*, to kiss.) The orbicularis oris muscle.

BASIC WATER. Water which is combined with an acid or other substance as a regular metallic base, and not in the crystals or as a hydrate.

BASIL. See *Ocimum basilicum*.

BASILARIS PROCESSUS. See *Occipital bone*.

BASILARY. *Basilaris.* Appertaining to the base. A term used in anatomy: thus, a process of the occipital bone is called the basillary process, because it is situated at the base of the skull.

BASILARY APOPHYSIS. See *Occipital bone*.

BASILARY ARTERY. An artery of the brain;

so called because it lies upon the basilar process of the occipital bone. It is formed by the junction of the two vertebral arteries within the skull, and runs forward to the sella turcica along the pons varolii, which, as well as the adjacent parts, it supplies with blood.

BASILARY VERTEBRA. The last lumbar vertebra.

BASILIC VEIN. *Basilica vena.* The large vein that runs on the inner side of the arm, and terminates in the axillary vein. The branch which crosses, at the bend of the arm, from the long median vein to join the basilic, is called the *median basilic*. Either of them may be opened in the operation of blood-letting.

BASILICA MEDIANA. See *Basilic vein*.

BASILICA NUX. The walnut.

BASILICON. See *Unguentum basilicum*.

BASILICUM. *Ocimum basilicum*.

BASILICUM UNGUENTUM. See *Unguentum basilicum*.

BASILICUS. In *Anatomy*, parts supposed to be very important in their functions; and in *Pharmacy*, compositions highly esteemed for their efficacy.

BA'SILIS. An ancient collyrium.

BASIL'SCUS. Basilisk. A fabulous serpent. The philosopher's stone. Corrosive sublimate.

BA'SIO-CE'RATO-GLO'SSUS. The *Hyoglossus* muscle has been so named from its attachment to the basilar process of the occipital bone, the corner of the os hyoides, and the tongue.

BASIO-CESTRUM. A kind of crotchet.

BASIO-GLOSSUS. That portion of the *hyoglossus* muscle which is inserted into the base of the os hyoides.

BASIO-PHARYNGÆUS. See *Constrictor pharyngis medius*.

BA'SIS. (*is, is, f.*) A base. 1. That from which other parts are supported. 2. The principal medicine in a prescription. 3. The electro-positive component of a salt; as lime, potash.

BASIS CORDIS. The base of the heart.

BASSI COLICA. A medicine compounded of aromatics and honey.

BASSORA GUM. *Gum Kutecra.* A gum which distills from the *Sterculia urens*. See *Bassorine*.

BA'SSORINE. A variety of gum which swells, but does not dissolve, in water; as tragacanth.

BASTARD. False.

BASTARD CONTRAYERVA. *Aristolochia odoratissima*.

BASTARD DITTANY. *Dictamnus fragranella*. It appears to have no sensible properties, although used by some as an antispasmodic.

BASTARD PELLITORY. See *Achillea ptarmica*.

BASTARD PERIPNEUMONY. See *Peripneumonia notha*.

BASTARD PLEURISY. See *Peripneumonia notha*.

BASEL. The metallic radical of a salt.

BATA'TAS. The natives of Peru give this name to the root of a convolvulus, and to the potato. See *Solanum tuberosum*, and *Convolvulus batatas*.

BATATAS PEREGRINA. See *Ipomœa quamoclit*.

BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS. These consist, chiefly, according to Dr. Paris, of tincture of castor, with proportions of camphor and opium,

flavored with aniseed, and colored with cochineal.

BATES'S ALUM WATER. *Liquor aluminis compositus*.

BATES'S ANODYNE BALSAM. A preparation corresponding with the *linimentum saponis compositum*.

BATES'S AQUA CAMPHORATA. Take sulphate of copper, French bole, aa gr. xv.; camphor, gr. iv.; dissolve in water, Oiv. An eye wash.

BATH. 1. A place for bathing, or the medium in which the body is bathed. See *Balneum* for every kind of bath. 2. The name of a city in England long celebrated for its numerous hot springs, called *Bathonia aque*, *Solis aque*, *Badigua aque* (from 112° to 116° F.). The mineral components are of little importance.

BATH, DUPUYTREN'S. Gelatino-sulphurous bath. Add glue, 1lb., dissolved in water; sulphuret of potassium, z iv.; water, 30 gallons. Use a wooden bath vessel.

BATH, SULPHUROUS. The above, without the glue.

BASTENNES. A place in Gascony. Its mineral waters are said to be similar to those of Barèges.

BA'THMIS. The cavity of a bone which receives the articular extremity of another bone.

BA'THRON. *Βαθρον*. An instrument for reducing luxations in general.

BATHYPICRON. Absinthium.

BATISSE. A place near Clermont. Its mineral waters contain subcarbonate of soda, sulphates of soda, iron, and lime, muriate of magnesia, and carbonate of lime.

BATRA'CHIA. Animals of the frog kind.

BATRA'CHIUM. Ranunculus.

BATRACHITES. See *Bufo nites*.

BA'TRACHUS. Ranula.

BATTARISMUS. Stammering.

BATTA'TA PEREGRINA. *Ipomœa quamoclit*.

BATTATA VIRGINIANA. *Solanum tuberosum*.

BATTERY, ELECTRICAL. A combination of Leyden jars, all of which can be discharged at once.

BATTERY, GALVANIC. Numerous pairs of galvanic plates.

BATTLE'S SOLUTION. See *Liquor opii sedativus*.

BAUDRICOURT, WATERS OF. Sulphurous springs.

BAUHIN, VALVE OF. The ileo-colic valve.

BAUMÉ'S HYDROMETER. See *Hydrometer*.

BAURIN. A village in the department of the Somme. It has mineral springs which are strongly chalybeate.

BAY-CHERRY. BAY-LAUREL. BAY-LEAVES. See *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.

BAY-LEAVED PASSION-FLOWER. See *Passiflora laurifolia*.

BAY-RUM. Spirit flavored with bay-leaves.

BAY-SALT. Common salt obtained by evaporating sea water in shallow ponds by the heat of the sun. It is of a dark-gray color, and contains a minute quantity of iodine.

BAY, SWEET. *Laurus nobilis*.

BAYNTON'S ADHESIVE PLASTER. This consists of six drachms of resin, melted with a pound of lead plaster.

BAYNTON'S BANDAGE. This consists in the application of strips of adhesive plaster round the leg in regular order, one above the other, and with their edges in contact. It is of the greatest use in indolent ulcers of the leg, and acts, both by approximating the edges of the ulcers to each other, and by its uniform pressure.

BDELLA. A leech.

BDELLIUM. (*um, i, n.*) A gum-resin having somewhat the appearance of very impure myrrh, and with similar properties, but it is not used now.

BDELLO'METER. (From *βδέλλα*, a leech, and *μετρον*, a measure.) An instrument proposed as a substitute for the leech; it consists of a cupping-glass, to which are attached a scarificator and exhausting syringe.

BEAN. *Vicia faba.*

BEAN, FRENCH. *B., kidney.* *Phaseolus vulgaris.*

BEAN, MALACCA. *Anacardium indicum.*

BEAN OF CARTHAGENA. *Laurus pichurim* and *Ocotea puchury.* See *Bejuoi.*

BEAN, ST. IGNATIUS'S. *Strychnos Sancti Ignatii.*

BEAR'S BERRY. *Bear's bilberry.* *Bear's whortleberry.* *Arbutus uva ursi.*

BEAR'S BREECH. *Acanthus mollis.*

BEAR'S FOOT. *Helleborus fetidus.*

BEAUVAIS. Department of Oise. It has chalybeate springs.

BEAVER. Castor fiber.

BEBEERU. A tree of Guiana, the bark of which yields *bebeerine*, a principle analogous in properties with quinine.

BECCABUNGA. (*a, e, f.*) *Veronica beccabunga.*

BE'CHICUS. (From *βηξ*, a cough.) Remedy of a cough.

BE'CHION. *Tussilago farfara.*

BECHORTHOPNEA. Pertussis.

BECONGUILLES. A root which is brought from South America. It has emetic properties analogous to those of *ipecacuanha.*

BECU'BA NUX. A nut produced by a Brazilian tree, from which a balsam is drawn that is held in estimation in rheumatism.

BEDEGAR, OR BEDEGAR. *Spongia cynosbati.* An excrescence found on different species of wild roses.

BEDFORD SPRINGS. In Pennsylvania. They are saline and carbonated.

BEDSTRAW. *Galium aparine.*

BEE. *Apis mellifica.*

BEECH. *Fagus sylvatica.*

BEECH DROPS. *Orbanche virginiana.*

BEER. See *Cerevisia.*

BEESTINGS. The colostrum.

BEES' WAX. See *Cera.*

BEEF. *Beta vulgaris.*

BEEZLES. *Coleopterans.*

BEGMA. *Βηγμα.* The matter expectorated by coughing.

BEGO'NIA. A genus of plants. Class, *Monocia*; order, *Polyandria.* The roots of *B. grandiflora* and *B. tomentosa* are used in Peru against hemorrhages, diseases of the chest, scurvy, &c.

BEGUAN. A bezoar or concretion found in the intestines of the iguana lizard

BEGUIN'S SULPHURATED SPIRIT. The sulphuret of ammonia.

BEHEN ALBUM. See *Centaurea behen.*

BEHEN, OFFICINARUM. See *Cucubalus behen.*

BEHEN RUBRUM. See *Statice limonium.*

BEHEN TREE. The *Moringa aptera.*

BEIDELSAR. *Beid el ossar.* A plant used in Africa as a remedy for fever and the bites of serpents. It is supposed to be the *Asclepias procera.* Cataplasms made of its leaves are applied to indolent swellings, and its caustic, milky juice is used to discuss venereal nodes. The Egyptians use the down of its seed as tinder.

BEJU'IO. *Habilla de Carthagena.* Bean of Carthagena. A kind of bean famed for being an effectual antidote against the poison of all serpents.

BELA-AYE. *Nerium antidysentericum.*

BELEDAMBOC. A kind of convolvulus which grows in Malabar. It contains an acrid juice, which is made, with oil and ginger, into a liniment, and used against the bite of a mad dog.

BELAMODAGAM. A Malabar plant of the genus *Scavola.* Its leaves are said to be diuretic and emmenagogue.

BELCHING. Eructation.

BELENOIDES. *Belenoid.* (From *βελος*, a dart, and *ειδος*, form.) *Belenoid.* A term that has been applied to the styloid processes in general.

BELLADO'NNA. (*a, e, f.*) The deadly nightshade. See *Atropa belladonna.*

BELLADONINE. A principle said to be distinct from atropia, and found in the belladonna.

BELLEGU. *Belleregi-myrobalanus.*

BELLERIS. *Myrobalanus bellirica.*

BELLESME. A town near Montagne, where there is a cold chalybeate spring.

BELLISON. *Bellilla.* *Mussanda frondosa.*

BELL METAL. An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and a small quantity of antimony.

BELLON. Dry colic.

BELLOTAS. The fruit of the *Plex major.* Recommended by some Spanish physicians in diseases of the chest, accompanied with profuse expectoration and hæmoptysis.

BELLOWS SOUND. *Bruit de soufflet.* A sound resembling that which is produced by the action of a pair of bellows. It is heard in cases of enlargement of the heart, or contraction of its orifices. It is rarely constant, but ceases and returns abruptly, often without any apparent cause. It sometimes exists in a heart that is perfectly healthy, especially in hysterical or highly-nervous subjects. The same sort of sound, only sharper and more whizzing, is heard in different arteries, often without any assignable cause. It is always loud and distinct in cases of aneurismal varix. When the bellows sound, as heard at the heart, becomes somewhat rough to the ear, it passes into what is called the *rasp sound.* See *Rasp sound.*

BELLUÆ. The pachyderms.

BELLYACHE. Colic.

BELZOINUM. *Belzoim.* *Benzoin.* See *Styrax benzoin.*

BEL MOSCHUS. *Hibiscus abelmoschus.*

BEN. See *Guilandina moringa.*

BEN MOENJA. A tree of Malabar. The de-

coction of its roots is thought by the natives to be of great efficacy in malignant fevers. Its bark, given in decoction, is said immediately to stop the vomiting caused by the bite of serpents.

BEN-NUT. *Moringa aptera*.

BENEDICTA HERBA. The Geum urbanum.

BENEDICTA LAXATIVA. The lenitive electuary. See *Confectio senna*.

BENEDICTUM LAXATIVUM. Rhubarb, and also the lenitive electuary.

BENEFICIUM NATURÆ. Spontaneous recovery without medicine.

BENOLENTIA. Fragrant medicines, &c.

BENGAL QUINCE. See *Erateva marmelos*.

BENGALE RADIX. See *Cassumuniar*.

BENIGNUS. Benign. A term applied to the mild form of a disease as opposed to the malignant. A medicine which is gentle in its operation was likewise so called by the older writers.

BENIVIVUM. Benzoin.

BENJAMIN. See *Styrax benzoin*.

BENJAMIN FLOWERS. See *Benzoic acid*.

BENNET HERB. Geum urbanum.

BENT GRASS. Agrostis.

BENUMBERS. Agents which produce numbness and loss of muscular power, as aconitine, stramonium.

BENZAMIDE. Bz. Ad. Obtained by saturating chloride of benzoyl with dry ammonia, and washing to remove the muriate of ammonia. It is crystalline, pearly, soluble, fuses at 239°. It is decomposed by acids or alkalis, with water, into ammonia and benzoic acid.

BENZILE. A substance procured by passing a stream of chlorine gas through fused benzoin.

BENZIMIDE. A substance discovered by Laurent in crude essence of bitter almonds.

BENZIN. Benzene. The name of the bicarbonate of hydrogen, procured by heating benzoic acid with lime; this compound is termed by Liebig *benzole* (C₁₂H₆).

BENZOAS. Benzoate. A salt formed by the union of the benzoic acid with a base.

BENZOIC ACID. (*Acidum benzoicum*; so called because it is procured from *benzoin*.) This acid is easily obtained by subliming gum benjamin. It forms long, hexagonal, silky needles; is sweet and hot to the taste. Soluble in alcohol. Formula, C₁₄H₅O₃-HO, or hydrated oxide of benzoyl, HO, Bz.O.

Benzoic acid is very seldom used in medicine, but now and then it is ordered as a stimulant in spasmodic coughs and dyspnea. The dose is from one grain to five.

BENZONE. A volatile fluid procured by Peligot by heating dry benzoate of lime.

BENZOYL, BENZOÏLE, or BENZYLE. C₁₄H₅O₂. Bz. The hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, including benzoic acid, and the essence or volatile oil of bitter almonds.

BERBERIA. See *Berberia*.

BERBERIN. The yellow coloring matter of the barberry root.

BE'RBÉRIS. (*is, is, f.*) A genus of plants. *Hexandria. Monogynia.*—*B. vulgaris*. The barberry of the Pharmacopœias. The berries, which are gratefully acid, and moderately astringent, were formerly believed to be of great use in biliary fluxes.

BERGAMOT. *Citrus medica*.

BERGMEHL. A Swedish infusory formation resembling earth, said to be very nutritious.

BERIBERIA. See *Berberi*.

BERI'BERI. An acute dropsy common in Malabar and Ceylon, attended with muscular debility and spasms. The treatment is very uncertain.

BERLIN BLUE. Prussian blue.

BERMUDA, CLIMATE OF. The winter is mild, but too liable to sharp, dry winds for invalids.

BERMUDA BERRY. See *Sapindus saponaria*.

BERRY. See *Bacca*.

BERTHOLLET'S NEUTRAL CARBONATE OF AMMONIA. The bicarbonate. It is almost destitute of odor.

BERU. A place in Champagne, France. It has mineral waters, which are slightly chalybeate.

BES, or BESSIS. An eight-ounce measure.

BETA. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Chenopodiaceæ.*—*B. hybrida. Manggel wurzel* of the Germans.—*B. rubra*. The systematic name of the red beet, the root of which is used indifferently with that of the *beta vulgaris*.—*B. vulgaris*. The common beet-root, well known as an agreeable and wholesome article of diet. It yields sugar.

BETEL. *Piper betel*. A species of pepper cultivated in several parts of India. The natives are in the habit of chewing a preparation made with the leaves of this plant, lime, and areca; this mixture is called *Betel*. It is considered tonic and astringent.

BETO'NICA. Betony. A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Gymnospermia. Labiate.*—*B. aquatica*. See *Scrophularia aquatica*.—*B. officinalis*. The wood betony of the Pharmacopœias; also, *B. purpurea, B. vulgaris*. This plant, though formerly much esteemed, has little activity, and is not used now. Root slightly cathartic and emetic.

BETONICA PAULI. Veronica.

BETONY. See *Betonica*.

BETONY, WATER. *Scrophularia aquatica*.

BE'TULA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monœcia. Tetrandria. Betulinæ.*—*B. alba*. The *betula* of the Pharmacopœias, or white birch. The juice is sweet and fermentable. The leaves and bark are slightly astringent and tonic. The bark has been used in intermittents.—*B. alnus*. The *alnus* of the Pharmacopœias. The common alder. This, like the birch and other trees of the same genus, affords a large quantity of saccharine juice. A wine is made from it, called *Alder wine*.

BETULI'NA. *Betuline*. A substance discovered in the bark of the *Betula alba*. It is of a white color, very light, crystallizes in the form of long needles; soluble in ether, alcohol, and oils; fusible, volatile, and inflammable.

BEULAH SPA. A saline mineral spring near London.

BEUVIGNY. A place near Bayeux, in Normandy. Its waters are said to be chalybeate.

BEX. BEXIS. Cough.

BEX CONVULSIVA. *B. theriodes*. Pertussis.

BEX HUMIDA. A cough, with expectoration.

BEXAGUILLO. A name given to the white

ipeacuanha, which the Spaniards bring from Peru.

BEXUGO. A purgative root formerly imported from Peru. It is supposed by some to have been a species of Hippocratea.

BEZETTA CÆRULEA. Croton tinctorium.

BE'ZOAR. *Lapis bezoardicus.* Bezoard. A preternatural concretion formed in the intestines of animals. Some of these substances were formerly celebrated for their medicinal virtues. They were supposed alexipharmic, and used as amulets. They are concretions of phosphate of lime, magnesia, and other salts, mixed with hair, and tinged with bile. Others are biliary, or of cholesterine.

BEZOAR BOVINUM. Bezoar of the ox.

BEZOAR GERMANICUM. The bezoar from the alpine goat.

BEZOAR HOMINIS. Biliary concretions.

BEZOAR HY'STRICIS. The bezoar of the Indian porcupine.

BEZOAR MICRO'SMICUM. The vesical calculus of the chamois.

BEZOAR OCCIDENTALE. Occidental bezoar.

BEZOAR ORIENTALE. *Lapis bezoar orientalis.* Oriental bezoar.

BEZOAR PORCINUM. See *Bezoar hystricis.*

BEZOAR SIMLE. The bezoar from the monkey.

BEZOAR'DIC. *Bezoardicus.* Of, or belonging to, the bezoar. Alexipharmic.

BEZOARDICA RADIX. See *Dorstenia contrayerva.*

BEZOARDICUM. A bezoar, or bezoardic medicine. The name was given to numerous very complex bodies, most of which are now unknown, and none used. The principal are mentioned below.

BEZOARDICUM JOVIALE. An old preparation made by fusing regulus of antimony with tin in a crucible; reducing them to powder when cold, mixing them intimately with corrosive sublimate, keeping the mixture for some days, distilling it, and mixing the liquor that comes over with a large quantity of water, whereby a white powder is precipitated, washing the precipitate repeatedly with water, drying it, and detonating with nitre; lastly, washing the product carefully and again drying. This preparation was a very powerful diaphoretic, and was given in doses of from gr. x. to ℥j.

BEZOARDICUM LUNARE. 1. A medicine prepared by distilling butter of antimony with a solution of nitrate of silver. It was deemed of great efficacy in epilepsy, and various affections of the head; the dose was from gr. 6 to gr. 12. 2. The *Pulvis Viennensis Albus Virgineus*; not now used.

BEZOARDICUM MARTIALE. The *Bezoardicum joviale*, with the substitution of iron for tin. Tonic and diaphoretic. Dose, gr. xv. to gr. xxv.

BEZOARDICUM MINERALE. Antimonious acid.

BEZOARDICUM SATURNI. An old preparation made by distilling protoxide of lead and butter of antimony with nitric acid; it was given in doses of gr. vi. in diseases of the spleen.

BEZOARDICUS LAPIS. See *Bezoar.*

BEZOARDICUS PULVIS. See *Pulvis bezoardicus.*

BI. BIN. BIS. Two, or twice. A common prefix, meaning two, twice, a pair. In *Chemistry* it means, in any compound, two atoms of the electro-negative body.

BIARCHETUNSIM. Cersusse.

BIBASIC. Acids which combine with two atoms of base, or can form double salts.

BIBENELLA. See *Pimpinella.*

BIBITORIIUS. Rectus internus oculi.

BIBORATE OF SODA. Borax.

BIBULOUS. *Bibulus.* Attracting moisture: *charta bibula*, blotting paper.

BICARBONAS POTASSÆ. See *Potassa bicarbonas.*

BICARBONATES. Salts with two atoms of carbonic acid.

BICAUDA'LIS. The posterior auris muscle.

BICEPHALUM. (From *bis*, twice, and *κεφαλη*, a head.) A large sarcoma growing on the head.

BICEPHALUS. Dicephalus.

BICEPS. (From *bis*, twice, and *caput*, a head.) Two-headed: applied to muscles which have two distinct origins or heads.

BICEPS BRACHII. See *Biceps flexor cubiti.*

BICEPS CRURIS. See *Biceps flexor cruris.*

BICEPS CUBITI. See *Biceps flexor cubiti.*

BICEPS EXTERNUS. See *Triceps extensor cubiti.*

BICEPS FLEXOR CRURIS. *Biceps cruris.* Biceps. A muscle of the leg, situated on the hind part of the thigh. It arises by two distinct heads: the first, called *longus*, from the upper and posterior part of the tuberosity of the os ischium. The second, called *brevis*, arises from the linea aspera, a little below the termination of the gluteus maximus. It is inserted, by a strong tendon, into the upper part of the head of the fibula. Its use is to bend the leg. This muscle forms what is called the outer ham-string; and between it and the inner, the popliteal artery, vein, and nerve are situated.

BICEPS FLEXOR CUBITI. *Coraco-radialis. Biceps internus humeri.* A muscle of the forearm, situated on the forepart of the os humeri. It arises by two heads. The first and outermost, called *longus*, begins tendinous from the upper edge of the glenoid cavity of the scapula, passes over the head of the os humeri within the shoulder joint, and is afterward inclosed, in its descent, in a groove near the head of the os humeri, by a membranous ligament that proceeds from the capsular ligament and adjacent tendons. The second, or innermost head, called *brevis*, arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the coracoid process of the scapula, in common with the coraco-brachialis muscle. The muscle is inserted into the inner tubercle at the upper end of the radius. Its use is to turn the hand supine, and to bend the fore-arm.

BICEPS INTERNUS. See *Biceps flexor cubiti.*

BICEPS MANUS. See *Biceps flexor cubiti.*

BICIPITAL. Relating to the biceps muscle; thus, the groove in the os humeri which lodges the tendon of the long head of the biceps, is called the bicipital groove. The bicipital tuberosity is the prominence near the end of the radius, into which the tendon of the biceps is inserted.

BICHICLÉ. Pectoral troches consisting of liquorice juice, sugar, starch, tragacanth, almonds, and mucilage of quince-seed.

BICHIOS. **BICHO.** The Guinea worm.

BICHO DI CULO. A disease endemic in Brazil. It consists in great relaxation of the anus.

BICHOS. The chigoe, or chigger.

BICO'NGIUS. A measure containing two *congi*, or twelve *sextarii*.

BICONJUGA'TUS. Yoked together. **Biconjuga'te.**

BICO'RNIS. Two-horned. The os hyoides.

BICORNE OS. The os hyoides.

BICUSPID. *Bicuspidatus*, or *Bicuspis*. (*Bis*, twice, and *cuspis*, a point.) Bicuspidate. Applied, 1. To teeth. See *Dentes*. 2. To leaves: *folium bicuspidum*, or *bicuspidatum*, a leaf that terminates in two points.

BIDENS. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia æqualis*. *Compositæ*.—*B. tripartita*. The hemp agrimony, formerly esteemed as a diuretic, sudorific, vulnerary, &c., but now disused.

BIE'NNIAL. *Biennis*. Applied to plants which live for two years.

BLESTINGS. The first milk; colostrum.

BIFARIOS. Arranged in two rows.

BIFE'MORO-CALCA'NEUS. *Bifemoro-calcænicus*. The gastrocnemius muscle.

BIFID. *Bifidus*. Forked; divided into two.

BIFOL'IUM. *Ophrys ovata*.

BIFURCA'TION. *Bifurcatio*. The division of a trunk into two branches, as that of the aorta, the trachea, or the stem of a plant.

BIFURCATE. *Bifurcatus*. Divided into two branches.

BIGARADE. The bitter or Seville orange.

BIGA'STER. Biventer, or Digastricus.

BIGNO'NIA. A genus of plants. *Didynamia*. *Angiosperma*. The leaves of the *Bignonia indica* are used by the natives of India as an emollient application to ulcers, and the flowers of the *B. chelonoides* are used in Malabar as a perfume.—*B. catalpa* is the catalpa-tree.

BIGNONIA'CEÆ. A natural family of plants, of which the genus *Bignonia* is the type.

BIHYDRATE OF AMILINE. Corn spirit oil, or amilic alcohol.

BIKH. The poisonous *aconitum ferox* of India.

BILABIATE. *Bilabiatius*. Two-lipped.

BILADEN. Steel.

BILATE OF SODA. Choleate of soda combined with coloring matter.

BILAZAY WATERS. Department of Deux Sèvres. A thermal sulphureous spring.

BILBERRY. See *Vaccinium*.

BILBERRY BEAN. See *Arbutus uva ursi*.

BILE. (*Bilis*, *is*, *f*.) A bitter, nauseous fluid, of a greenish-brown color, secreted by the liver. That from the gall-bladder is thick and dark (*cystic bile*), but that which flows directly into the duodenum from the liver (*hepatic bile*) is thin, yellowish, and inodorous. Bile does not putrefy readily; it is soluble in water and alcohol; acids produce a turbidity. Alkalies dissolve bile. This secretion possesses the property of dissolving fatty substances. Bile contains about ten per cent. of solid matter, the rest being water. The solid part contains the

fatty acids, cholesterine, bilin, cholepyrrhin or coloring matter, fellinic and cholinic acid, soda, phosphates, &c., and mucus. Liebig calls the whole of the organic matter choleic acid, since it combines with oxide of lead and other bases. The chemical history of bile is very obscure: it is so readily metamorphosed that the ordinary tests and manipulations are impossible in its examination. *Bilin* (Berzelius) is the principal compound in bile, and is in combination with the fellinic and cholinic acids, forming the bilifellinic and bilicholinic acids of Berzelius. Bilin is a gummy, yellowish solid, without nitrogen; it is decomposed at 212° F., and burns, leaving an ash. Liebig gives the formula $C_{76}N_2H_{105}O_{32}$ for his choleic acid, which is all that part of bile soluble in alcohol, and containing the bilin, &c., of Berzelius. This substance is resolved by muriatic acid into taurine, ammonia, and a new acid, the *choloidic*, and by the action of caustic potash into carbonic acid, ammonia, and a new cholic acid: both these acids are found to contain no nitrogen. This author regards the bile as a secretion destined to prepare carbonaceous food for the function of calorification, and not as an excretion; and his view is sustained by the fact that *choleic* acid can not be discovered in healthy fæces.

The most obvious use of the bile in the animal economy is to separate the chyle from the chyme. It aids in exciting the peristaltic action of the intestines; hence, in jaundice, the bowels are, in general, extremely torpid. The color of the fæces seems to depend on the state of the bile.

The bile or gall of various animals was formerly used in medicine. All bile was supposed to be calefacient, drying, detergent, discutient, vermifuge; it was believed, also, to facilitate parturition.

BILE, PETTENKOFER'S TEST FOR. The suspected fluid, or an alcoholic solution of the solid, is placed in a test tube, and two thirds the volume of pure sulphuric acid added by drops. When the mixture is cold, two or three drops of pure syrup is added, when, if choleic acid be present, the mixture assumes a violet-red color.

BILE SUGAR. Picromel.

BILIARY. *Biliarius*. Appertaining or relating to bile; as, *Biliary ducts*, *Biliary concretions*.

BILIARY APPARATUS. The liver, ducts, &c., concerned in the secretion of bile.

BILIARY CALCULUS. *B. concretions*. See *Calculus*.

BILIARY DUCTS. See *Hepar*.

BILIARY RESIN. (Thénard.) This is a mixture of the bilifellinic and bilicholinic acids of Berzelius.

BILICHOLINIC ACID. See *Bile*.

BILIFELLINIC ACID. See *Bile*.

BILIFULVIN. An insoluble pale-yellow coloring matter, produced by the action of oxygen on cholepyrrhin; and left, after the precipitation of the biliverdin, by an acid from the oxidized solution.

BILIMBI. An Indian tree (the *Averrhoa bilimbi*) which yields a juice used by the natives for the cure of itch and other cutaneous disorders.

ders; it is said that for this purpose they wear linen dipped in the juice.

BILIN. The principal constituent of *bile*, which see.

BILIOUS. Abounding in bile.

BILIOUS FEVER. See *Febris and Fever*.

BILIOUS TEMPERAMENT. See *Temperament*.

BILIPHÆIN. The reddish-yellow coloring matter of bile, called *cholepyrrhin* by Berzelius. It is found in some biliary calculi, and as a powder in the gall-bladder. It is very slightly soluble, except in solutions of potash or soda; and in this case, when exposed to air, it absorbs oxygen, and the yellow changes to green (*Biliverdin*), which may be precipitated by an acid, leaving behind the *Bilifulvin*. The presence of biliphæin in serum, urine, &c., is at once known by adding a little nitric acid, when it changes to blue, then green, violet, red, and, ultimately, yellowish-brown.

BILIS. See *Bile*.

BILIS ATRA. Black bile. The fanciful cause of melancholy.

BILIVERDIN. The green oxidized biliphæin. That obtained from ox bile is said to closely resemble chlorophyll.

BILLOBED. *Bilobus*. Having two lobes.

BILOCULAR. *Bilocularis*. Two-celled: applied to a capsule which has two cells.

BIMANA. The order of mammalia containing the genus man, or homo.

BYMANUS. Two-handed. A term applied by zoologists to man.

BINARY. *Binary*. A binary compound is that resulting from the union of two elements.

BINATUS. *Binatus*; in pairs.

BINDWEED. The genus *Convolvulus*.

BINDWEED TRIBE. *Convolvulaceæ*.

BINO'CULUS. *Diopthalmos*. (From *bis*, twice, and *oculus*, the eye.) The name of a bandage adapted to be applied over both eyes.

BIOCHEMIA. *Biochymia*. Animal or vital chemistry.

BIO-DYNAMICS. The doctrine of the vital forces.

BIO'LOGY. (*Biologia*, *æ*, f.; from *βίος* life, and *λόγος*, a discourse.) The doctrine or science of life.

BIOLY'CHNIUM. *Biolychnion*. (From *βίος*, life, and *λύχνιον*, a lamp.) The vital or animal heat.

BIPARI'ETAL. That diameter of the cranium which passes from one parietal protuberance to the other is called by some the biparietal diameter.

BIPARTITE. *Bipartitus*. Deeply divided, almost to the basis.

BIPENELLA. See *Pimpinella*.

BIPED. (From *bipes*.) An animal with only two legs.

BIPINNATIFIDUS. Doubly pinnatifid.

BIPINNATE. *Bipinnatus*. Doubly pinnate.

BIR. The thorax.

BIRCH. See *Betula alba*.

BIRDLIME. *Viscus aucupum*. So called because, from its great viscosity, it is used to entangle birds. A vegetable substance, generally prepared from the middle bark of the holly.

BIRD'S EYE. The *Adonis verna*. See *Adonis*.

BIRD'S TONGUE. The seeds of the *Fraxinus excelsior*.

BIRTHWORT. See *Aristolochia*.

BIRTHWORT, CLIMBING. See *Aristolochia clematitis*.

BIRTHWORT, LONG-ROOTED. See *Aristolochia longa*.

BIRTHWORT, SNAKE-KILLING. See *Aristolochia anguicida*.

BIRTHWORT, THREE-LOBED. See *Aristolochia trilobata*.

BISCHE. BIECHO. A malignant dysentery of the West Indies.

BISERIAL. Arranged in two rows.

BISERRATE. With two orders of serratures.

BISFERRENS. *Dicrotus*.

BISHOP'S WEED. See *Ammi*.

BISLINGUA. *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

BISMALVA. *Althæa officinalis*.

BISMUTH. (*Bismuthum*, *i*, n.) A brittle, crystalline metal, fusible at about 400° F.; of a pink tinge; readily soluble in nitric acid. It is a very inferior conductor of heat and electricity. Sp. gr., 9.5; equivalent, 71.0; symbol, Bi. When heated in the open air, it burns into the oxide BiO, or flowers of bismuth of a fine white color. The salts of bismuth have attracted little attention in medicine, the *subnitrate*, or *magistery of bismuth*, being the only official preparation. The *chloride of bismuth*, also called the butter of bismuth, is corrosive, and of a soft consistency.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE. *B. trisnitrate*. *B. tarto-nitrate*. This is formed when a solution of the nitrate is dropped into a large quantity of pure water. The subnitrate (3 BiO + NO₅) falls as an insoluble, beautifully-white powder, known under the names of pearl powder and magistery of bismuth. This powder has obtained some celebrity in the treatment of gastrodynia, obstinate vomiting, and painful affections of the stomach. Dose, gr. iv. to gr. x., three times a day. It is but an uncertain medicine, however, and has been pushed to doses of ℥j. without benefit.

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS. See *Bismuth subnitrate*.

BISMUTHUM ALBUM. Bismuth, subnitrate.

BISTORT. See *Bistorta*.

BISTOR'TA. (*æ*, f.) *Polygonum bistorta*.

BISTOURY. *Bistouri*. Any small knife for surgical purposes. Bistouries are *straight*, *convex*, *concave*, sharp-pointed, probe-pointed, &c.

BISTOURY CACHÉ. A bistoury, the blade of which is concealed in a sheath, from which it is made to protrude by pressing on a spring.

BISULPHAS. Bisulphate.

BISULPHAS POTASSÆ. See *Potassæ bisulphas*.

BITARTRATE OF POTASH. Cream of tartar.

BITHYNOS. *Βίθνος*. An ancient plaster against dropsy.

BIT NOBEN. (Indian.) Salt of bitumen. A white saline substance imported from India, which is not a natural production, but a preparation made by the Hindoos. It is called in the country *padanoon*, *soucherloon*, and particularly, *khala mimuc*, or black salt. It is used by the Indians in all complaints.

BITTER. See *Amarus*.
BITTER APPLE. See *Cucumis colocynthis*.
BITTER EARTH. Magnesia.
BITTER OF WELTER. Carbazotic acid.
BITTER INFUSION. An infusion of gentian, quassia, &c.
BITTER PRINCIPLE. This name was formerly applied to a substance supposed to be common to bitter plants, and to be the cause of their peculiar taste. There is no such common principle.
BITTER-SWEET. *Solanum dulcamara*.
BITTER WOOD. Quassia.
BITTERN. The mother water which remains after the crystallization of common salt from sea-water. It abounds with sulphate and muriate of magnesia, and contains iodine and bromine.
BITTERS. Medicines of a bitter taste. They are usually tonics, and are by some writers divided into *pure* or simple bitters, aromatic bitters, and astringent bitters.—*Bitters, wine* or *spirit*. *Tinctura gentianæ composita*.
BITTOS. A disease marked by acute pain in the anus.
BITUMEN. (*en, inis, n.*) This term includes a number of inflammable mineral substances. The *fluid* are naphtha, petroleum, mineral tar, mineral pitch. The *solid* are asphaltum, elastic bitumen or mineral caoutchouc, mineral adipocire, retinasphaltum, pit coal, jet mellilite or honey-stone, and amber. Of these substances, *asphaltum* and *amber* have been used in medicine. See *Asphaltum* and *Succinum*.
BITUMEN BARBADENSE. See *Petroleum barbadense*.
BITUMEN JUDAICUM. See *Asphaltum*.
BITUMEN LIQUIDUM. See *Petroleum*.
BITUMENIZATION. The transformation of organic matters into bitumen. Thus, wood is converted by natural processes into several varieties of coal, and the substance called peat consists of the remains of vegetables which have undergone a similar change.
BITUMENIZED. Changed into bitumen. Thus, *bitumenized wood*, &c.
BITUMINOUS. Partaking of the nature of bitumen.
BIVALVE. *Bivalvis*. Two-valved; formed of two pieces.
BIVENTER. Digastric. A muscle is so termed which has two bellies.
BIVENTER CERVICIS. The complexus muscle.
BIVENTER MAXILLÆ INFERIORIS. The digastric muscle.
BIXA. A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Monogynia*.—*B. orellana. B. orleana*. Annotto. The substance so called is obtained from the pellicles of the seeds. In Jamaica and other warm climates, it is considered as a useful remedy in dysentery, possessing astringent and stomachic qualities.
BLACCLE. Rubeola.
BLACK BOY GUM. A red resin of New Holland, from the *Xanthorrhæa arborea*.
BLACK DEATH. See *Pestis nigra*.
BLACK DRAUGHT. Infusion of senna with salts.
BLACK DROP. Gutta nigra.
BLACK FLUX. Cream of tartar heated to red-

ness, or a mixture of carbonate of potash and charcoal.

BLACK JAUNDICE. See *Icterus*.
BLACK LEAD. Plumbago.
BLACK LEPROSY. See *Lepra*.
BLACK PESTILENCE. Plague. See *Pestis nigra*.
BLACK SNAKE-ROOT. *Actæa (cimicifuga) racemosa*.
BLACK STICKING PLASTER. Solution of isin glass, with a little tincture of benzoin brushed over silk.
BLACK TONGUE. An epidemic typhoid disease.
BLACK TURPETH. Black oxide of mercury.
BLACK VOMIT. See *Yellow fever*.
BLACK WADD. Peroxide of manganese.
BLACK WASH. *Lotio calcis composita*.
BLACK WATER. The water-brash. *Pyrosis*.
BLACKBERRY. *Rubus villosus*.
BLADDER. See *Urinary bladder*.
BLADDER-WRACK. See *Fucus vesiculosus*.
BLADDERY FEVER. *Pemphigus*.
BLADE-BONE. See *Scapula*.
BLÆSTITAS. (*as, atis, f.*; from *blæsus*.) Stammering.
BLESUS. *Βλαῖσος*. A term applied to one who has the legs or feet distorted outward; to one who has the spine bent forward or backward; to a paralytic; or to one who stammers.
BLAIN. A small watery vesicle of the skin.
Rupia.
BLANC DE TROYES. *Creta preparata*.
BLA'NCA. A medicine of turpentine, various fetid gums, euphorbium, colocynth, antimony, aromatics, &c. White lead.
BLANCA MULIERUM. The *whites*. See *Leucorrhæa*.
BLANCH. To whiten. Blanched almonds are those deprived of their testa.
BLA'NQUINE. An alkaloid supposed to exist in *cinchona ovalifolia*.
BLAS. A term of Van Helmont, who applied it to the motions and influences of the stars, and to the activities of animal bodies.
BLAST. *Affatus. Erysipelas*.
BLASTE'MA. (*Βλαστημα. Βλαστησις*; from *βλαστανω*, to germinate.) 1. The eruption of any morbid humor. 2. The rudimentary mass of an organ in a state of development. 3. The substance which nourishes the cytoblast, or cell-germ.
BLASTODERMA. The germinal membrane or skin, within and about which the development of the nucleus takes place.
BLA'TTA BYZANTIA. *Unguis odoratus*. The operculum of a shell-fish, formerly used in medicine.
BLA'TTARIA. *Verbascum blattaria*.
BLAUD'S PILLS. Nearly the same as the *pillule ferri compositæ*.
BLEACHING LIQUID. Solution of chloride of soda or lime.
BLEACHING POWDER. Chloride of lime.
BLEAR-EYE. A weak and weeping eye, with a chronic inflammation of the eye-lids. See *Lippitudo*.
BLEB. A bulla or small bladder.
BLE'CHNUM. A genus of ferns.—*B. linquifolium*. See *Scolopendrium vulgare*.—*B squamosum*. See *Ceterach officinalis*.

BLECHRO'PYRUS. A name given by some writers to the slow, nervous fever.

BLECHROS. Slow; feeble: as, *blechrosphygmia*, a slow pulse.

BLEEDING. 1. A discharge of blood from the animal body, from whatever cause. See *Hemorrhage*. 2. The operation of blood-letting for the cure or prevention of disease. See *Blood-letting*.

BLLENDE. Sulphuret of zinc.

BLENNA. Mucus. Hence, *Blennelytria*, leucorrhœa—*Blennenteria*, dysentery—*Blennisthmia*, an increased flow of mucus from the pharynx and larynx—*Blennogenous tissue*, a tissue for the production of mucus, especially that of the skin.

BLENNOPHTHALMIA. Purulent ophthalmia.

BLENNOPTYSIS. Catarrh.

BLENNOPYRIA. Fevers with mucous disturbance.

BLENNORRHŒ'GIA. (From *βλενω*, mucus, and *ρηγνυμι*, to burst forth.) A discharge of mucus. Gonorrhœa.

BLENNORRHŒ'GIC. Relating to blennorrhœgia.

BLENNORRHŒ'A. (From *βλενω*, mucus, and *ρην*, to flow.) A flow of mucus. The term is applicable to an increased discharge from any of the mucous surfaces, but is usually restricted to that from the urethra and vagina. Blennorrhœa may be divided into two species:

1. The *Blennorrhœa simplex*, which is a simple increased secretion of mucus from the urethra, proceeding from local irritation or debility. It requires rest, cold applications, tonics, and mild aperients.

2. *Blennorrhœa chronica*.—It is the common sequel of a clap, which has either been badly treated, or has lasted long and produced great local weakness; but it occurs, also, independently of any clap, from other causes of weakness. The discharge is yellowish, slimy, and stiffens the linen. It varies greatly in quantity in different cases. Another cause of gleet is stricture of the urethra. In common cases, gleet yields to terebinthinate medicines: the copaiba and Chian turpentine are most esteemed. Warm stimulants are also serviceable; as cubebs, and other peppers. When these are ineffectual in stopping the discharge, tonics and cold bathing should be resorted to. Passing a bougie occasionally often so stimulates the relaxed urethra as to remove the disease. Weak astringent injections seldom fail of stopping the discharge. Solutions of acetate of lead, sulphate of zinc, or acetate of zinc, are generally the best adapted for this purpose.

BLENNORRHŒA. A generic term for a disease attended with mucus discharge; as, *B. genitalium*, leucorrhœa—*B. luodes*, *venerca*, *urethralis*, urethritis or clap—*B. oculi*, ophthalmia—*B. nasalis*, coryza—*B. urinialis*, vesicæ, cystorrhœa—*B. ventriculi*, gastorrhœa—*B. vaginae*, *uteri*, leucorrhœa.

BLENNŒ'SES. Affections of the mucous tissues.

BLENNOTHORAX. Catarrh; peripneumonia notha.

BLEPHARADENITIS. (From *βλεφαρον*, the

eyelid, and *αδην*, a gland.) Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

BLEPHARELOSIS. Entropion.

BLEPHARITIS. (From *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid.) An inflammation of the eyelid.

BLEPHARON. The eyelid. From this is compounded a number of words; as, *Blepharœdema*, or hydroblepharon—*Blepharoplastice*, the formation of a new eyelid—*Blepharospasmus*, a spasm of the eyelid.

BLEPHARON'CUS. (From *βλεφαρον*, and *ογκος*, a tumor.) A tumor on the eyelid. The term *Blepharocosis* has been improperly substituted for this; *ογκοσις* means a general augmentation of the bulk of any thing.

BLEPHAROPHTHALMIA. *Blepharotitis*. *Blepharotitis*. An inflammation of the eyelid.

BLEPHAROPLE'GIA. (From *βλεφαρον*, and *πληγη*, a stroke, or paralysis.) Falling down of the upper eyelid from paralysis of the levator muscle. See *Blepharoptosis*.

BLEPHAROPTO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *βλεφαρον*, and *πτωσις*, from *πιπτω*, to fail.) *Blepharoplegia*. A prolapse, or falling down of the upper eyelid. It may arise from a relaxed state of the common integuments of the eyelids, or from paralysis of the levator muscle; in the latter case it is often connected with disease of the brain: some writers consider spasm of the orbicular muscle as an occasional cause.

BLEPHAROXY'STUM. An instrument used by the Greek surgeons to remove callosities from the inner surface of the eyelid.

BLESSED THISTLE. See *Centaurea benedicta*.

BLESTRI'SMUS. Jactitation; restlessness.

BLE'VILLE. It possesses an acidulous chalybeate spring.

BLINDNESS. *Cæcitas*.

BLINDNESS, NOCTURNAL. See *Hemeralopia*.

BLISTER. 1. An elevation of the cuticle, arising from the deposition of a serous fluid underneath it. A blister may be raised artificially by topical applications, or it may be caused by a burn, by hard friction of the cuticle, or by disease. 2. A topical application, which raises the cuticle in the form of a vesicle, filled with a serous fluid. See *Vesicatorium*.

BLISTER-FLY. See *Cantharis*.

BLISTER, PERPETUAL. One that is kept open by stimulating dressings.

BLITUM. (*um, i, n.*; *βλιτον*.) A genus of plants. Class, *Monandria*; Order, *Digynia*.—*Blitum capitatum*. The *Amaranthus blitum*. A pot-herb: it has been employed as an emollient.—*B. setidum*. Chenopodium vulnaria.

BLOOD. The chief circulating fluid of animals, wherefrom the materials for the repair of parts and the production of secretions are derived. It is of a red color and high temperature (98° to 102°) in man and the higher animals, but in reptiles, fishes, and the inferior races little elevated above the medium in which they dwell, and of a white, or yellowish, or pink color. The amount of blood in an individual has been estimated at from 8 to 100 lbs., and it is supposed not to exceed 30 lbs. The sp. gr. is from 1042 to 1058. While circulating in the body it consists of a transparent fluid, the *liquor sanguinis* or *plasma*, in which numerous minute globules float. The globules

are of three kinds: 1. The ordinary *red* globule, of an elliptical and flattened figure, and about $\frac{1}{3400}$ th of an inch in diameter. 2. *Lymph* globules, which are spherical, granular, and colorless, and contain minute nuclei, sometimes seen to be in motion. 3. *Chyle* globules, which do not differ in any remarkable points from the lymph globules. The last two are called the white globules of the blood, and there may also be oil globules. When drawn and allowed to rest, the blood divides spontaneously into a light yellow fluid, *the serum*, and into a solid portion, *the clot or crassamentum*. The latter is produced by the deposit of the fibrin of the liquor sanguinis, which invests and carries down the globules. The serum contains water, saline matters, and albumen. Notwithstanding the marked difference in color, and capacity of sustaining life, between venous and arterial blood, there is nothing known with certainty concerning their chemical differences.

Much attention has been paid of late to the normal composition of healthy blood for the purpose of obtaining a standard of comparison to judge of the effects of disease on this important fluid. The mean of Simon represents healthy blood as consisting of 80 per cent. water and 20 solid residue, with 0.2 per cent. fibrin, and the same amount of fats; 10 to 13 per cent. of globules; 6 to 7 per cent. of albumen; and 1 per cent. of extractive matters and salts. The extractive is divided into alcohol and water extracts, of which but little is known. The salts consist of chloride of sodium and potassium; carbonate of soda; phosphate of soda, lime, and magnesia; peroxide of iron, and sulphate of soda. The fats consist of common fats, phosphorized fat, and a minute amount of *serolin*.

In diseases of an inflammatory order the fibrin may become as much as 6 to 10 parts in 1000, especially in pneumonitis and acute rheumatism, whereas in typhoid states it falls so low (0.9 in 1000) as to impair the coagulability of the blood. The blood globules are diminished by bleeding and hemorrhages, and fall much below the standard in cachexies, especially chlorosis, in which they sink to 3 or 2 per cent. There are also certain bodies, as sugar, urea, cholesterine, and bile, which are occasionally discovered in unhealthy blood. The buffy coat of inflammation arises from the excess of fibrin, or of a modification of it, called the *tritoxide of protein* by *Mülder*.

The blood is, for the most part, recruited from the lacteals, and receives contributions from the lymphatic system also; these, being mixed with the venous or black blood returned from all parts of the system, are exposed to air in the lungs, part with carbonic acid, and obtain oxygen, which is, according to some, merely absorbed by the liquor sanguinis, and, according to others, acts upon the fibrin or on the coloring matter. In the course of the circulation, the oxygen, whether free or combined, is replaced by carbonic acid, converting the arterial into venous blood. The ultimate analysis of dry blood gives, according to Liebig, carbon, 51.96; hydrogen, 7.25; nitrogen, 15.07; oxygen, 21.30; ashes, 4.42; which nearly coincides with the formula $C_{48}H_{39}N_6O_{15}$.

BLOOD, BLACK. Venous blood.

BLOOD CORPUSCULES. B. GLOBULES. B. DISKS. See *Globules of the blood*.

BLOOD, DEFICIENCY OF. Anæmia.

BLOOD, DRAGON'S. Calamus rotang.

BLOOD, FULLNESS OF. Plethora.

BLOOD, MENSTRUAL. The sanguineous fluid discharged by the healthy uterus of unimpregnated females is of an acid reaction, and non-coagulable. By analysis, it is found to contain an excess of blood globules, epithelium cells, nearly 0.3 per cent. of fats, the normal quantity of albumen and salts, and almost an entire freedom from fibrin.

BLOOD, SPITTING OF. Hæmoptysis.

BLOOD STROKE. An universal congestion.

BLOOD, VOMITING OF. Hæmatemesis.

BLOOD, WHITE. Lymph.

BLOOD-LETTING. Under this term is comprehended every artificial discharge of blood made with a view to the cure or prevention of disease. Blood-letting is divided into *general* and *topical*. The former includes *venesection* and *arteriotomy*; and the latter, the *application of leeches, cupping-glasses, and scarification*.

BLOOD-ROOT. Sanguinaria canadensis.

BLOOD-SHOT. When the vessels of the eyeball are distended with red blood.

BLOOD-STONE. Hæmatite.

BLOOD-VESSEL, BREAKING A. Hæmorrhagia.

BLOODY FLUX. Dysentery.

BLOW-PIPE. An instrument used by anatomists and chemists. The anatomical blow-pipe is a silver or brass tube, by means of which parts are inflated. By means of the blow-pipe the flame of a candle or lamp is directed on the object intended to be acted on. The flame assumes a conical shape, and the greatest heat is at the point of the cone. By substituting for common air a stream of *oxygen gas*, a much higher temperature is produced, and a mixture of *oxygen* and *hydrogen* gases propelled through the tube by a convenient apparatus causes a degree of heat nearly equal to that of the arc of flame in the voltaic circuit. This constitutes what is called the *Oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe*. The blow-pipe is an invaluable instrument to the chemist, and affords the mineralogist a principal means of determining the nature of mineral substances.

BLUE BOTTLE. *Centaurea cyanus*.

BLUE DISEASE. *Blue skin*. *Blue jaundice*. See *Cyanosis*.

BLUE EYE-WATER. See *Aqua cupri ammoniaci*.

BLUE OINTMENT. Unguentum hydrargyri

BLUE PILL. See *Piulus hydrargyri*.

BLUE STONE. BLUE VITRIOL. BLUE COPPERAS. Sulphate of copper.

BLUNT HOOK. Hook blunt.

BO'A. (*a, æ, f.*) 1. The Latin name of a papular eruption. 2. The *Lues venerea*. 3. The name of a genus of serpents.

BOAR. *Sus scrofa*.

BOCHE'TUM. A decoction of the woods.

BO'CHIA. A glass subliming vessel.

BO'CUM. *Bochium*. *Boetum*. Bronchocele.

BODY. In the language of science this term is sometimes used in the same sense as *matter*; that is, it designates a substance which has length, breadth, and thickness; is divisible,

impenetrable, and movable; but it is more frequently used to designate those circumscribed forms of matter which are the objects of sight and touch; as animals, vegetables, stones, &c.

BODY, COMING DOWN OF. Proctocæle.

BOERHAAVE'S AGUE POWDER. A mixture of alum, powdered nutmeg, and Armenian bole.

BOERHAAVE'S RED PILL. A pill containing cinnabar.

BOG-BEAN. See *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

BOGIA GUMMI. Gamboge.

BOIL. See *Furunculus*.

BOILING POINT. The temperature at which fluids boil at the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, or 30 inches of the barometer.

BOLE. Myrrh.

BOLAR EARTH. Bole. See *Bole*.

BOLE. (*Bolus*, *i*, *m*.; *βωλος*, a mass.) An argillaceous mineral, having a conchoidal fracture, a glimmering internal lustre, and a shining streak, and of various colors. These earths were commonly made into little cakes or flat masses, and stamped with certain impressions; from which circumstance they received the name of *terra sigillata*, or sealed earths.

BOLE, ARMENIAN. *Bolus Armenia*. The Armenian bole is an argillaceous earth of a pale but bright-red color. It is occasionally mixed with honey, and applied to the aphthæ; it is also used as a tooth-powder when mixed with some aromatic.

BOLE'TIC. *Boleticus*. Appertaining to the boletus.

BOLETIC ACID. *Acidum boleticum*. An acid discovered by Braconnot in the juice of the *Boletus pseudo-igniarius*.

BOLE'TUS. (*us*, *i*, *m*.; *βωλιτης*.) 1. A kind of fungus referred by Linnaeus to the genus *Lycoperdon*. 2. A genus of fungi, which differ from the agarics in having tubes under the caps instead of gills.

BOLETUS CERVI. The deer ball. This is said to be aphrodisiac.

BOLETUS IGNIARIUS. Agaric of the oak; touchwood boletus; female agaric. The *Agaricus* of the Pharmacopœias; called, also, *Agaricus chirurgorum*, *Agaricus quercus*. Has been much used by surgeons as an external styptic, when softened by beating.

BOLETUS LARICIS. *Agaricus albus*. It is parasitic on the larch, and it is a drastic purge in the dose of ʒj. to ʒij.

BOLETUS PURGANS. The boletus laricis.

BOLETUS SUAVE'OLENS. The *Fungus salicis* of the Pharmacopœias. When fresh, it has a sub-urinous smell, and at first an acid taste, followed by a bitter. Formerly given in phthisical complaints.

BOLETUS SULPHUREUS. On drying, this evolves needle-like crystals of oxalic acid nearly pure.

BOLISMUS. See *Bulimia*.

BOLOGNIAN STONE. A pyrophorus. The exact process is not known; but a substance very distinctly luminous in the dark, after exposure to the sun's rays, may be obtained by making powdered sulphate of baryta into cakes with mucilage of gum tragacanth, calcining them carefully in the open fire, and allowing them to cool slowly.

BO'LUS. (*Bolus*, *i*, *m*.; *βωλος*, a mass.) 1. Any medicine, rolled into the shape of a ball larger than an ordinary-sized pill, and yet not too large to be swallowed. 2. A kind of argillaceous earth. See *Bole*.

BOLUS AD QUARTANUM. A medicine of Laennec for pneumonia. ℞. Emetic tartar, gr. j.; bark, ʒj. : make into a mass with oil of juniper.

BOLUS ARMENIÆ. See *Bole, Armenian*.

BOLUS ARMENIÆ ALBUS. The white Armenian bole.

BOLUS BLESSENSIS. Bole of Blois.

BOLUS GALLICUS. *Bolus albus*. French bole. A pale, red-colored earth, variegated with irregular specks and veins of white and yellow. It was formerly esteemed as an absorbent and antacid.

BOMAREA SALSILLA. This Chilean plant is used as a sudorific.

BOMBIC ACID. *Acidum bombycum*. Acid of the silk-worm; formic acid?

BO'MBUS. (*us*, *i*, *m*.; *βομβος*, the buzzing of bees.) In medical language, this word has been used to denote, 1. The sensation of ringing in the ears. *Tinnitus aurium*. 2. The noise caused by the movement of gas in the intestines, otherwise called *Borborygmus*. See *Borborygmus*.

BONDUCH INDORUM. See *Guilandina*.

BONE. See *Os*.

BONE-BINDER. See *Osteocolla*.

BONE BLACK. Charred bones; ivory black.

BONE EARTH. It consists nearly altogether of phosphate of lime.

BONE NIPPERS. BONE FORCEPS. A strong pair of forceps with cutting edges, for removing and cutting away fragments of bones.

BONESET. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

BONE SPIRIT. The impure ammonia distilled from bones.

BONES, BRITTLINESS OR FRIABILITY OF. This morbid state is a consequence of several diseases, especially syphilis. The gelatinous matter of the bones is removed, and there being an excess of earthy particles, they become brittle, so as to be fractured upon the slightest violence.

BONES, SALT OF. Carbonate of ammonia.

BONES, SOFTENING OF. Mollities ossium.

BONNES, MINERAL WATERS OF. They are sulphureous and thermal: 98° F.

BONPLANDIA. A genus of lofty trees of South America, the bark of which yields angostura or cusparia bark, especially that of the *B. trifoliata*.

BONUS GENIUS. Peucedanum.

BONUS HENRICUS. See *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*.

BORA'CIC ACID. *Acidum boracicum*. *Acidum boracis*. Sedative salt of Homberg. Boracic acid is most readily obtained by dissolving borax in hot water, filtering the solution; adding sulphuric acid by little and little, till the liquid has a sensibly acid taste, and setting it aside to cool: the boracic acid will be deposited in small, white, shining, scaly crystals. It is slightly acid; soluble; vitrified by heat. Composition, boron 1+3 oxygen. It was formerly thought to be a sedative.

BORAGE. See *Borago*.

BORAGINEÆ. *Boraginaceæ.* The Borage tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with leaves alternate, covered with asperities; corolla gamopetalous; stamens inserted in the corolla; fruit, four nuts, distinct.

BORA'GO. (*o, inis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Boragineæ.*—*B. officinalis.* Borage. It is used in Europe in pulmonary diseases, in rheumatism, and in cutaneous affections.

BO'RAS. (*as, atis, f.*) A borate.

BORAS SODÆ. See *Sodæ biboras.*

BORAS SUPERSODICUS. Borax.

BORATE. A salt of boracic acid.

BORATE OF MERCURY. A compound of boracic acid with oxide of mercury. It has been recommended in syphilis.

BORAX. (*Boras, acis, m.*; from *Bourach*, an Arabic word.) See *Sodæ biboras.*

BORBORY'GMUS. (*us, i, m. Βορβορϋγμος.*) The rumbling noise occasioned by flatus in the intestines.

BORDEAUX, WATERS OF. They are chalybeate.

BORIC ACID. Boracic acid.

BORITIS. The philosopher's stone.

BORNEEN. The name given to a compound of carbon and hydrogen found in valerian root, and which, on exposure to moisture, acquires the properties of *Borneo camphor.* It is supposed to be identical with liquid camphor. The camphor itself has been named *borneol*, and it is converted, by the action of nitric acid, into laurel-camphor.

BORNEO CAMPHOR. That found in the crevices of the dryobalanops-tree.

BORON. *Borium. Boracium.* The basis of boracic acid. It is an element, solid, of a greenish-black color, and resembling carbon. Eq., 136.25; sym., B. It combines with sulphur, chlorine, and oxygen, forming with the last, BO_3 , boracic acid.

BOROZAIL, or ZAIL. (Ethiopic.) A disease which is endemic on the shores of the River Senegal. It attacks the genital organs of both sexes, but is different from syphilis. According to Blancard, it is called *Asab* in men, and *Assabat* in women. It is probably identical with *Frambasia*, or the Yaws.

BORURET. A combination of boron with a simple body. A boride.

BORRI. *Borri-borri. Boberri.* Turmeric; also an ointment.

BOS. (*os, ovis, m.*) The ox. A well-known genus of ruminant animals. The flesh of the ox, commonly called beef, is highly-nutritious and digestible.

BOSWELLIA. A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia. B. serrata* is supposed to afford the olibanum of commerce.—*B. thuiifera.* The olibanum-tree.

BOTA'LE FORAMEN. The foramen ovale of the fetal heart.

BOTANICA. Botany.

BOTA'NICON. A plaster made of herbs.

BOTANO'LOGY. Botany.

BO'TANY. (*Βοτανικη, Botanica*; from *βοτανη*, an herb, or grass.) That branch of natural history which relates to the vegetable kingdom. Botany is not confined to the description and

classification of plants, but involves the whole philosophy of one great department of nature. It consists of the *terminology*, or nomenclature of the several parts of plants which are externally visible; as stems, leaves, flowers, seed-vessels, &c.

The *classification*, or arrangement. A knowledge of the different parts of a plant must necessarily be gained before it is described; but, amid the multiplicity of objects which the vegetable kingdom presents, it is impossible to distinguish individuals from each other, by characters which the memory can retain, without having recourse to such general similarities and differences as are common to a number of individuals. By tracing these general resemblances and diversities through a number of gradations, we are enabled to find on them primary and subordinate divisions, either ascending from particulars to generals, or descending from generals to particulars. Such divisions and distributions in the science before us constitute the various systems, arrangements, or classifications of botanists; and these, according to the kind of characters on which they are founded, are called *natural* or *artificial*. A view of the principal classifications of plants will be given in the article *Vegetable Kingdom*.

Vegetable chemistry is the chemical examination of the substances which enter into the composition of plants, or are formed by them. This now forms the greater part of *vegetable physiology*.

BOTANY-BAY GUM. See *Xanthorrhæa hastilis*.

BOTARGO. A salted preparation made in Italy and the South of France, from the row of the gray mullet. It is used as a seasoning to other food.

BO'THRION. *Botrium.* 1. The socket of a tooth. 2. A small, deep ulcer of the cornea.

BOTHRIOCE'PHALUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *βοθριον*, and *κεφαλη*, a head.) The tape-worm. See *Entozoa*.

BOTHRIOCEPHALUS LATUS. See *Entozoa*.

BO'TIUM. A bronchocele.

BO'TRYS. (*Βοτρυς*, a cluster of grapes.) Supposed to be the *Chenopodium botrys*.—*B. mexicana.* *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.—*B. vulgare.* *Chenopodium botrys*.

BOTTS. The larva of several flies which are found in the stomach and intestines of horses and domestic animals.

BOTULINIC ACID. A poisonous, oily acid found in decaying sausages.

BOUGIE. (French for a wax candle.) A long, slender instrument that is introduced into the urethra, œsophagus, or rectum, to overcome strictures of those canals. Bougies for the urethra are made of various materials, as elastic gum, wax, catgut, and metal, and of various sizes, according to the degree of stricture. Each kind of bougie has its advantages for particular purposes, but the elastic gum is the one most generally used, and to be preferred in common cases of stricture of the urethra. When the bougie has some escharotic substance attached to the end of it, it is called a *medicated* or *armed* bougie. Armed bougies are sometimes used in inveterate cases of stricture. A common bougie, with a piece of nitrate of sil-

ver fitted into the end of it, is the contrivance generally used by such surgeons as approve of the use of armed bougies. Bougies for the œsophagus are usually made of elastic gum, and are sometimes armed with caustic, like those for the urethra. Bougies for the rectum are generally made of elastic gum or of crystal glass.

BOUILLON. Broth.

BOULOGNE. Its mineral waters are acidulous and chalybeate.

BOURBON-LANCY. It has thermal saline springs, containing carbonic acid, muriates of soda and lime, sulphate of soda, carbonates of lime, iron, and silica. Their temperature is from 106° to 135° F.

BOURDONNEMENT. The name given by the French to the several varieties of imaginary sounds, termed, 1. *Syrigmus*, or ringing in the ears. 2. *Susurrus*, or whizzing sounds. 3. *Bombus*, or beating sounds.

BOURDONNEMENT AMPHORIQUE. An auscultatory sound resembling the buzzing of a bee confined in a vase.

BOVI'LLÆ. The measles.

BOVI'NA FAMES. See *Bulimia*.

BOVI'STUS. See *Lycoperdon*.

BOX-TREE. See *Buxus*.

BOX-WOOD. *Cornus florida*.

BOYLE'S FUMING LIQUOR. *Boyle's hell*. Sulphuret of ammonia.

BR. Bromine.

BRACHE'RIUM. A truss or bandage for hernia.

BRACHLE'US. (From *brachium*, the arm.) Appertaining to the arm.

BRACHIÆUS EXTERNUS. See *Triceps extensor cubiti*.

BRACHIÆUS INTERNUS. See *Brachialis internus*.

BRACHIÆUS MUSCULUS. See *Brachialis internus*.

BRA'CHIAL. (*Brachialis*, from *brachium*, the arm.) Appertaining to the arm.

BRACHIAL APONEUROSIS. The enveloping aponeurosis of the arm.

BRACHIAL ARTERY. *Arteria brachialis*. *Arteria humeralis*. It is the continuation of the axillary, which, as it passes behind the tendon of the pectoralis major, receives the name of *brachial*. It runs down on the inside of the arm, behind the inner edge of the coraco-brachialis and biceps muscles. It gives off the *profunda humeri superior*, the *profunda inferior*, and the *ramus anastomoticus magnus*. At about an inch below the bend of the arm it divides into the *radial* and *ulnar*.

BRACHIAL PLEXUS. The lower cervical nerves and the first dorsal form this plexus. From this all the great nerves of the upper extremity are derived. It also gives off the external thoracic nerves and twigs to the muscles in its vicinity.

BRACHIA'LE. The carpus.

BRACHIALIS EXTERNUS. See *Triceps extensor cubiti*.

BRACHIALIS INTERNUS. *Brachius*. *Brachialis internus*. It arises fleshy from the middle of the os humeri, at each side of the insertion of the deltoid muscle, covering all the inferior and forepart of this bone; runs over the joint, and adheres firmly to the ligament;

is inserted, by a strong, short tendon, into the coronoid process of the ulna. Its use is to bend the fore-arm, and to prevent the capsular ligament of the joint from being pinched during that action.

BRACHIA'TUS. *Brachiate*. Applied to branches, panicles, &c., spread in four directions, crossing each other alternately in pairs.

BRACHII OS. See *Humeri os*.

BRACHIO-CEPHALIC ARTERY. The *arteria innominata*.

BRACHIO-CUBITAL LIGAMENT. See *Ligamentum brachio-cubitale*.

BRACHIO'PODA. (From *βραχιων*, an arm, and *πους*, a foot.) An order of molluscous animals, so called because their feet resemble arms.

BRACHIO-RADIAL LIGAMENT. See *Ligamentum brachio-radiale*.

BRA'CHIUM. (*um*, *i*, *n*.; *βραχιων*, the arm.) The arm, or, more properly, that part of it extending from the shoulder to the elbow.

BRACHIUM MOVENS QUARTUS. See *Latissimus dorsi*.

BRACHU'NA. A species of satyriasis. Nymphomania.

BRACHYAU'CHEN. One with a short neck.

BRACHYCHRO'NIUS. (From *βραχυς*, short, and *χρονος*, time.) A term applied by Galen to a disease which continues but a short time.

BRACHYPNE'A. From *βραχυς*, and *πνεω*, to breathe.) *Dyspnoea*.

BRACT. *Bractea*. A floral leaf. A bract is a little leaf-like appendage to some flowers, lying under or interspersed in the flower, but generally different in color from the true leaves of the plant.

BRACTEA'TUS. *Bracteate*: having a floral leaf.

BRACTEIFO'RMIS. Resembling a bract.

BRADYMASESIS. *Dysmasesis*.

BRADYPE'PSIA. (From *βραδύς*, slow, and *πεπτω*, to concoct.) Weak digestion.

BRADYSPERMATI'SMUS. Sterility.

BRADYSURIA. Painful and frequent urination.

BRA'GGAT. A ptisan of honey and water.

BRAIN. See *Cerebrum*.

BRAIN, LITTLE. See *Cerebellum*.

BRAINE. A small town three leagues from Soissons. It has mineral waters similar to those of Passy.

BRAMBLE. *Rubus fruticosus*.

BRAN. *Furfur*. It is laxative.

BRANCA LEONINA. B. LEONIS. See *Alchemilla*.

BRANCA URSINA. See *Acanthus* and *Heraclium*.

BRANCHI. *Branchæ*. Swelling of the tonsils.

BRA'NCHIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *βραγχια*, the gills of a fish.) A gill. The respiratory organs of those animals that breathe water instead of air are called *branchia*, or gills.

BRANCHIO'PODA. (From *βραγχια*, gills, and *πους*, a foot.) An order of crustaceous animals, so called because their *branchia* are situated on the feet.

BRANCHUS. *Βραγχος*. Hoarseness.

BRANDISH'S ALKALINE SOLUTION. A solution of potash.

BRANDY. *Spiritus Gallicus*. An alcoholic

liquor, obtained by distillation from wine. It contains from 50 to 60 per cent. of pure spirit. Its peculiar flavor depends on the essential oil. It acts like other ardent spirits; it is, however, preferable as a stimulant in typhus and other asthenic diseases. Brandy, largely diluted with water, will often be found a good ordinary drink at dinner, in cases of dyspepsia unattended with an inflammatory state of the stomach.

BRANK-URSINE. *Acanthus mollis*.

BRANKS. Mumps.

BRASE'GUR WATERS. They have both cathartic and astringent properties.

BRAS'ILIA. Brazil wood.

BRASILIENSE LIGNUM. See *Casalpinia*.

BRASILIENSIS RADIX. The ipecacuanha root.

BRAS'SIUM. Malt, or germinated barley.

BRASS. Æs.

BRASSADE'LLA. *Brassatella*. *Ophioglossum spicatum*.

BRAS'SICA. (*a, w, f*). *Κραυτη*. Cabbage or colewort. A genus of cruciferous plants.

Tetradynamia. *Siliquosa*.—*B. acidulata*. Sour crout.—*B. alba*. The white cabbage.—*B. api-*

ana. Jagged or crimped colewort.—*B. canina*. See *Mercurialis perennis*.—*B. capitata*. See *Brassica oleracea*.—*B. cuma'na*. The red cole-

wort.—*B. eru'ca*. *Brassica erucastrum*. Garden rocket. Roman rocket. *Eruca sylves-*

tris. The seeds of this plant (*semen eruca*) have an acrid taste. They are said to be good aperients and antiscorbutics. The rocket was

esteemed aphrodisiac by the ancient Romans.—*B. erucastrum*. See *Brassica eruca*.—*B. flori-*

da. The cauliflower.—*B. lacaturria*. The Savoy plant.—*B. marina*. See *Convolvulus*

soldanella.—*B. napus*. Wild navew, or rape. The systematic name for the plant from which

the *semen napi* is obtained. *Napus sylvestris*.

Bunias. The seeds yield, upon expression, a large quantity of oil, called rape oil, which is

sometimes ordered in stimulating liniments.—*B. oleracea*. The sea cabbage. Cabbages in

general are somewhat hard of digestion, and are apt to produce flatulency in weak stomachs.

The pickles of cabbage are considered as antiscorbutic, from the vinegar and spices they

contain.—*B. rapa*. The turnip. The turnip is somewhat laxative, but liable to produce flat-

ulencies.—*B. rubra*. Red cabbage. This makes a good pickle. The infusion of its leaves,

which is of a very rich blue color, affords an excellent test both for acids and alkalies, turn-

ing green with alkalies, and red with acids.—*B. sabauda*. The Savoy plant.—*B. sativa*.

The common garden cabbage.

BRAYERA ANTHELMINTICA. A rosaceous plant of Abyssinia, the flowers of which,

in decoction, are said to be of great value in tapeworm, and as a vermifuge.

BRAZIL WOOD. See *Casalpinia*.

BREAD-FRUIT. The *Artocarpus incisa*.

BREAST. The mamma, which see; also, the thorax or chest.

BREAST-GLASS. A curved tube furnished with a large bulb about midway, and used for the purpose of drawing, by suction, the milk

from tumid breasts. There is another implement called a breast-glass, which is adapted to the nipple, and resembles a small cup, the use

being to receive the milk which overflows from the breast.

BREAST-PUMP. A small bell-glass furnished with an exhausting syringe for the purpose of relieving tumid breasts.

BREATH. The air expelled from the chest at each expiration. (See *Respiration*.) Fetor of the breath arises from a variety of causes, and constitutes the disagreeable infirmity commonly called a bad breath. It may arise from decayed teeth, diseases of the nostrils or fauces, &c.; but it is most frequently connected with a disordered state of the digestive organs. In some persons, however, who enjoy perfect health, fetor of the breath is constitutional and incurable.

BREATH, SHORT OR DIFFICULT. *Dyspnoea*.

BREACH PRESENTATIONS. See *Parturition*.

BRE'GMA. (*a, tis, n*; from *βρεχω*, to moisten: formerly so called, because, in infants, it is tender and moist.) The top of the head, formed by the junction of the parietal bones.

BRENNING. Gonorrhoea.

BREVIS CUBITI. The anconeus.

BREVISSIMUS OCULI. The obliquus inferior

BREZILIN. The coloring matter of Brazil wood.

BRICKLAYER'S ITCH. A kind of impetigo on the hands.

BRICKS. Bricks and brick-earth were formerly articles of the materia medica; indeed, the oil of bricks is sometimes used in the present day. See *Oleum laterinum*. The powder of bricks, made into an ointment with lard, has been used as an application to herpetic and other cutaneous diseases.

BRICKS, OIL OF. *Oleum laterinum*.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. A granular degeneration of the kidney, with albuminous urine. The symptoms are cachexia, dyspepsia, lumbar pain, inflammation of the kidney, frequent urination, dropsies, or visceral disease.

BRIM OF THE PELVIS. The margin of the upper strait of the pelvis.

BRIMSTONE. See *Sulphur*.

BRISTOL HOT WELL. *Bristolensis aqua*. A thermal and slightly acidulous mineral spring, situated about a mile below Bristol. The fresh water is inodorous, perfectly limpid and sparkling, and sends forth numerous air-bubbles when poured into a glass. It is very agreeable to the palate, but without having any very decided taste.

BRITISH GUM. Starch heated to 700° F.

BRITISH OIL. *Oleum petrae vulgare*.

BROAD LIGAMENTS. See *Uterus*.

BROCHUS. *Βροχος*. *Laqueus*. A noose; a particular kind of bandage.

BRO'CHUS. A person with a very prominent upper lip, or whose teeth project forward.

BROCOLI. *Brassica florida*.

BRO'DIUM. *Jusculum*. Broth, or the liquor in which any thing is boiled. It has also been used to designate any liquid vehicle of a medicine. *Brodium salis* means a decoction of salt.

BRO'MAL. A caustic, volatile, oily compound, made by acting on alcohol with bromine in the cold. Formula, C_4B_3O+HO .

BROMATE. *Bromas*. A salt formed by the combination of the bromic acid with a base.

BROMATOLOGY. (*Bromatologia*, *a*, f.; from *βρωμα*, food, and *λογος*, a discourse.) A discourse or treatise on aliments.

BROME'LIA. A genus of plants. *Hexandria. Monogynia.*—*B. ananas*. The pine-apple. The *B. penguin* yields a refrigerant fruit.

BROMIC ACID. See *Bromine*.

BROMIDE. A compound formed by the union of bromine with a base. See *Bromine*.

BROMINE. (*Bromium*; from *βρωμος*, *fætor*: so called from its peculiarly offensive smell.) Bromine. An elementary body obtained from bittern. At common temperatures bromine is a deep reddish-brown liquid, of a peculiarly suffocating, disagreeable odor. Specific gravity about 3. It emits a brownish-red vapor at common temperatures, and boils rapidly at 116°. At a temperature somewhat below 0° it congeals into a brittle solid. It is slightly soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

This element is closely analogous with chlorine and iodine. Eq., 78·39; sym., Br. It forms an acid with oxygen, the *bromic*, BrO₃, and an acid gas with hydrogen, very similar to the hydrochloric acid. Its compounds with elementary bodies and compound radicals are closely similar with those of chlorine, and are called *bromides*.

Bromine has been lately introduced into medicine. M. Magendie regards its properties as somewhat analogous to those of iodine, but more active; he has employed it in scrofula, amenorrhœa, and hypertrophy of the heart. The *bromide of potassium*, also called *hydrobromate of potash*, may be given in distilled water or any other simple vehicle, in the dose of from three to five grains twice a day.

Bromide of sodium seems to be a preparation very similar to the bromide of potassium.

The *bromide of potassium and sodium* has been applied externally by M. Magendie, in the form of ointment, to scrofulous swellings. Thirty-four grains of the bromide may be blended with an ounce of lard, and half a drachm or a drachm of this ointment rubbed into the part at each application.

The *bromide of iron* has been administered internally by M. Magendie: he divides ten grains of the bromide, beat up with conserve of roses and gum Arabic, into twenty pills, and gives two of the pills night and morning.

Bromide of mercury has been given in syphilis; and the *bromide of silver* is extremely sensible to the action of light.

BRO'MINUM. (*um, i, n.*) Bromine.

BROMOGRA'PHIA. Bromography. A treatise on food.

BRO'MURET. The same as bromide.

BRO'MUS. 1. The Greek name of the oat. 2. A genus of grasses.—*B. dioscoridis*. The wild oat.—*B. sterilis*. The wild oat.

BRO'NCHIA. *Bronchi*. (From *βρογχος*, the throat.) The tubes into which the trachea divides. See *Trachea*.

BRONCHIAL. *Bronchialis*. Appertaining to the bronchia, as *bronchial arteries*, *bronchial veins*, &c.

BRONCHIAL ARTERIES. **BRONCHIAL GLANDS.**

BRONCHIAL PLEXUS. See *Trachea*.

BRONCHIAL CELLS. See *Pulmo*.

BRONCHIAL COUGH. This auscultatory sound indicates obstruction of the cells.

BRONCHIAL RESPIRATION. See *Auscultation*.

BRONCHIAL TUBES, DILATATION OF. See *Bronchitis*.

BRONCHIAL VEINS. See *Trachea*.

BRONCHIECTASIS. Dilatation of the bronchia.

BRONCHITIS. Inflammation of the mucous lining of the bronchi. Bronchitis may be considered under two forms, the *acute* and the *chronic*, the description of which will render the intermediate forms in which it presents itself sufficiently intelligible.

1. *Acute Bronchitis.*—This sometimes commences in the bronchial tubes themselves, and sometimes extends to them from the trachea. In the majority of cases the disease arises from exposure to cold, and it is then usually accompanied with coryza and a general inflammatory state of the mucous membrane of the nose, frontal sinuses, and windpipe. Acute bronchitis, in its lighter and more common form, is not a serious affection, and amounts, in fact, to nothing more than what is called "a cold on the chest." Sometimes, however, acute bronchitis presents itself as a very formidable affection. The difference between the more severe and lighter forms of bronchitis depends partly on the degree of inflammatory action and the extent of membranous surface affected, but principally on the *site* of the disease, which, in the slighter cases, is confined to the large tubes, and in the severer, extends to the minute ramifications: in the former, the turgescence of the membrane and the increased mucous secretion offer no serious impediment to respiration; while in the latter, the same things occurring in the small tubes prevent the due aëration of the blood in the cells of the lungs to such a degree, that the patient often dies from suffocation. In the severer forms of acute bronchitis the fever is sharp, and at first usually of the inflammatory kind, the pulse being hard and quick, and the urine scanty and high-colored. The oppression on the chest is very great, and generally accompanied with pain, which is of a much more obtuse kind than that attendant on pleurisy; the cough is severe, frequent, and distressing; the expectoration is at first scanty, and afterward becomes copious, frothy or viscid, and sometimes streaked with blood; the increased secretion affords no relief to the symptoms, and the dyspnoea and cough are aggravated by it. All the symptoms enumerated are worse toward night, at which time there is an exacerbation of fever. This state of things having continued for some days, the patient generally begins to recover, or becomes very rapidly worse. The first symptom of amelioration is a greater freedom of breathing, with a change in the expectoration, the sputa becoming thicker, whiter, and less abundant; when this happens, the expectoration evidently relieves the dyspnoea and cough. In those cases where the disease takes an unfavorable turn, a state of extreme debility and collapse supervenes very suddenly to that of excitement. Where the event is to be favorable, acute bronchitis often runs on for a week or more before a change for the better occurs; but in the fatal

cases, the stage of collapse generally commences within four or five days, and in some instances the disease is exceedingly rapid in its progress, death taking place within forty-eight hours from the first attack.

In young children, acute bronchitis sometimes runs its course very insidiously. There may, perhaps, be no pain, little fever, and little general indication of serious disease of any kind; nor is cough always present: attentive observation, however, easily detects the mischief that is going on: the respiration is quick, with a disposition to wheezing; on applying the ear, a mucous rattle is heard in every part of the chest; while the countenance, which is pale, anxious, and slightly livid, indicates the insufficient aeration of the blood. This state of things, unless speedily obviated, is soon followed by a sudden accession of extreme dyspnoea, accompanied with great rapidity of the pulse; these symptoms abate for a while, leaving the child during the interval in a drowsy state; but they return with increased severity, and death takes place from asphyxia.

In the severer forms of acute bronchitis blood-letting is generally required, but the extent to which it should be carried varies extremely in different cases. Some think that bronchitis is a disease which will never bear large bleeding; but this is an erroneous opinion: it is true, indeed, that bleeding ought not to be carried so far in bronchitis as in pleuritis or inflammation of serous membranes in general, and it is equally true that bleeding has not nearly so great an influence in subduing the inflammatory action in the former case as in the latter; nevertheless, in acute cases of bronchitis occurring in young and robust subjects, and marked by symptoms of high arterial excitement, blood may be drawn freely at the commencement of the disease, and the evacuation repeated if the pulse indicates it. Bronchitis is one of those cases in which local may often be advantageously substituted for general blood-letting; and cupping is usually preferable to the application of leeches, as the bleeding is more under control. Bleeding is improper in epidemic or asthenic acute bronchitis.

After blood-letting, where this is deemed necessary, a smart purgative should be given, as a dose of calomel and jalap; and the bowels should, of course, be kept sufficiently free throughout the disease, especially in children. Emetics are much recommended by some authors at the commencement of acute bronchitis: in the case of young children they are almost always serviceable, by exciting expectoration. Blisters and counter-irritation are useful after the first violence of the fever. Minute doses of ipecacuanha and diaphoresis by antimony are very important.

Those practitioners who advocate the use of large doses of tartar emetic, recommend it to be administered in acute bronchitis in the same manner as in pneumonia. The inhalation of vapors is sometimes beneficial in acute bronchitis.

In the stage of collapse and extreme debility, all antiphlogistic measures must be entirely laid aside. At the same time, as inflammation is

still going on, we must not have recourse to any alcoholic or other stimulants which increase the actions of the vascular system. Stimulants of some kind are, nevertheless, essential to raise the brain from the torpor occasioned by the circulation of dark-colored blood, and to make the patient expectorate the mucus which is continually accumulating in the lungs, and threatening him with suffocation. The medicine which best answers these intentions is the carbonate of ammonia, which may be given in full doses; camphor in large doses is also a valuable stimulant in such cases; and with these may be combined the more stimulating expectorant gum-resins, as ammoniacum, galbanum, &c. Dr. Copland strongly recommends the external use of turpentine. The use of narcotics has perhaps been too indiscriminately recommended in acute bronchitis. In the irritable stage, hyoscyamus, conium, or opium may be combined with the ipecacuanha and antimony, but these should be omitted in the stage of collapse, or used with a very vigilant attention to their effects.

When acute bronchitis, instead of terminating in recovery or death, passes gradually into the chronic form, the treatment must, of necessity, vary accordingly. Light tonics are often serviceable when this transition seems about to take place.

2. Chronic Bronchitis.—Chronic bronchitis differs from the acute in the greater mildness and longer continuance of its symptoms, the duration of which varies from a week to many years. The expectorated matter is also of an entirely different character, being, in the chronic disease, of a thicker consistence, opaque, and of a greenish or yellowish-white color: it is often muco-purulent; and in inveterate cases distinctly purulent, and sometimes streaked with blood. Chronic bronchitis may supervene on an acute attack; but it is more frequently a primary disease, and, as such, affects elderly rather than young persons; but it occurs at all ages. In its milder forms it is often almost dormant during the fine weather of summer; but in the winter, or when there is a continuance of inclement weather, the patient is harassed with severe cough and copious viscid expectoration, especially in the morning. There are generally slight dyspnoea, and acceleration of pulse if the patient use any personal exertion; but otherwise the health may be good, and continue so for many years. The greater number of older persons, indeed, are subject to a slight degree of chronic bronchitis; and many labor under it to a more considerable extent, without serious derangement of the health, or abridgment of the ordinary term of life.

In its severer forms, chronic bronchitis is a most distressing affection. The respiration, always oppressed, becomes extremely laborious on the slightest exertion; and where the expectoration is purulent, there are hectic fever, great emaciation, nocturnal sweats, and occasional diarrhoea, forming frequently an aggregate of symptoms so closely resembling those of tubercular phthisis, that an accurate diagnosis between the two diseases can only be formed by the aid of auscultation. This form of bron-

chitis may be induced by a long continuance of the milder form; it may supervene on an attack of acute bronchitis; or it may be consecutive on measles or other affections of children, which involve the lining membrane of the air-passages. There is a very severe and fatal form of chronic bronchitis, which arises from the inhalation of metallic or other irritating particles to which persons engaged in particular arts and occupations are exposed. Lastly, chronic bronchitis forms a frequent complication of tubercular phthisis and asthma, and may be induced by any of those diseases of the thoracic viscera which occasion great disturbance of the pulmonary circulation. The only disease in which chronic bronchitis is likely to be confounded is tubercular phthisis. The history of the case, the greater dilatability of the chest, the general absence of pain, and the minor degree and less regular course of the hectic symptoms, will generally suffice to distinguish chronic bronchitis from phthisis; but auscultation and percussion afford the best criterion.

In chronic bronchitis, the resonance of the chest on percussion is little diminished; in many cases not at all. The sibilant, sonorous, and mucous rattles are heard at different parts of the chest at different times, according as the mucus happens to be accumulated and the bronchi obstructed in one portion of the lungs or another. The respiratory murmur often varies much in intensity, being sometimes indistinct and sometimes puerile; but it is never permanently absent in any part of the chest. There is one circumstance, and only one, which may render the diagnosis by auscultation obscure; when the disease has been of long standing, the bronchial tubes sometimes become dilated, a state which we shall presently advert to; and when this dilatation is considerable, a loud bronchophony, scarcely distinguishable from pectoriloquy, is heard in the situation of the dilated tube; occasionally, indeed, the sound is that of very distinct pectoriloquy, and the cavernous rattle is also heard. The dullness of sound on percussion, which surrounds a vomica, is not, however, perceived in an equal degree in the vicinity of a dilated bronchial tube; moreover, the situation of the cavity in the two cases is generally different; vomicae being most frequently found in the subclavian and axillary regions, and dilated bronchi in the scapular, mammary, and lateral regions.

The treatment of chronic bronchitis must vary according as it is intended to be curative or merely palliative. In cases of recent date, and especially where the chronic succeeds the acute form of the disease, a complete cure may generally be effected; while in cases of very long standing, in which the texture of the bronchial membrane has undergone a morbid change and the constitutional powers are greatly impaired, our endeavors must be confined to allaying urgent symptoms as they arise, and regulating the habits of the patient in the manner best adapted to sustain the system under a continued irritation, and to guard against such causes as are likely to increase it.

At an early period, blisters and the tartar emetic ointment are of great utility, and should

be frequently applied; and throughout the course of the disease they are useful in subduing occasional exacerbations. Where the disease is obstinate, and the patient has sufficient strength, issues and setons may be very advantageously used; but in the advanced stage, or where the constitution is feeble, their effect is much too exhausting. Blood-letting, or digitalis and colchicum, are sometimes indicated where there is too much irritation; squill and ipecacuanha, with the terebinthine balsams, are the best expectorants, but proper attention to diet and air are most serviceable. Inhalation of tar vapor has been of late recommended.

BRONCHITIS ASTHENICA. The bronchitis of old persons.

BRONCHITIS EPIDEMICA. *B. convulsiva.* Pertussis.

BRONCHITIS MEMBRANACEA. *B. plastica.* Polypus bronchialis.

BRONCHIUS MUSCULUS. The sterno-thyroides.

BRONCHLEMIT'IS. (From *βρογχος*, and *λεμμα*, a sheath or membrane.) The specific name of croup in Dr. Good's system.

BRONCHOCE/LE. (*e, es, f.*; from *βρογχος*, the windpipe, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) Goitre A tumor on the forepart of the neck, formed by an indolent enlargement of the thyroid gland. "The tumor, when not accidentally inflamed, is free from pain, and, in its incipient state, has a soft, elastic consistence. When it has existed some time, the gland loses its natural figure, assumes a firm, fleshy feel, being firmer, however, in some places than in others, spreading toward the sides of the neck, and sometimes attaining a prodigious magnitude. When the adjacent cellular substance and lymphatic glands participate in the disease, the base of the swelling may extend from one side of the neck to the other. In a few instances, only one lobe is affected. Bronchocoele is treated by iodine internally administered, and applied as an ointment; if this fails, a seton passed through the tumor has caused its absorption. It has also been excised, but the hemorrhage is often dangerous.

BRONCHOCEPHALITIS. Pertussis.—*Desruelles.*

BRONCHO-HÆMORRHAGIA. (From *βρογχος*, and *αιμορραγία*, a flow of blood.) A term applied by M. Andral to an exudation of blood from the bronchial membrane, as opposed to *pneumo-hæmorrhagia*, or hemorrhage from the rupture of vessels in the lungs.

BRONCHO'PHONY. (*Bronchophonia, æ, f.*; from *βρογχος*, and *φωνη*, the voice.) The sound of the voice as heard by applying the stethoscope over a large bronchial tube. See *Auscultation.*

BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA. A form of inflammation of the lungs, which commences in the bronchial membrane, and afterward involves the parenchyma of the lungs.—*Frank.*

BRONCHORRHŒA. Increased bronchial secretion without fever.

BRONCHO'TOMUS. (From *βρογχος*, the windpipe, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) A kind of sheathed knife, formerly used in the operation of bronchotomy.

BRONCHO'TOMY. (*Bronchotomia, æ, f.*

from *βρογχος*, and *τεμνω*, to cut) A surgical operation, in which an opening is made into the larynx or trachea, to afford a passage for the air into and out of the lungs, when any disease prevents the patient from breathing through the mouth or nostrils; or to extract foreign bodies which have accidentally fallen into the trachea; or, lastly, to facilitate the inflation of the lungs in cases of suffocation, drowning, &c. The operation is called *Tracheotomy* when the opening is made into the trachea, and *Laryngotomy* when the opening is made into the larynx. The practice of bronchotomy is of great antiquity.

BRONCHUS. (*us, i, m.*; *βρογχος*, from *βρωχω*, to moisten.) The trachea; also improperly substituted by some for *branchus*, *βραγχος*, hoarseness.

BRONTOLITHE. A meteoric stone.

BRONZE. An alloy of copper, with a small proportion of tin.

BROOKLIME. See *Veronica beccabunga*.

BROOM. See *Spartium scoparium*.

BROOM-RAPE. See *Orobancha*.

BROSSARDIÈRE, WATERS OF. In Bas Poitou. They contain carbonates of iron and lime, muriate of soda, and sulphate of lime.

BROUSSAIST. An advocate of the theories of Broussais.

BROWNIST. See *Brunonian System*.

BRUCEA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Diæcia. Tetrandria.*—*B. ferruginea. Brucea antidysenterica.* A tree of Abyssinia, *Wooginoos*. Its bark is bitter and astringent, and valued as a remedy in dysentery and diarrhœa. This tree is generally supposed to afford the false angustura bark.—*B. pseudo-ferruginea.* The tree which probably yields the false angustura bark; it is little known, and frequently confounded with the *Brucea ferruginea*.

BRUCIA. (*a, a, f.*) *Brucine. Brucina.* A vegetable alkaloid from the false angustura bark. It exists also in small quantity in St. Ignatius's bean, the nux vomica, and the *Strychnos tiente*. Its taste is exceedingly bitter and acid. It is soluble in cold, and still more so in hot alcohol, and it is also soluble, with the aid of heat, in diluted alcohol. Nitric acid strikes a red color with brucia, and this is changed into a violet by the addition of protomuriate of tin. It is doubtful whether this is not strychnia, rendered impure by resin. It has the properties of strychnine, but in a less degree. Six grains appear to equal one of strychnine. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ th five to six times daily.

BRUCINE. See *Brucia*.

BRUCOURT, WATERS OF. They contain carbonic acid, muriate and sulphate of soda, sulphate of lime, &c.

BRUISEWORT. See *Saponaria*.

BRUIT. Sound. A term admitted into medicine from the French to express the sounds of auscultation and percussion.

BRUIT DE CRAQUEMENT. *Bruit de cuir neuf.* New-leather sound, produced by the friction of the pericardium, when dry and roughened by disease.

BRUIT DE DIABLE. The venous hum: a high degree of bellows sound, indicating impoverished blood?

BRUIT DE FROTEMENT, ASCENDANT ET DE SCENDANT. See *Friction, sound of*.

BRUIT HUMORIQUE. *Bruit hydropneumatique.* The sound on percussing organs filled with a liquid and gas.

BRUIT MUSCULAIRE. *Bruit rotatoire.* The sound which accompanies the first impulse of the heart, and is supposed to be due to muscular contraction.

BRUIT DE PARCHEMIN. Parchment sound. The sound resembling two pieces of parchment rubbed together; heard in diseases of the heart, and said to be produced by thickening and rigidity of the valves.

BRUIT PLACENTAIRE. *Bruit de soufflet placentaire.* See *Auscultation*.

BRUIT DE POT FÉLÉ. Sound of a cracked pot: the sound heard on percussion when a cavern exists in the lungs, which has only a small communication with the bronchi.

BRUIT DE RACLEMENT. Sound of scraping heard when the pericardium scrapes against a bony substance, as in ossification of the coronary arteries.

BRUIT DE RAPE. See *Rasp sound*.

BRUIT DE SCIE. *Bruit de lime a bois.* See *Rasp sound*.

BRUIT DE SOUFFLET. See *Bellows sound*.

BRUIT DE SOUFFLET PLACENTAIRE. **BRUIT PLACENTAIRE.** See *Auscultation*.

BRUIT TYMPANIQUE. Tympanitic sound. The sound produced on percussing the abdomen when the intestines contain much gas.

BRUMALES PLANTÆ. Plants of warm climates which flower during the time of the year corresponding to our winter.

BRÜNNER'S GLANDS. *Brunneri glandula.* The solitary muciparous glands of the stomach and small intestines have been so named, after Brunner, a Swiss anatomist, who died in 1727; these glands, however, had been previously described by Peyer. See *Intestine*.

BRUNONIAN SYSTEM. A system of medicine by John Brown. In this system it is assumed that the living body is endowed with a peculiar property of *excitability*; that every agent capable of affecting the living body acts on the excitability as a *stimulant*; that the effect of the operation of stimulants, or excitement, when only in a due degree, is to produce the natural and healthy functions of life; that the effect of excessive excitement is to produce exhaustion, or *direct debility*; and the effect of deficient excitement to cause an accumulation of excitability, or *indirect debility*. All morbid actions are supposed to arise from one or other of these states of direct or indirect debility, and all diseases are consequently referred to two classes, the *sthenic* or the *asthenic*.

BRUNSWICK GREEN. An ammoniaco-chloride of copper.

BRUTA. The savine plant.

BRUTIA. A kind of pitch. *Pix brutia*.

BRUTINO. Turpentine.

BRUTOBON. An ancient ointment.

BRUTOLÉ. See *Brytolé*.

BRUTUA. *Cissampelos pareira*.

BRUXANELL. A tall tree of Malabar, the bark of which is said to be diuretic, and the root an

arthritic. Its juice, mixed with butter, is used as a liniment for boils.

BRY'GMUS. (*us, i, m.*; *βρυγμος*; from *βρυχω*, to grind the teeth.) Grinding or chattering of the teeth.

BRYO'NIA. (*a, e, f.*) Bryony. A genus of plants. Class, *Diacia*; order, *Syngenesia*; natural family, *Cucurbitaceæ*.—*B. dioica*. *B. alba*. White bryony plant; called, also, *Bryonia aspera*. Wild vine. Wild hops. Tetter-berry. The root has a very nauseous, biting taste, and disagreeable smell. It is said to be purgative, hydragogue, emmenagogue, and diuretic; and, when fresh, emetic. In small doses, it is said to operate as a diuretic, and to be resolvent and deobstruent. Given in powder from ℥j. to ʒj., it proves strongly purgative; and the expressed juice, in the quantity of a spoonful, operates violently both upward and downward. The fresh root, when bruised, is used as a cataplasm, and is discutient. Taken in an overdose, the white bryony produces inflammation of the bowels, and all the other effects of an acrid vegetable poison.—*B. mechoachanna alba*. See *Convulvulus mechoachanna*.—*B. mechoachanna nigra*. The jalap plant.—*B. nigra*. Tamus communis.—*B. peruviana*. Jalap.

BRONINE. A bitter principle in white bryony root.

BRONY, BLACK. Tamus communis.

BRONY, WHITE. See *Bryonia dioica*.

BRYTOLÉ. Brutolé. A French term applied to a preparation made by macerating some medicinal substance in beer, as *brutolé de quinquina*, cinchona beer; *brutolé de raifort*, horse-radish beer.

BRY'TON. *Βρυτον*. Ale or beer.

BUBO. (*o, onis, m.*; *βουβων*, from the Hebrew *bob*, which is a reduplicate of the word *boe*, or *bo*, to swell.) A swelling of a lymphatic gland, particularly those of the groin or axilla. This may arise from the mere irritation of some local disorder, in which case the bubo is styled *sympathetic*; from the absorption of some irritating matter, such as the venereal poison; or from constitutional causes, as in the pestilential bubo, and scrofulous swellings of the inguinal and axillary glands. The term bubo is now seldom applied except to venereal swellings of the inguinal glands, and pestilential glandular tumors, or those which occur in the plague and fevers allied to it.

BUBON. *Βουβων*. 1. The Greek word for the groin, and also for a bubo or glandular swelling occurring in the groin. 2. A genus of umbelliferous plants. *Pentandria*. *Digynia*.—*B. galbanum*. See Galbanum.—*B. macedonicum*. Macedonian parsley. The systematic name of the plant which affords the *semen petroselinii Macedonici* of the shops.

BUBONIUM. *Aster Atticus*. A species of starwort.

BUBO'NOCE'LE. (*e, es, f.*; from *βουβων*, the groin, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) An inguinal hernia. See *Hernia*.

BUBONORE'XIS. *Bubonorixis*. A term which has been applied to a bubonocèle when accompanied with a division of the peritoneum, or, in other words, when it is without a hernial sac.

BUBO'NULUS. A painful swelling of the lymphatic glands of the penis.

BUC'CCA. (*a, e, f.*) The cheek. The hollow of the cheek, that is inflated by the act of blowing.

BUC'CCAL. (*Buccalis*, from *bucca*, the cheek.) Of, or belonging to, the cheek.

BUC'CCAL ARTERY. A branch of the internal maxillary artery. See *Internal maxillary artery*.

BUC'CCAL MEMBRANE. The mucous membrane which lines the mouth.

BUC'CCAL NERVE. The buccinator nerve: a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

BUC'CCALES GLANDULÆ. The small mucous glands or follicles situated within the cheek, under its lining membrane. Their fluid lubricates the mouth, and assists the saliva in preparing the food for deglutition.

BUC'CEA. *Buccella*. A mouthful; a morsel.

BUCCE'LLA. A polypus in the nose.

BUCCE'LATON. *Βουκκελατον*. A purgative medicine consisting of scammony, opium, and aromatics.

BUC'CCINA'TOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *buccino*, to blow the trumpet.) *Bucco-labialis*. It arises from a ridge extending between the last molar tooth and the coronoid process of the lower jaw-bone, and from the upper jaw between the last molar tooth and pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone: it goes forward, with direct fibres, to be inserted into the corner of the mouth: it is thin and flat, covers in the mouth, and forms the walls of the cheek, to the lining membrane of which it adheres closely, and is perforated in the middle of the cheek by the duct of the parotid gland.

BUC'CCO-LABIAL NERVE. The buccal nerve.

BUC'CCO-PHARYNGE'AL APONEURO'SIS. A tendinous expansion extending from the internal ala of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone to the posterior part of the lower alveolar arch; its anterior part gives attachment to the buccinator muscle, and its posterior part to the constrictor pharyngis superior.

BUC'CCULA. The fleshy part under the chin.

BUCCELLA'TIO. A method of stopping hemorrhage by applying lint upon a vein or artery.—*Fallopian*.

BUC'EPHALON, RED-FRUITED. The *Trophis Americana*.

BUC'ERAS. *Buceros*. Fenugreek. *Trigonella fœnumgræcum*.

BUCHU. See *Diosma crenata*.

BUCK-BEAN. See *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

BUCK-EYE. *Æsculus pavia*.

BUCK-THORN. See *Rhamnus catharticus*.

BUCK-WHEAT. See *Polygonum fagopyrum*.

BUCK-WHEAT, EASTERN. See *Polygonum divaricatum*.

BUCNE'MIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *βov*, and *κνημη*, the leg.) Dr. Good gives this generic name to a disease which is characterized by a tense, diffuse, inflammatory swelling of a lower extremity; usually commencing at the inguinal glands, and extending in the course of the lymphatics. The genus comprises two species: *Bucnemia sparganosis*, or the puerperal swelled leg, and *Bucnemia tropica*, or the Barbadoes leg. See *Phlegmasia dolens*, and *Barbadoes leg*.

BUCRA'NION. The Snap-dragon plant. See *Antirrhinum*.

BUC'CON. The hymen.

BUFFY COAT. See *Blood*.

BU'FO. (*o, onis, m.*) A well-known genus of Batrachian animals. The toad.—*B. vulgaris*. The common toad. Many superstitious notions were formerly entertained of this animal. See *Bufo*.

BUFONI'TES. *Bufo* *lapis*. A fossil body supposed to be generated in the head of toads and other reptiles, and to possess extraordinary alexipharmic virtues.

BUGA'NTIA. A chilblain. See *Pernio*.

BUGLE. The *Prunella vulgaris*.

BUGLOSSUM. *Buglossa*. *Buglossa*. *B. angustifolium*. *B. majus*. *B. sativum*. *B. sylvestre*. *Anchusa officinalis*.

BUG'ULA. *Ajuga pyramidalis*.

BULAM FEVER. Remittent fever.

BULB. In *Anatomy*, any enlargement of a part, as the bulb of the urethra, bulb of a tooth.

BULB, RACHIDIAN. The medulla oblongata.

BULBI'FERUS. Bulb-bearing.

BULBI PRIORUM CRURUM FORNICIS. The mammary tubercles.

BULBOCA'STANUM. *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

BULBOCA'VERNOSUS. The accelerator urinæ muscle.

BUL'BONACH. *Bolbonach*. *Lunaria rediviva*.

BULBO'SUS. Bulbous. In *Anatomy*, applied to soft parts which are naturally enlarged, as the bulbous part of the urethra.

BUL'LBULUS. A little bulb.

BUL'BUS. (*us, i, m.*) Βολβος. A bulb. A globular or pyriform coated body, solid, or formed of fleshy scales or layers, constituting the lower part of some plants, and giving off radicals from the circumference of the flattened basis.

BULBUS ARTERIOSUS. The anterior of the three cavities of the heart in its early development in vertebrata.

BULBUS VOMITORIUS. See *Hyacinthus muscari*.

BULGE-WATER TREE. See *Geoffroya jamaicensis*.

BULGING. See *Gibbous*.

BULI'MIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from βου, a particle of excess, and λιμος, hunger.) Voracity; insatiable hunger; canine appetite: *Bulimiasis*, *Bulimos*, *Bulimous*, *Bolimos*. *Bulimia*, in various degrees, is often symptomatic of worms, pregnancy, and diseases and anomalies of organization in the stomach, duodenum, and other abdominal viscera; it seems, however, sometimes to occur as an idiopathic affection, which may consist simply in excessive voracity, or may be accompanied with a sense of faintness, and in other instances by vomiting. Hence, Dr. Cullen makes three species:

1. *Bulimia helluonum*; in which there is no other disorder of the stomach than an excessive craving for food.

2. *Bulimia syncopatis*; in which there is a frequent desire for food, preceded by swooning.

3. *Bulimia emetica*; in which an extraordinary appetite for food is followed by vomiting. The real causes of this disease are little understood; it has been supposed to proceed from

an acid in the stomach, from disordered states of the gastric juice, from indigested sordes, from worms, or from malformation of the stomach. Tonics are indicated in some cases, and nauseating doses of ipecacuanha may be useful in others; but, in most, a proper regulation of the diet is the most important means of cure.

BU'LITHOS. A bezoar concretion found in the ox.

BU'LLA. (*a, æ, f.*; a bubble.) A bleb. A vesicle containing a watery humor, which arises from burns, scalds, or other causes. The *bullæ* constitute the fourth order of Dr. Willan's arrangement of cutaneous diseases.

BULLÆ ROTUNDÆ CERVICIS UTERI. Naboth's glands.

BULLA'TUS. Bullate; blistered. In *Pathology*, the vesicular fever, because the skin is covered with little blisters. See *Pemphigus*.

BULLO'SUS. Bullatus.

BUNCH. Racemus.

BUNDLE. Fasciculus.

BUNIAS. A genus of plants. *Tetradymia*. *Siliculosa*. *Crucifera*.

BUNI'TES VINUM. Wine made from bunium and must.

BU'NIUM. A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Digynia*. *Umbellifera*.—*B. bulbocastanum*. Earth-nut. Pig-nut.

BUNYON. *Bunion*. Enlargement and irritation of the bursa mucosa of the great toe.

BUPE'INA. *Bulimia*.

BUPHTHALMIA. See *Buphthalmus*.

BUPHTHA'LMUM. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia superflua*. *Composita*. Ox-eye.—*B. creticum*. *Anthemis pyrethrum*.—*B. germanicum*. *B. majus*. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.—*B. oleraceum* is said to be used as a pot-herb in Cochin China.—*B. salicifolium*, said to be slightly narcotic. According to Pallas, its leaves are used in Persia as tea.

BUPHTHA'LMUS. (*us, i, m.*; from βουρ, an ox, and οφθαλμος, an eye.) *Buphthalmia*. Most writers have applied this name to the first stage of hydrophthalmia, or dropsy of the eye. Sabatier applies it to an increase of the vitreous humor, which pushes the iris forward, and forms a sort of border round the crystalline lens.

BUPLEU'RUM. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia superflua*. The hare's ear.—*B. rotundifolium*, or Thorough-wax; called, also, *Bupleuron*, *Bupleuroides*, and formerly celebrated for curing ruptures.

BURDOCK. See *Arctium lappa*.

BURGUNDY PITCH. See *Pinus abies*.

BURIS. The name given by Avicenna to a species of hernia. The disease referred to is probably a scirrhusinduration of the testicle.

BURN. See *Ambustio*.

BURINA. Pitch.—*Ruland*.

BURNET SAXIFRAGE. See *Pimpinella*.

BURNING. *Brenning*. *Gonorrhœa*.

BURNING GLASS. A convex lens.

BURNT HARTSHORN. See *Cornu ustum*.

BURNT MAGNESIA. Calcined magnesia.

BURNT SPONGE. See *Spongia usta*.

BURRHI SPI'RITUS MATRICARIS. A compound of myrrh, olibanum, amber, mastich, and spirit of wine.

BUR'SA. (From βурсα, a bag.) The scrotum.

BURSA MUCOSA. A small sac lined with synovial membrane, which secretes an oily fluid to lubricate the surfaces over which the tendons of muscles play. The bursae mucosae are of different sizes, and are situated near the joints, particularly the large joints of the extremities.

BURSA PASTORIS. *Thlaspi bursa pastoris*.

BURSA TESTIUM. *B. virilis*. Scrotum.

BURSA' LIS. The *Obturator internus*.

BURSA' LOGY. *Bursalogia*. An account of the bursae mucosae.

BURSERA GUMMIFERA. The resin of this tree is sweetish and aromatic. It is used by the French.

BUSELI' NUM. The carrot.

BU'SSII SPI'RITUS BEZOA'RDIUS. Made by distilling spirit of hartshorn or of ivory, sal ammoniac, crude potash, amber, oil of cedar, and alcohol.

BUTCHER'S-BROOM. *Ruscus aculeatus*.

BU'TEA FRONDOSA. An Eastern leguminous tree which yields a kind of kino, called *Butea gum*.

BU'TIGA. *Acne rosea*.

BUTTER. (*Butyrum*, *i*, *n.*; from *βουτ*, a cow, and *ρυπος*, *coagulum*, or cheese.) The oily parts of milk. Butter differs from the common animal fats in containing peculiar oleaginous matters—*butyric*, *caproic*, and *caprine*. When saponified, it yields, in addition to the usual products, three volatile odoriferous substances, called the *butyric*, *caproic*, and *capric* acids. The common mode of preserving it is by the addition of salt, which will keep it good for a considerable time, if in sufficient quantity. Fresh butter is not unwholesome unless taken in too great quantity; it generally disagrees, however, with very bilious persons. Rancid butter is extremely unwholesome and indigestible. Milk yields 3 to 5 per cent.

BUTTER OF ANTIMONY. Chloride of antimony.

BUTTER OF BAMBOUC. An oil said to be obtained from a species of almond in Senegal, and used in neuralgic affections.

BUTTER OF CACAO. An oily concrete matter obtained from the cacao-nut.

BUTTER-BUR. See *Tussilago petasites*.

BUTTER-FLOWER. Butter-cup. See *Ranunculus*.

BUTTER-MILK. The sour milk left from the churning. It is nutritious.

BUTTER-NUT. *Juglans cinerea*.

BUTTERFLY-SHAPED. See *Papilionaceae*.

BUTTERFLY WEED. *Asclepias tuberosa*.

BUTTERWORT. See *Pinguicula*.

BUTTON SNAKE-ROOT. Two plants are known by this name in the United States: *Eryngium aquaticum* and *Liatris spicata*.

BUTUA. See *Cissampelos pareira*.

BUTY'RIC ACID. A limpid, volatile oil, of a rancid smell and ethereal taste. It exists, combined with glycerine, in butter, forming butyric; and, when distilled, yields butyric acid (C_6H_8O).

BUTYRUM AMYGDALARUM. Almond confection.

BUTYRUM ANTIMONII. See *Antimony*.

BUTYRUM SATURNI. Unguentum plumbi superacetatis.

BUTYRUM ZINCI. Chloride of zinc.

BUXINE. An alkaline substance, lately detected by M. Faure in the *Buxus sempervirens*.

BUXTON. A village in Derbyshire, where there are thermal springs. *Buxtonensis aqua*. Their temperature is about 82° F.

BUX'US. (*us*, *i*, *m.*; from *πυκαζω*, to become hard.) The box-tree. 1. The name of a genus of plants in the Linnæan system. Class, *Monœcia*; order, *Triandria*. 2. The pharmacopœal name of the box. See *Buxus sempervirens*.—*B. sempervirens*. The *buxus*. The leaves possess a very strong, nauseous, bitter taste, and aperient virtues. They have been employed, in form of decoction, in cases of dropsy, asthma, and worms.

BY'ARUS. A plexus of blood-vessels in the brain.

BYNE. Malt.

BYRETHRUM. Forest gives this name to a kind of cap for the head, containing cephalic drugs.

BY'RSA. (*Βύρσα*, a hide.) A piece of leather.

BYSAUCHEN. Stiffness of the neck.

BYSSACEOUS. Divided into fine filaments like wool.

BY'SSUS. *Byssum*. *Βύσσος*. 1. Linen. 2. A genus of lichens. 3. The hairy appendage by which some shell-fish attach themselves to rocks.

BYSTI'NI ANTIDOTOS. A corroborant and diuretic medicine mentioned by Aretæus.

BYTHOS. The fundus of the stomach.

C.

C. The symbol for carbon.

CA. Calcium.

CAA-APIA. See *Dorstenia braziliensis*.

CAA-ATAYA. A Brazilian plant, a species of gratiola? It is bitter, and esteemed a good purgative.

CAA-GHIYUGO. A Brazilian shrub, with leaves of a deterative quality.

CAA-PEBA. *Pareira brava*.

CAA-ROBA. A Brazilian tree, the leaves of which are sudorific.

CA'BALA. *Cabbala*; *Kabala*; *Cabalia*; *Caballa*; *Ars caballistica*; *Capula*. (Hebrew,

Kibel, to receive.) Applied to a mystical interpretation of the Pentateuch alleged to have been received by Moses from the Deity. Any thing mystical.

CABALHAN. A poisonous plant of Mexico.

CABALLINE ALOES. Horse aloes. A coarse species of aloes.

CABBAGE. See *Brassica*.

CABBAGE-BARK TREE. See *Andira inermis*.

CABUREIBA. *CABUREICIBA*. Myroxylon pe ruiferum.

CACÆMIA. (From *κακος*, bad, and *αιμα* blood.) A diseased condition of the blood.

CACAGOGUE. An old ointment to produce defecation.

CACALIA. (*a, e, f.*) *Syngenesia. Polygamia aequalis. Compositae.*—*C. alpina. L. ontice veterum.* Strange colt's-foot. Supposed to possess desiccative and other virtues.—*C. antieuphorbium*, of Africa. Supposed to be an antidote to the euphorbium.—*C. hastata*, of Siberia. Is a violent purgative, and is said to be antispyphilic.—*C. odora*, of Arabia; used as a fumigation in the chambers of those sick of small-pox.—*C. pendula.* The expressed juice is used in Arabia against diseases of the ear.—*C. sonchifolia.* This is used in India as a condiment.

CA'CAMUM. Cancamum.

CACANUM. *Κακανον.* A demulcent plant.

CACAO. See *Theobroma cacao.*

CACA'TIO. Cacation. Defecation.

CACATORIA FEBRIS. *Febris dejectoria. Febris cathartica.* A species of intermittent fever accompanied with diarrhoea, and sometimes with tormina.

CACCIONDE. See *Pilula de Caccionde.*

CACHANG PARANG. *Mimosa scandens* of Sumatra. The beans are said to be used in pleurisy.

CACHE'CTIC. *Cachecticus, καχεκτικός.* Affected with cachexia. See *Cachexia.*

CACHE'XIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *κακος*, bad, and *εξις*, a habit.) A bad condition or habit of body, as that arising from scurvy, syphilis, &c. Some writers have also used the term cachexia synonymously with diathesis, or disease, as *Cachexia icterica*, the jaundice, or a disposition to it; *Cachexia uterina*, the whites.

CACHEXIA AFRICANA. See *Pica.*

CACHEXIA LONDINENSIS. The paleness of those resident in cities.

CACHEXIA SPLENICA. A cachexy accompanying disease of the spleen.

CACHEXIA VIRGINUM. Chlorosis.

CACHE'XIE. A class of diseases in Cullen's Nosology, embracing three orders, viz., *Marcoses, Intumescencia, and Impetiginos.*

CACHINA'TION. (From *cachinno*, to laugh aloud.) Immoderate laughter, a symptom which occurs in hysteria, mania, and other affections.

CACHORE. A name of catechu.

CA'CHRYIS. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera.*—*C. libanotis.* This plant is aromatic and astringent. The seeds are acrid.—*C. odontalgica.* The root of this species has been used like that of the pyrethrum against toothache.

CACHU. Catechu.

CACHU'NDE. A medicine highly celebrated among the Chinese and Indians, made of several aromatic ingredients, perfumes, medicinal earths, and precious stones; said to be nerve and cordial.

CACOLEXITE'RIUM. Alexiterium.

CACOCO'HIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *κακος*, and *χολη*, bile.) Diseases with a vitiated or unhealthy condition of the bile.

CACOCROI. Diseases with a morbid change of color in the face, &c.

CACOCHY'LUS. (From *κακος*, and *χυλος*, chyle.) Productive of bad chyle. *Cacochyla*

alimenta, aliments which afford bad chyle; that is, aliments which are of difficult digestion.

CACOCHY'LIA. Depraved chyfication.

CACOCHY'MIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *κακος*, and *χυμος*, juice, or humor.) An unhealthy state of the humors, as *Cacochymia scorbutica*, purpura; *C. venerea*, syphilis.

CACOCHYMICA FEBRIS. A fever supposed to arise from a depraved state of the humors.

CACOCORE'MA. A medicine which purges off vitiated humors.

CACODE'MON. The nightmare.

CACODYL. (From *κακος*, and *οδus*, odor.) $C_4H_6As.Kd.$ A compound radical. It is ethereal, nauseous; crystallizes in prisms; takes fire spontaneously in air, chlorine, &c.; insoluble in water; boils at 338° F. The *oxide*, formerly called *alcarsin*, KdO , is a limpid ethereal liquid, and solidifies at 94° F. It is very pungent, and resembles arseniureted hydrogen in odor. It is self-inflammable in air, and very poisonous. *Cacodylic acid*, or *alcargen*, is $HO + KdO_3$. It is inodorous, soluble, and crystallizes in large colorless prisms, and is feebly acid. There are also sulphurets, chlorides, iodides, cyanides, &c., of cacodyl. The odor of the *chloride of cacodyl* is extremely penetrating and stupefying. The cacodyl compounds are also supposed by Liebig and others to contain the compound radical acetyl.

CACOE'THES. (*Κακοθης*; from *κακος*, and *ηθος*, disposition.) 1. As a substantive. A bad habit of body or a malignant ulcer. 2. As an adjective. Ill-conditioned.

CACOMORPHIA. Deformity.

CACOPA'THIA. A diseased condition of the mind.

CACOPHO'NIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *κακος*, and *φωνη*, the voice.) A discordance or indistinctness of the voice.

CACOPRA'GIA. A disease in those viscera which minister to nutrition.

CACORRHACHITIS. *CACORRHACHIS.* Diseased spine.

CACORRY'THMUS. Disordered. Applied to an irregular pulse.

CACO'SIS. *Κακωσις.* A bad habit of body.—*Hippocrates.*

CACOSI'TIA. An aversion to food.

CACOSPHY'XIA. A disordered or bad state of the pulse.

CACOSTO'MACHUS. Unpleasant food.

CACOTHY'MIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *κακος*, and *θυμος*, the mind.) A diseased state of the mind.

CACOTRI'BULUS. Centaurea calcitrapa.

CACOTRO'PHIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *κακος*, and *τροφια*, to nourish.) Disordered nutrition.

CACOU'CIA COCCINEA. A perennial plant of South America which is emetic and cathartic.

CACTACEE. The tribe of plants to which the cactus belongs. The species are all harmless.

CACTUS. *Κακτος.* 1. An ancient name of the artichoke. 2. A genus of plants. *Icosandria. Monogynia. Cactaceae.*—*C. coccinifer.* Nopal. Its leaves are the habitation of the cochineal insect.—*C. melo-cactus.* The melon thistle.—*C. opuntia.* The Indian fig, or prickly pear; the *opuntia* of the Pharmacopoeias. The prickly leaves abound with a mucil-

luginous matter, and are used in the form of poultices as an emollient application.

CADABA. A genus of Indian plants, family Capparidæ. The *C. farinosa* is said to be an antidote to snake-bites.

CADAVER, (*er, eris, neut.*; from *cado*, to fall.) A carcase, or body deprived of life.

CADAVERIC. *Cadaverous. Cadaverosus.* Appertaining to a dead body.

CADET, FUMING LIQUOR OF. Alcarsin. See *Cacodyl*.

CADIA. A leguminous plant of Egypt. The fresh leaves are said to relieve colic.

CADMI'A. *Καδμεια. Καδμια.* A variety of different substances.—*C. factitia. C. fornacum. Tutia.—C. fossilis. C. lapidosa. Calamine.—C. metallica.* Cobalt.—*C. nativa.* Cobalt, and the lapis calaminaris.

CADMII SULPHAS. *Cadmium sulphuricum.* Sulphate of cadmium. A solution of gr. i. to gr. iv. in ℥j. of water is used as a collyrium in spots of the cornea and torpid inflammation of the conjunctiva.

CADMIIUM. (*um, i, n.*) Cadmium, in color and lustre, has a strong resemblance to tin, but is somewhat harder and more tenacious. It is very ductile and malleable. Its specific gravity is 8.604 before being hammered, and 8.694 afterward. It melts at about the same temperature as tin, and is nearly as volatile as mercury, condensing like it into globules which have a metallic lustre. Its vapor has no odor. Equivalent, 56. Its oxide is salifiable. $Cd + O$.

CADUCA MEMBRANA. *C. Hunteri.* See *Decidua*.

CADUCA PASSIO. Epilepsy.

CADU'CIBR'ANCHIATES. (*Caducus, branchia, gills.*) Those batrachians which undergo a metamorphosis, and lose their branchial apparatus before arriving at the period of maturity; as the frog, toad, salamander, and newt.

CADU'CUS. (From *cado*, to fall.) Caducous. Falling off: applied generally in natural history. 1. In *Anatomy*, to the *tunica decidua uteri*. 2. In *Pathology*, to epilepsy.

CA'DUS. An ancient measure equal to 120 pounds when applied to wine, and 105 when applied to oil.

CÆCAL. *Cæcalio.* Appertaining to the cæcum.

CÆCAL APPENDIX. The appendix cæci vermiformis.

CÆCITAS. (From *cæcus*, blind.) Blindness. See *Caligo*, and *Amaurosis*.

CÆCUM. (*um, i, n.*: from *cæcus*, blind: so called from its being perforated at one end only.) The blind gut. The first portion of the large intestine, situated in the right iliac region. It is in this intestine that the ilium terminates by a valve, called the valve of the cæcum. The *appendix cæci vermiformis* is also attached to it.

CÆCUS. Blind: applied, in anatomy, to canals which are closed at one extremity, as the *intestinum cæcum*.

CÆLA-DOLO. See *Toronia Asiatica*.

CÆLIACA MUCOSA. Mucous diarrhæa.

CÆLI DONUM. *Chelidonium majus.*

CÆLI FLOS. *Cæli rosa.* The *Lychnis coronaria*.

CÆRULOSIS NEONATORUM. Cyanosis.

CÆSALPI'NIA. A genus of plants. Class, *Decandria*; order, *Monogynia*. All the plants afford wood which is used in dyeing: they are known in commerce under the name of Brazil woods. The principal are *C. echinata*, which yields the best; *C. crista*, and *C. sappan*, of Siam.

CÆRULEUM BEROLINENSE. *C. borussicum.* Prussian blue.

CÆRULEUM MONTANUM. The Armenian stone.

CÆSARIAN OPERATION. *Cæsarian section.* The operation of making an incision into the uterus to extract the child, either after the death of the mother, or when the obstacles to delivery are so great as to leave no other alternative.

CAFA. *Caf. Cafar.* Camphor.

CAFFEIC ACID. An acid discovered by Runge, which possesses the odor of the roasted coffee when heated.

CAFFEIN. A slightly bitter, white, silky principle, obtained from coffee, tea, guarana, and paulinia. It sublimes at 72.5°. It is the same as *theine*. Liebig finds it to consist of $C_8H_8N_2O_2 + HO$. He has shown that it may act as food in increasing the amount of bile formed, by furnishing nitrogen thereto. To the same end *asparagine* and *theobromine*, analogous principles, are also destined.

CAGA'STRUM. The germ of diseases which arise from corruption.—*Paracelsus*.

CAHEN LAGUEN. *Chironia chilensis.*

CAINCA. *Cainca radix. Cahinca.* The Brazilian name of a root celebrated as an antidote to the bite of serpents, and for emetic and diuretic qualities. Dose of the bark, ℞j. to ℥j. The aqueous extract is used in doses of gr. x. as an emetic and purgative. It is said to be valuable in intermittents. Pelletier gave the name of *caincic acid* to a substance found in the bark of the root. See *Chiocca racemosa*.

CAIPA SCHORA. A cucurbitaceous plant of Malabar. The natives drink the juice of its fruit, with a little nutmeg, to stop the hiccough. The unripe fruit is emetic.

CAJAN. *Phaseolus creticus.*

CAJEPUT OIL. *Caju-kilan. Cajuputi.* See *Melaleuca*, and *Oleum Cajeputi*.

CALABA. *Calophyllum inophyllum.*

CALABASH TREE. *Crescentia cujети.*

CALAF. *Salix ægyptiaca.*

CALAGERI. *Calagirah.* *Veronica anthemistica.*

CALAGUALA. *Polypodium calaguala.*

CALAMAGRO'STIS. Reed grass. The *Arundo calamagrostis* of Linnaeus. The root has been said to possess diuretic and emmenagogue properties.

CALAMA'RLE. The reed-plants.

CALAMBAC. *Calambouk.* Lignum aloes.

CALAMINA PRÆPARATA. Prepared calamine. Burn the calamine and reduce it to powder; then let it be brought into the state of a very fine powder, in the same manner that chalk is directed to be prepared. See *Calamine*.

CA'LAMINE. (*Calamina, æ, f.*) *Lapis calaminaris.* A native carbonate of zinc. It is very heavy, moderately hard and brittle, of a gray, yellowish-red, or blackish-brown color,

insoluble in water, but soluble, with effervescence, in sulphuric acid. This mineral, prepared by calcination and reduced to fine powder, forms an article of the *materia medica*. In this state it is sprinkled on ulcers and excoeriations to promote their healing. Mixed with rose or elder-flower water, it has been used as a collyrium for weak eyes. It is the basis of the *Ceratum calamine*, long known under the name of *Turner's cerate*.

CALAMINTHA. CALAMINT. *Melissa calamintha*.—*C. humilior*. *Glechoma hederacea*.

CALAMITA. *Styrax*.

CALAMITA BIANCA. A very adhesive kind of white bole.

CALAMUS. (*us, i, m.* Καλαμος.) *Acorus calamus*. (U. S.) A genus of reed-plants.—*C. alexandrinus*. A medicine mentioned by Celsus, probably the *Andropogon nardus*.—*C. aromaticus*. *Acorus calamus*.—*C. draco*. The plant which yields dragon's blood.—*C. odoratus*. *Andropogon nardus*.—*C. saccharinus*. *C. indicus*. The sugar-cane.—*C. scriptorius*. A furrow at the bottom of the fourth ventricle of the brain, so called from its resemblance to a writing pen.—*C. vulgaris*. *Arundo phragmites*.

CALAPI'TTE. A cony concretion found in the inside of some cocoa-nuts.

CALATHIUM. *Calathidium*. A depressed anthodium or capitulum.

CALBIA'NUM. An ancient plaster.

CALCADINUM. *Calcatar*. *Colcotar*. Vitriol.

CALCA'NEUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *calx*, the heel.) The heel, or bone of the heel. *Os calcis*.

CALCAN'THUM. *Calcanthos*. Flowers of brass; vitriol.

CAL'CAR. (*ar, aris, n.*; a spur.) 1. The os calcis. 2. Applied by botanists to the spurred process of the ringlet and perianth corolla of plants.

CALCARATE. *Calcaratus*. Spurred: applied to the corols and nectaries of plants.

CALCAR AVIS. The hippocampus minor.

CALCA'REOUS. (*Calcarius*; from *calx*, lime.) Partaking of the nature of lime.

CALCAREOUS EARTH. See *Lime*.

CALCAREOUS SOAP. *Linimentum calcis*.

CALCAREUS. *Calcaria*. Lime.

CALCARIS FLOS. *Calcatrippa*. The lark spur. See *Delphinium*.

CALCATON. A troche containing arsenic.

CALCENA. *Calcenon*. *Calcenonia*. *Calcionia*. Concretions of tartrate of lime.—*Paracelsus*.

CALCEOLARIA. A genus of plants. *Dianthia*. *Monogynia*. Slipper-wort.—*C. primata* is used in Peru as a laxative.—*C. trifida* is employed as a febrifuge.

CALCEUM EQU'NUM. Tussilago.

CALCHITHIUS. *Verdigris*.

CALCIDICUM. A medicine containing arsenic.

CALCI'FRAGA. *Globularia alypum*.

CALCIGEROUS. Bearing or containing calcareous matter, as the *calcigerous* cellules of the teeth.

CALCII CHLORIDI LIQUOR. This preparation is made by dissolving four ounces of chloride of calcium in twelve ounces of distilled water. The dose is from ℥xx. to ʒij. The

Liquor calcii chloridi (U. S.) is of double this strength.

CALCII CHLORIDUM. *Calcii chloruretum*. Chloride of calcium. Take of chalk, five ounces; hydrochloric acid, distilled water, each half a pint. Mix the acid with the water, and add the chalk to saturation. The effervescence being finished, strain and evaporate the liquor until the salt is dried. Put the salt into a crucible, and having liquefied it by exposure to the fire, pour it upon a flat, clean stone. When it is cold, break it into small pieces, and keep it in a well-closed vessel. It has been supposed to possess tonic and deobstruent properties, and acquired a high reputation in scrofula and bronchocele, which it has failed to maintain. The dose is xv. grains to ʒj.

CALCII OXYCHLORURETUM. *C. protochloruretum*. See *Calcis chloridum*.

CALCII OXYDUM. Lime.

CALCINA'TION. (*Calciniatio, onis, f.*) The process of subjecting a body to the action of fire, or to a considerable degree of heat, to drive off its volatile parts; or to convert it into a calx or oxide.

CALCINATUM MAJUS. *Dulcification*.

CALCINATUM MAJUS POTERII. A compound of mercury, prepared by dissolving the metal in aquafortis, and precipitating with salt water.

CALCINATUM MINUS. A sweet substance.

CALCINED MAGNESIA. See *Magnesia*.

CALCINED MERCURY. Binoxide of mercury.

CALCIS BICHLORURETUM. *Calcis chloridum*.

CALCIS CARBONAS. See *Lime*, and *Creta preparata*.

CALCIS CHLORIDUM. Chloride of lime. Oxymuriate of lime. It is much used in bleaching, under the name of *bleaching powder*; and an aqueous solution of it, commonly known under the name of *Labarraque's disinfecting fluid*, is a powerful corrector of putrid effluvia, and of great use as an application to putrid ulcers, discharges, &c. A useful solution is made with ʒj. to Oss. of water.

CALCIS HEPAR. Sulphuret of lime.

CALCIS HYDRAS. Hydrate of lime, or slacked lime.

CALCIS HYPOCHLORIS. *Calcis chloridum*.

CALCIS LIQUOR. Solution of lime. *Aqua calcis*. Lime-water. Take of lime, half a pound; boiling distilled water, twelve pints. Upon the lime, first slaked with a little of the water, pour the remainder of the water and shake them together; next cover the vessel immediately, and let it stand for three hours; then keep the solution upon the remaining lime in stopped glass bottles, and pour off the clear liquor when it is wanted for use.

Lime is soluble in about 450 times its weight of water, or little more than one grain in one fluid ounce. Lime-water is colorless and inodorous, and has an unpleasant alkaline taste. It absorbs carbonic acid rapidly from the atmosphere, so that, if it be not carefully preserved, the whole of the lime is soon precipitated in the form of carbonate. It is given internally as an antacid, in doses of from two ounces to six, in cardialgia, diarrhoea, &c. Mixed with olive oil, it forms the celebrated application to burns, known under the name of *Carron oil*

CALCIS MURIAS. *C. ozymurias.* Calcii chloridum.

CALCIS MURIATIS LIQUOR. See *Calcii chloridi liquor.*

CALCIS OS. *Calcar. Calcaneum. Pterna.* The largest bone of the tarsus, which forms the heel. It is situated posteriorly under the astragalus. It is divided into a body and processes. It has a large *tuberosity* behind to form the heel, into which the tendo achillis is inserted. A *sinuous cavity*, as its forepart, which, in the fresh subject, is filled with fat, and gives origin to several ligaments. Two *prominences*, at the inner and forepart of the bone, with a pit between them, for the articulation of the under and forepart of the astragalus. A *depression*, in the external surface of the bone near its forepart, where the tendon of the peroneus longus runs. A large *cavity*, at the inner side of the bone, lodging the long flexors of the toes, together with the vessels and nerves of the sole. There are two *prominences*, at the under and back part of this bone, that give origin to the aponeurosis, and several muscles of the sole. The anterior surface of the os calcis is concave, for its articulation with the os cuboideus, and it is articulated to the astragalus by ligaments.

CALCIS SULPHURETUM. Sulphuret of lime. It has been used in a bath for itch, &c.

CALCITARI. Alkaline salt.

CALCITEA. *Calcitrea.* Vitriol.

CALCITEOSA. Litharge.

CALCITHOS. Verdigris.

CALCITRA'PA. *Centaurea calcitrapa.*

CALCIUM. (*um, i, n;*; from *calc.*) The metallic basis of lime, which is the oxide of calcium. For the officinal compound, see *Calcii.*

CALCOI'DEA OSSI'GULA. The three cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

CALCO-SUBPHALANGÆUS. The abductor muscles of the foot.

CAL'COTAR. Sulphate of iron. *Ferri sulphas.*

CALC SINTER. The calcareous deposit of some springs.

CALC SPAR. Native crystallized carbonate of lime. It possesses the power of double refraction, and is much used in polariscopes.

CALCULI'FRAGUS. (From *calculus*, and *frango*, to break.) Having the power of breaking stone in the bladder. 1. Lithontriptic medicines. 2. The name of an instrument which is introduced into the bladder to break down calculi. See *Lithotrixy*. 3. The scolopendrium, and pimpernel.

CALCULOSUS. Afflicted with the stone.

CAL'LCULUS. (*us, i, m.* A pebble.) In pathology, this term is applied to morbid concretions of a hard or stony consistence, which form in different cavities and other parts of the body.

CALCULUS, ARTHRITIC. Gouty concretions; chalk-stones. See *Podagra*.

CALCULUS, ARTICULAR. See *Concretions, articular.*

CALCULUS, BILIARY. *Calculus biliosus. Calculi cystici. Calculi fellei.* Gall-stone. Biliary calculi are of common occurrence, and usually consist of the substance called *cholesterine*,

blended with various proportions of coloring matter, inspissated bile, albumen, &c. Four kinds have been observed. 1. One kind is of a white color, sometimes a little yellowish or greenish. It is nearly pure cholesterine. 2. Another kind is of a round or polygonal shape, often of a gray color externally, and brown within. It exhibits concentric layers, which appear to consist of inspissated bile; and there is generally a central nucleus of the white crystalline matter, or cholesterine. 3. A third kind is of a deep brown, or green color. Its texture is made up of crystals of cholesterine, intermixed with biliverdin. A fourth kind is said to be insoluble in alcohol.

Gall-stones often exist without occasioning pain or any disagreeable symptoms, so that their presence is not detected till after death. Where, however, they become impacted in their passage through the gall-ducts, they obstruct the flow of bile into the intestines, thereby causing jaundice; and they sometimes occasion excruciating pain. Opium, the warm bath, the nitro-muriatic acid bath, and antiphlogistics, are used in these cases. See *Icterus*.

CALCULI OF THE EARS. Masses of indurated wax.

CALCULUS, ENCYSTED. When the calculus becomes covered or surrounded by mucus and membrane.

CALCULUS, INTESTINAL. See *Enterolithus*.

CALCULI, LACHRYMAL. Concretions sometimes form in the lachrymal passages, where they cause abscesses and fistulæ.

CALCULUS OF THE MAMMA. Concretions found in mammary abscess.

CALCULUS, PANCREATIC. Some have supposed that certain transparent calculi, which have been vomited or passed by stool, were formed in the pancreas; but there seems no good reason for any such belief.

CALCULI OF THE PINEAL GLAND. Morbid concretions have been found on dissection in the pineal gland, the presence of which was not indicated during life by any particular symptoms. They consist of phosphate of lime, like the gritty matter naturally found in the part.

CALCULI OF THE PROSTATE GLAND. Stony concretions are sometimes found in the substance of the prostate gland, and occasion the same evil as any other enlargement of the part. They generally consist of phosphate of lime.

CALCULUS, PULMONARY. Concretions are sometimes expectorated in great number during life, or found in the substance of the lungs, or ramifications of the bronchi, after death. In most cases in which this occurs, it is an accompaniment of tubercular phthisis; but there are cases on record in which an expectoration of chalky concretions has taken place, from time to time, during a number of years, unconnected with any bad symptoms, and without injury to the general health of the patient. The presence of such concretions is supposed, by M. Bayle, to give rise to a form of phthisis, which he calls *Phthisis calculeuse*.

CALCULI, SALIVARY. Concretions which are sometimes found in the substance of the salivary glands, or in their ducts. They generally consist of phosphate of lime and animal matter.

CALCULI, SPERMATIC. Calculi have occasionally been detected after death in the vesiculae seminales.

CALCULI OF THE TONSILS. Concretions produced in the tonsils.

CALCULI, URINARY. *Calculi vesicae*, vesical calculi. Calculi formed by a morbid deposition from the urine may be found in the kidney, ureter, bladder, or urethra. Whatever be their position, they are always formed in the kidney or bladder: they are therefore *renal* or *vesical*.

1. *Renal calculi.* When calculous matter is separated in the kidneys, it assumes the form either of fine sand, which passes off without causing any severe symptoms, and is deposited after the excreted urine has been some time at rest, or of distinct calculi, varying in size, but large enough to occasion very distressing pain in their passage through the urinary canals. Both these varieties are, in popular language, called the *gravel*; and the severe symptoms arising from the passage of renal calculi through the ureters is styled *a fit of the gravel*.

For the sake of perspicuity, it will be best to designate mere sabulous deposites as *urinary sand*, and distinct concretions as *renal calculi*.

a. *Urinary sand* is of two kinds, *white* and *red*. The white consists of phosphate of lime, or of the ammonio-magnesian phosphate, or of a mixture of the two. The red consists of uric acid. Both of these morbid states of the urine are usually connected with disorder of the digestive organs; and those general therapeutical means which are adapted to the removal of such disorder are beneficial in both. With a view to correct the state of the urinary secretion, on which the sabulous deposit more immediately depends, alkalis are given where the uric acid predominates, and the mineral acids where the deposit consists of the phosphates. In the latter case the muriatic acid is generally found most useful.

b. *Renal calculi.* These sometimes exist for a long time, and remain stationary in the kidney, where they may attain a considerable magnitude without giving rise to any symptoms which lead to a suspicion of their presence; or they may excite chronic inflammation and supuration of the kidney, with bloody urine and hectic fever, which finally destroys the patient. More generally, however, they descend along the ureter, and give rise to the painful affection commonly called a fit of the gravel. The descent of a renal calculus is usually attended with pain in the loins, shooting down through the pelvis to the inside of the thighs, retraction of the testicle, and numbness of the leg of the affected side, shivering, faintness, nausea, and vomiting. In ordinary cases the calculus soon reaches the bladder, and the distressing symptoms cease for the time. It is then either voided through the urethra, with more or less pain and difficulty, or it remains in the bladder and becomes the nucleus of a vesical calculus. If the calculus become firmly impacted in the ureter, inflammation of the kidney supervenes, or a fatal suppression of the urinary secretion, which may take place in both kidneys, though there be a calculus in only one of the ureters;

or the case may terminate fatally in a more gradual manner, by inflammation and ulceration of the ureter and extravasation of urine. In a few cases an abscess has formed in the ureter, and discharged itself by a fistulous opening in the lumbar region, or in the groin, through which the urine also finds an outlet. These formidable consequences are, however, comparatively rare. The treatment, while a calculus is passing down the ureter, should consist in the use of the warm bath, which is of great service by its relaxing and antispasmodic effect; blood-letting, if necessary to obviate inflammation, and opiates to allay pain.

The constitutional disposition to the formation of renal calculi is to be obviated by the means applicable to calculous disorders in general. These will be noticed at the conclusion of the present article.

2. *Vesical calculus.* A vesical calculus, or stone in the bladder, may arise from a renal calculus having passed into the bladder, and there increased in size by successive depositions upon its surface; or it may be originally formed in the bladder itself; or a foreign body, which has accidentally got into the bladder, may form a nucleus around which calculous matter is deposited: it appears, however, that calculi found in the bladder have generally their origin in the kidney. The composition of urinary calculi is very diversified. The calculi hitherto observed consist of,

1. Uric or lithic acid.
2. Urate of ammonia.
3. Phosphate of lime.
4. Ammonio-magnesian phosphate.
5. Oxalate of lime.
6. Cystic oxide.
7. Carbonate of lime.
8. Silica.
9. The alternating calculus, consisting of alternating layers of the matters composing those already enumerated.

The first five of the foregoing substances are of most frequent occurrence, but their relative frequency varies in different countries and districts.

1. *Calculi composed of uric (lithic) acid* are of a brown or fawn color, and, when cut through, appear of a more or less distinctly laminated texture. Their surface is generally smooth, or nearly so, being sometimes slightly tuberculated. Sp. gr., 1.5. Before the blow-pipe, this calculus blackens, and gives out a peculiar ammoniacal odor, leaving a minute portion of white ash: it is soluble in solution of pure potassa, and, heated with a little nitric acid, affords a fine pink compound.

2. *Urate of ammonia* forms calculi, the surface of which is sometimes smooth, sometimes tuberculated; they are made up of concentric layers, and the fracture is fine earthy, resembling that of compact limestone; they are generally of a small size, and rather uncommon, though urate of ammonia often occurs mixed with uric acid. They usually decrepitate before the blow-pipe, are more soluble than the uric calculus, evolve ammonia when heated with solution of potassa, and are readily soluble

in the alkaline carbonates, which pure uric acid is not.

3. *Phosphate of lime calculus* is of a pale brown or gray color, smooth, and made up of regular and easily-separable laminæ. It is soluble in muriatic acid, and precipitated by pure ammonia, and does not fuse before the blow-pipe. *Calculi from the prostate gland* are frequently composed of phosphate of lime.

4. *Ammonio-magnesian, or triple calculus*, is generally white or pale gray, and the surface often presents minute crystals; its texture is generally compact, and often somewhat hard and translucent; heated by the blow-pipe, it exhales ammonia, and leaves phosphate of magnesia. It is more easily soluble than the preceding; and oxalate of ammonia forms no precipitate in its muriatic solution.

It frequently happens that calculi consist of a mixture of the two last-mentioned substances, in which case they fuse before the blow-pipe, and are hence termed *fusible calculi*. They are white, or nearly so, and softer than the separate substances, often resembling chalk in appearance. They are easily soluble in muriatic acid, and if oxalate of ammonia be added to their solution, the lime is precipitated in the state of oxalate.

5. *Oxalate of lime* forms calculi, the exterior color of which is generally dark brown, or reddish; sp. gr., 1.4 and upward; they are commonly rough or tuberculated upon the surface, and have hence been called *mulberry calculi*. Before the blow-pipe they blacken and swell, leaving a white infusible residue, which is easily recognized as quicklime. Small oxalate of lime calculi are, however, sometimes perfectly smooth upon the surface, and somewhat resemble a hempseed in appearance.

6. *Cystic oxide* is a very rare species. It is yellowish-white, crystalline, and of a waxy lustre. They are soft, and, when burned by the blow-pipe, exhale a peculiar fetid odor. They are soluble in nitric, sulphuric, muriatic, phosphoric, and oxalic acids, and also in alkaline solutions. Cystic oxide forms crystallizable compounds with nitric, muriatic, and oxalic acids. With sulphuric acid it forms a viscid, colorless, and uncrystallizable compound. The composition is $C_6NH_6O_4S_2$.

7. Dr. Prout, and Mr. Smith of Bristol (*Medico-Chir. Trans.*, xi., 14), have described calculi composed almost entirely of *carbonate of lime*; but this species is exceedingly rare.

8. *Silica*, as an ingredient in urinary sand, and in some calculi, is very rare.

9. *Xanthic oxide* forms a very rare calculus. It has a brown surface, scaly fracture, is brown interiorly, and acquires a resinous appearance when rubbed. It is entirely soluble in potash, and precipitated by carbonic acid. Composition, $C_5N_2H_5O_2$.

A stone may exist in the bladder without causing much inconvenience, provided it be small, smooth, and of a rounded figure; but if it be large, rough, or of an angular figure, it is always productive of severe suffering. The degree of pain will, however, vary greatly, according to the state of the bladder and the quality of the urine.

The general symptoms indicative of a stone in the bladder are, a painful itching along the penis, especially the glans; the micturition is painful, and a stream of urine is liable to be suddenly arrested before the bladder is empty, so that the urine is expelled by fits, and the pain is greatest immediately after its evacuation; there is a dull pain and sense of weight about the neck of the bladder; the urine is mixed with a large quantity of mucus, and frequently tinged with blood, especially after exercise. All the symptoms of stone are aggravated to an intolerable degree by the motion of a carriage, or exercise on horseback. At an advanced stage of the disease the bladder becomes inflamed, and its mucous coat suppurates; the ureters and kidneys participate in the diseased action; large quantities of blood and pus are passed with the urine; the patient becomes emaciated, and finally dies, worn out by pain and hectic fever.

The symptoms attendant on enlargement of the prostate gland in some respects resemble those of stone, but the pain arising from calculus in the bladder generally comes on only in paroxysms, while that from a diseased prostate is constant. Surgeons agree that the presence of a calculus in the bladder can only be distinctly ascertained by the operation of *sound-ing*.

Calculus is more common in temperate than in warm or very cold climates. It occurs more frequently in early life than in old age, but more frequently in either than during the middle period of life. Persons of sedentary habits are more liable to it than those of active habits. Luxurious persons are more obnoxious to it than those who are temperate. The disposition to gravel and urinary calculi is intimately connected with the gouty diathesis. Injuries of the spine and kidneys have been observed to give a disposition to calculus, and especially to that form of it which arises from a deposition of the *phosphates*. Strictures of the urethra, and enlargement of the prostate gland, favor the formation of calculi.

When a stone in the bladder has become too large to pass through the urethra, it can only be got rid of with certainty by a surgical operation. See *Lithotomy* and *Lithotripsy*.

Certain means have long been in use for the purpose of dissolving the stone, and rendering an operation unnecessary. There are cases on record in which the judicious use of alkalis appears to have had a marked effect on uric acid calculi. It was proposed by Fourcroy to attempt the solution of stones in the bladder by the injection of appropriate fluids. It appears, from the trials which have been made at different times, that alkaline injections of sufficient strength to answer the purpose are too irritating for the bladder to bear; but Sir B. Brodie has succeeded in dissolving some deposits of phosphate and carbonate of lime by nitric acid, highly diluted, sent in a stream through the bladder by means of a double catheter of pure gold.

Admitting that large stones are only to be got rid of by the aid of surgery, it becomes of great importance to obviate, if possible, the

calculous diathesis. There is more or less derangement of the digestive functions in all; and hence a particular attention to diet and regimen, and the use of vegetable bitters and astringents, are serviceable in most cases. Among the bitters, the *Uva ursi* and *Parcira brava* are especially recommended. In the cases which depend on an *acid diathesis*, namely, those in which the calculus is composed of uric acid, of oxalate of lime, or of cystic oxide, the general principle is to obviate the acid tendency by alkaline medicines. There are, however, many exceptions to this rule. In cases where lithic acid is predominant, it has frequently been found most beneficial to promote a copious discharge of that acid by means of turpentine and other medicines which are known to have this effect. Dr. Prout has also found that the disposition to form oxalate of lime is converted by the use of muriatic acid into the common lithic diathesis; he has made similar observations with respect to the cystic oxide, and hence in these cases he recommends the use of muriatic acid where it is not contra-indicated by an irritable state of the bladder.

Where the *alkaline* or *phosphatic* diathesis prevails, the mineral acids are indicated; their effect, however, is by no means so striking as that of alkalis in the acid diathesis; indeed, it is supposed by many, and probably with good reason, that the benefit derived from them is chiefly referable to the tonic effects on the digestive organs. The muriatic acid has been found most generally useful.

In the actual paroxysm of stone in the bladder the suffering is dreadfully severe, and generally admits of no effectual relief; it may, however, be considerably palliated by the use of the warm hip-bath and anodyne suppositories and enemata.

CALCULUS, URETHRAL. A calculus impacted in the urethra. If immovable, it is cut out by dividing the urethra longitudinally.

CALCULI OF THE UTERUS. They are sometimes present, but very rare, in engorgements of a chronic nature.

CALDAS SPRINGS. They are thermal, containing sulphureted hydrogen, sulphate of iron, and the common salts.

CALDARIUM. The hot bath of the ancients.

CALÉANTHUM. Copperas.—*Pliny*.

CALEBASH. Cucurbita lagenaria.

CALEFA'CIENT. (*Calefaciens*; from *caléfacio*, to make warm.) Substances are so called which excite a degree of warmth in the parts to which they are applied, as mustard, pepper, &c. They belong to the class of stimulants.

CALEFA'CTION. *Calefactio*. The act or process of heating.

CALE'NDULA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia necessaria. Composita.*—*C. alpina.* Arnica montana.—*C. arvensis.* Caltha palustris.—*C. officinalis.* *C. sativa.* Garden marigold. The plant is aperiect and diaphoretic.—*C. palustris.* See Caltha palustris.

CALENDULE MARTIALES. Ferrum ammoniacum.

CALENDULIN. A kind of gum bassorin obtained from the marigold.

CALENTURAS. Cinchona?

CA'LENTURE. (*Calentura, a, f.*; from *caleo*, to be hot.) A form of phrenitis alleged formerly to have been common among seamen in tropical latitudes.

CALE'SIUM. A tree of Malabar, the bark of which, made into an ointment with butter, cures convulsions from wounds, and heals ulcers. The juice of the bark cures aphthæ, and, taken inwardly, the dysentery.—*Ray*.

CALEZA DE NEGRO. See *Phytelephas*.

CALI. See *Kali*.

CALICO BUSH. *Kalmia latifolia*.

CABIDUM INNATUM. *C. animale.* See *Calidus*.

CA'LIDUS. Warm. Hence *calidum innatum*, animal or vital heat.

CAL'IGO. (*o, inis, f.*) In pathology this term is applied to dimness of sight or blindness, caused by the interposition of an opaque body between the object and the retina: hence its species are,

1. *Caligo palpebrarum.* The obstruction to the light being in the eyelids.

2. *Caligo corneæ.* Opacities, &c.

3. *Caligo lentis.* The obstruction being in the lens or its capsule. Cataract.

4. *Caligo pupillæ.* The iris being closed.

5. *Caligo humorum.* The aqueous or vitreous humors having lost their transparency.

6. *Caligo synizesis.* Synizesis.

CALIPERS. Compasses with curved legs. Bourdeloque's calipers are used to ascertain the capacity of the pelvis.

CALISAYA BARK. *Cinchona flava.* (U.S.)

CALIX. See *Calyx*.

CALLI. Gouty nodes.

CALLICARPA. A genus of plants. *Tectandria. Monogynia.* It contains only one species, *C. americana*, which grows in South Carolina and Virginia. The leaves are used in dropsy.

CALLICO'CCA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia.* See *Ipecacuanha*.

CALLICREAS. The sweet-bread. See *Pancreas*.

CALL'GONUM. See *Polygonum*.

CALLIPÉDIA. The art of generating beautiful children.

CALLIPHY'LLUM. *Asplenium trichomanes*.

CALLISTEMON SEED. Pohutu-kauva.

CALLI'TRICHE. A genus of plants. *Monandria. Digynia.* 1. Water starwort. Water chickweed. 2. Adiantum.

CALLOSITAS PALPEBRARUM. Scleriasis.

CALLOSITY. *Callositas.* Preternatural hardness of the skin or other parts.

CALLOUS. *Callosus.* Indurated.

CA'LLUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. The flexible substance deposited between the divided ends of broken bones, in which the osseous matter by which they are permanently united is deposited. See *Fracture*. 2. A preternatural hardness of any part, especially of the skin.

CALMET. Antimony.

CALOME'LANOS TURQUE'TI. A purgative pill made of calomel, sulphur, and resin of jalap.

CALO'MEL. *Calomelas.* (*as, ānos, m.*; from *καλος*, and *μελας*, black.) Originally applied to black sulphuret of mercury, but now to calomel. See *Hydrargyri chloridum mite*.

CALOMELAS PRÆCIPITATUM. (Ph. D.) Calomel prepared by the formula of the Dublin Pharmacopœia; that is, by Jewell's process.

CALOMELAS SUBLIMATUM. (Ph. D.) Calomel prepared by sublimation.

CALONIA. *Kalovia.* Myrrh.

CALOPHYLLUM. A genus of tropical plants. *Polyandria. Monogynia.* The *C. inophyllum, tacamahaca*, &c., yield a kind of tacamahaca, and also an oil for lamps.—*C. calabica* produces the *Oleum Sanctæ Mariæ*.

CALOR ANIMALIS. Animal temperature.

CALOR FERVENS. Boiling heat.

CALOR LENTIS. A gentle heat; about 100° F.

CALOR MORDICANS. The pungent heat of the skin in ardent fevers, which leaves an unpleasant tingling sensation on the fingers for some minutes after touching the patient.

CALOR NATIVUS. Animal or vital heat.

CALORIC. (*Caloricum, i, n.*; from *calor*, heat.) The cause which produces the sensation and effects of heat. The characteristic effect of caloric is expansion, but it is also an agent in producing chemical change. The form and gravity of bodies is dependent on this impponderable. Its nature is utterly unknown.

CALORIC, LATENT. *Insensible heat.* Heat existing in all bodies, and not made evident by affecting the thermometer. Also, heat which passes into liquids, to convert them into vapor, &c.

CALORIC, SPECIFIC. The precise amount of heat necessary to raise different bodies to a given degree of temperature.

CALORIFIC. Having the quality of producing heat, as the calorific rays of the spectrum, which are the red, orange, and yellow.

CALORIFICATION. (From *calor*, heat, and *facio*, to make.) The function of generating animal heat.

CALORI'METER. An apparatus to measure the quantity of heat which a body gives out in cooling.

CALORIMOTOR. A galvanic arrangement by Dr. Hare for the production of great heat. It consists of one pair of plates of great surface.

CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA. *Asclepias gigantea*; mudar.

CALO'TYPE. The name given by Mr. Talbot to pictures obtained on paper rendered sensible to light by the gallo-nitrate of silver.

CAL'THA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Polygynia. Ranunculacææ.*—*C. arvensis. C. vulgaris.* The wild marigold. The juice has been given in scrofula.—*C. palustris. Populago.* It is said to be caustic and deleterious.

CALTROPS. See *Trapa*.

CALUMBA. See *Cocculus palmatus*. The root is a good tonic. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

CALUMBA, AMERICAN OR FALSE. The *Frasera Walteri*.

CALUMBIN. The bitter principle of calumba.

CALVA. *Calva'ria.* The skull; the vertex.

CALVATA FERRAMENTA. An old name for such surgical instruments as have a button at the end.

CALVI'TIES. (*es, ei, f.*; from *calvus*, bald.) *Calvitium.* Baldness.

CALX. (*Calx, cis, fœm.*) 1. Lime. 2. An oxide.

CALX. (*Calx, cis, m.*) The heel.

CALX ANTIMONII. Oxide of antimony.

CALX BISMUTHI. Bismuth, subnitrate.

CALX CHLORINA'TA. Chloride of lime, or bleaching powder. See *Calcis chloridum*.

CALX CUM KALI PURO. See *Potassa cum calce*.

CALX CUM POTASSA. See *Potassa cum calce*.

CALX E TESTIS. Shell lime.

CALX, EXTINCTA. Slaked lime.

CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA. See *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

CALX SALITA. Calci chloridum.

CALX VIVA. *C. usta, recens.* Quick-lime. Made by burning limestone.

CALY'BIO. A one-celled, inferior, few-seeded fruit, inclosed in a capsule, as the acorn.

CALYCA'NTHEMÆ. Plants which, among other characteristics, have the corolla and stamina inserted into the calyx.

CALYCIFLO'RÆ. Plants which have the stamina inserted into the calyx.

CALYCI'NUS. (From *calyx*, the flower-cup.) *Calyceinalis.* Calycine: belonging to the calyx of a flower.

CALYCU'LATUS. Calyculate: having a double calyx, or several successively diminishing in size.

CALY'CLUS. (*us, i, m.*) A little calyx.

CALYP'TRA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *καλυπτω*, to cover.) The veil or covering of mosses. A kind of membranous hood placed on their capsule or fructification.

CALYP'TRA'TUS. Calyptrate: furnished with a calyptra.

CA'LYX. (*yx, icis, f.*; *καλύξ*; from *καλυπτω*, to cover.) 1. The flower-cup. It is generally of a green color. 2. The infundibula, or membranous tubes which rise round the base of the papillæ of the kidneys, and receive the urine from them, are also called *calyces*. See *Kidney*.

CAMANDAG. *Camandang.* A tree of the Philippine Islands. It yields a milky juice, called by the natives *tague*: it is used to poison arrows.

CAMARA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *καμαρα*, a vault.) *Camarium.* 1. The fornix of the brain. 2. The vaulted part of the auricle of the heart.

CAMAREZ. Its mineral waters are impregnated with the sulphates of soda and iron.

CAMARO'MA. (From *καμαρα*, a vault.) *Camarosis. Camaratio.* A fracture of the skull, where the bones present the appearance of an arch or vault.

CA'MBIUM. (*um, i, n.*) 1. The nutritious humor which is changed into the materials of which the body is composed. 2. The dextrine, or matter of organization found between the young bark and new wood of plants in spring.

CAMBINE. *Cambing.* A tree of the Molucca Islands, the bark of which exudes a juice much esteemed against dysentery.

CAMBO. A village in the department of the Basses Pyrenées, where there are two mineral springs; one is an acidulous chalybeate, and the other sulphureous.

CAMBO'GIA. *Cambo'dia*. (*a, e, f.*) See *Stalagmitis cambogioides* and *Garcinia*.

CAMBU'CA. *Cambucca membrata*. A bubo or ulcer on the genitals.

CAMELAN. *Anisum moluccanum*. A small tree of Amboyna, the seeds of which smell like those of anise, and are used for the same purposes.

CAMELI'NA. See *Myagrurum*.

CAME'LLIDÆ. *Camelliææ*. A natural family of plants, including the genera *Camellia* and *Thea*.

CA'MERA. A chamber; applied to the cavities of the eye, before and behind the iris, which contain the aqueous humor. See *Oculus*.

CAMERA LUCIDA. A prism of glass invented by Dr. Wollaston for the purpose of enabling any person to make drawings of objects.

CAMERA OBSCURA. A dark chamber, or box, into which the images of objects are brought to a focus by means of one or more lenses.

CAMERATIO. See *Camaroma*.

CAMINGA. See *Canella alba*.

CAMI'SIA FETUS. The chorion.

CAMMARON. *Arnica scorpioides*?

CA'MOSIERS. It has springs containing carbonate of lime, sulphur, muriate of soda, &c. These waters are purgative, and are used in diseases of the skin.

CAMPA'NA. (*a, e, f.*) A bell. In *Chemistry*, a receptacle like a bell, for making sulphuric acid; whence the name of *oleum sulphuris per campanum*.

CAMPANA'CEÆ. *Campanulaceæ*. Bell-shaped flowers. The name of an order in Linnaeus's natural method: now *Campanulaceæ*.

CAMPANA'CEUS. Bell-shaped.

CAMPANIFOR'MIS. Bell-shaped.

CAMPA'NULA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia*.—*C. trachelium*. The great throat-wort. A decoction of the root has been recommended in cases of sore throat, relaxation of the uvula, &c.

CAMPANULA'TE. (From *campanula*, a little bell.) Bell-shaped.

CAMPEACHY WOOD. See *Hæmatoxyton campechianum*.

CAMPE'STRIS. Of, or belonging to, the field.

CAMPHENE. The name given by Dumas to pure oil of turpentine: form., $C_{20}H_{16}$.

CAMPHINE. A commercial spirit used for lighting; it is merely the common oil of turpentine redistilled.

CAMPHOGEN. A colorless liquid; density, 0.861. See *Camphor*, which is the hydrate of camphogen.

CAMPHOLIC ACID. A solid acid having the composition of camphor.

CA'MPHOR. (*a, e, f.*; from the Arabic *cafor*.) *Camphora. Camphire*. A peculiar stearopten existing in several plants.

1. The *Dryobalanops camphora*, *D. aromatica*, a tall tree growing in forests in Sumatra and Borneo. The camphor concretes in the heart of the tree, occupying cavities a foot or a foot and a half long. The young trees contain an oily camphor.

2. The *Laurus camphora*, or *Camphora officinarum*, a native of China and Japan. Its

roots, wood, and leaves smell strongly of camphor, which is obtained by distillation.

Camphor, when pure, has a strong and peculiar fragrance, and a bitter, pungent taste. It is white, semitransparent, unctuous to the touch, brittle, and of an irregular crystalline texture. Its specific gravity is .9837. It is very volatile; boils at 400° ; and sublimes in close vessels, crystallizing in hexagonal plates. It is very inflammable, and burns with a bright flame and much smoke.

It is a solid essential oil; composition, $C_{20}H_{14} + 2HO$, the radical being *camphogen*, which may be separated by repeated distillation with phosphoric acid. Camphogen resembles, in its chemical relations, benzin and naphthaline, and is found in many essential oils.

Camphor is soluble in alcohol, ethers, and oils both fixed and volatile. Concentrated sulphuric acid decomposes camphor, giving rise to the formation of artificial tannin; diluted sulphuric or diluted nitric acid dissolves it; so do the muriatic, strong acetic, and fluoric acids.

The addition of water to the spirituous or acid solutions of camphor instantly separates it.

Alkalies have hardly any effect on camphor. Resins combine with it, forming a tenacious mass.

Concrete oils of tobacco, ecampane, &c, have been called camphors, and true camphor is found in many of the aromatic salivaceous plants.

Camphor, in its action on the animal economy, is stimulant, narcotic, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. Its stimulus is very diffusible, and soon followed by a sedative effect. In an overdose it causes vomiting, giddiness, delirium, and convulsions. Employed externally, it is a very useful ingredient in anodyne liniments, and twenty or thirty grains of it added to a poultice, and applied to the perineum, allays chordee. The dose of camphor is from gr. ij. to ʒj. When given in the solid form, it is very apt to occasion pain at the cardiac orifice of the stomach, and vomiting; it is therefore best given suspended in water by means of mucilage.

CAMPHOR, ARTIFICIAL. Produced by the action of dry muriatic acid on turpentine oil, and other similar essences. It is a hydrochlorate of camphene; $C_{20}H_{16} + HCl$. It has the appearance and odor of camphor, but is not a *nervine*.

—*Orfila*.

CAMPHOR, BORNEO. The native camphor of the *Dryobalanops*.

CAMPHOR, LIQUID. Camphor oil. The fluid obtained by tapping the *dryobalanops*. It has the odor of camphor or cajaputi, and contains an elaopten, which, when pure, is $C_{20}H_{16}$, according to Pelouze, but which becomes $C_{20}H_{16}O_4$ by exposure to air.

CAMPHOR, OIL OF. This name is given to a solution of camphor in dilute nitric acid (*nitrate of camphor*, Pereira); but it is also used for *liquid camphor*, and for the liniment of camphor.

CAMPHOR WATER. *Mistura camphoræ*.

CAMPHORÆ FLORES COMPOSITI. Camphor sublimed with benzoïn.

CAMPHORÆ FLOS. That portion of the camphor which ascends first in the process of sublimation.

CAMPBORATA. See *Camphorosma*.

CAMPBORATE. *Camphoras*. (*as, atis, f.*) A salt formed by the union of the camphoric acid with a base; thus, *camphorate of alumina, camphorate of ammonia, &c.*

CAMPBORATED SPIRIT. Camphorated spirit of wine. *Tinctura camphoræ*.

CAMPBORATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM. See *Tinctura opii camphorata*.

CAMPBORA'TUS. Camphorated.

CAMPBORIC ACID. *Acidum camphoricum*. An acid obtained by distilling nitric acid eight times following from camphor. It has an acid taste, crystallizes in prisms, is inodorous, fuses at $145^{\circ} \cdot 4$, and emits a pungent vapor, and sublimes partially into the anhydrous acid. The ordinary acid is tribasic; form., $3\text{HO} + \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{O}_3$. It combines with the earthy, alkaline, and metallic bases, and forms salts, called *camphorates*.

CAMPBORO'SMA. A genus of plants. *Tetrandria. Monogynia*.—*C. monspeliensis. C. hirsuta. Camphorata* of the Pharmacopœias. Stinking ground-pine; formerly used in decoction in dropsical and asthmatic complaints.

CAMPBRONE. An oily substance produced by M. Fremy by dropping pieces of camphor into a porcelain tube containing quicklime at a red heat, and condensing the vapor. Formula $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}$. It boils at 167°F .

CAMPBYLORRHACHIS. One with a crooked spine.

CAMPBIS. *Καμψις*. When a bone or cartilage is bent without breakage; hence, *campbis depressio*, a depression.

CAMPBUL'TROPOUS. In *Botany*, a name given to such ovules as bend down upon themselves till their apex touches the base.

CAMWOOD. A red dye-wood from Africa.

CANABINA AQUATICA. See *Bidens*.

CANADA BALSAM. See *Pinus balsamea*.

CANADA MAIDENHAIR. *Adiantum pedatum*.

CANAL. Several foramina and passages are so called. See *Canalis* and the specific names.

CANAL, ALIMENTARY OF DIGESTIVE. Alimentary duct. *Canalis cibarius*. The entire length of the passage from the mouth to the anus.

CANAL, ARACHNOIDIAN. *Canal of Bichat*. A passage produced by the extension of the arachnoid membrane over the transverse and longitudinal fissures of the brain.

CANAL, INTESTINAL. See *Intestinal canal*.

CANAL OF FONTANA. *Ciliary canal*. A minute vascular canal within the ciliary ligament.

CANAL OF PETIT. *Canalis Petitanus. See Oculus*.

CANAL OF SCHLEMM. A minute canal at the junction of the cornea and scleroticæ.

CANALES SEMICIRCULARES. The semicircular canal. See *Auris*.

CANALICULATE. *Canaliculatus*. Channelled; having a long furrow.

CANALI'CLUS. (Diminutive of *canalis*, a channel.) A little canal. See *Ductus arteriosus*.

CANALIS ARTERIOSUS. See *Ductus arteriosus*.

CANALIS NASALIS. See *Ductus nasalis*.

CANALIS VENOSUS. See *Ductus venosus*.

CANARIES, CLIMATE OF THE. It re-

sembles, but is not quite as equable as, that of Madeira.

CANARY BALSAM. See *Dracocephalum*.

CAN'CAMUM. Various gums and resins.

CANCELLATE. Latticed; having a reticulated appearance.

CANCE'LLI. (*i, orum, pl. m.*) Lattice-work. The reticular substance in bones is so called. See *Os*.

CAN'GER. (*Cancer, cri, m.*) A genus of crustaceous animals.—*C. pagurus*. This is the common crab. The crab's claws, *chela cancerorum* of the shops, are taken from this species.—*C. galmarus. Astacus marinus*. The common lobster.—*C. a'stacus. C. fluviatilis. Astacus fluviatilis*. The craw-fish. Certain concretions in the stomach of this animal constitute the *crab's eyes (cancerorum oculi)* of the shops.—*C. Bernhardus. Pagurus streblonyx*. Hermit crab. This species takes up its abode in univalve shells which it finds empty.

CANCER. (*cer, ceris, f.*) A malignant disease; so called because a part affected with it, being raised into a tumor and surrounded by dilated veins, bears some resemblance to a crab, for which reason it was called by the Greeks *Carcinoma*, from *καρκινος*, a crab. The following general account of this malady is condensed from Dr. Copland's Dictionary of Practical Medicine:

Cancer consists of two states or stages: the first is *scirrhus*; the second, true cancer, or *carcinoma*.

I. *Scirrhus Stage*.—*Occult cancer*. It commences with a tumor, a limited local hardness; is usually single; is very rarely, at its commencement, detected in different parts at once; and is not surrounded by a cyst. It is distinguished, at this period, by hardness, coldness, whiteness, or paleness, insensibility, and deficiency of red blood-vessels: a state indicating the low degree of vitality of the part.

The scirrhus structure, when fully developed, consists of a firm, hard, rugged, incompressible, and unequal mass, the limits of which are not distinctly defined. Its color is generally of a light gray, and, when cut into thin slices, it is semi-transparent. Upon close inspection, it is found to consist of two distinct substances; the one hard, fibrous, and organized; the other soft, and apparently inorganic. The former composes the chief part of the diseased mass, and consists of septa, which are opaque, of a paler color than the soft part, unequal in their length, breadth, and thickness, disposed in various directions; sometimes forming a nearly solid mass; in other instances, a number of cells or irregular cavities, which contain the soft part. The latter is sometimes semi-transparent, of a bluish color, and of the consistency of softened glue; at other times more opaque, softer, somewhat oleaginous, and like cream in color and consistence.

The fibrous structure seems to be the cellular, or proper tissue of the part, in a state of induration and hypertrophy; assuming, in consequence of its increased density and bulk, an appearance similar to the fibrous or fibro-cartilaginous structure; while the softer portion, contained in the meshes and cells of the former,

appears to be merely a morbid secretion poured out by the vessels nourishing the organized fibrous tissue, and is probably the exhalation of the part, either secreted in a modified state, or accumulated and changed by the disease of its containing structure.

The proportion of each of those two substances, and the modes of their distribution, vary very considerably in different scirrhus masses.

Bayle makes the following species:

1. The *Chondroid*, (from *χονδρος*, cartilage, and *ειδος*, likeness), or cartilaginous.

2. The *Hyaloid* (from *υαλος*, glass, and *ειδος*), or vitriform.

3. The *Larinoid* (from *λαρινος*, fat, and *ειδος*), or lardiform.

4. The *Bunioïd* (from *βουνιον*, a turnip, and *ειδος*), or napiform.

5. The *Encephaloid* (from *εγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *ειδος*), or cerebriform.

6. The *Colloid* (from *κολλα*, glue, and *ειδος*), or gelatiniform.

7. The *Compound cancerous*; the *Mixed cancerous*; and the *Superficial cancerous*.

At the commencement of scirrhus disease, the structure of the tissue or organ in which it is seated preserves for some time its aspect and color, being changed merely in volume and density: sometimes, however, its volume is but little augmented, while its density is very much increased. As the disease advances, the proper tissue of the organ becomes more obscure, and verges nearer to that already described.

Scirrhus tumors do not always remain in the state now described; and the period during which they thus continue is not determinate. When once they commence, they seldom retrograde, and the part affected never is restored to its healthy state. It is chiefly in this respect that the early stages of scirrhus differ from simple induration proceeding from chronic inflammation. Scirrhus may remain nearly stationary for several years, occasioning but little constitutional disturbance; but generally an important change takes place in its structure, and the disease afterward makes rapid progress.

II. *Carcinomatous, or Cancerous Stage.*—*Open or ulcerated cancer.* After a time, portions of the scirrhus mass begin to soften, and pass into a state of unhealthy supuration and ulceration. The soft or inorganic substance resolves itself into a thin ichorous matter, very different from pus; and disorganization commences, generally about the centre of the mass, and extending toward that part of it which is nearest either the surface of the body or any of the natural openings. After this period the diseased mass seldom increases much in bulk, but is destroyed by an ulcerative process. The malady now makes rapid progress, owing to the contamination of the adjoining structures by the morbid matter secreted by the ulcerating part, a portion of which matter is evidently absorbed, irritating the lymphatic glands, and vitiating the whole frame. In consequence of this infection, the powers of life sink.

When the skin covering a scirrhus tumor ulcerates, a fungus of a cauliflower appearance, and hard, gristly structure, sometimes proceeds

from the surface of the mass. In some cases, ulceration destroys both the fungus and the primary tumor. It has been observed by Sir E. Home that some cancerous sores have suddenly changed from a painful and malignant character to a more healthy aspect at some part, and even have begun to cicatrize. This apparent amendment is never permanent, for, sooner or later, the ulcerative process is renewed, and the disease pursues its usual course. Dr. Parr states that he has seen several cases thus terminate spontaneously; but the patients were all soon afterward cut off by internal disease, probably consisting of the internal development or metastasis of the malady, cases of which occurrence are not unfrequent.

Cancerous tumors generally contaminate the glands in the vicinity, particularly after ulceration has commenced.

Scirrhous-cancer most commonly *originates* in glands whose functions have been interrupted, or which have never performed the offices intended for them; or it affects parts which have been previously diseased, or have received, at some period, an external injury. Thus it attacks the mamma, the uterus, the ovaria, the testes, the thyroid glands. It also very frequently commences in the integumental, and the digestive, and urino-genital mucous surfaces; more particularly in the skin of the face; in the mucous membrane of the nose, lips, mouth, pharynx, and œsophagus; in the stomach, especially the pylorus and cardia; in the intestinal canal, the ileo-cæcal valve, rectum, and anus, and in the urinary bladder. The viscera which are *secondarily* affected are commonly the lungs, bronchial glands, the liver, the omentum, the mesentery, the spleen, the pancreas, the brain, the medulla of the bones, and the skin. Several of these, particularly the liver, pancreas, mesentery, brain, &c., may also be primarily or coevally affected with other parts. Scirrhus affects the skin in two forms: the one is that of wart, the other that of tubercle; the former being primary, the latter secondary.

III. *Diagnosis.*—It is of great importance to be able to distinguish between this disease and various others for which it is liable to be mistaken. For instance, the simple induration proceeding from chronic inflammation has been mistaken for scirrhus.

In *simple induration* the part affected is redder, more injected, retains more of its original structure, is less indurated, and less lobulated, than scirrhus. The parts also surrounding the indurated portion are frequently slightly infiltrated with serum. Induration, the result of inflammatory action, admits of resolution, and entirely disappears, sometimes in consequence of a natural flux or evacuation, of active exercise, the return of accustomed discharges, or pregnancy. Thus the menstrual flux sometimes dissipates inflammatory induration of the mamma, or of the neck of the uterus.

The *fibrous production* generally appears in the form of a rounded body, implanted, but isolated, in the proper structure of the organ, and adhering to it merely by means of laminated tissue. Upon dividing this structure, it grates under the scalpel; and it sometimes pre-

sents dilated vessels, which are never observed in scirrhus masses: moreover, it occasions little or no pain, and never passes into the cancerous state.

Compared with *tubercular* or *lardaceous* productions, scirrhus-cancer offers remarkable differences: 1st. The latter is never found isolated in the cellular tissue, or in the parenchyma of organs, in the form of granulations, or of small rounded tumors, as the tubercular formations are; nor in largely-diffused masses; as the lardaceous substance. 2d. It is never inclosed in a cyst. 3d. It does not greatly increase the volume of the part it affects; sometimes the part is even diminished, but much more dense. 4th. It is not susceptible of the same kind of softening as the tubercular and lardaceous productions; but rather of a peculiar rarefaction, passing into a peculiar form of fungus, followed by the development of blood-vessels. 5th. Its vital properties are excited, and its sensibility becomes exalted, as the disease advances; circumstances which are never observed in connection with these productions.

Cancerous ulceration is characterized by a jagged, thick, soft edge, which is turned outward. The surface of the ulcer is grayish, or grayish brown, sometimes livid brown, elevated into loose, fungous vegetations, discharging a fetid, corroding *sanie* or *ichor*, and bleeding slightly upon irritation. *a. Chronic inflammatory ulcers* differ from the former in the absence of a fetid corroding ichor; in the hardness of their margin, which turns inward; and in the reddish and more healthy appearance of their bottoms, which in cancer is colorless, or of a livid brown, hard, irregular, fungous, sometimes with cauliflower excrescences, and extremely offensive. *b. Local tumors* sometimes appear, particularly on the tongue, originating in irritation, and exasperated by the continuance of this cause. These usually commence with a small pimple or wart, becoming more and more hard and irritable as they increase, until they assume a scirrhus-like induration. They seldom endanger the constitution, yet appear sometimes to assume a malignant character.

As soon as the *carcinomatous change* takes place in the scirrhus mass, the disease involves adjoining parts, and the system generally. The local suffering is more fully developed, and the vital actions of the part are changed greatly from the healthy course. The sensibility is morbidly augmented in short paroxysms; the pain being violent, and what is usually called *lancinating* or stinging during the exacerbations, but often slight, or almost altogether absent in the intervals. If the surface be exposed, the pain is burning, and the part is always sore. As the disease advances, and particularly as the ulceration proceeds, the paroxysms of lancinating and burning pain increase in violence, and the remissions become more imperfect and of shorter duration. The *cancerous sanies* is generally very fluid; but its appearance varies with the treatment, the situation of the disease, and with the diet of the patient. It is generally of a grayish white or reddish gray; it slightly effervesces with sulphuric acid, and turns syrup of violets green.

The characters of *cancerous cachexia* are emaciation; softness and flaccidity of the soft solids; œdema of the extremities; hectic fever; a peculiar change of the complexion and color of the whole surface of the body, which become of a pale leaden, or pale straw color, or waxy hue; and general deprivation of the functions.

Causes.—Scirrhus, like scrofula, is hereditary. It is almost altogether confined to persons advanced in life, and very rare before the age of thirty. Females, owing to the liability of their appropriate organs to be attacked, are more subject to it than males, especially those who have not borne children, the disease generally appearing in them upon the cessation of the catamenia.

It is generally excited by blows and external injuries, by repeated or continued irritation, the abuse of spirituous liquors, and by low and poor diet. The proximate cause of this dreadful disease is extremely obscure.

The best pathologists regard cancer as essentially depending upon a weakened and otherwise morbid state of the system generally; and arising from deprivation of the vital conditions of the part affected, whereby its nutrition, nervous sensibility, and secreting function become specifically changed, and all the fluids and solids ultimately contaminated.

Treatment.—Dr. Copland conceives that the treatment of this disease should be directed to the fulfillment of the following intentions: 1st. To support the energies of life, by exciting the digestive functions, and the abdominal secretions and excretions. 2d. To soothe the morbid sensibility of the part, and promote the absorption of morbid depositions in its tissues, by means of anodynes combined with deobstruents and discutients; and, 3d. To impart vigor to the frame by suitable medicine, diet, and regimen.

The preparations of *iodine*, given in very small and frequently-repeated doses, with potass, and conium, or opium, will be found among the best remedies that can be used; inasmuch as, when exhibited in this manner, they are both tonic and deobstruent. They may also be used externally in the form of ointment. Either stramonium, conium, opium, belladonna, hyoseyamus, or aconitum, may be given in various forms in the intervals between the exhibition of the iodine; and be combined with tonic infusions or decoctions, with the fixed or volatile alkalies, or with camphor in doses of from two to six grains. They may also be tried in conjunction with the preparations of arsenic, or of iron, or the chlorates of potash, soda, or lime, and as external applications also, when the disease has gone on to ulceration. In females, scirrhus-cancer is generally connected, at its commencement, with disorder or the cessation of the menstrual discharge. In such cases, the preparations of iron with ammonia, or the fixed alkalies, and aloes, are sometimes of service. Dr. Copland has observed most advantage in these cases from frequent and full doses of conium, in the form of powder, given with the sub-borate of soda.

Tonic infusions, or decoctions, with liquor ammoniæ acetatis, or with the carbonates of the

alkalies, and extract of conium, or the tincture of hyoscyamus; the oxymur. hydrarg. in the compound tincture of cinchona, or compound decoction of sarsaparilla; or small doses of blue pill, or hydrarg. cum creta, with camphor, and either of the narcotic extracts; the preparations of sulphur, and the sulphurets; the phosphates of iron, or this metal combined with ammonia, and conium; the sulphates of quinine and zinc; and the balsams and terebinthines, may severally be employed.

Although the malady obviously has a constitutional origin, yet the propriety of *extirpating the affected part*, as soon as the true scirrhus character becomes manifest, may be conceded. After this is accomplished, the constitutional vice may be more successfully combated, and the reappearance of the local disease more probably prevented than at a later period. When, however, the system exhibits any of the symptoms of cancerous cachexia, whether the adjoining glands be enlarged or not, nothing will be gained by an operation; but some advantage may still accrue from judicious and energetic medical treatment, particularly from tonics combined with anodynes, alteratives, and deobstruents.

During the treatment of this malady, attention must be especially directed to the secretions and evacuations. The bowels ought to be kept freely open with deobstruent laxatives, combined with tonics and vegetable bitters. The diet should be nutritious and easy of digestion. Change of air and of scene, with agreeable amusements, serve essentially in assisting the influence of a judiciously-devised method of cure, and should, therefore, not be overlooked by the practitioner; and the tonic and saline mineral waters are of use.

CANCER AQUATICUS. The *cancerum oris*.

CANCER, CHIMNEY-SWEEPER'S. *Cancer inuiditorum*.

CANCER GALENI. An eight-tailed bandage for the head.

CANCER MUNDITORUM. *C. scroti*. A peculiar ulceration of the scrotum in chimney-sweepers. It begins at the lower part of the scrotum. Extirpation of the part is the only remedy.

CANCER OSSIS. See *Osteo-sarcoma*.

CANCER POWDER, MARTIN'S. Contained $\frac{1}{40}$ th of arsenic, mixed with belladonna or other vegetable substances.

CANCER ROOT. *Orobancha virginiana*.

CANCER SCROTI. The chimney-sweeper's cancer.

CANCER WEED. See *Sylvia lyrata*.

CANCHALAGUA. *Erythraea chilensis*. A bitter plant of Chili, said to be aperient, tonic, and vermifuge.

CANCRE'NA. Gangrene.

CANCROID. *Canceroides*. Having a cancerous nature; used by Alibert also for *cheloid* cancers, or those which affect the skin, and have a flattened surface, marked like the back of a tortoise.

CANCROBUM CHELÆ. Crab's claws. See *Carbonas calcis* and *Cancer pagurus*.

CANCROBUM LAPIDES. *C. lapilli*. *C. oculi*. See *Cancer astacus*.

CAN'CRUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *cancer*, a spreading ulcer.) The cancer.

CANCERUM ORIS. Canker of the mouth; the common name for ulcerated gums, and ulcers inside the cheeks. See *Stomacace*.

CANDE. A village of Haut Poitou, which has mineral waters containing sulphate of lime and iron.

CANDELA FUMALIS. A pastil. See *Pastillum*.

CANDELA MEDICATA. A medicated bougie.

CANDELA PROBATORIA. A bougie.

CANDELA'RIA. *Verbascum thapsus*.

CANDIDUM OVI. White of egg.

CANDISA'TIO. The process of candying sugar.

CANDLE-TREE OIL. The solid oil of *Croton scaberum*.

CAN'DUM. *Canthum*. Sugar candy.

CANDY CARROT. See *Athamanta cretensis*.

CANE SUGAR. See *Sugar*.

CANE'LLA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Dodecandria. Monogynia. Magnoliaceae*.—*C. alba*. This plant produces the bark called *canella*. The *canella alba* is a native of the West Indies and South America. The bark is in quills or flat pieces, of a light yellowish-gray color, and of an aromatic smell and taste. Alcohol extracts its aromatic principle; water does so imperfectly. It yields a thick essential oil by distillation. It is a sufficiently good aromatic, and is sometimes used with that intention in combination with other medicines.—*C. caryophyllata*. Myrtle *caryophyllata*.—*C. ceylanica*. Cinnamon.—*C. cubana*. See *Canella alba*.

CANELLE MALABARICÆ CORTEX. Cassia bark.

CANELLIFERA MALABARICA. Cassia bark.

CAN'ICE. Coarse meal.

CANICA'CEUS PANIS. Bread made of coarse meal.

CANIC'IDA. Aconite.

CANICULA'RIS. (From *canicula*, the dog-star.) Appertaining to the dog-star. Applied to the hottest days of the year.

CANINA APPETENTIA. Canine appetite. See *Bulimia*.

CANINA BRASSICA. *Mercurialis perennis*.

CANINA LINGUA. See *Cynoglossum*.

CANINA MALUS. The fruit of the *Atropa mandragora*.

CANINA RABIES. See *Hydrophobia*.

CANINE. (*Caninus*; from *canis*, a dog.) Appertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, a dog.

CANINE FOSSA. See *Fossa canina*.

CANINE MADNESS. See *Hydrophobia*.

CANINE TEETH. The four eye-teeth.

CANINUS MUSCULUS. The levator anguli oris.

CANINUS RISUS. *C. spasmus*. See *Risus sardonius*.

CANIRU'BUS. *Rosa canina*.

CANIS CEREBRUM. The antirrhinum.

CANI'TIES. CANITIA. (From *canus*, gray-headed.) Grayness of the hair.

CANKER. See *Cancer*.

CAN'NA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. A reed or hollow cane. 2. The tibia or fibula.

CANNA FISTULA. See *Cassia fistula*.

CANNA INDICA. See *Sagittaria alexipharmica*.

CANNA STARCH. The variety of starch called *Tous les mois*.

CANNABI'NUS. Resembling hemp.

CANNABIS. (*is, is, f.*) Hemp. A genus of plants. *Diœcia. Pentandria. Urticacœ.*—*C. sativa.* Common hemp. It has a strong and narcotic smell, which causes giddiness, dimness of sight, and intoxication. Hemp seeds, when fresh, afford a considerable quantity of oil. Decoctions and emulsions of them have been recommended against coughs, ardor urinæ, &c.—*C. indica.* A variety of hemp much used in the East as an excitant. *Bangué. Hashish. Malach.* The leaves are chewed or smoked like those of tobacco, and an intoxicating liquor is prepared from them.

CANNELLIN. A sweet substance extracted from canella bark.

CANNON BONE. The single metatarsal bone of the horse and equine race.

CANNULA. (*a, a, f.*; diminutive of *canna*, a reed.) A metallic tube used by surgeons for various purposes.

CANOPI'Œ. An ancient collyrium.

CANOP'UM. *Κανόπιον.* The flower or bark of the elder-tree.—*Paulus Ægineta.*

CANTA'BRI'CA. The *convolvulus cantabrica*?

CANTABRUM. Bran.

CANTERBURY. It has a mineral water, *Canterviensis aqua*, strongly impregnated with iron, sulphur, and carbonic acid gas.

CANTHARIDIN. See *Cantharis*.

CANTHARIS. (*is, idis, f. Κανθαρίς*; from *κavθapoc*, a beetle.) The blistering fly, and Spanish fly. The genus *cantharis* affords numerous blistering species. The bright-green commercial Spanish fly is *C. vesicatoria*. The *C. vittata*, or potato fly, is admitted into the United States' official list, and *C. cinerea, marginata*, and *atrata* have been used successfully in different parts of the country: many others have blistering properties. They owe their activity to a crystalline principle resembling spermaceti, but extremely acrid, and called cantharidin. This is a true essential oil. Their chief use in medicine is as a vesicating material in plaster or oils; but in this form they sometimes produce partial strangury, which may be avoided by placing a piece of tissue paper over the surface of the plaster, and if it has occurred, may be averted by copious mucilaginous drinks. They are used internally, with caution, in gleet, leucorrhœa, paralysis of the bladder. In over doses they are a violent acrid poison, producing inflammation of the bowels and intestines, or satyriasis, convulsions, and death. Use demulcents, laudanum, and camphor, with frictions on the spine, as soon as the poison can be thrown off from the stomach. Dose of the powdered flies, gr. i. to gr. iij.; of the tincture, gtt. x. to 3ss.

CANTHARE'LLUS. *Melœ proscarabœus.*

CANTHUM SACCHARUM. Sugar candy.

CANTHUS. (*us, i, m. Κανθος*.) The angle of the eye, where the upper and under eyelids meet. That nearest the nose is termed the internal, or greater canthus; and the other, nearest the temple, the external, or lesser canthus.

CANTIA'NUS FULVIS. Lady Kent's powder. An ancient cordial.

CANTON'S PHOSPHORUS. A composition made by mixing three parts of calcined oyster-shells with one of flowers of sulphur, and subjecting them for an hour to a strong heat in a covered crucible. The resulting substance is luminous in the dark.

CANULA. See *Cannula*.

CAOUTCHINE. *Coutchoucine.* One of the volatile oils produced by the destructive distillation of caoutchouc. It dissolves Indian rubber.

CAOUTCHOUC. Indian rubber. It is a hydrocarbon, and soluble in coal naphtha, &c. Composition, C_8H_7 .—*Faraday.* Elastic bitumen is called *mineral caoutchouc*.

CAPACITY FOR HEAT. The capacity or power any substance possesses of absorbing heat, to produce a given elevation of temperature. It differs exceedingly in different bodies.

CAPAIBA. *Capaiva.* See *Copaisfera officinalis*.

CAPELI'NA. A bandage which, when applied, has somewhat the form of a hood.

CAPER. See *Capparis spinosa*.

CAPER SPURGE. *Euphorbia lathyris*.

CAPHOPICRITE. The bitter principle of rhu barb.

CAPILLA'CEUS. Resembling a hair.

CAPILL'AIRE. Syrup flavored with orange-flower water; formerly syrup of adiantum.

CAPILLARIS. See *Capillary*.

CAPILLARIS VERMICULUS. See *Dracunculis*.

CAPILLARY. (*Capillaris*; from *capillus*, a hair.) Resembling a hair. Applied, 1. In *Anatomy*, to the minute vessels by which the terminal arteries and veins communicate with each other. The capillary vessels are distributed throughout all parenchymatous organs, and possess a circulation of their own. The chemical changes which result in the production of heat and the secretions occur in those vessels and tissues. 2. In *Botany*, to parts of plants which resemble hairs. 3. In *Surgery*, to a linear fracture of the skull, unattended with any separation of the parts of the injured bone.

CAPILLARY ATTRACTION. The electrical affinity which exists between dissimilar substances, and which produces the ascent of fluids in tubes, and other phenomena. It is a prime mover in the circulation of the capillary vessels of animals.

CAPILLA'TIO. A capillary fracture of the cranium.

CAPILLUS. (*us, i, m.*) The hair. Slender, cylindrical, semi-transparent, insensible, and elastic filaments, which arise from small bulbs or roots situated in the true skin, or the cellular substance under it. Each of the bulbs has two capsules, between which is an oily fluid containing the coloring matter of the hair. The hairs, in passing through the skin, carry with them transparent sheaths, which are processes of the epidermis. Each hair is found to consist of a bundle of smaller hairs, among which are one or two canals containing a nutritious fluid, called the *medulla*. If the hairs be much dried, their cuticular sheath gives way at the point, and the constituent filaments separate. Their composition is the same as that of horn.

CAPILLI'TIUM. The hairy scalp.

CAPILLUS VENERIS. See *Adiantum*.

CAPILLUS VENERIS CANADENSIS. See *Adiantum pedatum*.

CAPILE'NIUM. A catarrh; also, heaviness of the head.

CAPISTRATIO. Phimosi.

CAPISTRUM. A bandage used chiefly in fractures and injuries of the lower jaw.

CAPITAL. *Capitalis*. 1. Belonging to the head, as *capitalia medicamenta*, cephalic medicines, or medicines for the head. 2. The head or upper part of an alembic.

CAPITATE. *Capitatus*. Headed; resembling a head in shape.

CAPITATÆ PAPILLÆ. The large or lenticular papillæ of the tongue.

CAPITATÆ PLANTÆ. The *Cinarocephalæ*.

CAPITILUVIUM. A lotion for the head.

CAPITIS OBLIQUUS INFERIOR ET MAJOR. See *Obliquus inferior capitis*.

CAPITIS PAR TERTIUM FALLOPII. See *Trachelo-mastoideus*.

CAPITIS POSTICUS. See *Rectus capitis posticus major*.

CAPITIS RECTUS. See *Rectus capitis posticus minor*.

CAPITULATUS. Headed.

CAPITULUM. (*um, i, n.*; diminutive of *caput*, the head.) 1. A small head or knob. 2. A protuberance of a bone, received into the concavity of another bone. 3. An alembic. 4. In *Botany*, a species of inflorescence, called a head or tuft, formed of many flowers arranged in a globular form upon a common peduncle.

CAPIVI. See *Copaifera officinalis*.

CAPNEL'UM. A very liquid kind of resin mentioned by Galen.

CAPNITIS. Tutty.

CAPNOMOR. A volatile, colorless liquid, obtained from tar, and having the property of dissolving caoutchouc.

CAPNOS. *Capnium*. *Capnites*. Fumaria.

CAPPARIS. (*is, is, m.*) A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Monogynia. Capparidæ.*—*C. baducca. Badukka*. Cultivated in India. The natives make a limiment of its juice, which is believed to be anodyne. The flowers, which are very beautiful, are purgative.—*C. mithridatica*. This grows in Arabia. It is said to be alexipharmic.—*C. spinosa*. The caper plant. It is a native of the South of Europe. The buds, or unexpanded flowers of this plant, are in common use as a pickle, under the name of *capers*.

CAPRA HIRCUS. The domesticated goat.

CAPRARIA. A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Angiospermia.*—*C. biflora* is the Mexican tea.

CAPRATE. A salt of capric acid.

CAPREOLARIS. (From *capreolus*.) *Capreolatus*. Resembling the tendrils of a vine. The spermatie vessels have been called *Vasa capreolaria*, from their tortuous course.

CAPREOLUS. A tendril.

CAPREOLUS AURIS. The helix, so called from its twisted shape. See *Auris*.

CAPRIC ACID. *Acidum capricum*. An oily acid discovered by M. Chevreul in butter of goat's and cow's milk. It has a disagreeable

odor resembling sweat. It is volatile; density, 0.92; boils above 212° F. Formula, $\text{HO} + \text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_3$.—*Caproic acid* is very similar. Formula, $\text{HO} + \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{23}\text{O}_3$.

CAPRICÆ RVA. The antelope.

CAPRICORNUS. An alchemical name of lead.

CAPRIFICUS. The wild fig-tree. See *Ficus*.

CAPRIFOLIA/CEÆ. A family of plants, of which caprifolium is the type. They are nearly allied to the cinchonaceæ.

CAPRIFOLIUM. See *Lonicera*.

CAPRI'ZANS PULSUS. A bounding pulse.

CAPROIC ACID. See *Capric acid*.

CAPRONÆ. *Capronia*. (*Quasi à capite pronæ*.) The hair which hangs down over the forehead.

CAPSA CORDIS. The pericardium.

CAPSELLA. *Echium vulgare*.

CAP'SICUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Solanaceæ.*—*C. annuum*. Cayenne pepper. Guinea pepper. Used in excess, peppers debilitate the digestive organs. In the practice of medicine, Cayenne pepper is a powerful and useful stimulant, and is very advantageously given in atonic gout, paralysis, low fevers, and other cases. A gargle made by adding ʒij. of the official tincture to ʒvi. of water is in common use in malignant sore throat. Capsicum may be given in the form of pills in doses of from gr. v. to gr. x., or from ℥x. to ʒi. of the official tincture.—*C. baccatum* and *C. frutescens* are shrubby plants existing in hot climates, and furnish the hottest Cayenne pepper.

CAP'SICIN. An acrid resinous principle of Cayenne pepper.

CAP'SULA. (*a, æ, f.*; diminutive of *capsa*, a box or case.) A capsule. 1. In *Anatomy*, a membranous production inclosing a part like a bag; as the capsular ligaments, the capsule of the crystalline lens, &c. 2. In *Botany*, a dry, woody, coriaceous, or membranaceous pericarp or seed-vessel, consisting of several valves.

CAPSULA ATRABILIARIS. See *Renal glands*.

CAPSULA CORDIS. The pericardium.

CAPSULA GLISSONII. See *Capsule of Glisson*.

CAPSULA LUMBA'RIS. The receptaculum chyli.

CAPSULA RENALIS. See *Renal glands*.

CAPSULÆ SEMINALES. Bartholin gives this name to the dilated extremities of the vasa deferentia, near the vesiculæ seminales; some other anatomists have applied it to the vesiculæ themselves.

CAPSULÆ SYNOVIA'LES. The capsular ligaments of the joints.

CAP'SULAR. (*Capsularis*; from *capsa*, a bag.) 1. Surrounding a part, like a bag: applied to a fibrous membrane which surrounds every movable articulation, and contains the synovia, as in a bag. It is to be distinguished from the synovial membrane, which elaborates the synovial fluid, and is serous. 2. Appertaining to a capsule; as the *capsular arteries* and *capsular veins*. See *Kidney*.

CAPSULE. An evaporating vessel of porcelain or other ware. See, also, *Capsula*.

CAPSULE, FIBROUS. The capsular ligament.

CAP'SULE, GELATINOUS. *Cap'sula gela'tine*. Little cases made of gelatine, of the size of a

put, and containing copaiba or other disagreeable medicines. Sometimes they are called *capsules of copaiba*, or by the name of the inclosed drug, or simply capsules. They are very readily made by dipping a smooth iron rod, with a rounded end, of the proper size, into hot jelly of the proper consistence, removing the capsule when dry, introducing the drug, and sealing with a drop of jelly.

CAPSULE OF GLISSON. *Capsula Glissonii.* *Capsula communis Glissonii.* *Capsula hepatica.* A strong tonic, formed of cellular membrane, which accompanies the vena portæ in its ramifications through the liver. See *Hepar*.

CAPSULITIS. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

CAPULI. The *Physalis pubescens*.

CA'PULUM. A contortion of the eyelids or other parts.

CAPUT. (*ut, itis, neut.*) The head. In *Anatomy* this term is variously applied. 1. To the part called, in ordinary language, the head. 2. To the upper extremity of a long bone; as the head of the humerus or femur. 3. To the origin of a muscle; as the long head of the biceps. 4. To a protuberance resembling a head. 5. To the beginning of a part; as *caput cæcum coli*.

CAPUT GALLINAGINIS. *Verumontanum.* An eminence of the urethra in men, situated before the neck of the bladder. See *Urethra*.

CAPUT INCLAVATUM. *Caput incunatum.* Locked head. A case in obstetrics in which the head of the fœtus is firmly impacted in the bones of the pelvis.

CAPUT MO'NACHI. *Leontodon taraxacum.*

CAPUT MORTUUM. The fixed residue of chemical operations, in which volatile matters were driven off; also, the useless parts.

CAPUT OBSTI'PUM. The wry neck.

CAPUT PURGUM. *Capitipurgum.* A medicine which causes a defluxion from the head, as an *errhine*, a *sialogogue*, &c.—*Matthæus Sylicaticus*.

CAPUT SUCCEDANEUM. An œdematous swelling on the head of a fœtus, formed during labor by pressure.

CAPUT TESTIS. The epididymus.

CARABACCUM. An aromatic wood of India. The decoction is said to be stomachic and antiscorbutic.

CARABE FUNERUM. Bitumen.

CA'RABUS. A genus of coleopterous insects.

CARAMATA. A tree, the bark of which, according to Dr. Hancock, is superior as a febrifuge to cinchona bark in many cases.

CARAMEL. Sugar made brown by heat.

CARA'NNA. (*a, æ, f.*) A resin formerly employed as an ingredient in vulnerary balsams, but now disused; called, also, *Caragna*.

CARAPA'CE. The upper shell of chelonians.

CARAPOUCHA. *Carapullo.* A poisonous grass indigenous to Lima, which is a narcotic; perhaps *Festuca quadridentata*?

CARA SCHULLI. *Barleria buxifolia.* A plant of Malabar, used by the natives externally as a suppurative, and internally against suppression of urine.

CARAWAY. See *Carum*.

CARBAMIDE. A compound of amidogene with carbonic oxide: NH_2CO . It is formed during

the action of chloro-carbonic acid on ammonia. It is soluble, and acts as a base.

CAR'BASUS. (*us, i, m. and f.; pl. a, orum, n.*) Fine linen; lint.

CARBAZOTIC ACID. (*Carbazotic*; from *carbon* and *azote*.) A peculiar acid, formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo. It is the same as the bitter principle of Welter, obtained by the action of nitric acid on silk; and the bitter principle which Braconnot obtained from aloes by treating them with nitric acid. It crystallizes in yellow prisms; is bitter, fusible, and volatile, and sparingly soluble. Its salts are yellow, and some detonate when heated. Formula, $\text{HO} + \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_2\text{N}_3\text{O}_{13}$ (Dumas). According to M. Rapp, ten grains will kill a dog. It produces convulsions, tremors, and, finally, complete insensibility. The acid used was not, however, pure.

CA'RBO. (*o, onis, m.*) 1. Charcoal. 2. A carbuncle. See *Anthrax*.

CARBO ANIMALIS. Animal charcoal.

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS. This is animal charcoal from which the bone earth has been carefully separated by muriatic acid, and subsequently well washed.

CARBO FOSSILIS. Pit coal.

CARBO LIGNI. *C. vegetabilis.* Charcoal.

CARBOLIC ACID. One of the products of the distillation of coal.

CARBOMETHYLIC ACID. An acid obtained by acting upon pyroxylic acid by carbonic acid.

CARBON. (*on, onis, n.*; from *carbo*, coal.) An elementary body, found in the purest state in the diamond and anthracite. The term *vapor of carbon* is used for a hypothetical form of carbon existing in gaseous compounds. Equivalent, 6; symbol, C.

Charcoal is obtained from most organic matters by ignition in close vessels. Wood yields it very abundantly. It is carbon, with ashes, &c. Charcoal is a good conductor of electricity, unchangeable at ordinary temperatures, and remarkable for its capacity of absorbing certain gases, as well as disinfecting and decolorizing solutions. The two latter properties are particularly great in *animal charcoal* obtained from charred bones. Charcoal powder is an excellent disinfectant and antiseptic application to foul ulcers, and is also employed internally by the homœpaths. It forms a good tooth-powder, and has been used, in doses of gr. ss. to gr. iij., in scrofulous affections and cancer.

Carbon unites with all the common simple combustibles, and with nitrogen, forming a series of most important compounds. With sulphur it forms a curious limpid liquid, called carburet of sulphur, or sulphuret of carbon. With phosphorus it forms a compound, the properties of which are not yet perfectly ascertained. It unites with hydrogen in two definite proportions, constituting carbureted and bicarbureted hydrogen gases. With azote it forms cyanogen. Steel and plumbago are two different compounds of carbon with iron.

Carbon, or charcoal, in combination with oxygen, forms two important compounds, viz., the oxide of carbon, and carbonic acid. See *Carbonic acid* and *Carbonic oxide*.

CARBON, SESQUI-IODIDE OF. See *Carbonis sesqui-iodidum*.

CARBONACEOUS ACID. See *Carbonic acid*.

CARBONAS AMMONIÆ. See *Ammonia*.

CARBONAS CALCIS. See *Creta præparata*.

CARBONAS CALCIS DURA. Marble.

CARBONAS CALCIS FRIABILIS. Chalk.

CARBONAS FERRI. See *Ferrum*.

CARBONAS MAGNESIÆ. See *Magnesia*.

CARBONAS PLUMBI. See *Lead*.

CARBONAS POTASSÆ. See *Potassa*.

CARBONAS SODÆ. See *Soda*.

CARBONAS ZINCI IMPURUS. Calamine.

CA'RBONATE. (*Carbonas, atis, f.*) A carbonate. A salt formed by the union of carbonic acid with a base. They all effervesce with strong acids, and all are decomposed by heat, except the carbonates of potash, soda, and lithia.

CARBONATE OF LIME. See *Creta præparata*.

CARBONATE OF POTASH. See *Potassæ carbonas*.

CARBONATE OF SODA. See *Sodæ carbonas*.

CARBONATED HYDROGEN GAS. Carbureted hydrogen gas.

CARBONATED WATERS. Those waters impregnated with carbonic acid.

CARBONIC. *Carbonicus*. Of, or belonging to, carbon.

CARBONIC ACID. *Acidum carbonicum*. The gaseous product of the combustion of carbon in abundance of oxygen. It is irrespirable, non-combustible, nor a supporter of combustion. Density, 1524. Water dissolves its own volume. It reddens litmus, and acts as an acid body. Formula, CO_2 ; equivalent, 22. Carbonic acid is condensed into a fluid and solid by great pressures. This gas is liberated in processes of fermentation; exists to the extent of nearly $\frac{1}{1000}$ in air, and very freely in calcareous rocks. It adds a sprightly flavor to water and many mineral springs, and is grateful to the stomach. Its salts are called carbonates; and it may be freely generated from these by the action of strong acids, as in the case of the effervescing draught, in which bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid are used.

CARBONIC ACID WATER. *Aqua acidi carbonici*. (U. S.) By means of a forcing-pump, throw into a suitable receiver, nearly filled with water, carbonic acid equal to five times the amount of water.

CARBONIC OXIDE. *Gaseous oxide of carbon*. This is the protoxide of carbon: CO . It is combustible, burning with a blue flame, irrespirable, and neutral; density, .972. There is good reason for supposing this a compound radical, and the basis of oxalic acid, &c. It does not exist in nature, but is formed when carbon burns without free access of oxygen. When a mixture of carbonic oxide and chlorine is exposed to sunshine, a curious compound is formed, called *phosgene gas*, or *chlorocarbonic acid*: $CO + Cl$.

CARBONICUM NATRUM. Carbonate of soda.

CARBONIDES. Compounds of oxalic acid with metals, &c., in which it unites without an equivalent of water, as carbide of lead.—*Dumas*.

CARBO'NIS SESQUI-IODIDUM. *Carbonis sesqui-ioduretum*. Sesqui-iodide of carbon. This

substance has a false name, no such compound as iodide of carbon existing. It is *iodoform*, $C_2H_5I_3$, and is obtained by adding caustic soda or potash to a concentrated solution of iodide in alcohol, until the latter loses its color. By adding water to this, the *iodoform* is precipitated as a yellow powder. Iodoform is soluble in ether and alcohol, and may be obtained crystalline from these. It has a saffron odor and disagreeable taste. It has been used in strumous diseases, lepra, porrigo, &c. Fifty grains will kill a dog. An ointment of ʒss. to ʒj. cerate has been employed.

CARBONIS SULPHURETUM. Sulphuret of carbon.

CARBONIUM. Carbon.

CARBONIZA'TION. The conversion of organic substances into charcoal.

CARBUNCLE. Anthrax.

CARBUNCLE BERRY. *C. fungous*. Terminatus.

CARBUNCLE OF THE TONGUE. Glossanthrax.

CARBUNCULAR EXANTHEM. Anthracia.

CARBUNCULATE. *Carbunculatus*. Affected with *acne rosacea*.

CARBU'NCULUS. Anthrax.

CARBUNCULUS ANGINOSUS. Malignant sore throat.

CA'RBURET. (*Carburctum, i, n.*) A compound of carbon with other elementary substances.

CARBURET OF IRON. Steel.

CARBURET OF SULPHUR. Sulphuret of carbon.

CARBURETED HYDROGEN. The number of compounds so called are numerous, but it is now especially applied to *light carbureted hydrogen* or *marsh gas*: CH_4 . It is a colorless, inodorous, very inflammable gas; density, .559. It is neutral in composition. This gas is given off from marshes and the combustion of bituminous coal, and forms the explosive gas of mines when mixed with air.

Olefant gas, also called per-carburet of hydrogen, consists of C_4H_4 , or, more properly, of $C_4H_2 + H$, or hydrate of acetyl. It is a very combustible gas, and in consequence of its basis, acetyl, forms combinations with chlorine, bromine, &c., which act by replacing the hydrogen.

CARBYDROGEN. Pyroxylic spirit.

CA'RCARUS. Intermittent fever; ague.

CA'RCER. An antispasmodic medicine.

CARCERULUS. A compound fruit, consisting of a few dry, indehiscent, few-seeded carpels.

CARCHE'SIUS. A kind of noose used in the reduction of dislocations—*καρκησιος βροχος*.

CARCINE'THRON. *Καρκινηθρον*. Polygonum aviculare?

CARCINO'DES. Cancer-like.

CARCINO'MA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *καρκινος*.) Synonymous with cancer.

CARCINOMA HÆMATODES, SPONGIOSUM. Fungus hæmatodes.

CARCINOMA MELANOTICUM. Melanosis.

CARCINO'MATOUS. Cancerous.

CA'RCINUS. Cancer.

CARCINUS SPONGIOSUS. Fungus hæmatodes.

CARDAM'INE. (*e, es, f.*) A genus of plants. *Tetradynamia. Siliquosa. Crucifera. — C.*

pratensis. Cardamantica. Ladies' smock, or cuckoo-flower. *Cardamine* of the Pharmacopœias. Said to be antispasmodic; probably inert.

CARDAMO'MUM. (*um, i, n.*) Cardamoms. The seeds of various plants of the family *Scitamineæ*, especially the *Elettoria cardamo'mum*, which yields the *cardamomum minus*. The seeds are of a warm, agreeable flavor, which is due to an essential oil, and used in various pharmaceutical preparations on this account. Numerous varieties, called Java, Ceylon, large and medium cardamoms, are treated of, but the above are the only description found in the shops.

CARDAMO'MS, CEYLON. The grains of Paradise.

CARDAMOMUM MAJUS. See *Amomum granum paradisi*.

CARDAMOMUM PIPERATUM. The common cardamom.

CA'RDIA. (*a, æ, f.; καρδια.*) 1. The heart. 2. The superior orifice of the stomach.

CA'RDÍAC. *Cardiacus.* 1. Of, or belonging to, the heart. 2. Cordial. Applied to medicines supposed to strengthen the heart. See *Cordial*.

CARDIAC ARTERIES. The coronary arteries of the heart.

CARDIAC CONFECTION. See *Confectio aromatica*.

CARDIAC HERB. *Leonurus cardiaca.*

CARDIAC PASSION. The heartburn.

CARDIAC PLEXUS. Cardiac nerves. The plexus of nerves which supplies the heart.

CARDIAC VEINS. The coronary veins of the heart. See *Heart*.

CARDIACUS MORBUS. The heartburn.

CARDIAGMUS. Cardialgia.

CARDIAL'GIA. (*a, æ, f.;* from *καρδια*, the cardia, and *αλγος*, pain.) *Cordolium.* Heartburn. An uneasy sensation in the stomach, with heat more or less violent, sometimes attended with anxiety and faintness, and often with an inclination to vomit, or a plentiful discharge of a clear watery fluid (*pyrosis*).

Cardialgia is frequently a symptom of other complaints; as dyspepsia, scirrhus, chronic inflammation of the stomach, worms, retrocedent gout, suppressed menstruation, and various diseases of the heart, liver, pancreas, kidneys, and intestines; but it is likewise found, in many instances, as an idiopathic affection.

In idiopathic cases, the treatment consists of a proper attention to diet; tonics, with gentle stimulants, when there is no inflammation present. Alkaline medicines, combined with rubarb, are very useful; exercise, with a proper attention to the bowels, is also necessary.

CARDIALGIA INFLAMMATORIA. Gastritis.

CARDIALGIA SPUTATORIA. Pyrosis.

CARDIALOGY. *Cardiologia.* A treatise on the heart.

CARDIANA STROPHE. Malposition of the heart.

CARDIA'RUS. A worm said to have been found in the heart or pericardium.

CARDIE'CTASIS. (From *καρδια*, and *εκτασις*, extension.) The name given by Breschet to dilatation of the heart.

CARDIELCO'SIS. Ulceration of the heart.

CARDIMELECH. The vital principle.

CARDINALIS DE LUGO CORTEX. In the year 1653, Cardinal de Lugo administered the Peruvian bark, whence the name of Cardinal de Lugo's bark.

CARDINALIS FLOS. *Cardinal flower.* *Lobelia cardinalis.*

CARDINAL HUMORS. *Blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile.* These were supposed to originate from the four elements, and to form all the solids and fluids of the body.

CARDINAME'NTUM. *Ginglymus.*

CARDIOCE'LE. The protrusion of the heart into the abdomen through a wound of the diaphragm has been so called.

CARDIO'GMUS. (*us, i, m.* *Καρδιωγμος.*) This term has been variously applied. With the Greek writers it is synonymous with *cardiælgia*; some modern authors have applied it to *angina pectoris*; and Sauvages understands by it an incipient aneurism of the heart or its large vessels.

CARDIOGMUS CORDIS SINISTRI. *Angina pectoris.*

CARDIOMALA'CIA. * (From *καρδια*, and *μαλακία*, softness.) Softening of the heart from deficient nutrition or from inflammation.

CARDIO'NCHUS. (*us, i, m.;* from *καρδια*, and *ογκος*, a tumor.) Aneurism of the heart.

CARDIOPA'LMUS. (From *καρδια*, and *παλμος*, palpitation.) Palpitation of the heart.

CARDIORRHE'XIS. (From *καρδια*, and *ρηξις*, a rupture.) Rupture of the heart.

CARDIO'TROMUS. Tremor of the heart; that is, a slight degree of palpitation.

CARDI PERICARDITIS. Pericarditis.

CARDI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.;* from *καρδια.*) Inflammation of the heart. Inflammation of the entire substance of the heart is of comparatively rare occurrence, although inflammation of particular parts of it is not very uncommon. When the muscular substance of the heart becomes inflamed, this proceeds, in a great majority of cases, from the extension of inflammation from the pericardium. See *Pericarditis*.

CARDIUM EDELE. The common cockle.

CA'RDO. A hinge. *Ginglymus.*

CARDOPA'TIUM. *Carlina acaulis.*

CA'RDUUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia equalis. Compositæ.*—*C. acanthus.* *Acanthus mollis.*—*C. altiss.* *C. chrysanthemus. C. domesticus.* The artichoke.—*C. arvensis.* See *Serratula.*—*C. benedictus.* See *Centaurea.*—*C. fullonum.* *Dipsacus fullonum.*—*C. hamorrhoidalis.* See *Serratula arvensis.*—*C. lacteus. C. marianus. C. maria.* Common milk-thistle, or Lady's-thistle. The seeds of this plant, and the herb, have been employed medicinally. The former contain a bitter oil, and are recommended as relaxants.—*C. pinea.* *Atractylis gummifera.*—*C. sativus.* *Cinara scolymus.*—*C. solstitialis.* *Calcitrapa officinalis.*—*C. spinosissimus.* *Carduus nutans.*—*C. stellatus.* *Centaurea calcitrapa.*—*C. tomentosus.* *Onopordium acanthium.*—*C. verneris.* The *Dipsacus sylvestris.*

CAREBARI'A. Heaviness of the head.

CA'REUM. *Carum carui.*

CA'REX. (*ex, icis, f.*) A genus of plants.

Sedges.—*C. arenaria*. Sea sedge. The root is said to have been found serviceable in some affections of the trachea, in rheumatic pains, &c.—*C. hirta*. The roots of this and several other species, as *C. villosa*, *C. disticha*, and *C. intermedia*, are called *German sarsaparilla*, and are sometimes mixed with the true sarsaparilla.

CARIACOU. A fermented liquor made in Cayenne from a mixture of cassava, potatoes, and cane syrup.

CARIBÆAN BARK. A false cinchona; the bark of *Exostema caribæum* of the West Indies.

CA'RICA. The fig. *Ficus carica*.

CARICA FRUCTUS. Figs.

CARICA PAPAYA. Papaw-trec. This is indigenous, and native of both Indies and of the Guinea coast. Every part of the papaw-tree, except the ripe fruit, affords a milky juice, which is considered, when fresh, a remedy for the tape-worm.

CA'RICUM. Картков. An ancient escharotic and detergent.

CA'RIES. (*es, ei, f.*) The ulceration of a bone, or that state of a bone which is analogous to ulceration of the soft parts. The bone swells, produces a great irritation in the neighboring soft parts, with abscesses, which leave fistulous passages, from which a thin sanies exudes. It usually arises from a morbid diathesis, or poison in the system; when otherwise, it is to be treated by stimulants and caustics.

CAR'INA. 1. The back-bone. 2. In *Botany*, the keel, or the lower part of a papilionaceous flower, consisting of two petals united or separate.

CARINATE. *Carinata*tus. Keel-shaped; boat-shaped.

CARIOSE. See *Ady*.

CARIOUS. *Cariosus*. Affected with caries.

CAR'INA. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia equalis*. *Compositæ*.—*C. acanthifolia*. *Artichaut sauvage*, or wild artichoke.—*C. acaulis*. The Carline thistle; formerly used as a bitter and vermifuge.

* CA'RLO SANCTO. St. Charles's root. It is found in Mechoachan. Its bark has an aromatic flavor, and a bitter, acrid taste. It is said to be sudorific, and to strengthen the gums and stomach.

CARLSBAD, WATERS OF. These are thermal (120° to 160° F.) and saline.

CARMELITE WATER. Eau des Carmes.

CA'RMINANS. Carminative.

CARMINATIVE. *Carminativus*. Applied to medicines which allay spasmodic pain of the bowels, and dispel flatulence. The principal carminatives are ginger, cardamom, anise, and caraway seeds; several of the essential oils, as those of peppermint, anise, caraway, and juniper; ardent spirits, and especially aromatic tinctures.

CARMINÆ. A beautiful pigment, formed of the coloring matter of the cochineal.

CARNABA'DIUM. Caraway seed.

CARNÆE COLUMNÆ. See *Heart*.

CARNELIAN. A reddish calcedony.

CA'RNEOUS. Carneous; fleshy. Applied to some muscles of the heart.

CARN'ICULA. A small fleshy substance. The gums.

CARNIFICA'TION. *Carnificatio*. The conversion of any texture of the animal body into a substance resembling flesh, as in hepatization of the lungs.

CARNIFOR'MIS. (From *caro*, flesh, and *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of flesh.

CARNIVORA. An order of the class *Mammalia*, which prey upon other animals.

CARNIVOROUS. Flesh-devouring; applied to animals that live on flesh.

CARNOSA CUTIS. See *Panniculus carnosus*.

CARNOSITAS. A small fleshy growth.

CARNO'SUS. Fleshy.

CA'RO. (*Caro, carnis, f.*) Flesh.

CA'RO ANSERINA. *Caro gallinacea*. Cutis anserina.

CA'RO LUXURIANS. A fungous growth.

CA'RO ORBICULARIS. The placenta.

CAROB. Ceratonia.

CAROLI. Syphilitic sores on the penis

CAROLINA PINK. *Spigelia marilandica*.

CAROS. *Caro'sis*. See *Carus*.

CARO'TA. (*a, a, f.*) See *Daucus*.

CA'ROTICA MEDICAMENTA. Narcotic medicines.

CAROTID. (*Carotis, Caroticus*; from *καρπος*, to cause to sleep.) The common carotids are two considerable arteries that ascend on the forepart of the cervical vertebræ to the head, to supply it with blood. The right common carotid is given off from the arteria innominata. The left arises from the arch of the aorta. In its course up the neck, the common carotid artery lies by the side of the trachea, and behind the sterno-mastoid muscle, and is contained in a common cellular sheath with the internal jugular vein and the pneumogastric nerve. About midway between the thyroid cartilage and the os hyoides, the common carotid divides into the external and internal carotids; this point varies.

The external carotid usually gives off the following branches to the neck and external part of the head: the superior thyroidal, the lingual, the facial, the inferior pharyngeal, the occipital, the posterior auris, the internal maxillary, and the temporal. The internal carotid passes through the carotic canal of the temporal bone to the interior of the cranium, where it gives off the ophthalmic, the middle cerebral, and the arteria communicans.

CAROTID CANAL. The canal in the lower part of the temporal bone in which the carotid artery passes. The foramina at its ends are the carotid foramina.

CAROTIN. A ruby-colored, crystalline, neutral substance obtained from carrots. It is soluble in oils, not in ether, and slightly in alcohol.

CA'RO'UM. The caraway seed.

CARPAL. Relating to the *carpus*, or wrist.

CARPATHIAN BALSAM. See *Balsamum carpathicum*.

CARPEL. (From *καρπος*, a fruit.) The entire pistil, including the lower expanded portion which forms the fruit cells. A compound fruit consists of a number of carpels or carpellary leaves.

CARPENTA'RIA. The *Achillea millefolium*?
CARPE'SIUM. Καρπησιον. An ancient plant.
CARPHOLO'GIA. (*a, e, f.*; from καρφος, chaff, and λεγω, to pluck.) *Carpologia.* A disposition to pick minute objects, which accompanies the delirium of low fever. Continual picking at the bed-clothes is a frequent symptom in such cases. It is usually accompanied by a vacancy of expression in the countenance, and is indicative of great cerebral exhaustion and extreme danger.

CA'RPHOS. Fenugreek.

CA'RPIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *carpo*, to pluck.)

Lint.

CARPLE'US. The palmaris brevis.

CARPIAL. *Carpien.* Relating to the *carpus* or wrist.

CARPI'EMUS. The wrist.

CARPOBA'LSAMUM. *Amyris gileadensis.*

CA'RPOLITES. Fossil fruits and seeds.

CARPOLOGIA. See *Carpologia.*

CARPOLOGIA SPASMODICA. *Subsultus tendinum.*

CARPOLOGY. (From καρπος, fruit, and λογος, a description.) A treatise on fruits.

CARPO METACARPEUS MINIMI DIGITI. Adductor metacarpi minimi digiti.

CARPO-PEDAL SPASM. A spasmodic affection of the chest and larynx, with croupy cough, convulsions, especially of the thumbs and toes, which become bent for some time. It occurs in children of from three to nine months, and is probably connected with teething or spinal irritation. It is often readily removed by the warm bath, carminative cathartics, lancing the gums, and gentle narcotics. Counter irritation is very useful. There is a carpo-pedal spasm somewhat symptomatic of spasm of the glottis, which is a much more fatal state.

CARPO'PHORUM. The name of the central column, which, in the fruit of the geranium, the euphorbia, or apiaceous plants, bears the ripe carpels, and holds them together when they attempt to separate at maturity.

CARPO'TICA. (From καρπος, fruit.) Diseases affecting impregnation. The name given by J. Mason Good to the third order of his class *Genetica.*

CA'RPUS. (*us, i, m.* Καρπος.) The wrist. The wrist is a very complex articulation, by means of which the hand moves on the forearm. It consists of eight bones, viz., the *os scaphoides, lunare, cuneiforme, pisiforme, trapezium trapezoides, magnum, and unciforme.* The first four of these bones form one row, and the second form another row. These bones are connected to each other, and to the metacarpal bones, by numerous ligaments, styled *oblique, transverse, capsular, lateral, &c.* The three first bones of the carpus are connected with the extremities of the radius and ulna by a *capsular* and two *lateral ligaments.* A *transverse, anterior, or annular ligament* is stretched from the projecting points of the pisiform and unciform bones to the scaphoides and trapezium, binding down the tendons of the flexor muscles of the fingers, and giving firmness to the articulation of the wrist.

CARRAGEEN MOSS. *Chondrus crispus.*

A sea-weed growing on the rocks of the coast, and collected for sale in Ireland. It produces an abundance of vegetable jelly when boiled.

CARRAGEENIN. A kind of pectin obtained by boiling carrageen moss.

CARRON OIL. Linimentum aquæ calcis.

CARROT. See *Daucus carota.*

CARROT, CANDY. See *Athamanta cretensis.*

CARROT POULTICE. See *Cataplasma dauci.*

CARTHAGENA BARKS. Two varieties occur, but they are both obtained from the *Cinchona cordifolia.*

CARTHAMIN. The brilliant red or rouge color obtained from safflower.

CARTHAMUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia equalis. Compositæ.* — *C. tinctorius.* Safflower, or bastard saffron. *Carthamum officinarum.* The seeds are strongly cathartic; they are also emetic and diuretic? The dried flowers are frequently mixed with saffron to adulterate it. The plant is cultivated in many places on account of its flowers, which are used as a dye.

CA'RRTLAGE. (*Cartilago, inis, f.*) A white, elastic, glistening substance, commonly called *gristle.* Ossification takes place in a kind of cartilage. Cartilages are divided by anatomists into *obducent,* which cover the movable articulations of bones; *inter-articular,* which are situated between the articulations, and *uniting* cartilages, which unite one bone with another. Cartilage consists chiefly of *chondrine,* with four per cent. of bone earth.

CARTILAGE, LOOSE OR FREE. Portions of cartilage which become free and are found between joints. They produce great irritation, and often excruciating pain during exercise. The loose cartilage should be fixed by a bandage, and extracted; but this operation sometimes ends in violent inflammation of the joint.

CARTILAGINOUS. *Cartilagineus.* In *Anatomy,* applied to parts which naturally, or from disease, have a cartilaginous consistence.

CARTILAGO ANNULARIS. The ring-like cartilage. See *Cartilago cricoides.*

CARTILAGO ARYENOIDEA. See *Larynx.*

CARTILAGO CRICOIDES. *C. innominata.* The cricoid cartilage. See *Larynx.*

CARTILAGO ENSIFORMIS. *C. mucronata. C. xiphoides.* Xiphoid cartilage. Ensiform cartilage. A cartilage shaped somewhat like a sword, attached to the lower end of the sternum.

CARTILAGO GUTTURALIS. The arytenoid cartilage.

CARTILAGO SCUTIFORMIS. *C. Thyroidea. C. Clypealis.* See *Thyroid cartilage.*

CARTILAGO TRI'QUETRA. The arytenoid cartilage.

CARTILAGO XIPHOIDES. See *Cartilago ensiformis.*

CA'RUM. (*um, i, n.* Καρος.) 1. The caraway. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Umbellifera.* — *C. carui.* The caraway plant. *Carvi. Carus. Caruon.* The seeds have a pleasant, spicy smell, and a warm, aromatic taste. They are esteemed carminative, cordial, and stomachic. An essential oil and distilled water are prepared. Dose of the oil, grt. ij. to grt. x.

CARUNCULA. (*a, e, f.*; diminutive of *caro*, flesh.) A caruncle, or little fleshy excrescence. It is variously applied. 1. To healthy and natural parts; as the carunculae myrtiformes, and caruncula lachrymalis. 2. To soft, fleshy excrescences which are the product of disease.

CARUNCULÆ CUTICULARES. This name has been given to the nymphæ.

CARUNCULA LACHRYMALIS. The lachrymal caruncle. A little, fleshy, conoidal, glandiform body, red externally, situated in the internal canthus of each eye. It appears to be formed of numerous sebaceous glands, from which many small hairs grow. The gum-like substance found in the inner corner of the eye in the morning is the indurated secretion of this caruncle.

CARUNCULÆ MAMILLARES. The extremities of the lactiferous tubes in the nipple.

CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFORMES. Two or more caruncles, which represent the lacerated hymen.

CARUNCULÆ PAPILLARES. The protuberances within the pelvis of the kidney, formed by the convergence of the tubuli uriniferi.

CARUN. See *Carum*.

CA'RUS. (*us, i, m.* *Καρος*.) The most profound degree of coma. The word has been variously applied by different medical writers, but by all to some form of coma.

CA'RYA. The cassia lignea.

CARYA. The genus to which the hickory, *C. alba*, belongs.

CARYE DON. (From *καρυα*, a nut.) *Carydon*. A sort of fracture, where the bone is broken into small pieces, like the shell of a cracked nut.

CARYOCAR. A South American genus, the trees of which yield excellent nuts, especially the *C. glabrum* and *batryosum*, which produce the Saouari nuts.

CARYOCES. See *Ady*.

CARYOCOSTI'NUM. An electuary; so named from two of its ingredients, the clove and costus.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ. The chick-weed tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite, and tumid nodes; *flowers*, polypetalous, symmetrical; *stamens*, definite; *ovarium*, one-celled, with a free central placenta; *fruit*, a one-celled capsule, by obliteration.

CARYOPHYLLA'TA. *Geum urbanum*.

CARYOPHYLLIC ACID. The heavier oil of cloves. The lighter oil is called clove hydrocarbon.

CARYOPHYLLIN. The resin of cloves extracted by alcohol.

CARYOPHYLLOIDES CORTEX. See *Laurus culavau*.

CARYOPHY'LLUM. (*um, i, n.*) *Eugenia caryophyllata*. The clove.

CARYOPHY'LLUS. (*us, i, m.*) The clove-tree. A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Monogynia.*—*C. aromaticus.* See *Eugenia caryophyllata.*—*C. aromaticus americanus.* *Myrtus pimenta.*—*C. hortensis.* *C. ruber.* See *Dianthus caryophyllus.*—*C. vulgaris.* See *Geum urbanum*.

CARY'OPSIS. The botanical name for the fruit of wheat, oats, &c.

CARY'OTA URENS. A palm bearing acrid fruit.

CASCARI'LLA. (*a, e, f.*) A name given originally to small specimens of cinchona, but now applied to another bark. See *Croton cascarilla*.

CASCHU. See *Acacia catechu*.

CASEIN. See *Protein*.

CASEIN OF THE BLOOD. Globulin.

CASEOUS. Resembling cheese or casein.

CASEOUS OXIDE. See *Cheesc*.

CASEUM. See *Cheese*.

CASHEW-NUT. See *Anacardium occidentale*.

CASHOW. See *Acacia catechu*.

CASMINAR. See *Cassumuniar*.

CASSA'DA. *Cassava*. See *Jatropha manihot*.

CASSIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia. Leguminosæ.*—*C. absus*. The small Egyptian lotus. The Egyptians powder the seeds with an equal quantity of sugar, and put a little of the mixture under the eyelids at the commencement of their ophthalmia.—*C. alata*. The systematic name of a plant, the leaves of which are bitter, nauseous in their taste, and supposed to be cathartic. They are said to cure herpes.—*C. caryophyllata*. The clove-bark tree. See *Myrtus caryophyllata*.—*C. fistula*. The purging cassia. Called, also, *C. nigra*, *C. fistularis*, *C. Alexandrina*, *C. solutiva*. This plant is now transferred to another genus. See *Cathartocarpus*. The pulp of the pods is laxative in the dose of ʒss. to ʒj.—*C. latinorum*. *C. monspeliensium*. *C. poetica*. See *Osyris*.—*C. lignea*. See *Cinnamomum*.—*C. marilandica*. Indigenous senna. See *Senna*, American.—*C. senna*. One of the plants which produce senna. See *Senna*.—*C. solutiva*. See *Cassia fistula*.

CASSIA BARK. See *Cinnamomum*.

CASSIÆ ARTAMENTUM. The pulp of cassia fistula.

CASSIÆ PULPA. See *Cassia fistula*.

CASSINA. *Ilex cassina*.

CASSIUS'S PRECIPITATE. The purple powder of Cassius.

CASSOLETA. A kind of moist fumigation described by P. Morellus.

CASSUMUNIAR. A root which is brought from the East Indies in irregular slices of various forms, some cut transversely, others longitudinally. The cortical part is marked with circles of a dusky brown color; the internal part is paler, and unequally yellow. It possesses moderately warm, bitter, and aromatic qualities, and a smell like ginger. It is recommended in hysterical, epileptic, and paralytic affections.

CASSUVIUM POMIFERUM. *Anacardium occidentale*.

CASTA'NEA. (*a, e, f.*) The chestnut. See *Fagus castanea*.—*C. equina*. The horse-chestnut. See *Esculus hippocastanum*.—*C. pumila*. The chinquapin.

CASTILE SOAP. A hard soap formed of olive oil and carbonate of soda.

CASTJOE. See *Acacia catechu*.

CASTLE-LEOD. The name of a place in Ross-shire, in Scotland, where there is a sulphureous spring, celebrated for the cure of cutaneous diseases and foul ulcers.

CA'STOR. (*or, oris, m.*) 1. The name of a genus of animals. 2. Castoreum.—*C. fiber*. The beaver. The name of *castoreum*, or castor, is given to two bags, situated in the inguinal regions of the beaver, which contain a very odorous substance, soft, and almost fluid when recently cut from the animal, but which dries, and assumes a resinous consistence in process of time. The best comes from Russia. It is of grayish-yellow or light-brown color. Castor has an acrid, bitter, and nauseous taste; its smell is strong, aromatic, and fetid. It is a powerful antispasmodic. Dose, from 10 to 30 grains.

CASTORINE. A crystalline fatty matter in castoreum.

CASTOR OIL. See *Ricinus*.

CASTOREUM. (*um, i, n.*) See *Castor fiber*.

CASTRATION. (*Castratio, onis, f.*; from *castro*.) In *Surgery*, an operation by which a testicle is removed from the body.

CASTRATUS. One who is castrated. When this operation is performed on young persons, it produces a tendency to fatness, and the voice remains of a high pitch, and clear. Many of the best Italian singers are castrati.

CASTRENSIS. Belonging to a camp; as, *febris castrensis*, camp fever.

CASUS PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS. Falling of the eyelid. Blepharoptosis.

CATABASIS. An expulsion of humors by purgation.

CATABATICUS. Applied to a fever which gradually diminishes in severity till it terminates.

CATABLEMA. The outermost fillet, which secures other bandages.

CATABYTHISMOMANIA. Insanity, with a disposition to drowning.

CATACAU'MA. A burn or scald.

CATACAU'SIS. (From *κατακαω*, to burn.) Combustion, or burning; also, spontaneous combustion.

CATACERAS'TICUS. Having the property of obtaining the acrimony of humors.

CATACHRISTON. *Catachrisma*. An ointment.

CATACHYSIS. (From *καταχω*, I pour upon.) Affusion.

CATACLASIS. (From *καταλλαιω*, to break.) The fracture of a bone.

CATACLEIS. 1. The first rib, which is placed immediately under the clavicle. 2. The sub-clavicular region of the chest.

CATACLY'SMA. A clyster.

CATACLY'SMUS. 1. An embrocation. 2. The dashing of water upon any part.

CATAG'MA. A fracture.

CATAGMA'TICUS. Catagmatic: promoting the formation of callus.

CATALENTIA. A kind of epilepsy.

CATALEPSIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *καταλαμβάνω*, to seize, to hold.) Catalepsis. Catalepsy. It consists in a total suspension of sensibility and voluntary motion, and generally, also, of mental power; the pulsation of the heart and the breathing continuing, the muscles remaining flexible, the body yielding to and retaining any given position, in which respect it differs chiefly from ecstasy. This condition lasts from a few hours to several days. It is very rare.

Cold water douche, and stimulants along the course of the spine, are necessary means; but the cause must regulate the treatment.

CATALEPSIA SPURIA. Ecstasy.

CATALEPTIC. Relating to catalepsy.

CATALO'TICUS. Catuloticus.

CATALPA CORDIFOLIA. A tree of the family *Bignoniaceæ*. The seeds of the catalpa have been recommended in asthma.

CATALY'SIS. (From *κατα*, and *λυω*, I loose.) The decomposition produced by a *catalytic* agent or by the *catalytic force*. This is accomplished without any change being produced on the agent. Hence it is called decomposition by contact, or *action of presence*. The action of yeast and all ferments are of this kind; or acids on starch, and *diastase* on starch, by which it is changed into dextrose and glucose.

CATAMENIA. (*a, orum, neut. plur.*; from *κατα*, and *μην*, the month.) The monthly discharge from the uterus of females. See *Menstruation*.

CATANTLESIS. *Catantle'ma*. A fomentation with warm water.

CATAPA'SMA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *καταπασσω*, to sprinkle.) *Catapastum*. A dry medicine reduced to powder, to be sprinkled on the body.

CATAPHORA. (*a, e, f.*; from *καταφέρω*, to sink or fall down.) A term used by some authors to designate a state of coma, and by others an unusually profound sleep.

CATAPHORA HYDROCEPHALICA. Apoplexy.

CATAPHRA'CTA. A bandage for the thorax, used in cases of fracture of the sternum and ribs.

CATAPLASMA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *καταπλάσσω*, to spread like a plaster.) A poultice.

CATAPLASMA ACETI. Vinegar poultice. Made by adding vinegar to any simple farinaceous matter. Applied to bruises and sprains.

CATAPLASMA ACETOSÆ. Sorrel poultice. Applied to scorbutic ulcers.

CATAPLASMA AERATUM. See *Cataplasma fermenti*.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS. A solution of alum is generally substituted.

CATAPLASMA BYNES. Malt poultice. Finely-ground malt is to be mixed with thin yeast to the consistence of a poultice, and applied warm. Some surgeons prefer this to the yeast poultice against gangrene.

CATAPLASMA CARBONIS. *C. carbonis ligni*. Charcoal poultice. Made by mixing very finely-powdered charcoal with linseed and warm water. It is used to correct the state of ill-conditioned ulcers and destroy their fetor.

CATAPLASMA CEREVISIÆ. *C. cerevisiæ fecula*. Strong beer poultice. Made with the grounds or dregs of strong beer, by stirring in corn meal, and heating it cautiously in a pan. It is considered a good stimulant and antiseptic for sloughing or gangrenous parts.

CATAPLASMA CONII. (Ph. D.) Hemlock poultice. *R. Conii foliorum exsiccatorum, ʒj; aquæ fontanæ, Oij.* Boil till only a pint remains when as much linseed meal as necessary is to be added. This is an excellent application to many cancerous, scrofulous, and other ill-conditioned ulcers.

CATAPLASMA CUMINI. The old Therica Londonsis. It is now seldom ordered.

CATAPLASMA DAUCI. Carrot poultice. Bruise $\frac{1}{2}$ lbj. of boiled or raw carrot root in a mortar to a pulp. Employed as an application to cancerous, scrofulous, and other irritable and unhealthy ulcers. It is a most useful application.

CATAPLASMA DIGITALIS. Fox-glove poultice. Linseed meal, oat meal, or crumb of bread are to be made into the consistence of a poultice, by mixing them with a strong decoction of the leaves of fox-glove. This poultice is said to be more sedative than hemlock, and to allay the pain of irritable sores.

CATAPLASMA FERMENTI. *C. fermenti cerevisia.* Yeast cataplasm. Take of flour, a pound; yeast, half a pint. Mix and expose to a gentle heat, until the mixture begins to rise. This is a celebrated application in cases of sloughing and mortification.

CATAPLASMI FUCI. Sea-weed poultice.

CATAPLASMA LINI. Linseed poultice. Linseed meal, lbs.; boiling water, Oiss. The linseed meal is to be gradually sprinkled into the water, while they are quickly blended together with a spoon. Corn meal is equally good.

CATAPLASMA PANIS. Bread poultice.

CATAPLASMA PLUMBI ACETATIS. \mathcal{R} . Liquoris plumbi acetatis, \mathfrak{zj} .; aquæ distill., \mathcal{Oj} .; micæ panis, \mathfrak{q} . s. Misce. Practitioners who place much confidence in the virtues of lead, often use this poultice in cases of inflammation.

CATAPLASMA QUERCUS MARINI. Cataplasm fuci.

CATAPLASMA SIMPLEX. The basis of this is one part linseed meal and two parts oat meal. Indian meal is a better substance. The surface of the poultice is to be spread with olive oil. It acts by its warmth.

CATAPLASMA SINAPIS. *C. sinapeos.* Mustard cataplasm. Take of mustard seed, linseed, of each, powdered, half a pound; hot water, as much as is sufficient. An active rubefacient, very useful in producing counter irritation in rheumatism, low fevers, &c.

CATAPLEXIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *κατα*, and *πλησσω*, to strike.) A sudden stupefaction, or deprivation of sensation in any member or organ, as the eye, &c.

CATAPOTIUM. *Katapotiou.* A pill.

CATAPSYXIS. A considerable degree of chilliness, without shivering.—*Galen.*

CATAPTO'SIS. A sudden falling down, as of the whole body in apoplexy or epilepsy; or of a particular limb when seized with palsy.

CATAPUTIA MAJOR. See *Ricinus.*

CATAPUTIA MINOR. See *Euphorbia lathyris.*

CATARACT. (*Cataracta, a, æ, f.*; generally derived from *καταρσσω*, to disturb or confound.) Cataract is usually defined to be a weakness or interruption of sight, produced by opacity either of the crystalline lens, its capsule, or the fluid of Morgagni.

When the disease is seated in the lens, its capsule, or the fluid of Morgagni, it is called a *true cataract*; but when it consists of opaque matter deposited in front of the lens, it is denominated a *false cataract*. The terms *lenticular, capsular, and capsulo-lenticular cataracts* express some of the distinctions referred to.

Cataracts are also distinguished into *idiopathic*, or such as arise from internal, but generally unknown causes, and *accidental*, which originate from external violence, or active inflammation. In general, the idiopathic, sooner or later, affect both eyes; but an accidental cataract is frequently restricted to one eye.

The symptoms of a cataract are of the following description: 1st. All objects, especially white ones, seem to the patient as if covered with a mist, a circumstance that generally precedes any visible opacity behind the pupil. 2d. The decline of vision bears an exact proportion to the degree of opacity. 3d. The opacity is almost always first noticed in the centre of the pupil. 4th. When the iris is light-colored, the more opaque the cataract is, the more plainly a blackish ring is seen at the edge of the pupil; and such a ring is particularly conspicuous when the cataract is soft and large, as it then propels the margin of the uvea forward. 5th. As a cataract generally begins at the central point behind the pupil, objects placed directly in front of the eye are most difficultly seen, even in the early stage of the disease; but those which are on one side may yet be discerned, particularly if the light be not strong, which would make the pupil too diminutive to let the rays pass through the thinner transparent edge of the lens. 6th. What has just been observed likewise explains why patients, having an opacity in the center of the lens, are sometimes completely blind in a strong light, though they may enjoy a useful degree of vision in the shade, or in moderately dark places. 7th. The eyesight of patients affected with incipient cataract may be materially assisted by convex glasses, because objects are magnified by them. 8th. To patients in this state, the flame of a candle seems to be obscured in a white, misty halo, which always becomes broader the farther the patient is from the light. When the cataract is more advanced, the flame can not be discerned, but merely the situation of the light. 9th. The action of the iris is not affected.

In amaurosis, the horn-like or glaucomatous appearance is more deeply seated in the eye than the opacity of a cataract, and is somewhat concave. It is frequently of a greenish color, while the opacity of cataract is usually grayish, white, or amber-colored. The decline of vision, also, is not in a ratio to the opacity, and the patient may be entirely blind, with little appearance of defect in the eye. The pupil is likewise generally dilated and motionless, with its pupillary margin somewhat irregular. The temporary increase or decrease of blindness, a circumstance so common in patients with incomplete amaurosis, depends upon circumstances which depress or excite the system, and not, as in cases of cataract, upon the degree of light, and the corresponding alterations in the size of the pupil.

Whiteness denotes either a dissolved lens or a capsular cataract; a gray color, a lenticular cataract; an amber color, or dark-gray, a firm lens; and light gray, a soft one. If the whole extent of the pupil is uniformly opaque, the cataract is probably one of the lens; if the opacity is streaked or speckled, it is likely to

be one of the capsule. If the opaque streaks radiate from a centre, the posterior layer of the capsule is probably affected. If the form of the opacity is convex, either the anterior capsule or the lens is the seat of it; if concave, the posterior part of the capsule. With the light concentrated on the pupil by means of a double convex glass, all these particulars may be ascertained. Mr. Cooper believes that the size of a cataract is a better criterion of its consistence than its color; and, at all events, that the smaller the lens is, and the darker its color, the more solid its substance will generally be; while the larger and more protuberant it is against the iris, the greater is the probability of its being soft.

A cataract of the lens itself, as already explained, is termed a *lenticular cataract*, which may vary much in its consistence. Thus, such a cataract may be *hard*, as it is often found to be in elderly persons, with an amber color, the tint being deeper in proportion as the cataract is firmer.

A lenticular cataract may be *soft*, that is to say, of a cheesy, gelatinous, or even milky consistence. Soft cataracts are more bulky than hard ones, so that they project nearly into the pupil. Hence, sight is more considerably interrupted than when the cataract is hard, and the power of distinguishing colors frequently quite abolished. The capsular cataract has a smooth and glistening surface, with streaks upon it, and it lies close to the edge of the pupil.

When the lens is present, a capsular cataract is rarely unaccompanied by a lenticular one; but an opaque lens may be removed or taken away by absorption, and a capsular cataract may be left. In this case, as the opacity is merely a thin layer of the capsule, the cataract makes no projection against the iris, and the anterior chamber is not lessened by the advance of the iris toward the cornea.

In children, cataracts are never hard; but in adults we meet with both hard and soft ones.

A cataract is termed *simple* when accompanied by no other disease of the eye likely to impair its functions, or with no particular constitutional disease; *complicated*, when joined with other diseases of the eye, as adhesion of the crystalline capsule to the iris, amaurosis, glaucoma, or a gouty, rheumatic, or syphilitic state of the system.

When a cataract is free from every complication; when it is not attended with frequent headache, nor pains in the eye; when the pupil retains its regular circular shape; when the iris possesses its natural power of motion in the different degrees of light; and when the patient can readily discern the difference between light and darkness, and even perceive bright colors, and the outlines of objects, in shady places, where the pupil naturally expands, the prognosis is favorable. True cataract is remedied only by an operation.

Whether an operation should be performed when the cataract is single, and the other eye in the enjoyment of good vision, is a question on which some difference of opinion is entertained. Diversity in the refracting power of the eyes after the removal of the lens from one

of them, and the apprehension of confused vision as the result, are the reasons usually urged against the practice, which has, however, to a certain extent, proved successful; while the continuance of a cataract in one eye not only gives a disposition to the origin of the same kind of opacity in the other, but permanently impairs the sensibility of the retina itself for want of exercise.

It is a general and judicious maxim, never to operate upon both eyes at the same time. In the case of extraction in particular, this rule is universally observed. It is also a maxim to let the patient have the benefit of preparatory treatment before he undergoes the operation. His diet should be lowered, and his bowels emptied.

The age of eighteen months to that of two years is deemed an advantageous period for operating on congenital cataracts.

There are three kinds of operation for cataract: 1st. The method formerly termed *couching*, and which is simply the removal of the cataract out of the axis of vision, leaving it still in the eye. It is now frequently called *displacement*; and has two varieties, *depression* and *reclination*. 2d. Surgeons practice *extraction of the cataract*; that is, they take the opaque lens completely out of the eye. 3d. Another method, often adopted, consists in the *division of the cataract into fragments*, which, being exposed to the aqueous humor, become absorbed.

By *depression* and *reclination*, we change the situation of the cataract. In *depression*, the lens is pushed directly below the level of the pupil. In *reclination*, the lens is made to turn over into the middle, and toward the bottom of the vitreous humor; so that the surface of the lens, which was previously directed forward, is now placed upward, and what was the upper edge is turned backward. Over the lens, displaced in this manner, the vitreous humor will close much more completely than over the simply depressed lens, so that it will be less likely to reascend behind the pupil. Nor will the retina be so liable to be pressed upon by the cataract as after depression; yet reclination unavoidably does more extensive injury to the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous humor.

Extraction is the complete removal of the cataract from the eye through an opening made in the cornea. The incision for this purpose must form the segment of a regular circle, be smooth, and, at the same time, of sufficient size to permit the easy passage of the cataract through it. Both in this first period of the operation, and in the subsequent one of opening the capsule, the iris should remain entirely free from injury.

One of the chief dangers of extraction is that of loss of the vitreous humor, which, if due care be not taken, is apt to be suddenly forced out of the eye along with the cataract.

Another risk is that of the iris being wounded. Sometimes the operation is followed by a prolapsus of this organ, and occasionally by a closure of the pupil from the inflammation excited in the iris by injury of its texture.

The *division*, or breaking of a cataract piece-

meal, may be done with a needle, either through the sclerotica or the cornea. It has the recommendation of being the most easy, but sometimes needs repetition. Opaque portions of the capsule, however, frequently resist absorption, and must, after all, either be extracted or displaced. The division of a cataract, when performed by passing the needle through the cornea and pupil, is termed *keratonyxis*.

No method of operating for the cure of cataract should be exclusively preferred, each having its advantages in particular cases.

CATARACT, BLACK. 1. A very rare variety of cataract, in which the opaque lens is black. 2. Amaurosis.

CATARACTA GLAUCA. Glaucoma.

CATA'RIA. Nepeta cataria.

CATARRH, URETHRAL. Gleet.

CATARRH, UTERINE. Leucorrhœa. — *Acute uterine catarrh* is sometimes used for metritis.

CATARRHIAL. *Catarrhæus*. Of the nature of a catarrh; thus, *catarrhal fever*.

CATARRHÆ'CTICUS. A name given by Hippocrates to medicines supposed to have a dissolving power.

CATARRHÆU'MA. Catarrh.

CATARRHÆ'XIS. A sudden and violent effusion. Hippocrates applies it to a sudden and profuse diarrhœa. Schneider calls a copious and rapid discharge of blood from the bowels, *catarrhæxis vera*.

CATARRHŌ'PIA. *Catarrhysis*. An afflux of morbid fluids downward.

CATA'RRHUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *καταρρω*, to flow from.) Catarrh. An increased flow of mucus. Common catarrh. Catarrh, or inflammation of the lining membrane of the air passages, presents itself under two forms, *common catarrh*, called in ordinary language a cold, and *epidemic catarrh*, or *influenza*. The symptoms of common catarrh are a sense of fullness in the head, and of weight over the eyes, which are weak and watery, and muscular pains. The nostrils are obstructed, and pour forth a fluid. There is frequent sneezing, hoarseness of the voice, cough, generally attended with expectoration, and often a sense of fullness or soreness in the fauces. It results from exposure and atmospheric changes. A sudorific, gentle purgation, and warm clothing, usually suffice to relieve it.

Catarrh is a pretty constant accompaniment of measles, and is not unfrequent in fever, smallpox, worms, dentition, rheumatism, and other diseases.

In the *epidemic catarrh*, or *influenza*, the attack is very sudden; there is great heaviness over the eyes; and the fever is attended with great depression. Its violence usually abates in forty-eight hours. It is brought on by unknown epidemic causes, and sometimes precedes more violent epidemics. The treatment consists of sudorifics, febrifuges, and laxatives; bleeding is often injurious.

CATARRHUS ÆSTIVUS. A sort of epidemic catarrh in the early summer.

CATARRHUS BELLINGULANUS. Parotitis.

CATARRHUS GENITALIUM. *C. vaginæ*. *C. uteri*. Leucorrhœa.

CATARRHUS INTESTINALIS. Diarrhœa

CATARRHUS INTESTINORUM. Mucous diarrhœa.

CATARRHUS PULMONUM. *C. pituitosus*. Pulmonary catarrh. Bronchitis.

CATARRHUS SENILIS. Chronic bronchitis.

CATARRHUS SUFFOCATIVUS. Croup.

CATARRHUS VESICÆ. This name has been given to a copious discharge of mucus from the bladder, which arises from chronic inflammation of its mucous coat.

CATARTI'SMUS. *Kαταρτισμοϋς*. The reduction of a dislocated bone.—*Paulus Ægineta*.

CATASARCA. Anasarca.

CATASTA'GMOS. Distillation; also, coryza.

CATAS'TAL'TICUS. Catastaltic; medicines which repress evacuations.

CATA'STASIS. 1. The constitution or state of any thing. 2. The restoration of a dislocated part.

CATA'TASIS. The extension of a fractured or dislocated limb, in the reduction.

CATA'XIS. Fracture.

CATCHFLY. The *Silene virginica*. The root is said to be vermifuge.

CA'TECHU. See *Acacia catechu*. *Catechin* and *catechinic acid* are components of catechu.

CATEIA'DION. (*Κατεϊαδιον*; from *κατα*, and *εια*, a blade of grass: so called from its shape.) A long-shaped instrument mentioned by Aretæus, which was thrust into the nostrils to provoke a hemorrhage in cases of headache.

CATE'NÆ MUSCULUS. The anterior tibial muscle.—*Spigelius*.

CATHÆ'RESIS. Exhaustion.

CATHÆRE'TICUS. (*Καθαρητικος*; from *καθαίρω*, to take away.) Cathartic. Escharotic.

CATHA'RMA. An excrement. Any thing purged from the body naturally or by art.

CATHA'RSIS. (*is, eos, f.*) Purgation.

CATHARTIC. (*Catharticus*: from *καθαίρω*.) Purgative. Applied to a medicine which, taken internally, or applied externally, increases the evacuations. The different articles referred to this class are divided into five orders of cathartics:

1. *Stimulating*, as jalap, aloes, colocynth, croton oil: selected for indolent and phlegmatic habits, and those who are hard to purge.

2. *Refrigerating*, as sulphate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, supertartrate of potash, &c. These are better adapted for plethoric habits, and those with an inflammatory diathesis.

3. *Astringent*, as rhubarb and damask roses, which are mostly given to those whose bowels are weak and irritable, and subject to diarrhœa.

4. *Emollient*, as castor oil, olive oil, manna, which may be given, in preference to other cathartics, to infants and very aged persons.

5. *Narcotic*, as tobacco, hyoscyamus, and digitalis. Medicines of this kind are never exhibited in the practice of the present day.

Cathartics are also divided into laxatives, purgatives, &c. They act upon the upper portion of the canal, as calomel; upon the lower, as aloes; or throughout, as the saline purges.

CATHARTIC CLYSTER. Enema catharticum.

CATHARTIC SALT. Both Epsom salt and Glauber's salt are so named. See *Magnesia sulphas* and *Sodæ sulphas*.

CATHARTINE. A substance of a reddish color, a peculiar smell, and a bitter, nauseous taste; soluble in water and alcohol. Obtained from senna.

CATHARTOCARPUS FISTULA. Cassia fistula. A leguminous tree of the East and West Indies. The purging pulp is contained in pods two feet long. It is a gentle laxative in a small dose, but in large doses occasions nausea and griping. It is now hardly ever used except as an ingredient in compounds, as the confectio sennæ, &c.

CATHEMERI'NUS. Quotidian.

CAT'HETER. (*Catheter, teris, m.; καθήτηρ, from καθίημι, to thrust into.*) A long and hollow tube, introduced by surgeons into the urinary bladder, to draw off the urine when the patient is unable to pass it naturally. Catheters are either made of silver, or of a mixture of metals, or of elastic gum. That for the male urethra is much longer than that for the female, and so curved, if metallic, as to adapt itself to the urethra.

CATHERI'SM. Introducing the catheter.

CATHI'DRYSIS. Reduction of a fracture.

CATHO'LCEUS. An oblong fillet, applied round that bandage for the head called *pericepstrum*, in order to secure it.

CATHO'LICON. *Catholicum.* A universal medicine.

CATHOLICUM DUPLEX. An old purgative electuary, containing rhubarb, senna, cassia, tamarinds, &c.

CATHOLICI HUMORES. Humors which exist throughout the body were formerly so called.

CA'TIAS. Κατῖας. A knife used for cutting a dead fetus out of the womb.—*Paulus Ægineta.*

CATI'LLIA. A weight of nine ounces.

CATI'NUS FUSO'RIOUS. A crucible.

CATKIN. See *Amentum.*

CAT'LING. A long, narrow, double-edged, sharp-pointed knife, used chiefly in amputations.

CAT MINT. Catnep. See *Nepeta.*

CATOCATHA'RTIC. *Catocatharticus.* A purgative medicine.

CA'TOCHE. *Catocheis.* Catalepsis.

CA'TOCHUS. (*us, i, m.; κατοχή, from κατοχω, to detain.*) Catalepsy, or ecstasis.

CATOMI'SMUS. A method of reducing a luxated humerus, by throwing the arm of the patient over the shoulder of a strong man, and the reduction was effected by action of the patient's own weight.

CATO'PTER. *Catopron.* A speculum.

CATOPTRIC EXAMINATION OF THE EYE. When a lighted candle is held before a sound eye, or one affected with amaurosis, three images are seen: the first from the cornea, the other two from the anterior and posterior surface of the crystalline lens; but if either of these structures have become opaque, the image from it is either dimmed or altogether absent. It is used in the diagnosis of cataract.

CATOPTRICS. The phenomena of reflected light.

CATOTE'RICUS. *Catoreticus.* A cathartic.

CATOTI'CA. Dr. Good's order of diseases affecting internal surfaces, and producing diseased fluids.

CAT THYME. *Teucrium marum.* It is a warm aromatic, and has been used in nervous affections. In the fresh state it is a powerful errhine.

CAT'S-TAIL GRASS. Timothy grass.

CAUCALIS ANTHRISCUS. *Daucus annuus minor. Pentandria; Monogynia.* This plant is said to be diuretic.

* **CAUCALO'DES.** The patella.

CAU'DA. (*a, æ, f.; from cado, to fall: because it hangs down behind.*) A tail. 1. The tail of animals. 2. The os coccygis. 3. The clitoris, when elongated.

CAUDA EQUINA. The spinal marrow, at its termination about the second lumbar vertebra, gives off a large number of nerves, which, when unraveled, resemble the horse's tail; hence the name.

CAUDA PORCINA. See *Peucedanum.*

CAUDA SEMINIS. The rostrum of a seed.

CAUDAL. Relative to the tail.

CAUDA'TE. Having a tail.

CAU'DEX. (*ex, icis, m.*) That part of the root and stem of a plant which is not ramified; as *caudex descendens* and *caudex ascendens.*

CAUL. Omentum.

CAULE'DON. In the manner of a stem; το καθήδον κατάγμα, a transverse fracture.

CAULESCENT. *Caulescens.* Having a stem.

CAU'LIFLOWER EXCRESCENCE. A highly vascular excrescence, growing about the anus, vulva, or os uteri, producing a watery discharge, but bleeding from the slightest cause. If in the former situation, it is often syphilitic.

CAULINE. *Caulinus.* Of, or belonging to, the stem.

CAU'LIS. (*is, is, m. Καυλος.*) A stem which bears the leaves as well as the flowers.

CAULOCARPOUS. Arborescent.

CAULOPE'GIA. An injury or paralysis of the penis.

CAU'MA. (*a, atis, n.; καύμα, heat.*) Burning heat; febrile heat.

CAUMA CARDITIS. Carditis.—*C. hæmorrhagicum.* Hemorrhage.—*C. hepatitis.* Hepatitis.—*C. peripneumonia.* Pneumonitis.

CAUSE. See *Ætiology.*

CAUSIS. A burn.

CAUSO'DES. *Causoma.* Inflammation.

CAUSTIC. See *Causticum.*

CAUSTIC ALKALI. A pure alkali.

CAUSTIC BARLEY. Cevadilla.

CAUSTIC CURVES. The lines produced by reflected or refracted light, which contain the greatest light and heat.

CAUSTIC LIME. Fresh-burned lime.

CAUSTIC, LUNAR. See *Argentii nitras.*

CAUSTIC POTASH. Potassa fusa.

CAUSTIC VOLATILE ALKALI. See *Ammonia.*

CAUSTICITY. The property of a caustic.

CAU'STICUM. (*um, i, n.; from cauo, to burn.*) A caustic. A substance which has so strong a tendency to combine with organized substances as to destroy their texture. The caustics in most common use are the lunar caustic, or nitrate of silver, the caustic potash, and the nitrate of mercury.

CAUSTICUM ALKALINUM. *C. acerrimum. C. commune. C. potentiale. C. salinum.* Potassa fusa.

CAUSTICUM AMERICANUM. See *Veratrum sabadilla*.

CAUSTICUM ANTIMONIALE. Muriate of antimony.

CAUSTICUM ARSENICALE. Arsenical caustic.

CAUSTICUM COMMUNE FORTIUS. See *Potassa cum calce*.

CAUSTICUM LUNARE. See *Argenti nitras*.

CAUSUS. (*us, i, m.* *Καυσός*; from *καίω*, to burn.) An ardent fever of the Greeks, supposed to be a violent bilious remittent.

CAUSUS ENDEMICUS. Endemial or tropical fever. Yellow fever.

CAUTERETS. A village in the department of the Hautes Pyrenées, celebrated for its warm sulphureous springs.

CAUTERIA POTENTIALIA. The active caustics.

CAUTERIUM POTENTIALE. Potassa.

CAUTERIZATION. *Cauterizatio*. The application of a cauterium.

CAUTERY. *Cauterium*. Cauteries were divided by the older surgeons into *actual* and *potential*: the former name was applied to a red-hot iron; the latter, to what is now called a caustic.

CAVERNĀ. (*a, æ, f.*; from *cavus*, hollow.) A cavern: the pudendum muliebne is so called by some writers.

CAVERNO'SUS. Cavernous. Formed of large cells. See *Corpus cavernosum* and *Sinus cavernosus*.

CAVERNO'US RESPIRATION. A sound similar to that produced by blowing into a bottle. It is produced by cavities filled with air, existing in the lungs.

CAVĪLLA. *Cavicula*. 1. The malleolus, or protuberance of the ankle. 2. The os cuneiform.

CAVITAS ANTROSA AURIO. The tympanum.

CAVITAS BUCCINATA. The cochlea.

CAVITAS ELLIPTICA. The ampulla.

CAVITATES INNOMINATÆ. The auricles of the heart.

CAVITY. (*Cavitas, atis, f.*; from *cavus*, hollow.) A term applied generally to the hollow parts of the body; thus we speak of the *abdominal cavity*, the *thoracic cavity*, the *articular cavities*, &c. The cavities of bones are usually named according to some real or fancied resemblance; thus we have *glenoid cavities*, *cotyloid cavities*, *fossa, sinuses*, &c.

CAYENNE PEPPER. See *Capsicum*.

CD. Cadmium.

CE. Cerium.

CEANOTHUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia.*—*C. americanus*. New Jersey tea. The root is astringent, and yields a cinnamon-colored dye.

CEBADILLA. *Veratrum sabadilla*.

CEBIPIRA. A large Brazilian tree, decoctions of the bark of which are used in baths and fomentations, to relieve rheumatic pains in the limbs, and cutaneous diseases.

CECRYPHALOS. *Κερκυφαλος*. The *reticulum* of ruminating animals.

CEDAR. *Pinus cedrus*.

CEDAR, RED. *Juniperus virginiana*.

CE'DMA. (*Κεδμα*: from *κεδάω*, or *κεδάω*, for *σκεδάω*, to disperse.) A name given by the

Greeks to chronic rheumatism of the joints, especially the hip.

CEDRA, OIL OF ESSENCE OF. *Oleum cedrinum*. CE'DRELA'CEÆ. A very important order of plants, allied to *Meliaceæ*, from which they differ in having winged, indefinite seed. Most of the species are trees of large size. *Swietenia mahogani* yields mahogany, in the woods of the Spanish Main; *Chloroxylon swietenia*, Indian satin-wood; while the yellow wood and the cedar of New Holland are the produce of others. In general, their bark is powerfully astringent; that of *Soymida febrifuga*, and mahogany itself, is a potent febrifuge; that of *Cedrela toona* is a most valuable tonic in the Malayan archipelago; and *Khaya senegalensis* yields a similar remedy for the dangerous fevers of the Gold Coast.

CEDRINUM LIGNUM. Cedar wood. See *Pinus cedrus*.

CE'DRINUM. Appertaining to the cedar

CEDRINUM VINUM. See *Vinum cedrinum*.

CEDRI'TES. Wine in which the resin which distills from the cedar-tree has been steeped. It was formerly employed as a vermifuge.

CEDRIA. *Cedrium. Cedreleum*. This term seems to have been applied to several substances, but most generally to the resin of the cedar.

CEDROME'LLA. The citron.

CEDRONE'LLA. Turkey balsam.

CEDRO'STIS. Bryony.

CE'DRULA. A name of the *Juniperus oxycedrus*, or berry-bearing cedar.

CEDRUS. *Pinus cedrus*.

CEDRUS AMERICANA. The arbor vitæ.

CEDRUS BACCI'FERA. The *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

CEI'RIA. *Κεϊρια*. The tape-worm.

CELANDINE. See *Chelidonium*.

CELA'STRUS. Ceanothus.

CELAURITIS. Litharge.

CE'LE. (From *κληη*.) A tumor caused by the protrusion of any soft part: a hernia. Hence the compound terms *enterocele*, *epiplocele*, &c.

CELERY. *Apium graveolens*.

CELIS. A spot or stain.

CELL. CELLULE. Minute spheroidal organizations, having a complete bounding membrane, and produced by the development of nuclei or cytotlasts. Cells are, for the most part, of very limited duration, especially such as lie on the exposed surfaces of membranes, and new individuals are produced either from the reproductive nuclei of former cells (which have thrown them out or become dissolved), or from a regular structure called the *basement* or *primary* membrane, which lies in immediate contact with the capillary system of vessels. This primary membrane is itself but a delicate aggregation of flattened, nucleated cellules, but it allows of the transudation of nutritious matter from the capillary fluids, and hence not only throws off cytotlasts, but is the medium of a regulated nutrition. The homogeneous sides of capillary vessels, and of the cellules themselves, are constructed of the basement membrane, which is a primary deposit from the blood. This tissue possesses the power of imbibition and exosmose, and thus serves, in the nutrition of each cellule, for the admission of

the peculiar aliment necessary to its growth. It is a form of protein, probably of albumen.

The original form of all cellules is spheroidal; but, by unequal development, by the influence of position, and from other causes, there is often a deviation in the progress of growth: thus they become elongated and tapering, or *fusiform*, as in cartilaginous and cancerous tissues, and in vegetable wood; or a row of cellules may by growth become converted into a tube by the destruction of their bounding membrane; in this way the myolemma is produced. Cells are also simple or nucleated; in the latter possessing the power of producing further cellules from the nuclei, either by a kind of fissiparous generation, as in the case of the red blood globules (*Barry*), or by the dissolution of the mature cell and separation of the nuclei. Cellules are also *free* or *isolated*, and *attached*. The corpuscles of blood and various secretions furnish specimens of free cellules; the mucous membranes and skin also constantly throw off from their basement membrane free simple cellules which have performed their office, and are called the *epithelium cells*. These pass through their cycle of development often with great rapidity, acting as isolated bodies, and segregating mucous and other secretions, which they finally pour forth into appropriate cavities by bursting, the rudiments of their tissue being discerned in the secretions they produce, or in the excretions of the body. It is the destiny of other cellules to be imprisoned in more permanent tissues, as cartilage, bone, &c., where they are surrounded by an intercellular matter, amid which they grow by the development of nuclei, the old cells giving place to their progeny, but the process occurring with slowness.

The interior of cellules contains, in the different parts of the body, every one of its component parts: thus there are adipose cellules, muscular cellules, nervous cellules, &c.

All parts of the vegetable structure consist of cellules, variously modified, and containing different fluids, gases, or solids. In animals the cellular development does not seem quite so universal; but the most important parts, as well as the largest proportion of the frame, exhibits cellular structure; and the maintenance or nutrition of glands, muscles, nerves, and the greater part, is by cellules.

Cellules are always minute in animals, but vary in different parts from the $\frac{1}{300}$ th to the $\frac{1}{100}$ th of an inch in diameter.

CELL, GERMINAL. Cytoblast.

CELLS, BRONCHIAL. See *Pulmo*.

CELLS, MASTOID. See *Auris*.

CELLULA. (*a, e, f.*; diminutive of *cella*, a cell.) A little cell or cavity.

CELLULÆ MASTOIDEÆ. See *Temporal bones*.

CELLULAR. *Cellularis*. Composed of little cells.

CELLULAR MEMBRANE, TEXTURE, TISSUE, WEB. See *Membrana*.

CELLULARES. The great division of the vegetable kingdom, including plants composed of cellules only, as the fungi, algæ, lichens. It nearly resembles the cryptogamia of *Linneus*.

CELLULES. Minute cells.

CELLULITIS VENENATA. A poisoned wound.

CELOTOMIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *κηλη*, hernia, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) The operation for a strangulated hernia, by cutting.

CEMENT. Chemists call by this name any substance employed to unite things together by adhesion, as lutes, glues, solders, &c.

CEMENT, SOFT. *Capcement*. Melt six parts of resin with two of common wax, and color with red ochre.

CEMENTATION. A chemical process, which consists in surrounding a body in the solid state with the powder of some other bodies, and exposing the whole for a time, in a close vessel, to a degree of heat not sufficient to fuse the contents. Thus iron is converted into steel by cementation with charcoal.

CEMENTARIUM. An aludel.

CENCHRIS. *Cenchrus*. *Cenchrites*. A species of herpes.

CENEANGEA. Emptiness of the vessels of the body.

CENEMBATESIS. Paracentesis.

CENEAON. The hollow of the flank.—*Hippocrates*. *Galen*.

CENIFICATUM. A calx.

CENIOTEMIUM. A purging remedy, formerly used in the venereal disease, supposed to be mercurial.

CENIPLAM. *Cenipotam*. *Cenigdam cenigotam*. An instrument used to open the head in epilepsy!—*Ruland*.

CENOBIUM. A fruit consisting of several carpels, without valves or sutures; as in the labiated plants.

CENOSIS. (From *κενωω*, to empty.) Synonymous with evacuation; inanition.

CENOTICA. Morbid discharges, or excessive discharges.

CENOTICUS. Cenotic; evacuant.

CENTAUREA. (*ea, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia frustanea*.—*C. behen*. *Behen album*. The root is regarded in the East as a tonic.—*C. benedicta*. The blessed or holy thistle. It is a strong bitter, tonic and astringent. Chamomile flowers are now generally substituted.—*C. calcitrapa*. The common star-thistle, or star knap-weed. The juice, extract, or infusion is said to cure intermittents, and has been recommended in nephritic disorders. It is tonic.—*C. centaurium*. The greater centaury. *Centaurium majus* and *Centaurium minus*. The root of this plant was formerly used as an aperient and corroborant in alvine fluxes.—*C. cyanus*. The blue-bottle. *Cyanus*. The flowers were formerly in frequent use.—*C. solstitialis*. Saint Barnaby's thistle. It is only a weak tonic.

CENTAURI CACUMINA. See *Chironia centaurium*.

CENTAURIN. The bitter principle of European centaury (*Erythraea*, or *Chironia centaurium*). It is said to be an excellent febrifuge when combined with hydrochloric acid.

CENTAURIODES. See *Gratiola officinalis*.

CENTAURIS. *Κενταυρις*. The lesser centaury.

CENTAURITE. Cnicin.

CENTAURIUM. *Κενταυριον*. *Centaurea*.—*C. majus*. *C. minus*. See *Centaurea cen-*

taurium.—*C. minus*. *C. parvum*. See Chironia centaurium.

CENTAURY, AMERICAN. The *Sabbatia angularis*. It is a good simple bitter. Dose, ʒss. to ʒij.

CENTAURY, EUROPEAN. Chironia centaurium.

CENTURIA. Hypericum androsaemum.

CENTIGRAMME. The 100th part of a gramme, or 15 grain Troy.

CENTILITRE. The 100th of a litre, or 2·70 fluid drachms.

CENTILITRUM. An old liquid measure, equal to the 100th part of the Greek λίτρα, or pound.

CENTIMÈTRE. The 100th of a metre: 0·39 of an inch.

CENTIMO'RBIA. Lysimachia nummularia.

CENTINE'RVIA. Plantago.

CENTINODIA. Polygonum aviculare.

CENTRAL ARTERY OF THE RETINA.

A minute branch of the ophthalmic, supplying the retina, and sending a branch to the vitreous humor.

CENTRES, NERVOUS. The brain, spinal cord, and sympathetic ganglia are so called.

CENTRIFUGAL INFLORESCENCE. When the central or topmost bud opens first, it is the reverse of the *centripetal* or common inflorescence.

CENTRIUM. (Κεντριον; from κεντρω, to prick.) The epithet of a plaster recommended by Galen against stitches in the side.

CENTRUM COMMUNE. Epigastric centre. The solar plexus. See *Nervous system*.

CENTRUM NERVEUM. *Centrum phrenicum*. The middle tendinous portion of the diaphragm. See *Diaphragm*.

CENTRUM OVALE. *Centrum ovale majus*. The oval expanse of white matter displayed when the hemispheres are removed down to the level of the corpus callosum; and generally called *Centrum ovale Vieussentii*. Again, if the upper part of the brain be removed by a horizontal section, at a level a little above that just mentioned, there appears in each hemisphere a smaller oval expanse of white matter, which has been described by Vicq d'Azyr, and is called the small, or lateral centrum ovale, *centrum ovale minus*, or *centrum ovale of Vicq d'Azyr*.

CENTRUM SEMICIRCULARE GR' MINUM. *Tænia semicircularis*.

CENTRUM TENDINOSUM. See *Diaphragm*.

CENTUM CAPITA. Eryngium commune.

CENTUMODIA. Polygonum aviculare.

CENTUNCLUS. Gnaphalium.

CEPA. (*a, e, f.*) An onion. See *Allium cepa*.

CEPA ASCALONICA. The shallot.

CEPEA. The *Sedum cepæ* of Linnæus.

CEPHEALIS. See *Ipeacacuanha*.

CEPHALÆ'A. (From κεφαλη, the head.) Violent and inveterate pain in the head.

CEPHALÆ'A SPASMODICA. *C. nauseosa*. Sick headache. It is fluctuating or spasmodic, attended with nausea and faintness in the morning, and is to be considered a symptom of gastric, uterine, or other disorders, and to be treated accordingly.

CEPHALÆMATOMA. *Cephalæmatome*. (From κεφαλη, and αιμα, blood.) A sanguineous tumor of the head, sometimes existing between the bone and pericranium of new-born

infants, over the parietal bone. It nearly always subsides in twenty to thirty days, but in rare cases produces necrosis.

CEPHALAGRA. Gout in the head.

CEPHALOGRAPHY. *Cephalographia*. A description of the head; usually anatomical.

CEPHALAL'GIA. (*a, e, f.*; from κεφαλη, and αλγος, pain.) This term has been generally applied to a common headache, while the term *cephalæa* has been used to designate that obstinate and inveterate kind of headache which in some cases resists all means of cure.

CEPHALALGIA CONTAGIOSA. Influenza. So called from the distressing headache which commences the attack.

CEPHALALGIA SPASMODICA. *Cephalæa spasmodica*.

CEPHALARTICUS. (From κεφαλη, and αρτιζω, to make perfect.) Having the property of purging the head, as errhines, &c.

CEPHALIC. *Cephalicus*. (From κεφαλη.) Pertaining to the head. 1. In *Pharmacy*, an errhine. 2. In *Anatomy*, applied to a vein of the arm which the ancients supposed to have some particular connection with the head. Chaussier calls the internal jugular vein the *cephalic vein*, and the common carotid artery the *cephalic artery*.

CEPHALIC VEIN. *Vena cephalica*. The anterior or outermost vein of the arm, which receives the cephalic of the thumb; it empties into the axillary vein.

CEPHALIC POWDER. See *Pulvis cephalicus*.

CEPHALIC SNUFF. An errhine powder, the active ingredient of which is asarabacca.

CEPHALIT'IS. Phrenitis. See *Encephalitis*.

CEPHALODIUM. The orbicular and convex conceptacle of some lichens.

CEPHALODYNE. Headache.

CEPHALOGENESIS. The doctrine of the development of the brain.

CEPHALOGIA. A dissertation on the head.

CEPHALOID. *Capitate*. Resembling a head, or relating to the head.

CEPHALOMETER. *Cephalometrum*. An instrument formerly used to estimate the size of the fetal head during parturition. It is now laid aside; the fingers are the best cephalometer.

CEPHALONOSUS. This name has been given to cephalic fever, or that kind of fever in which the brain is particularly affected.

CEPHALOMA. An encephaloid or medullary tumor; medullary sarcoma. Hence the adjective *cephalomatosus*.

CEPHALOPHARYNGEUS. See *Constrictor pharyngis inferior*.

CEPHALOPHYMA. *Cephalæmatoma*.

CEPHALOPODA. (From κεφαλη, and πους, a foot.) An order of molluscous animals, in which the mouth is surrounded with locomotive tentacula, as the cuttle-fish.

CEPHALOPONIA. Pain or heaviness in the head.

CEPHALOSPINAL. *Cephalo-rachidian*. Appertaining to the head and spine.

CEPHALOSPINAL, OR CEPHALO-RACHIDIAN FLUID. A serous fluid or halitus found between the pia mater and encephalon, and along the spinal marrow.

CEPHALOTOMIA. *Cephalotomy.* A dissection or opening of the head.

CEPHALOTOMY. (From *κεφαλη*, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) Opening the head of the fetus in preternatural labors. It is done by means of Smellie's scissors, which are introduced through a fontanelle or suture, and, being opened, are turned within the skull to break down the brain. By the pressure of the contracting uterus the brain is forced out in part, and the head becomes reduced. This operation is only warranted where there is such a deformity of the pelvis as to render the passage of the head impossible; where the child is dead, or laboring under a fatal disease, as hydrocephalus; or where the parents refuse the Cæsarian section, or the condition of the patient renders it inexpedient.

CEPHALOTRIBE. (From *κεφαλη*, and *τριβω*, to bruise.) A powerful pair of forceps, worked by a screw at the handle, and invented by M. Bourdeloque, jun., for crushing the head of the fetus in utero. It is used after the brain has been discharged. As the skull is broken into fragments, spicule of bone often protrude through the scalp, and may injure the mother.

CEPHALOTRIPSY. (From *κεφαλη*, and *θρυπτω*, to crush.) Breaking up the skull of the fetus in utero.

CEPNI. Vinegar.

CE'RA. (*a, w, f. Κηρος.*) Wax. A fatty substance, which, when pure, is white, pellucid, destitute of taste. Its specific gravity is from .960 to .966. At 32° it is brittle, but becomes soft and flexible when heated to 86°, and melts at 155°. It is insoluble in cold alcohol and ether, but partly soluble in hot alcohol. That of commerce is nearly entirely derived from bees. Wax is, according to Hess, a simple hydrocarbon, $C_{30}H_{50}O$. When oxydized, it forms ceric acid. It is not saponifiable. The substances called *cerin*, *myristicin*, and *ceraine*, are impure products of oxydation, according to this authority.

Vegetable Wax.—Proust asserts that the bloom on fruit, as well as the varnish on leaves, consists of wax. Some vegetables contain it abundantly, as the *Myrica cerifera*, *Ceroxylum andicola*, *Palma carnauba*, and *Galactodendron utile*. From these the wax may be extracted by boiling in water.

Wax is employed for various economical purposes. In medicine it is emollient, and used for making plasters, cerates, and bougies.

CERA ALBA. *C. dealbata.* White wax; bees' wax bleached.

CERA FLAVA. Yellow wax.

CER.E'Æ. The cornua of the uterus.—*Rufus Ephesius.*

CERA'MIUM. A Greek measure of about nine gallons.

CERAMURIA. Urine which deposits the earthy phosphates of a light color.

CERANI'TES. A pastil used by Galen.

CER'AS. 1. Horn. 2. The wild parsnep. 3. The cornea. 4. A prefix of many words, properly written *ker*, as *keratocele*.

CERASA NIGRA. *Prunus avium.*—*C. rubra.* *Prunus cerasus.*

CE'RASIN. A gum which swells, but does not dissolve in water.

CERASTES. The genus of horned vipers.

CE'RASUS. See *Prunus cerasus* and *Prunus*.

CERATE. See *Ceratum* and *Unguentum*.

CERATE, COMMON. *Ceratum simplex.*

CERATE FOR THE LIPS. Take of white wax, ʒj.; olive oil, f. ʒij. Color the oil with alkanet root, and add it to the melted wax, stirring till cold. Emollient.

CERATE, GOULARD'S. *Ceratum plumbi compositum.*

CERATE, KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL. See *Unguentum plumbi compositum*.

CERATE, MARSHALL'S. Take of palm oil, ʒvj.; calomel, ʒj.; acetate of lead, ʒss.; *unguenti hydragryri nitratis*, ʒij. Mix.

CERATE, SIMPLE. *Ceratum simplex.*

CERATE, TURNER'S. *Ceratum calaminæ.*

CERAT'IA. *Ceratonía siliqua.*

CERATIA DIPHYLLUS. A plant from which gum anime exudes.

CERATICUM. *Ceratonía siliqua.*

CERAT'IO. The fixation of mercury: mixing with wax.

CERATI'TES. See *Unicornum*.

CERAT'ium. *Κερατιον.* 1. The pod of the *Ceratonía*. 2. An ancient weight equal to four grains.

CERATO. KERATO. A prefix of many terms containing the word *keras* (*κερας*), horn, or cornea; for which, see *Kera-* and *Kerato-*. Such are *ceratonyxis*, *ceratoplastice*, *ceratitis*, *ceratodeitis*, *ceratotomy*, &c.

CE'RATO-GLO'SSUS. The hyoglossus.

CERATO-HYOIDEUS. See *Stylo-hyoideus*.

CE'RATOCE'LE. KERATOCELE. (From *κερας*, a horn, and *κηλη*, a hernia.) When the outer layer of the cornea is destroyed by ulceration, and the inner layer, still entire, is protruded by the pressure of the aqueous humor, it forms what is called a *ceratocele*, or hernia of the cornea.

CERATO'DES. (From *κερας*, and *ειδος*, appearance.) Horn-like. The cornea.

CE'RATOMALA'GMA. A cerate. See *Ceratum*.

CERATO'NIA. (*a, w, f.*) A genus of plants. *Polygamia. Triacnia.*—*C. siliqua.* The carob-tree. The sweet pulp of the pod is demulcent.

CE'RATOTOME. (*Ceratotomus, i, m.*; from *κερας*, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) Baron Wenzel gave this name to the knife with which he divided the cornea.

CERAT'UM. (*um, i, n.*; from *cera*, wax, because its principal ingredient is wax.) Cerate. A composition of wax, oil, or lard, with or without other ingredients.

CERATUM ALBUM. See *Ceratum cetacei*.

CERATUM ARSE'NICI. (U.S.) Cerate of arsenic. Take of arsenious acid, in fine powder, ʒj.; simple cerate, ʒj. Soften the cerate and mix intimately. A dangerous application to cancerous surfaces.

CERATUM CALAMI'NÆ. Calamine cerate. Take of prepared calamine, yellow wax, of each ʒss.; lard, ʒij. Melt the wax and lard; remove it from the fire; and, as soon as it begins to thicken, add the calamine, and stir it

constantly until the mixture becomes cold. (U. S.)

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. (U. S.) Blistering plaster. Cerate of Spanish flies. Take of Spanish flies, powdered, ℥j.; yellow wax, resin, and olive oil, of each, ℥viij. Add the powder, with stirring, to the other ingredients melted together. This is the common blistering plaster of the United States. If the application produces strangury, discontinue; and employ demulcent drinks and emollient ointments.

CERATUM CETA'CEI. (U. S.) *C. ceti.* Spermaceti cerate. Take of spermaceti, ℥j.; white wax, ℥iij.; olive oil, ℥vj. Add the oil to the spermaceti and wax, previously melted together, and stir them until the mixture becomes cold. Emollient.

CERATUM CIC'UTÆ. Ceratum conii.

CERATUM CI'TRINUM. See *Ceratum resinæ.*

CERATUM CONI'I. Hemlock cerate. Take unguenti conii, ℥j.; spermaceti, ℥ij.; white wax, ℥iij. Mix. One of the formulæ of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, occasionally applied to cancerous, scrofulous, phagedenic, herpetic, and other inveterate sores.

CERATUM EPULOTICUM. *C. LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS.* See *Ceratum calaminæ.*

CERATUM GAL'ENI. See *Cold cream.*

CERATUM HYDR'ARGYRI COMPOSITUM. (Ph. L.) Compound cerate of mercury. Take of strong ointment of mercury, soap cerate, of each, ℥iv. of camphor, ℥j. Mix. A resolvent for indolent swellings.

CERATUM JUNI'PERÆ SABINÆ. Ceratum sabinæ.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITUM. See *Ceratum plumbi compositum.*

CERATUM LYTTÆ. Ceratum cantharidis.

CERATUM PLUMBI ACETA'TIS. (Ph. L.) Cerate of acetate of lead. Take of acetate of lead, powdered, ℥ij.; white wax, ℥ij.; olive oil, f. ℥viij. Mix. This cerate is sedative, cooling, and desiccative.

CERATUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. (U. S.) Cerate of carbonate of lead. Take of plaster of carbonate of lead, ℥x.; of olive oil, f. ℥ij. Melt the plaster and then mix with the oil. Desiccative and cooling.

CERATUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. (Ph. L.; U. S.) Compound cerate of lead. Take of solution of sub-acetate of lead, f. ℥iiss.; yellow wax, ℥iv.; olive oil, f. ℥ix.; camphor, ʒss. Mix the wax, previously melted, with eight fluid ounces of oil; when it begins to thicken, add gradually the solution of acetate of lead until it gets cold. Lastly, mix in the camphor, previously dissolved in the remainder of the oil. It is cooling, desiccative, and resolvent.

CERATUM PLUMBI SUBACETA'TIS. (U. S.) Ceratum plumbi compositum.

CERATUM PLUMBI SUPERACETATIS. Cerate of sugar of lead.

CERATUM REFRIGE'RANS GAL'ENI. Cold cream.

CERATUM RESINÆ. (U. S.) *C. resinæ flavæ.* Resin cerate. Take of resin, ℥v.; yellow wax, ℥ij.; lard, ℥viij. Melt. Digestive and stimulant.

CERATUM RESINÆ COMPO'SITUM. (U. S.)

Compound resin cerate. Take of resin, suet, yellow wax, each ℥j.; turpentine, ℥bss.; flaxseed oil, Oss. Melt together. A stimulant and digestive cerate.

CERATUM SABINÆ. (U. S.) Savine cerate. Take of savine, in powder, ℥ij.; of ceratum resinæ, ℥j. Mix the powder with the cerate, previously softened. Used to keep up a discharge from blistered surfaces.

CERATUM SAPONIS. (U. S.; Ph. L.) Soap cerate. Take of hard soap, ℥viij.; yellow wax, ℥x.; semi-vitrified oxide of lead, powdered, ℥j.; olive oil, a pint; vinegar, a gallon. Boil the vinegar with the oxide of lead, constantly stirring; then add the soap, and boil it again in a similar manner, until the moisture is entirely evaporated; then mix in the wax, previously melted with the oil. Resolvent; against scrofulous tumors, &c.

CERATUM SATU'RNI. Ceratum plumbi compositum.

CERATUM SIMPLEX. (U. S.) *Ceratum.* Simple cerate. Take of lard, ℥viij.; white wax, ℥iv. Melt. Emollient.

CERATUM SPERMATIS CETI. See *Ceratum cetæci.*

CERATUM ZINCI CARBO'NATIS. (U. S.) *C. zinci carbonatis impuri.* See *Ceratum calaminæ.*

CERAUNION. A meteoric stone.

CERBERA TANGHIN. An apocynous tree of Madagascar. The fruit is the most poisonous natural production known: it produces violent convulsions, and is narcotic.

CERBERUS. Pulvis scammoniaë compositus.

CERCA'RIE. (From *κερκος*, a tail.) Infusorials with a large body and slender tail.

CERCHNOS. *Cerchnus.* Hoarse inspiration, or voice wheezing.

CER'CEIS. The radius bone; a pestle.

CERCO'SIS. 1. A polypus of the uterus. 2. An enlargement of the clitoris.

CER'EA. The *cerumen aurium.*

CEREA'LIA. The grain plants.

CEREBELLITIS. Inflammation of the cerebellum.

CEREBE'LLIUS. *Cerebellus.* Appertaining to the cerebellum. It has been applied to the blood-vessels of the cerebellum, and also to a species of apoplexy, in which this organ is supposed to be peculiarly affected, from the accompanying *erection*, and other signs of irritation of the generative organs.

CEREBELLUM. (*um, i, n.*; diminutive of *cerebrum.*) The little brain. See *Encephalus.*

CEREBRAL. *Cerebralis.* Appertaining to the cerebrum or brain.

CEREBRAL APOPHYSIS. The pineal gland.

CEREBRAL ARTERIES. *C. veins. C. nerves.* See *Encephalus.*

CEREBRAL FEVER. A fever in which the brain is much affected.

CERE'BRIC ACID. A fatty acid of the brain and nervous system, supposed to contain nitrogen and phosphorus, and but imperfectly known.

CERE'BRIFORM. Resembling in substance the brain. Encephaloid.

CERE'BRITIS. Encephalitis. Inflammation of the cerebrum, or brain.

CERE'BRO-SPINAL. Pertaining both to the cerebrum, or brain, and spinal cord; as the *cerebro-spinal diseases*, i. e., those which indicate a disorder of the spinal cord and brain.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID. The Rachidian fluid, or serous halitus found in the sheath of the spinal marrow.

CEREBRO-SPINANTS. Narcotic medicines are so called by Pereira.

CEREBROL. CEREBROLEIN. The fatty matter of the brain, supposed to contain nitrogen. It is, however, regarded as a mixture of albumen and common fats by Liebig.

CEREBRUM. (*um, i, n.*) The anterior portion of the brain. See *Encephalos*.

CEREBRUM ABDOMINALE. The solar plexus. — *C. elongatum.* The medulla oblongata and spinal cord. — *C. parvum.* *C. posterius.* The cerebellum.

CEREOF'LIUM. *Charophyllum sylvestre.* — *C. hispanicum.* Scandix odorata.

CERELÆ'UM. A cerate.

CER'EUS. *Cere'otus.* 1. A wax bougie. 2. Having a waxy appearance.

CERUS MEDICATUS. A medicated bougie.

CEREVI'SIA. (*a, e, f; quasi cerevisia,* i. e., *cerealis liquor*, from *ceres*, corn, of which it is made.) Any liquor made from grain, especially ale and strong beer.

CEREVISIA ABIETIS. Spruce beer.

CEREVISIE FERMENTUM. Yeast.

CER'IA. Tœnia.

CERINE. See *Cera*.

CER'INUS. A dull yellowish-red color.

CER'IO. The seed called a *caryopsis*.

CER'ION. See *Achor*.

CER'URIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A very rare metal. It is brittle, white, and volatile in a very intense heat. Eq., 46.05; symbol, *Ce*. It is not acted on by nitric, but is dissolved by nitromuriatic acid. It combines with oxygen in two proportions. The protoxide (Ce_2O_3) is white, and the peroxide of a fawn-red color.

CERNIS, SAINT. Upper Auvergne. It has a cold chalybeate spring.

CER'NOS. A bandage for the head.

CER'NUUS. Hanging down the head; drooping.

CERO'MA. An adipose, lardaceous, or waxy tumor.

CERO'MA. *Ceroneum.* *Cerotum.* A cerate.

CEROPI'SSUS. A cerate of pitch and wax.

CEROXYLON ANDICOLA. A palm of the Andes, which yields much wax from its stem.

CERUA. *Ricinus communis.*

CERULIN. *Cerulina.* The blue pigment of sulphate of indigo. When it is united with bases they are called *cæruleo-sulphates*.

CERU'MEN. (*en, inis, n.; from cera, wax.*) The waxy matter of the ear secreted by follicles, situated under the cuticular lining of the meatus auditorius externus. When in excess, it becomes a cause of deafness by impeding the passage of sounds. In this case, syringing the channel with warm water is an effectual remedy. Deafness may also arise from a want of the secretion, when slightly stimulating oils are useful.

CERUMINOUS GLANDS. See *Auris*.

CERU'SSA. *Cerusse.* White lead. *Plumbi subcarbonas.*

CERUSSA ACETATA. See *Plumbi acetas.*

CERUSSA CITRATA. Yellow oxide of lead. *Massicot.*

CERUSSE OF ANTIMONY. An oxide of antimony, formed by deflagration with nitre, and washing. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

CERVARIA ALBA. *Laserpitium latifolium.*

CERVI SPINA. See *Rhamnus catharticus.*

CERVICAL. (*Cervicalis; from cervex, the neck.*) Belonging to the neck; as, cervical nerves, cervical muscles, &c.

CERVICAL ARTERIES. There are two cervical arteries, both of which generally rise from the subclavian, behind the scalenus muscle, sometimes by a common trunk, and sometimes separately. The *cervicalis profunda, vel posterior*, ascends obliquely backward between the transverse processes of the two lowest cervical vertebrae, and continues its course directly upward on the posterior part of the spine, supplying the adjacent muscles and inosculating with the occipital artery. The *cervicalis superficialis, vel anterior*, crosses the neck transversely, communicating with other branches of the subclavian, and with the occipital artery.

CERVICAL GANGLIA. The three ganglia formed by the great sympathetic on each side the neck.

CERVICAL GLANDS. Lymphatic glands of the neck. They are sometimes improperly called ganglia.

CERVICAL LIGAMENTS. The anterior stretches between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the front of the first vertebra. The posterior cervical ligament is the *ligamentum nucha*.

CERVICAL NERVES. See *Nervous system*.

CERVICAL PLEXUS. The plexus formed from the anterior branches of the first three cervical nerves, over the posterior scalenus muscle.

CERVICAL VERTEBRE. The seven uppermost of the vertebrae, which form the spine.

CERVICAL VEINS. The veins which correspond with the cervical arteries.

CERVICALIS DESCENDENS. See *Sacro lumbalis*.

CERVICA'RIA. *Campanula trachelium.*

CER'VINUS. Fawn color.

CER'RVIX. (*ix, icis, f.*) 1. The neck. Properly, the back part of the neck. 2. Applied also to portions of organs which somewhat resemble a neck, as *cervix uteri*, the neck of the uterus; *cervix vesicæ*, the neck of the bladder, &c.

CERVIX OBSTIPA. Wry neck.

CERVUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of ruminant animals. — *C. alces.* The elk or moose deer. — *C. tarandus.* The rein-deer. — *C. elephas.* The stag. — *C. dama.* The fallow deer. — *C. canadensis.* The Wapiti deer. — *C. virginianus.* The Virginian deer. — *C. axis.* The axis, or spotted Indian deer. — *C. capreolus.* The European roebuck. — *C. munjac.* The Indian roebuck.

CESPITOSE. (*Cespitosus; from cespes, a sod or turf.*) A plant is so called which produces many stems from one root, and which has all its leaves radical, so as to resemble a turf.

CESTOIDEANS. CESTOIDEA. The order of parenchymatous entozoa, to which the tapeworms belong.

CESTRACEÆ. A sub-class of plants, usually associated with the *Solanaceæ*, some of which are poisonous.

CESTRITES VINUM. (From *κεστρον*, betony.) Wine impregnated with betony.

CESTRUM. *Betonica officinalis*.

CETACEA. CETACEANS. An order of marine mammiferous animals, including the whale, porpoise, dolphin, &c.

CETACEUM. (*um, i, n.*) Spermaceti.

CETACEUS. (From *ceta*, a whale.) Cetaceous.

CETENE. The product of the distillation of ethal with anhydrous phosphoric acid. It is an oily, inflammable liquid. Form., $C_{32}H_{32}$.

CETERACH. *Asplenium ceterach*.

CETINE. Pure spermaceti.

CETRARIA ISLANDICA. Iceland moss. It abounds in a mucilaginous and slightly bitter starch, and is demulcent and pectoral.

CETRARINE. The bitter matter of the Iceland moss. It is colored deep blue by hydrochloric acid, and has febrifuge qualities.

CETYLE. A hypothetical radical of a series of compounds derived from spermaceti. Form., $C_{32}H_{33}$; symb., Ct. The hydrated oxide of cetyle is *ethal*. *Cetylic acid*, CtO_3, HO , is ethylic acid. There are also a chloride and other compounds.

CEVADIC ACID. *Acidum cevadicum*. Formed by the action of potash on the fat matter of the sabadilla. It is a crystalline, volatile acid.

CEVADILLA. *Cevadilla*. See *Sabadilla*.

CEVIL. A medicine of Paracelsus.

CYENNE PEPPER. See *Capsicum*.

CEYLON MOSS. The sea-weed, *Fucus amylaceus*. It is very rich in a mucilaginous starch, and recommended in Europe as an article of food.

CHABERT'S OIL. A mixture of three parts oil of turpentine and one part Dippel's oil, distilled. Anthelmintic: used in tape-worm.

CHÆROPHYLLUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Digynia*. *Umbellifera*.—*C. odoratum*. Sweet cicely.—*C. sativum*. Common chervil. See *Scandix cerefolium*.—*C. sylvestre*. Bastard hemlock. *Cicutaria*. It possesses no remarkable property.

CHÆTE. Human hair.

CHAFF. *Palææ*.

CHAFING. A superficial excoriation. It may be remedied by cooling cerates containing acetate of lead.

CHAIN SAW. This is made of a strong watch-chain, the links of which have serratures on one side. One end is permanently fixed into a handle, and the other is furnished with a hook, so that it can be attached or separated from the handle according to circumstances. The chief use of the chain saw is in the operation for the removal of the lower jaw. It is a difficult instrument to manage.

CHALASIS. 1. Relaxation. 2. The porcine species of scrofula.—*Savvages*.

CHALASTICUS. *Χαλαστικός*. Emollient.

CHALAZA. (*Χαλαζα*, a hail-stone.) 1. Chalazion. 2. Two white bodies attached to

the membrane which covers the yolk of an egg are called *chalazæ*, or grandines. 3. A mark on the seeds of plants, which corresponds with the insertion of their umbilical cord.

CHALAZION. *Chalazium*. Hordeolum.

CHALAZOSIS. *Χαλαζωσις*. Chalazion.

CHALBANE. *Καλβαν*. Galbanum.

CHALCANTHUM. *Chalchanthæ*. *Χαλκανθον*. Verdigris; vitriol.

CHALCEDONIUS. A medicine used by Galen in disorders of the ears.

CHALCEDONY. A semi-transparent variety of quartz.

CHALCETUM. *Valeriana locusta?*

CHALCOIDEUM OS. The cuneiform bone of the foot.

CHALCITIS. *Χαλκίτις*. See *Colcothar*.

CHALCUS. *Χαλκους*. See *Æreolum*.

CHALICRATUM. Wine mixed with water.

CHALK. A common, friable species of carbonate of lime. Creta.

CHALK, BLACK. A dark-colored clay.

CHALK, FRENCH. A compact, unctuous talc.

CHALK MIXTURE. *Mistura cretæ*.

CHALK, PREPARED. *Creta præparata*.

CHALK, RED. An aluminous, friable mineral, stained with oxide of iron. It has been used as an absorbent.

CHALK, SPANISH. Soap-stone.

CHALK STONES. See *Gout*.

CHALK WITH MERCURY. *Hydrargyrum cum cretâ*.

CHALYBEATE. (*Chalybeatus*; from *chalybs*, iron or steel.) Of, or belonging to, iron. Applied to a medicine containing iron, and to mineral waters which are impregnated with iron.

CHALYBEATED TARTAR. *Ferri et potassæ tartaras*.

CHALYBIS RUBIGO PRÆPARATA. *Ferri subcarbonas*.

CHALYBS. (*Χαλψ*). *Chalys, ybis, m.*) Steel. See *Ferrum*.

CHALYBS TARTARIZATUS. *Ferri et potassæ tartaras*.

CHAMEÆCTE. The dwarf elder.

CHAMEÆLANUS. *Lathyrus tuberosus?*

CHAMEÆBATUS. The *Rubus fruticosus*.

CHAMEÆBUXUS. *Polygala chamæbuxus*.

CHAMEÆCEDRUS. A dwarf abrotanum.

CHAMEÆCISBUS. *Chamæclema*. Ground ivy.

CHAMEÆCRISTA. *Cassia chamæcrista*. A decoction, drunk freely, is said to be serviceable against the poison of the nightshade.

CHAMEÆCYFARISSUS. *Santolina chamæcyparissus*.

CHAMÆDRIYTES. Wine impregnated with germander.

CHAMÆDRYS. *Chamædrops*. The germander. *Teucrium chamædris*.—*C. incana maritima*. *Teucrium marum*.—*C. palustris*. *Teucrium scordium*.—*C. spuria*. *Veronica officinalis*.—*C. sylvestris*. *Veronica chamædris*.

CHAMÆGEIRON. *Χαμαιγερον*. Colt's-foot.

CHAMÆLEA. *Daphne alpina*.

CHAMÆLEAGNUS. *Myrica gale*.

CHAMÆLAITES. Wine impregnated with the chamælea.

CHAMÆLEON. A genus of lizards inhabiting hot climates.

CHAMELEON ALBUM. *Carlina acaulis*.
 CHAMELEON MINERAL. Manganate of potash.
 CHAMELEON VERUM. See *Cnicus*.
 CHAMELEU'CE. *Tussilago farfara*.
 CHAMÉL'NUM. *Linum catharticum*.
 CHAMÉMÉ'LUM. *Chamamelon*. *Anthemis nobilis*.—*C. canariense*. The *Chrysanthemum frutescens*.—*C. chrysanthemum*. The *Bupthalmum germanicum*.—*C. fatidum*. The *Anthemis cotula*.—*C. nobile*. See *Anthemis nobilis*.—*C. vulgare*. See *Matricaria chamomilla*.

CHAMÉ'MORUS. *Rubus chamæmorus*.
 CHAMÉMY'RTUS. *Ruscus aculeatus*.
 CHAMÉPEU'CE. *Camphorosma monspeliensis*.

CHAMÉ'PITYS. *Teucrium chamæpitys*.—*C. moschata*. *Teucrium iva*.

CHAMÉ'PLION. *Erysimum alliaria*.
 CHAMERODODE'NDRON. *Azalea pontica*.
 CHAMÉ'ROPS. *Teucrium chamædrys*.
 CHAMÉ'RUBUS. *Rubus chamæmorus*.
 CHAMÉSPA'RTIUM. *Genista tinctoria*.

CHAMBE'R. *Camera*. A circumscribed cavity or place. In *Anatomy*, used to designate the compartments of the eye. The *anterior chamber* is that situated between the cornea and lens, and containing the aqueous humor; the *posterior chamber* lies between the retina and lens, and is filled with the vitreous humor.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RESTORATIVE PILLS. A quack medicine, consisting of cinnabar, sulphur, sulphate of lime, and a little gum, or other vegetable matter.

CHAMOMILE. *Chamomilla*. *Anthemis nobilis*.—*C.*, *dog's C.*, *German*. *Matricaria chamomilla*.—*C.*, *dyer's*. *Anthemis tinctoria*.—*C.*, *Spanish*. *Anthemis pyrethrum*.—*C.* *stinking C.*, *wild*. *Anthemis cotula*.

CHAMOMILE DROPS. Alcoholic spirit, flavored with essential oil of chamomile.

CHAMOMI'LLA. *Anthemis nobilis*.—*C. nostras*. *Matricaria chamomilla*.—*C. romana*. *Anthemis nobilis*.

CHAMPIGNON. *Agaricus pratensis*.

CHA'NCRE. (French.) A primary venereal ulcer. Such ulcers, of course, are found most frequently on the genitals; but they may occur on any part of the body to which the venereal poison has been immediately applied. See *Syphilis*.

CHANDOO. A form of opium used in the East for smoking.

CHANNELED. *Canaliculatus*.

CHAOSDA. The plague.—*Paracelsus*.

CHARABE. See *Carabe*.

CHARACEÆ. A family of acrogens inhabiting water, and nearly resembling *confervæ*.

CHARANTIA. *Momordica elaterium*.

CHARCOAL. The product of vegetable and animal matters burned without access of air. It consists of carbon with ashes, and is used in powder as a dentrifice; in cataplasms, applied to foul sores; and as a decolorizing and disinfecting agent. See *Carbo*.

CHARCOAL, ANIMAL. The impure carbonaceous residue of bones. It contains 88 per cent. of phosphate and carbonate of lime, and has extraordinary decolorizing properties.

CHA'RDONE. The artichoke.

CHARDS. The foot-stalks and midribs of artichokes and the white beet: the former are blanched. They are used as vegetables or salads in Europe.

CHARISTOLO'CHIA. *Artemisia vulgaris*.

CHA'RLATAN. (Italian *ciarlarè*, to talk much.) A pretender; a quack. Hence *charlatanary*.

CHARLOCK. *Raphanus raphanistrum*.

CHARM. A trick played on the superstitious by incantation or otherwise, to act on the imagination. It was abundantly employed in the early ages, not only by physicians, but others; and the practice is not yet exploded.

CHA'RMÉ. *Charmis*. A cordial of Galen.

CHARPIE. Scraped linen, or lint.

CHARR. *Salmo alpinus*.

CHA'RTA. (*a, e, f. Χάρτης*.) 1. Paper. 2. The annios has been called the *charta virginea*, from its likeness to a piece of fine paper.

CHARTA CURCUMÆ. Turmeric paper.

CHARTA LACMI. Litmus paper.

CHARTREUX, POUDDRE DE. A hydrosulphuret of antimony. Kermes mineral.

CHASCHISCH. (Arabian.) Hemp. The tops are used as a narcotic, and smoked by Eastern nations.

CHASME. *Chasmus*. Yawning.

CHASTE TREE. *Agnus castus*.

CHATE. *Cucumis ægyptiacus*.

CHAY. *Chaya*. *Oldenlandia umbellata*.

CHEEK BONE. Jugale os.

CHEESE. The partially dry casein and butter of milk, usually salted and pressed. Cheeses differ in the proportion of these aliments; some, as the *Stilton* and *Neufchatel*, containing a great amount of butter, while others, as the *Parmesan*, contain none. They owe their flavor to an incipient change of the casein, or to aromatic herbs mixed with the curd. There is no aliment so nutritious as good cheese; and it forms the principal, if not the only, animal food of large populations in Europe, but is rather indigestible to those who are unused to it.

CHEESE MITE. *Acarus sirio*.

CHEESE RENNET. *Galium verum*.

CHEESY. Resembling cheese; caseous.

CHEIL-. CHEILO-. (From *χειλος*, a lip.) Used as a prefix to many words, as *CHEILITIS*. *Cheilon*. Inflammation of the lip.—*CHEILO-CARCINOMA*. Cancer of the lip.—*CHEILOMALACIA*. Cancer of the mouth.—*CHEILOPLASTICE*. An operation for the restoration of a lip.

CHEILOCA'CE. (*e, es, f.*; from *χειλος*, a lip, and *κακος*, an evil.) Canker of the mouth.

CHEIME'THLON. *Cheimellon*. A chilblain. Pernio.

CHEIMIA. A rigor.

CHEIR. (Greek.) A hand. A prefix; as in *CHEIRAPSA*. Scratching.—*CHEIRIATER*. A surgeon.—*CHEIRIXIS*. Surgery.—*CHEIRONOMIA*. Exercise with the hands.

CHEIRA'NTHUS. A genus of plants. *Tradynamia*. *Siliquosa*. *Crucifera*.—*C. cheiri*. The wall-flower. The flowers have a moderately strong, pleasant smell, and a nauseous, bitter, somewhat pungent taste.

CHEI'RI. 1. *Cheiranthus cheiri*. 2. Quick-silver, aurum potable, or antimony, &c.

CHEIRO'PTERA. (From *χειρ*, the hand

and *πτερον*, a wing.) A family of mammiferous animals, similar to and including the bats.

CHE'LA. (*a, a, f. Χηλη, forceps*; from *χω*, to take.) 1. The claw of a crab. 2. A forked probe. 3. Fissures or chaps. 4. The eye-lashes.

CHELE CANCRORUM. Crab's claws.

CHELE PALPEBRARUM. The tarsal ligaments.

CHELE'RYTHRINE. An alkaloid said to be found in *chelidonium majus*.

CHELI'DON. The bend of the arm.

CHELIDONIC ACID. An acid said to exist in the *Chelidonium majus*.

CHELIDONINE. An alkaloid of *Chelidonium majus*. It is bitter, insoluble, and forms salts. Formula, $C_{40}H_{50}N_8O_6$.

CHELIDO'NIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) 1. Bryony. 2. A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Monogynia. Ranunculaceae.*—*C. majus*. Tetter-wort, and great celandine. The herb and root have a faint, unpleasant smell, and a bitter, acrid, durable taste. They are aperient and diuretic, but liable to irritate the stomach and bowels. Of the dried root, from ʒss. to ʒj. is a dose. The fresh juice is used to destroy warts, and films in the eyes; but for the latter purpose it is diluted with milk.—*C. minus*. *Ranunculus ficaria*.

CHELOI'DE. *Cheloides*. (From *χελος*, a tortoise, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) A new form of cutaneous disease described by Alibert, consisting of raised patches of integument of a bluish-red color, traversed by white lines, accompanied with increased heat, intolerable itching, and sometimes severe and pungent pain.

CHELO'NE. (*e, es, f. Χελωνη*.) 1. The tortoise. 2. An ancient instrument for extending a limb.

CHELO'NIA. CHELONIANS. An order of reptiles including the various species of tortoise and turtle.

CHELO'NION. A hump on the back.

CHELSEA PENSIONER. The name of a nostrum for rheumatism. It consists of gum guaiac, ʒj.; rhubarb, ʒij.; cream of tartar, ʒj.; flowers of sulphur, ʒj.; one nutmeg, and a pound of clarified honey.

CHELTENHAM SPRINGS. They are both saline and chalybeate.

CHELTENHAM SALTS. A mixture of sulphate of soda, ʒij.; sulphate of magnesia, ʒj.; common salt, gr. x.; sulphate of iron, gr. ʒ. *Effloresced Cheltenham salts* is this mixture dried by a sand-bath.

CHELY'SCION. A dry, short cough.

CHE'MA. Two small spoonfuls.

CHEMICAL. Pertaining to chemistry; as, *chemical affinity*, see *Affinity*; *chemical equivalents*, see *Equivalents*, &c.

CHEMICAL ATTRACTION. The attraction or force which draws together dissimilar atoms, to secure their intimate combination. It acts only at minute distances, and for the most part in solutions, or at a high temperature. It has been hitherto considered electrical, the elements or atoms combining being respectively electro-positive and electro-negative; but numerous facts tend to the conclusion that the electrical condition is not the cause of union, for chlorine will replace hydrogen in certain organic com-

pounds, notwithstanding the different electrical affinities of these elements.

CHEMICAL COMBINATION. The union brought about by chemical affinity and attraction. It takes place in atoms or equivalents only, but the number combining in organic bodies may be very numerous. During combination, some sensible phenomenon usually occurs, as the evolution of light, heat, change of color or form; but it may also occur without this, the effect being hidden and molecular.

CHEMICAL FORMULA. The algebraic representation of a compound; as, $SO_3.HO$, sulphuric acid with an atom of water. Formulas in organic chemistry become more complex, from the contractions used for the compound radical; as, $AcO_3.HO$, acetic acid. Here *Ac* represents acetyl, or C_2H_3 . The signs employed, as =, +, (), are the same as those of algebra.

CHEMICAL NOMENCLATURE. The phraseology of chemistry, the rules of which are found in every elementary work.

CHEMICAL SYMBOLS. The contractions used to designate the elements and radicals. See *Equivalents*.

CHEMICAL TYPES. Certain formulas which represent a group of compounds, and in which some, or all the elements, as hydrogen, can be replaced, in part or entirely, by chlorine, iodine, &c., without disturbance to the proportion of the other elements, and in some cases without any great difference of sensible property. *M. Dumas* supposes that one element may, under peculiar circumstances, replace any other of a type. Thus chlorine may take the place of hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, &c. Thus chloride of ethyl, C_2H_5Cl , is a chemical type, which, by the action of chlorine, may be changed into $C_2H_4Cl-Cl-C_2H_3Cl_2-Cl-C_2H_2Cl_3-Cl-C_2HCl_4-Cl-Cl_2Cl_5-Cl$, in which the same grouping or type is perceptible.

CHEMIST. A proficient in chemistry.

CHEMISTRY. (*Chimia, a, f. Χημεια*, and *χημεια*; also, *Chemia*. Egyptian.) According to *Dr. Thomson*, "The object of chemistry is to determine the constituents of bodies, and the laws which regulate the combinations and separations of the elementary particles of matter." The objects to which the attention of chemists is directed comprehend the whole of the substances that compose the globe. It is primarily divided into organic and inorganic chemistry, the former of which investigates the characters and properties of living objects, and their products; the latter, the elements and compounds derivable from the mineral world.

CHEMO'SIS. (*is, eos, f.*; from *χαίω*, to gape.) Inflammation of the tunica conjunctiva of the eye. See *Ophthalmia*.

CHE'NOPODIA'CEÆ. A natural order of herbaceous exogens, distinguished with difficulty from *Amarantaceæ* by their herbaceous calyx; from *Phytolaccææ* by their solitary carpel, and the stamens never exceeding the number of the segments of the calyx, to which they are opposite. They consist of weeds in habiting most parts of the world.

CHENOPO'DIO-MO'RUS. *Blitum capitatum*.

CHENOPO'DIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) 1. *C. anthel*

minticum. (U. S.) 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Digynia*. *Chenopodiaceae*.—*C. ambrosioides*. Mexico tea; Spanish tea. *C. Mexicanum*. A decoction of this plant has been recommended in paralytic cases.—*C. anthelminticum*. The seeds are in great esteem for the cure of worms. They are powdered, and made into an electuary, with any proper syrup or conserve. The essential oil is officinal.—*C. bonus Henricus*. The leaves are emollient, and have been made an ingredient in decoctions for glysters.—*C. botrys*. The Jerusalem oak. This plant was formerly administered in form of decoction in some diseases of the chest; as humoral asthma, coughs, and catarrhs.—*C. fatidum*. *C. vulvaria*. The stinking orach. The very fetid smell of this plant induced physicians to exhibit it in hysterical diseases; and it is recommended by some, even in the present day, as an emmenagogue.

CHE'NOPUS. The same as chenopodium.

CHEREFO'LIUM. See *Charophyllum*.

CHERRY. The fruit of the *Prunus cerasus*, of which there are numerous varieties. Good, ripe cherries are wholesome, and less liable to disagree than other plums.—*Cherry, bird*. *Prunus padus*.—*C. bay*. *C. laurel*. *Prunus laurocerasus*.—*C., wild*. *Prunus virginiana*.—*C., winter*. *Physalis alkekengi*.

CHEVRIL. *Chervillum*. See *Scandix cerefolium*.

CHEST. The thorax, which see.

CHESTNUT, HORSE. *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

CHESTNUT, SWEET. *Fagus castanea*.

CHEVA'STER. *Chevestre*. A double-headed roller, which is applied by its middle below the chin; then running on each side, is crossed on the top of the head; then passing to the nape of the neck, is there crossed; it then passes under the chin, where it is crossed again, &c.

CHEZANA'NCE. An ancient plaster.

CHIA'SMOS. *Chiasma*. The crossing of parts, like the letter chi, χ , as in the decussation of the optic nerves.

CHIA TERRA. An earth formerly used as an application to burns.

CHI'ADUS. A furunculus; a boil.

CHIAN TURPENTINE. *Pistachia terebinthus*.

CHIASMUS. *Chiastos*. See *Chiastre*.

CHI'ASTRE. (*Chiasmus*, *i*, *m*.; from $\chi\iota\alpha\omega$, to form the Greek letter χ , *chi*.) *Chiastos*. The name of a bandage for the temporal artery. It is a double-headed roller, the middle of which is applied to the side of the head, opposite to that in which the artery is opened, and, when brought round to the part affected, it is crossed upon the compress that is laid upon the wound, and is then continued over the coronal suture, and under the chin; then crossing on the compress, it is carried, as at first, round the head, &c.

CHIBOU. A spurious gum elemi.

CHICA. A fermented liquor of the Peruvians, made from Indian meal; also, a red coloring matter.

CHICH'NA. *Cinchona*.

CHICKEN-POX. See *Varicella*.

CHICK-WEED. *Alsiue media*.

CHICORY. See *Cichorium intybus*.

CHI'GOE. *Chigre*. A small tick, *Pulex penetrans*, which burrows into the skin of the foot, and forms ulcerations. They are abundant in tropical climates and in the Southern States. By removing the insect from its lodgment with a needle, the worst effects are avoided.

CHILBLAIN. See *Pernio*.

CHILD-BED FEVER. See *Puerperal fever*.

CHILI, BALSAMUM DE. The Barbadoes tar, mixed with a few drops of the oil of aniseed.

CHILI PEPPER. *Capsicum*.

CHILIOPHY'LON. *Achillea millefolium*.

CHILL. A rigor.

CHILO-. A prefix; from $\chi\epsilon\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a lip. See *Cheilo*.

CHI'LON. *Chilitis*. (From $\chi\epsilon\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, the lip.) An inflamed and swelled lip.—*Vogel*.

CHIMA'PHILLA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.) A genus of plants. *Decandria*. *Monogynia*. *Pyrolaceae*.—*C. maculata* has spotted leaves, and resembles the next in properties.—*C. umbellata*. *C. corymbosa*. *Chimaphilla*. (U. S.) *Pipsissewa*. Winter green. The fresh leaves are said to be acrid; when dried, and in decoction, they have an astringent, tonic, and diuretic action, very similar to *uva ursi*. The decoction (*decoctum chimaphilla*), infusion, or extract may be used in dyspepsia, cachexies, especially scrofula, dropsies, and nephritic complaints. Dose of the decoction, a pint daily.

CHIMETHLON. See *Cheimethlon*.

CHI'MIA. Chemistry.

CHIMIATER. See *Chymiater*.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER'S CANCER. Cancer munditorum.

CHI'NA. *Smilax China*.

CHINA CHINE. The Peruvian bark.

CHINA NOVA. A variety of red cinchona bark found in commerce in France and Germany, and differing from the *C. oblongifolia*.

CHINA OCCIDENTALIS. American or West Indian sarsaparilla. *China spuria nodosa*. In scrofulous disorders it has been preferred to the Oriental China; in other cases it is of similar but inferior virtue.

CHINA, PRIDE OF. *Melia azedarac*.

CHINA SUPPOSITA. *Senecio pseudo-China*.

CHINCHINA. *Cinchona*.

CHINCHINA DE SANTA FÉ. There are several species of bark sent from Santa Fé, but neither their particular natures, nor the trees which afford them, are yet accurately determined.

CHINCHINA DE ST. LUCIA. *Cinchona floribunda*.

CHINCHINA JAMAICENSIS. *Cinchona caribæa*.

CHINCHINA RUBRA. *Cinchona oblongifolia*.

CHINCHUNCHULLI. See *Ionidium*.

CHINCOUGH. *Pertussis*.

CHI'NICUS. **CHI'NINUM**. **CHINIUM**. Quina.

CHINOIDINE. *Chinoidina*. A supposed alkaloid of cinchona, which is only an impure quinine.

CHINOVA. *Chinovine*. *Chinova bitter*. A supposed alkaloid of *China nova*.

CHINOVATINE. An alkaloid of *Cinchona ovata*. It is readily crystallizable, and forms salts. Its formula is $C_{48}H_{27}N_3O_8$.

CHINWELK. *Mentagra*.

CHINQUAPIN. *Castanea pumila*.

CHIOCOCCA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.) A genus of shrubs

common in Brazil, of the sub-family *Psychotriaceæ*, order *Cinchonaceæ*, nearly associated to the ipecacuanhas. *C. angusifuga*, *C. densifolia*, and *C. racemosa* furnish medicinal roots. The last of them, and probably all, yield the *caïnca* or *caïnca* root, remarkable for its emetic and febrifuge qualities.

CHIO TURPENTINE. *Pistacia terebinthus*.

CHIOLI. *Furunculus*.

CHIR-. CHIRO-. A prefix; from *χειρ*, the hand; as in *chironax*, a surgeon; *chiorrheuma*, rheumatism of the head. See, also, *Cheir*-.
 CHI'RAGRA. (*a, e, f.*; from *χειρ*, the hand, and *αγρα*, a seizure.) The gout in the joints of the hands.

CHIRETTA. CHIRAYTA. A very bitter drug, the herb and root of the *Agathotes chirayata* of India. It very nearly resembles gentian in properties, and belongs to the same natural family.

CHIRO'NES. (*Χειρνες*; from *χειρ*, the hand.) Small pustules on the hands and feet, inclosed in which is a troublesome worm.—*Turton*.

CHIRO'NIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Gentianeæ*.—*C. centaurium*. This plant is an efficacious bitter, and has been recommended by Cullen as a substitute for gentian. The tops are directed for use, and are commonly given in infusion; but they may also be taken in powder, or prepared into an extract.—*C. chilensis* is a species growing in Chili, and of similar properties.—*C. angularis*. American centaury. See *Sabatia angularis*.

CHIRO'NIUS. A malignant ulcer, callous on its edges, and difficult to cure.

CHIROPO'DIST. One who operates on the feet.

CHIROTHE'CA. A glove, of the scarfskin.

CHIRU'RGIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *χειρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, a work; because surgical operations are performed by the hand.) Chirurgery, or surgery.

CHIRU'RGICE. Surgery.

CHIRURGICAL. Surgical: appertaining to surgery.

CHIRU'RGUS. A surgeon.

CHITINE. A peculiar animal product existing in the outer envelope of insects.

CHITTICK'S REMEDY FOR STONE. Potash or soda dissolved in broth.

CHIVE. 1. A stamen. 2. Allium.

CHLIAROS. A slight fever.—*Galen*.

CHLIA'SMA. A warm fomentation.

CHLOA'SMA. Chlorosis.—*Chloasma pseudo-porrigo*. The *ptyriasis versicolor*; checkered dandriff.

CHLO-. CHLOR-. A prefix; from *chlorine*, used to designate organic products resulting from the action of chlorine; as, *chlonaftase*, *chlonaftese*, *chlonaftise*, *chlonaftose*, *chlonaftuse*, resultants of the action of chlorine on naphthaline, in which the vowels are employed in their alphabetical order, to designate the presence of one, two, &c., atoms of chlorine. *Chlonaftase*, *chlonaftese*, *chlonaftise*, are another series produced by the action of chlorine on *chlonaftise*.—*Chloro-amide*. *Chloro-amidide*. A compound of chlorine and amidogene, as the chloro-amidide of hydrogen, or muriate of ammonia.—*Chloroxenaptose*, &c.

Compounds resulting from the action of nitric acid on chloro-naptose, &c.—*Chlorosalicine*. The product of the action of chlorine on salicine.—*Chlorophenesic*, &c., acids. Products of the action of chlorine on phenyle.—*Chlorosulphuric acid* is a peculiar pungent and volatile acid, consisting of chlorine and sulphurous acid. It is resolved, by solution in water, into hydrochloric and sulphuric acids.

CHLORACE'TIC ACID. An acid very analogous to the acetic in its properties and salts. It is obtained by the action of chlorine and the sun's light on pure acetic acid. It forms tabular crystals; fusible at 113° F.; boiling at 390° F. Formula, $C_4Cl_3O_3, HO$.

CHLORACE'TYLE. A hypothetical radical, C_4Cl_3 , analogous to acetyly, with the hydrogen replaced by chlorine. *Chloral* is the hydrated oxide, and *chloracetic acid* the hydrated peroxide, $(C_4Cl_3)O_3, HO$.

CHLOR'RAL. A colorless oily liquid, of a penetrating odor. Boils at 199°; sp. gr. 1.5 Procured by the action of chlorine and sun light on pure alcohol. Form., C_4Cl_3O, HO . It is spontaneously converted into an isomeric, insoluble solid by keeping.

CHLORAN'ILE. A neutral product of the action of chlorine on chlorisatine. It exists in volatile, golden scales, soluble in hot alcohol, and is also derivable from oil of coal-tar; formula, $C_{12}Cl_4O_4$. By solution in weak potash solution, it forms a deep purple fluid, which deposits dark purple-red crystals, containing *chloranilic acid* and potash. This acid forms scarlet or yellow crystals, as it contains water or not; form., $C_{12}Cl_2O_6, 2HO$, or half of this. Solution of ammonia dissolves *chloranilic acid*, and forms a blood-red liquid, which deposits *chloranilammon*, $C_6ClO_3 + NH_3 + 4Aq$. This salt, being dissolved and treated with hydrochloric acid, yields black needles of *chloranilam*, $C_{12}Cl_2O_6 + NH_3$.

CHLORANTHUS. A genus of plants allied to the *Piper*, and possessing highly stimulant properties.

CHLORHYDRIC ACID. Hydrochloric acid.

CHLORIC ACID. A powerful acid, very readily decomposed, ClO_6 . It exists only in combination with water or bases. Of its salts, the *chlorate of potash* is most used, and is official (*Potassa chloras*). The chlorates yield oxygen at a high temperature, and when acted upon by strong sulphuric acid, turn yellow, and evolve *chlorous acid*.

CHLO'RIDE. CHLORIDUM. CHLORETUM. A compound of chlorine with a metal or metalloïd. Chlorides are analogous to oxides in their structure, and are termed haloid salts. See the bases respectively for the official chlorides.

CHLORIDE OF AMMONIUM. Ammonie murias.

CHLORIDE OF HYDROGEN. Hydrochloric acid.

CHLO'RINATED. Containing chlorine, or impregnated with chlorine; as *chlorinated lime* or *soda* for chloride of lime or soda.

CHLORINDOPTEN. A volatile crystalline substance produced by the action of chlorine on indigo. When heated with potash, and distilled, it yields *chlorindatmic* and *chlorindopteric acid*; this, when separated from the potash, is a white, flocculent body, of a disagreeable odor

Formula, $C_{12}H_4Cl_3O_3HO$. It is identical with the *chlorophenine acid* of Laurent.

CHLORINE. CHLORINIUM. CHLORUM. *Chlora.* (From $\chi\lambda\omega\rho\varsigma$, green.) An elementary gas, of a light greenish-yellow color, and pungent odor. Sp. gr., 2.47; equivalent, 36.0, or 35.47; symb., Cl. It is a powerful agent, combining with most elements, and peculiarly active on organic compounds. It closely resembles oxygen in its chemical properties. Its direct compounds are called *chlorides*, *chlorurets*, or *chlorinated bodies*. It is condensed by four atmospheres into a yellowish-green fluid. Chlorine is readily soluble in water, which takes up about two volumes, and the solution, or when moisture is present, is powerfully bleaching, disinfectant, and antiseptic.

Chlorine is given off by the solution when warmed, and also from the chloride of lime or soda; or it may be prepared by the action of sulphuric acid (13 parts), water (13 parts), common salt (8 parts), peroxide of manganese (6 parts), mixed in a glass retort. It has been used in a dilute state both internally and externally. It is best obtained for medicinal purposes from the solution properly diluted. In the concentrated state it is very irritating and poisonous, producing spasm of the glottis if inhaled, and inflaming the mucous membranes. Chlorine forms four compounds with oxygen, none of which are used in medicine.

CHLORINE WATER. AQUA CHLORINII. *Liquor chlorig.* This solution has a place in the Dublin and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias, and is the proper means of using chlorine as a remedial agent. It is prepared by passing chlorine into water in a series of Woulfe's bottles. The solution is yellowish-green, pungent, of a harsh, styptic taste, and decomposes by the action of light. In the concentrated state it has been applied as a caustic and irritant to indolent ulcers; in the diluted state to obstinate skin diseases, cancerous sores, putrid sore throat (as a gargle), but in these is not better than a solution of chloride of soda or lime. If a dilute solution be warmed in an inhaler, it may be inhaled, and is said to have produced good effects in chronic bronchitis and the early stages of consumption. A bath of the dilute solution has also been employed in chronic affections of the liver; or the skin may be sponged with the solution in the same way as the nitro-muriatic acid solution is employed: the mixture should be strong enough to produce a prickly sensation. The diluted solution has also been administered in typhoid conditions, malignant sore throat, venereal disease, and hepatic affections. It is an excellent antidote in poisoning by hydrocyanic acid and the sulphurets. The dose is uncertain, and therefore it is best to begin with ℥x. to ℥xx. in a wine-glass of water, and gradually increase it; in these doses it is tonic, stimulant, and antiseptic, and if long continued, produces pyralism. If an over-dose be taken, white of egg is the best antidote; but magnesia, chalk, milk, or flour will answer, if given in quantity. It produces gastro-enteritis if not immediately neutralized.

CHLORISATINE. A transparent, orange-yellow, crystalline product of the action of chlo-

rine on isatine. Formula, $C_{16} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_4 \\ Cl \end{array} \right. NO_4$. There is also a *bichlorisatine*. Potash produces with it *chlorisatinic acid*. Sulphuret of ammonium forms *chlorisatyde*, which is resolved by heat into *chlorindine*. *Bichlorisatine* runs through similar changes.

CHLORITE. A compound of the chlorous acid (ClO_2), but often improperly applied to the bleaching salts of lime and soda, which are compounds of calcium or sodium with one equivalent of oxygen and also one of chlorine. For the bleaching compounds, see *Calcis chloridum*, et *Sodæ chloridum*.

CHLORO. A prefix, in *Chemistry*, for chlorine; and used in *Natural History* to designate a green color.

CHLOROCARBO'NIC ACID. *Phosgene gas.* A colorless, pungent gas, formed by exposing equal volumes of carbonic oxide and chlorine to sun-light. Formula, $CO+Cl$. It decomposes by solution in water, and forms with absolute alcohol an oily liquid, boiling at 200° , and called *chlorocarbonic ether*.

CHLOROFORM. A colorless, oily liquid, of an ethereal odor, and sweetish, hot, and aromatic taste. Sp. gr., 1.48; boiling point, $141^\circ.4$; formula, C_2HCl_3 , or $FOCl_3$, *perchloride* of formyl. It is obtained by distilling alcohol, acetone, or wood spirit from a dilute solution of chloride of lime. Alcoholic solution of potash converts it into formiate of potash. It has been recommended as a diffusible stimulus and antispasmodic, and may be substituted for the ethers, being more pleasant. It is dissolved in alcohol for use.

CHLOROID. A name given by Professor Graham to the negative pole or platinode of a battery.

CHLOROPHYLL. (From $\chi\lambda\omega\rho\varsigma$, green, and $\phi\upsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf.) The green matter of the leaves of plants. A peculiar coloring matter resembling indigo. It produces the various colors of fruits and autumnal leaves by changes in structure, the nature of which is unknown.

CHLOROPROTEIC ACID. A white, flocculent, nearly insoluble body, formed by the action of chlorine on solutions of protein. Formula, $C_{40}H_{31}N_5O_{12}+Cl_3$. — *Mulder*.

CHLOROSALICYLIC ACID. A crystalline acid, capable of sublimation, formed by the action of dry chlorine on dry hydruret of salicyle. Formula, $C_{14}H_5O_4Cl$.

CHLORO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from $\chi\lambda\omega\rho\varsigma$, green.) The green sickness. A disease which principally affects young unmarried females. It is characterized by languor, fatigue, palpitations of the heart, pains in the loins, flatulency, acidity in the stomach, constipation, perverted taste, loss of tone in the digestive organs, and universal debility. As it advances in its progress, the face becomes pale, and assumes a peculiar greenish hue; the whole body is flaccid, and pale; the feet are affected with œdematous swellings; the pulse is quick, but small; and the patient is apt to be affected with many of the symptoms of hysteria. From the commencement of the disorder, the catamenia are usually pale and scanty, and at length disappear altogether. This disease arises from a defi-

ciency of blood globules, and not, as is supposed, from any uterine affection, the failure of the catamenia being an effect.

The cure of chlorosis is to be attempted by increasing the tone of the system. This may be effected by a generous diet, moderate use of wine, daily exercise, particularly on horseback, agreeable company, and tonic medicines, especially the preparations of iron, joined with myrrh, &c., as the *Mistura ferri composita* and the *Pilula ferri composita*. Cold bathing will be found a powerful corroborant; attention to the bowels and catamenia are also requisite.

CHLORO'TIC. Having the appearance of chlorosis, or pertaining to chlorosis.

CHLORO'ROUS. Belonging to chlorine.

CHLOROUS ELEMENTS. Professor Graham's term for the negative elements of organic compounds, the principal of which are chlorine, oxygen, sulphur, nitrogen, hydrogen.

CHLOROVALERISIC ACID. *Chlorovalerisic acid*. Products of the substitution of chlorine in valerianic acid.

CHLOROXYLON VERTICILLATUM. A Peruvian plant yielding a green balsam.

CHLORURET. *Chlorure*. *Chloruretum*. Syn. of chloride. Chloruret of oxide of calcium and of oxide of sodium are the chloride of lime and chloride of soda.

CHLORYDRIC. Hydrochloric.

CHOKA. Croup.

CHO'ANA. 1. The pelvis. 2. The infundibulum of the brain.

CHO'COLATE. *Chocolatum*. An oily article of diet prepared from the cacao-nut.

CHOCOLATE-TREE. *Theobroma cacao*.

CHEN'ICIS. The trepan.

CHERAS. *Scrofula*.

CHOIROS. The vulva.

CHOKE-DAMP. The name given by miners to all irrespirable gases or vapors, and especially those containing carbonic acid.

CHO'LADIS. The smaller intestines.

CHO'LEMIA. (From *χολη*, bile, and *αιμα*, blood.) Diseases characterized by the presence of bile in the blood. Icterus, especially when it arises from a gall-stone impacted in the bile ducts, is accompanied by the presence of *biliphæin*, or bile pigment, in the blood; the amount of *cholesterine* is also increased; but neither choleic acid nor bilin have been hitherto found in this blood.

CHO'LAGOGUE. (*Cholagogus*, *i*, m.; from *χολη*, bile, and *αγω*, to drive away.) Applied to purgative medicines which bring away a quantity of bile.

CHO'LAS. *Cholago*. 1. The cavity of the hypochondria. 2. The small intestines.

CHOLE. (*Χολη*. *Chole*, *es*, *f*.) *Cholos*. The bile.

CHOLECYST. The gall bladder.

CHOLE'DOCHUS. (From *χολη*, and *δεχομαι*, to receive.) Receiving or retaining the gall.

CHOLEDOCHUS DUCTUS. *Ductus communis choledochus*. The common biliary duct, which conveys both the cystic and hepatic bile into the duodenum.

CHOLE'GON. Cholagogue.

CHO'LEHEMIA. Icterus. Jaundice.

CHO'LEIA. Lameness.

CHOLE'IC ACID. The choleic acid of Demarcay is the mixture of bilifellinic and bilicholinic acids of Berzelius. Liebig gives this name to the whole organic matter of *Bile*, which see.

CHO'LELITHIA. Icterus. Jaundice arising from gall-stones.

CHOLELITHIS. *Cholelithos*. A gall-stone.

CHOLE'NCHYSIS. Effusion of biliary matter, or biliphæin.

CHOLE'PYRRHIN. The brown coloring matter of bile. See *Biliphæin*.

CHO'LERA. (*a*, *e*, *f*; from *χολη*, bile, and *ρρω*, to flow.) *Cholera morbus*. This name is now applied to two diseases utterly dissimilar; to a common bilious disease, and to a malignant disease of recent origin, which commenced in Hindostan, and has since diffused itself epidemically in various directions.

CHOLERA BILIOSA. *C.*, *English*. Cholera, common.

CHOLERA, COMMON. *Gastro-enteritis mucosa*. This consists in copious vomiting and purging of bilious matter, with violent griping, cramps of the muscles of the abdomen and lower extremities, and great depression of strength. Cullen makes two species of this genus: 1. *Cholera spontanea*, which happens, in hot seasons, without any manifest cause, except changes of temperature. 2. *Cholera accidentalis*, which occurs after the use of food that digests slowly, and irritates. It is most common in the spring and autumn; and the accidental species is often connected with the use of indigestible fruits, especially cucumbers and plums. It usually begins with soreness, pain, distension, and flatulency in the stomach and intestines, succeeded quickly by a severe and frequent vomiting and purging of bilious matter, heat, thirst, a hurried respiration, and frequent but weak and fluttering pulse. When the disease is not violent, these symptoms, after continuing for a day or two, cease gradually, leaving the patient in a debilitated and exhausted state; but where the disease proceeds with much violence, there arises great depression of strength, with cold, clammy sweats, considerable anxiety, a hurried and short respiration, continued hiccough, convulsions, cramp of the extremities, with a sinking and irregular pulse, which quickly terminates in death; an event that not unfrequently happens within the space of twenty-four hours. Sometimes there is blueness of the skin.

When the disease is mild, abstinence from solid food, with laxative and mucilaginous diluents, are all that is necessary; in severer cases, hyoscyamus or opium internally, with warm fomentations and sinapisms externally, are necessary. Tonics and a generous diet are to be slowly adopted, as soon as the symptoms of gastric irritation have subsided.

CHOLERA FLATULENTA. *C. sicca*. Flatulent colic.

CHOLERA INFANTUM. Infantile cholera. Watery gripes. This commences with bilious diarrhœa, which degenerates into a kind of dysentery. It is soon attended with obstinate vomiting and great thirst. The skin becomes ashy; there is fever, heat of the abdomen, irri-

table pulse, drowsiness, coma, and often convulsions; and it may terminate fatally in from three weeks to as many months. Dissections show enlargement and morbid alterations of the mucous follicles of the alimentary canal, with inflammation of the canal and engorgement of the liver. It is produced by teething, improper food, foul air, and autumnal miasm, and is very fatal in the cities of the Middle States. The chief indication in the treatment is to avoid the foul atmosphere and oppressive heat of the city, by removing the infant to the country, without which the chances are unfavorable. The vomiting is to be allayed by lime-water and minute doses of laudanum, or by counter irritation; the bowels cleared by calomel of bile, and if there be much dysentery, mucilaginous drinks are to be given, with small doses of Dover's powder and acetate of lead. Warm baths and sinapisms are sometimes to be employed, and also leeches to the epigastrium. In convalescence, which is often protracted, tonics are necessary.

CHOLERA, MALIGNANT. *Asiatic Cholera. Blue Cholera. Pestilential Cholera. Spasmodic Cholera. Epidemic Cholera.* This pestilence is generally supposed to have originated at Jessore in the year 1817, from whence it reached Russia in 1828; in 1831, England; and in 1832 entered America through Montreal and Quebec. It prevailed in Europe and here during the autumnal months.

The attack of the disease in extreme cases is so sudden, that, from a state of apparent good health, or with the feeling only of trifling ailment, an individual sustains as rapid a loss of bodily power as if he were suddenly struck down, or placed under the immediate effects of some poison, the countenance assuming a deathlike appearance, the skin becoming cold (79° to 77°), and giving to the hand a sensation of coldness and moisture similar to that of the skin of a person already dead. The pulse is either feeble, intermitting, fluttering, or lost; a livid circle is observed round the eyelids; the eyes are sunk in their sockets; the tongue is cold, and either clean or covered with a slight white fur; and, in many instances, even the breath is cold. In cases of this severity, the vomiting and purging characteristic of the disease do not commonly take place so early as in milder attacks, but seem to be delayed until the almost overpowered functions of the body make a slight effort at reaction. It is worthy of remark, that unless death takes place in these extreme cases within a few hours, some effort of the animal power is made to rally the constitution; and this point is insisted upon here, because it will direct the mind of practitioners to the particular moment when bleeding, and certain other parts of practice recommended in the Indian reports, can be enforced in this country with probable success. Vomiting soon succeeds; first of some of the usual contents of the stomach, next of a turbid fluid, like whey, white of egg, water-gruel, or rice-water; described, perhaps, more accurately as a serous fluid containing flocculi. The lower bowels seem to let go their contents; what happens to be lodged in the rectum is passed

more or less in its natural state; the next discharges are similar to those thrown up from the stomach, and are passed with violence, as if squirted with a syringe. Spasms, beginning at the toes and fingers, soon follow, and extend, by degrees, to the larger muscles of the legs and arms, and to those of the abdomen. These vary in intensity, but are sometimes so violent as to put on the appearance of tetanus.

There is a *severe burning heat felt at the præcordia*; an invincible desire for cold liquids, particularly water; and, although the skin and tongue are cold to the touch, and the pulse nearly lost, the patient complains of intense heat, and has an almost insuperable aversion to any application of it to the skin. The next severe symptoms are an intolerable sense of weight and constriction felt upon the chest, accompanied with anxious breathing, the spasms continuing at the same time; the voice reduced to a hoarse breathing; a leaden or bluish appearance of the countenance, the tongue, fingers, and toes assuming the same color; the palms of the hands and soles of the feet becoming shriveled; the fingers and toes giving the appearance of having been corrugated by long immersion in hot water. There is, throughout, a suppression of the secretion of urine, of the secretions of the mouth and nose: no bile is seen in the evacuations; and it may be generally observed that all the functions employed in carrying on life are suspended, or alarmingly weakened, except that of the brain, which appears, in these extreme cases, to suffer little, the intellectual powers usually remaining perfect to the last moment of existence. At length a calm succeeds, and death. The last period is commonly marked by a subsidence of the severe symptoms, without improvement of the pulse or return of natural heat; but, occasionally, it terminates in convulsive spasm. In such cases the patient succumbs in two, four, or, at most, eight hours.

These symptoms mark the collapsed or cold state of cholera; but, if they be not fatal, there is a second period, called the hot, or febrile stage, which supervenes in from twelve to forty-eight hours, or upward. This is characterized by headache, return of pulse, febrile heat, and, in fact, the symptoms of continued fever, which rapidly passes into typhoid. This stage is no less dangerous than the first, death occurring on the fourth to the eighth day. This second stage is often closely allied to a typhoid bilious fever.

In many cases the disease does not run its course so rapidly; but a bilious diarrhoea exists for several days, and the symptoms of the collapsed state occur during upward of thirty-six hours. The disease may also terminate, without the febrile stage, in convalescence, with great weakness, or in a copious discharge of vitiated bile. The favorable symptoms are a gradual return of warmth, the discharge of urine and of bile, and the subsidence of spasms. The evidence of the best authorities is in favor of the epidemic, but non-contagious nature of cholera.

Treatment.—Unfortunately, this is neither fixed nor very successful. Almost every thing has been tried, but the most commended means

are: in the stage preceding collapse, copious venesection, large doses of calomel and opium, and of Dover's powder; emetics. Calomel has been administered in doses of ℞j. to ʒss. every hour. As the collapsed stage is approaching, hot and stimulating baths, frictions with warm turpentine and other rubefacients, cajuput oil, and internal stimulants, are employed; and in the second, or febrile stage, the treatment must depend upon the character it assumes, whether that of bilious or typhoid fever. The number of deaths exceeded one half during its visit in 1831 to 1833 here and in Europe.

CHOLERIC. *Chole'ricus*. 1. Appertaining to cholera; as *febris cholericæ*, a fever accompanied with symptoms of cholera, or the fever which succeeds to cholera. 2. Bilious; as the choleric or bilious temperament.

CHO'LERINE. A slight cholera, or the incipient stage of cholera.

CHO'LERRHAGIA. *Cholerrhœa*. Cholera.

CHOLE'STERIC ACID. It is formed when cholesterine is treated with nitric acid, and is in crystals of a yellowish-white color; insoluble in water, but dissolved by boiling alcohol.

CHOLE'STERINE. (*Cholesterina*; from *χολη*, and *στεαρ*, fat.) A pearly substance. It crystallizes in silvery scales, and is not saponifiable by potash. Formula, $C_{38}H_{58}O$, or $C_{36}H_{52}O$. Cholesterine is a product of diseased biliary secretion, constituting one form of calculus. It is also present in nervous matter, and in minute quantity in the blood.

CHOLIC ACID. That of Gmelin is formed from a solution of bilin in potash, and precipitation by acetic acid. It is slightly soluble, crystalline, and of a sharp, sweet taste. Form., $C_{43}H_{36}O_{10}$. The cholic acid of Liebig is formed by the action of potash on choleic acid, and is $C_{74}H_{60}O_{18}$.

CHOLINE-SODA. The name of M. Platner for the chief crystalline component of bile, without the coloring matter.

CHOLINIC ACID. One of the products of the digestion of dilute hydrochloric acid on bilin, with which latter it is combined. See *Bile*.

CHOLOIDIC ACID. One of the products of the action of muriatic acid on choleic acid. Formula, $C_{73}H_{56}O_{12}$.—*Liebig*.

CHOLO'LITHUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *χολη*, and *λιθος*, a stone.) A gall-stone.

CHOLO'MA. *Cholosis*. (From *χολος*, lame, or maimed.) Lameness, or distortion of a limb.—*Galen*.

CHOLOSE. Morbid affections of the liver and spleen.—*Alibert*.

CHOND. **CHONDRO.** (From *χονδροσ*, cartilage.) A prefix indicating cartilage: as in *chondritis*, inflammation of a cartilage; *chondrogenesis*, a formation of, or change into, cartilage; *chondrography*, *chondrology*, a description or account of the cartilages; *chondroma*, a fibrous or cartilaginous tumor; *chondrotomy*, the cutting or dissection of a cartilage.

CHONDRIN. *Chondrine*. A gelatinous component of the permanent cartilages. It is a form of glue. Composition, $C_{48}H_{40}N_6O_{20}$, or *protein*+4aq+2O.—*Scherer*.

CHONDRI'LLA. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia equalis*.

CHONDROGLO'SSUS. The hyoglossus muscle.

CHONDRO-PHARYNGÆUS. A muscle which rises in the cartilaginous part of the tongue, and is inserted in the pharynx.

CHO'NDROPTERYGIANS. *Chondropterygii*. The order of cartilaginous fishes.

CHO'NDROS. (*Χονδροσ*, *us, i, m.*) 1. A cartilage: the xiphoid cartilage. 2. A food of the ancients. *Alica*. 3. A grumous concretion.

CHONDROSYNDE'SMUS. The union of bones by fibro-cartilage.—*Galen*.

CHO'NDRUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of seaweeds.—*C. crispus*. *C. polymorphus*. Carageen, or Irish moss. It abounds upon rocks on the sea coast of Ireland, and is indigenous to the United States. It is slender, yellowish, and much curled. The decoction is gelatinous, from the pectine of the plant, and is a useful demulcent in pectoral and gastric irritations. By steeping the plant in cold water some minutes, any unpleasant flavor is separated.

CHO'NE. *Χωνη*. See *Choana*.

CHO'RA. *Χωρα*. A region. Galen uses this word particularly to signify the cavities of the eyes; but also applies it to any void space.

CHORD, TESTICULAR. The spermatic cord.

CHO'RDA. (*a, e, f.*; from *χορδη*, an intestine.) 1. A cord, or assemblage of fibres. 2. The tendon of a muscle. 3. Chordee.

CHORDA MAGNA. See *Tendo Achillis*.

CHORDA TYMPANI. A branch of the seventh pair of nerves. See *Auris*.

CHORDA VENTRICULI. The gastric plexus of the par vagum nerve.

CHORDE. The genitals.—*Paracelsus*.

CHORDE LANCISII. *C. longitudinales Lancisii*. The three lines on the superior face of the *corpus callosum*.

CHORDE TENDINEÆ. The tendons which connect the *carneæ columnæ* of the ventricles of the heart to the auricular valves.

CHORDE VOCALES. *C. Ferrenii*. The vocal cords. See *Voice*.

CHORDE WILLISII. The small fibres which cross the sinuses of the dura mater.

CHORDA'PSUS. A painful colic. Ileus.

CHORDEE'. (*Chordé*, French.) A spasmodic erection of the penis, which is a common accompaniment of gonorrhœa.

CHORE'A. (*a, e, f.* *Χορευα*; from *χορος*, a dance.) *C. Sancti Viti*. *C. sancti modesti*. *Coreomania*. St. Vitus's dance. Convulsive motions of the limbs, occasioning strange and involuntary gesticulations. It attacks boys and girls, and those chiefly who are of a weak constitution. It appears most commonly from the eighth to the fourteenth year. The approaches of chorea are slow. A variable and often a ravenous appetite, loss of usual vivacity and playfulness, a swelling and hardness of the lower belly, and, in general, a constipated state of the bowels, aggravated as the disease advances, and slight, irregular, involuntary motions of different muscles, particularly those of the face, which are thought to be the effect of irritation, precede the more violent convulsive motions. The muscles of the head, neck, arms, and legs become affected; the gait is stagger-

ing, and the movements often violent. Deglutition and speech are impeded; the eyes become vacant. The convulsive movements are almost incessant, except during sleep. When it is of long standing there is much mental depression, and a vacant and languid air.

There is a singular form of this disease, which has been called by some writers *Malleatio*, consisting in a convulsive action of one or both hands, which strike the knee like a hammer.

The disease originates in disordered gastric or uterine function, and chiefly from constipation and worms, the nervous symptoms being produced by reflex action. The treatment consists in the use of purgatives, tonics, especially preparations of iron, cold bathing, pure air, and nutritious diet. It is a tedious but not dangerous disease, and often defies all remedial agents. In obstinate cases, the arsenical solution, in doses of ℥vj. thrice daily, may be serviceable. Camphor is sometimes remarkably useful.

CHO'RION. (From *χωρα*, a receptacle.) The second membrane of the fœtus. It is of a delicate serous texture, and invests the umbilical cord. It is reflected on the one side over the amnios, and on the other lines the decidua.

CHORION, SPONGY. C. FUNGOSUS. C. RETICULATED. The decidua, or caduca.

CHORIUM. *Chorion.* (From *χοριον*, the skin.) The cutis vera.

CHOROID. *Choroides. Choroideus.* Resembling the chorion.

CHOROID MEMBRANE. *Membrana choroides.* The second tunic of the eye, lying immediately under the sclerotica, to which it is connected by vessels. See *Eye*.

CHOROID PLEXUS. *Plexus choroides.* A plexus of blood-vessels, situated in the lateral ventricles of the brain, where a prolongation of the pia mater penetrates, called the *tela choroidea*.

CHOROID TUNIC. Choroid membrane.

CHOROIDITIS. *Chorioideitis.* Inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye.

CHRISIS. (From *χρισ*, to anoint.) An inunction, or anointing of any part. Hence, *christos*, an ointment.

CHRISTMAS ROSE. *Helleborus niger.*

CHREAS. *Scrofula.*

CHROMATE. *Chromas. (as, atis, f.)* A salt of chromic acid with a base.

CHROMA'TICS. (From *χρωμα*, color.) That portion of optics which treats of colors.

CHROMATOGENOUS. Producing color; as the *chromatogenous apparatus* of Breschet, which consists of a system of glandulæ and ducts, to produce the color of the skin.

CHROMIUM. A grayish-white, almost infusible metal, obtained with difficulty from chromic iron ore. Sp. gr., 5.9; eq., 28.19; sym., Cr. Its compounds, especially the chromates, are beautifully colored, of a green or yellow tint.—*Chromic yellow* is the chromate of lead.—*Chromic alum.* That variety of alum which contains oxide of chromium in place of alumina.

CHROMO'PSIA. *Chromopsia.* Colored vision. Said to occur sometimes in jaundice!

CHROMULE. Chlorophyll.

CHRONIC. (*Chronicus*; from *χρονος*, time.)

Of long continuance: applied to diseases, and used in opposition to the term acute.

CHRONO- A prefix; meaning of long continuance, or chronic.

CHRU'PSIA. Chromopsia.

CHRYSO- *CHRYSO-* (From *χρυσος*, gold.) A prefix, meaning of a golden-yellow color; as, *Chryse*, a yellow vulnerary plaster of Paulus—*Chryselectron*, golden-yellow amber—*Chrysomelia*, the bitter orange—*Chrysolithus*, a precious stone of a yellowish color—*Chrysopus*, gamboge.

CHRYSA'LIS. *Chrysalid.* The grub, or inactive form of winged insects.

CHRYSAMMIC ACID. A product of the action of nitric acid on aloes. It is in golden-yellow scales; its solution, a fine purple. Formula, $C_{15}H_{11}NO_{13}$ —HO.

CHRYSA'NTHEMUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia. Compositæ.*—*C. leucanthemum.* Ox-eye daisy. Formerly esteemed anti-asthmatic, but now fallen into disuse.—*C. parthenium.* Pyrethrum parthenium.

CHRYSA'TIS. 1. *Lithargæ.* 2. *Gnaphalium orientale?*

CHRYSOBA'LANUS. The nutmeg?

CHRYSOGOLLA. Borax.

CHRYSO'COMA. *Achillea millefolium.*

CHRYSOLA'CHANON. A species of atriplex.

CHRYSOLEPIC ACID. Picric acid, derived from aloes.

CHRYSOPL'NIUM. Golden saxifrage.

CHRYSU'LCA. Nitro-muriatic acid.

CHTHO'NOPHAGIA. African cachexy.

CHURRUS. The resinous exudation of the hemp plant of India. In the East it is employed as a narcotic and antispasmodic; but experiments made by Pereira in London were unsuccessful.

CHUS. *Chu. Chou. Choa.* A Greek measure of about nine pints.

CHYAZIC ACID. Prussic acid.

CHYLA'RIA. *Chyluria.* A discharge of a whitish mucous urine, of the color of chyle.

CHYLE. (*Chylus, i, m.*; from *χυλος*, the juice.) The milk-like liquid observed, some hours after eating, in the lacteal vessels of the mesentery and in the thoracic duct. It is separated by digestion from the chyme, and is the substance from which blood is formed.

It is obtained, for purposes of examination, from the thoracic duct of horses, and is mixed with lymph. It varies in color from opalescence to a yellowish white, and even to blood red. It coagulates in ten to fifteen minutes when drawn, and after a time separates into two or three parts. The clot is a soft, gelatinous, whitish or pink mass, and contains fibrin. There are four kinds of globules: 1. Chyle globules, which are round, grayish, and nearly twice as large as blood globules; they are also abundant in blood. 2. Blood globules, which may be absent, few in number, or abundant. 3. Fat globules, which are abundant or other wise, according to the aliments. 4. Round, transparent, colorless lymph globules, rather less than blood globules, and which do not exist in blood. Most of these float in the serum, which closely resembles the serum of blood.

Sometimes the amount of fat is so great that the chyle forms a supernatant layer resembling cream. The chyle is alkaline, and, according to Simon, that of the horse contains from 60 to 100 parts in 1000 of solids, of which 46 to 60 parts are albumen, with chyle and lymph globules; 1 to 16 parts fat; 1 to 3 parts fibrin; 2 to 10 parts saline matters; and 2 to 3 parts spirit and water extracts, with uncertain quantities of hæmato-globulin: the proportions varying with the food. The obvious purpose of the chyle is to recruit the supply of blood, and probably the largest portion enters the blood from the veins of the stomach and lesser intestines, passing through the portal circulation.

CHYLIFEROUS VESSELS. The lacteals.

CHYLIFICATION. (*Chylificatio, onis, f.*; from *chylus*, and *fito*, to become.) The production of chyle.

CHYLISMA. An expressed juice.

CHYLO- **CHYL-**. (From *chyle*.) A prefix of many words; as, *Chylocystis*, the receptaculum chyli—*Chylography*, an account of the chyle and lacteal vessels—*Chylorrhæa*, the discharge of a milky or chylous fluid—*Chylothorax*, effusion of chyle into the chest—*Chyluria*, milky urine.

CHYLOPOIETIS. Chylification.

CHYLOPOIETIC. (*Chylopoieticus*; from *χυλος*, and *ποιεω*, to make.) Concerned in the formation of chyle; thus, chylopoietic viscera, chylopoietic vessels, &c.

CHYLOSIS. Chylification.

CHYLOSTAGMA. The distillation or expression of any juice.

CHYLOSTAGMA DIAPHORETICUM. An old medicine.

CHYLOUS. *Chylar*. *Chylosus*. Relating to the chyle; milky.

CHYLOUS DIARRHŒA. A diarrhœa of infants, in which the stools are whitish and milky. It indicates great irritation of the mucous follicles of the intestines.

CHYLUS. Chyle.

CHYME. (*Chymus, i, m.*; from *χυμος*, juice.) The ingested mass of food that passes from the stomach into the duodenum, and from which the chyle is prepared in the small intestines.

CHYMIA. (*a, e, f.* *Χυμια*.) *Chimia*. Chemistry.

CHYMIATER. *Chimiater*. A chemical physician.

CHYMIATRICA. The art of curing diseases by chemical means or medicines.

CHYMISTRY. This and other words compounded of chymia, are now spelled with chem- instead of chym-.

CHYMORRHŒA. *Chymochezia*. Chylous diarrhœa. Celiac flux.

CHYMOISIS. *Chemosis*. Chymification.

CHYNLEN RADIX. A cylindrical root, of the thickness of a goose-quill, brought from China. It has a bitterish taste, and imparts a yellow tinge to the saliva. The Chinese hold it in great estimation as a stomachic, infused in wine.

CIBA'TIO. (*o, onis, f.*; from *cibus*, food.) The taking of food.

CIBUS. *Cibarium*. Aliment; food.

CICATRICULA. 1. A small scab or cicatrix. 2. A small white spot on the yellow of the egg.

CICATRISANT. *Cicatrisans*. That which disposes wounds and ulcers to heal.

CICATRISATUS. *Cicatrized*. 1. In *Surgery*, applied to parts formerly ulcerated, on which the skin has formed. 2. Marked with a scar.

CICAT'RIX. (*ix, icis, f.*; from *cicatrizo*, to heal up or skin over.) A scar upon the skin after the healing of a wound or ulcer.

CICATRIZATION. (*Cicatrizatio, onis, f.*) That process by which ulcers and sores are healed.

CICELY, SWEET. See *Scandix odorata*.

CICER. (*er, eris, n.*) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia*. *Decandria*. *Leguminosa*. — *C. arietinum*. The chick pea-plant. The seeds have been employed medicinally, but are now fallen into disuse. In some places they are roasted and used as coffee, and in others ground into a flour for bread, or eaten as peas.

CIC'ERA. A small pill of the size of a vetch.

CICERA TARTARI. A small pill composed of turpentine and cream of tartar.

CICHORA'CEE. One of the four divisions of *Compositæ*. The plants belonging to this division have a milky juice. They inhabit the whole world, and are characterized by all the florets of the flower-heads being alike and ligulate. Lettuce, succory, and endive are familiar examples of *Cichoraceæ*, which are generally bitter, with a soporific quality resembling that of opium.

CICHORIUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia æqualis*. *Compositæ*. — *C. endivia*. The endive. A salad possessing bitter qualities. — *C. intybus*. The wild succory. *Cichoreum*, *Cichorium sylvestre*, *Cichorium officinarum*. The plant is bitterish, and sometimes used as salad. The root yields a milky juice, said to be aperient and useful in phthisis. When roasted, it closely resembles coffee, and is used to adulterate it in Europe.

CICHORY. *Cichorium intybus*.

CICINDE'LA. *Lampyrus noctiluca*.

CICINUM OLEUM. An oil obtained by boiling the bruised seeds of the *Jatropha curcas*. It is somewhat similar in its properties to castor oil.

CIC'LA. A name for the white beet.

CICU'TA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. Some confusion has arisen among modern writers from the name *cicuta* having been sometimes applied to the common hemlock, or *conium maculatum*. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Digynia*. *Umbellifera*. — *C. maculata* is indigenous, and very similar to the following. — *C. virosa*. Water hemlock. Cow-bane. Called, also, *Cicuta aquatica*, *Cicutaria virosa*. This plant is seldom employed medicinally in the present day. It is an active poison, producing tremors, vertigo, a violent burning at the stomach, epilepsy, convulsions, spasms of the jaw, tumefaction of the abdomen, and death. It must be met by emetics.

CICUTA'RIA. *Chærophyllum sylvestre*. — *C. aquatica*. *Phellandrium aquaticum*. — *C. virosa*. See *Cicuta virosa*.

CICUTINE. *Conia*.

CIDER. The fermented juice of apples. It

contains from 6 to 10 per cent. of alcohol. Its acidity is due to malic acid chiefly.

CILIA. (Plural of *cilium*.) 1. The edges of the eyelids, or the eyelashes growing from them. 2. Minute filamentary appendages common in infusory animals, by which they move, and attract particles toward themselves. 3. A pubescence of plants, which consists of hairs on the margin of a leaf or petal, giving it a fringed appearance.

CILIARIS MUSCULUS. That part of the musculus orbicularis palpebrarum which lies nearest the cilia, considered by Biolan as a distinct muscle.

CILIARY. *Ciliaris.* Belonging to the eyelid, or to cilia.

CILIARY ARTERIES. Numerous branches of the ophthalmic, supplying the ciliary processes and the iris. The latter are called the long ciliary arteries.

CILIARY BODY. The ring formed by the union of the ciliary processes.

CILIARY CIRCLE. The ciliary ligament.

CILIARY LIGAMENT. *Ligamentum ciliare.* The circular band that unites the iris and sclerotic membrane to the choroid coat. See *Eye*.

CILIARY NERVES. Branches of the ophthalmic ganglion and nasal nerve, supplied to the ciliary processes and ligament.

CILIARY PROCESSES. The folds into which the choroid coat is gathered around the margin of the crystalline lens.

CILIARY VEINS. They have the course of the arteries, but are so numerous and winding as to produce the *vasa vorticosa* of the choroid coat.

CILIARY ZONE. The ring or zone formed by the insertion of the hyaloid membrane, along with the retina, into the capsule of the lens.

CILIATUS. Fringed; bordered.

CILIUM. (*um, ii, n.*; from *cilleo*, to move about.) The eyelid or eyelash.

CILLO. *Cillois.* (From *cilium*, the eyelid.) One who is affected with a spasm or trembling of the eyelids.

CILLO'SIS. (From *cilium*, the eyelid.) A spasmodic trembling of the eyelids.

CIMEX. A genus of insects.—*C. domesticus.* *C. lectularius.* The bed-bug.

CIMICIFUGA. (U. S.) The root of the *C. racemosa*, *C. serpentaria*. See *Actea racemosa*.

CIMO'LIA. *C. alba.* See Cimolite.—*C. purpurescens.* Fuller's earth.

CIMOLITE. Cimolian earth. Fuller's earth, of a grayish-white color; formerly used as an absorbent.

CINABARIS. *Cinabarium.* Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum.

CINA CINA. Cinchona.

CINÆ SEMEN. *Artemisia santonica.*

CINARA. 1. The artichoke. 2. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia aequalis. Compositæ.*—*C. scolymus.* The artichoke. The leaves are bitter, and afford, by expression, a considerable quantity of juice, said to have been given successfully in dropsies.

CINAROCEPHA'LE. A natural family of plants, so called from the globose shape of their inflorescence; as the thistle, globe thistle, burdock, blue-bottle, &c.

CINCHO'NA. (*a, a, f.*) 1. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Cinchonaceæ.* Cinchona. 2. The pharmacopoeial name of several kinds of Peruvian barks. The trees which afford these barks grow wild in the hilly parts of Peru, Bolivia, and Columbia; the bark is stripped from the branches, trunk, and root, and dried. Three kinds of bark are now in use, and official in the United States.

CORTEX CINCHONÆ CORDIFOLIÆ. (Ph. L. & D.) *Yellow, or Calisaya bark.* The plant which affords this is unknown. It is in flat or curled pieces; not dark-colored, like the red; externally smooth, internally of a cinnamon color, friable and fibrous; its taste is very bitter, with some degree of astringency. It is from this species that *quina* is chiefly obtained. One lb. yields ʒij . of sulphate of quinine.

CORTEX CINCHONÆ LANCEFOLIÆ. (Ph. L. & D.) *Lance-leaved cinchona. Pale, loxa, or crown bark.* The true loxa bark is from the *Cinchona condaminea* of Humboldt and Bonpland. This is the *quilled bark*, which comes in small quilled twigs, breaking close and smooth, friable between the teeth, covered with a rough coat of a grayish-brown color; internally smooth and of a light brown; its taste is bitter, and slightly astringent; flavor slightly aromatic. It is rich in cinchonine, according to Soubeiran.

CORTEX CINCHONÆ OBLONGIFOLIÆ. (Ph. L. & D.) This is the *red bark*: it is in large thick pieces and quills, externally covered with a brown rugged coat, internally more smooth and compact, but fibrous, of a dark-red color; taste and smell similar to that of the pale bark, but the taste is rather stronger. It contains both quinia and cinchonine.

These three are the best kinds, and the *yellow* and *red* barks are preferred, as containing most active matter. They are all tonic, astringent, and eminently febrifuge, especially in intermittents and typhoid diseases. Quinia and cinchonine are the active principles, and are usually, especially the former, substituted for the bark; but it has not the astringent property, and is in some cases, where a want of tone exists, as in convalescence from typhoid fevers, inferior to the powdered bark or its other preparations. The dose of the powder is ʒss . to ʒij . The decoction is employed as a gargle in malignant sore throat, and as a wash to gangrenous and other sores. Large doses of the powder sometimes disagree, producing headache, constipation, vomiting, or diarrhœa. In these cases it should be appropriately combined with other medicines.

CINCHONA ALKALIES. Quinia, cinchonine, and aricina. These differ from each other only in the equivalent of oxygen.

CINCHONA FLAVA. (U. S. Ph. E. D.) *C. calisaya. C. regia. Cortex Chinæ regius. C. luteus. C. flavus.* Calisaya, royal crown, or yellow bark. See *Cortex cinchonæ cordifolia*. (Ph. L. & D.)

CINCHONA PALLIDA. (U. S.) *C. coronæ. (E.) C. officinalis. (D.) China Loxa. Cortex Chinæ fusca. C. de Loxa. C. Peruvianus.* Pale crown loxa, or quilled bark. Bark of *Cinchona condaminea*. (E.) See *Cortex cinchonæ lanceifolia*. (L. & D.)

CINCHONA RUBRA. (U. S., E., & D.) *China rubra*. Red bark, from an undetermined species. See *Cortex cinchona oblongifolia*. (L. & D.)

CINCHONA BARKS, FALSE. These are derived from plants other than the cinchonas, and contain neither quinia nor cinchonine, but are usually good tonics, and often febrifuge. The chief are, *Cinchona de Santa Lucia*. St. Lucia bark; from the *Exostema floribunda* of the West Indies and Mexico.—*C. Caribæa*. Caribean or Jamaica bark; from *E. Caribæum*.—*C. Peruviana*. Peruvian bark (false); from *E. Peruviana*.—*C. Brasiliæna*. Brazilian cinchona; from *E. Souzaianum*.—*C. Pitaya*. Pitaya cinchona; plant unknown.—*C. de Rio Janeiro*. The bark of *Buena hezandra*.

CINCHONA BARKS, VARIOUS. Many other barks are found in commerce, of which the following are the principal: **CINCHONA CINEREA.** (E.) *C. Huanuco*. Gray or silver cinchona; the bark of *C. micrantha*. (E.) It is of excellent quality, and derived from Lima. According to Gœbel, 1 lb. yields 163 grs. of cinchonine, and no quinia.—**CINCHONA DE CARTHAGENA DURA.** *China flava dura*. Carthagena hard bark; from *C. cordifolia*. It is inferior; 1 lb. yields about 30 grs. of quinia, and as much cinchonine, but varies. The *C. de Carthagena fibrosa* is a very inferior fibrous bark, also from Carthagena.—**CINCHONA DE SANTA FÉ.** *C. aurantiaca de Santa Fé*. Orange bark, from Santa Fé; derived from *C. lancifolia*. It is extremely inferior.—**CINCHONA HUAMALIES.** Huamalties, or rusty bark; from *C. purpurea*. It is derived from Lima, and contains about 5j. of cinchona to the lb., and but little quinia.—**CINCHONA JAEN.** Ash cinchona, the bark of *C. ovata*. It is very inferior, few specimens yielding more than ʒss. of quinia to the lb., and no cinchonine.—**CINCHONA NOVA.** *Kina nova*. Mutis's red bark of Santa Fé; derived from *C. magnifolia*. According to Pelletier and Caventon, it contains neither quinia nor cinchonine, but a new acid, the *kinovic*.

CINCHONACEÆ. The cinchona tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs, with leaves opposite; flowers in panicles; stamens arising from the corolla; fruit inferior, either splitting into two cocci, or indehiscent.

CINCHONIC ACID. Kinic acid.

CINCHONIC RED. A substance found in barks, closely resembling *catechine*.

CINCHONINE. (*Cinchonina*, *c*, f.) The alkaloid of pale bark; also abundant in huanuco bark. It is obtained in the same way as quinia.

Cinchonine crystallizes in the form of a rhomboidal prism. It has but little taste, and requires 2500 parts of water for its solution; but when dissolved in alcohol or an acid, it has the bitter taste of bark. It partially sublimes by heat, without fusion. Formula, $C_{20}H_{12}NO$. Hence it differs from quinine only in containing one equivalent less of oxygen.

Gallic, oxalic, and tartaric acids form neutral salts with cinchonine, which are soluble only with excess of acid. Hence infusion of nutgalls gives, with a decoction of good cinchona, an abundant precipitate of gallate of cincho-

nine. Robiquet gives as the composition of a subsulphate of cinchonine, sulphuric acid, 11.3; cinchonina, 79.0. This is analogous to the sulphate of quinine.

Cinchonine possesses the same medicinal properties as quinine, but in a less powerful degree.

CINCHONINÆ SULPHAS. See *Cinchonine*.

CINCHOVATINE. Cinchovatine.

CINCINNUS. The hair on the temples.

CINCLISIS. *Cinclismus*. 1. Agitation; rapid or constant motion. 2. An involuntary winking.—*Vogel*.

CINERES RUSSICI. Common potash.

CINERITIOUS. (*Cinereus*; from *cinis*, ashes.) Of the color of ashes; gray. The cortical substance of the brain is so called, from its ash color. It is the vesicular nervous matter of modern physiologists.

CINERITIOUS TUBERCLE. This occupies the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

CINERITUM. A cupel.

CINERULA. A name for spodium.

CINETICA. (From *κινεω*, to move.) Diseases affecting the organs of motion, that is, the muscles. The third order in the class *Neurotica* of J. Mason Good.

CINETICUS. (*Κινητικός*, having the power of motion.) Appertaining to the powers of motion, and consequently the muscles.

CINETUS. The diaphragm.

CINGULARIA. Lycopodium selago?

CINGULUM HILDANI. A leather band formerly used in cases of rupture.

CINGULUM MERCURIALE. *Cingulum sapientia* and *cingulum stultitia*. An invention of Rulandus. "Take three drachms of quicksilver; shake it with two ounces of lemon-juice until the globules disappear; then separate the juice, and mix with the extinguished quicksilver half the white of an egg; gum-dragon, finely powdered, a scruple; and spread the whole on a belt of flannel." It was used to excite salivation.

CINGULUM SANCTI JOHANNIS. *Artemisia vulgaris*.

CINIFICATUM. Calcined.

CINIS ANTIMONII. Antimony ash; the roasted sulphuret ore. It contains antimonious acid, sesquioxide, and unburned sesquisulphuret.

CINNABAR. (*Cinnabaris*, *is*, f.) 1. Formerly applied to many red substances. 2. A sulphuret ore of mercury. 3. An artificial compound of mercury and sulphur, called factitious cinnabar, red sulphuret of mercury, and vermilion. See *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.—*C. factitia*. Factitious cinnabar.—*C. Græcorum*. The sanguis draconis and cinnabar.—*C. nativa*. Native cinnabar.

CINNABAR OF ANTIMONY. Common cinnabar, produced during the old method of preparing butter of antimony.

CINNABARINE. *Cinnabarinus*. Of a red lead or cinnabar color.

CINNAMIC ACID. See *Cinnamyle*.

CINNAMOMUM. (*um*, *i*, n.; from *kinman*, Hebrew, or *kinamon*, Arabic.) 1. The bark and essential oil of the *Cinnamomum Zelandicum*. Cinnamon. 2. A genus of shrubs. *Enneandra*. *Monogynia*. *Lauraceæ*.—*C. CASSIA*. *C.*

aromaticum of Nees yields the cassia lignea, cassia buds, cassia bark and oil of commerce. This bark is thicker, coarser, more pungent, but less fragrant than true cinnamon. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia prescribes the oil, water, spirit, and tincture; and in the United States it is improperly grouped with cinnamon bark. It is more astringent than cinnamon: dose of the powder, gr. x. to ʒss.—*C. ZELANDICUM*. *C. accuminatum*. The tree yielding the fine or Ceylon cinnamon, which is the inner bark of the branches. It owes its aromatic and stimulant qualities to the essential oil, *oleum cinnamomi*. The bark is also astringent. Dose of the powder, gr. x. to ʒss.; of the oil, gtt. j. to gtt. iij.—*C. MALABARICUM*. Malabar or Madras cinnamon is a variety of cinnamon, but resembles cassia, and is of inferior quality.—*C. CULLAWAN* and *C. XANTHONEURON* yield Cullawan bark, which resembles cassia, and *C. sintoe* the sintoe bark, which is very similar.

CINNAMOMUM ALBUM. *Canella alba*.—*C. indicum*. *Cinnamomum cassia*.

CINNAMON. *Cinnamomum*. See *Cinnamomum Zelandicum*.

CINNAMON SUET. An oleaginous and waxy product of the cinnamon trees.

CINNA'MYL. *Cinnamule*. The hypothetical radical of cinnamon oil, &c. ($C_{18}H_{18}O_2 = Ci$). Pure oil of cinnamon is the hydruret, or CiH ; but the commercial oil contains resins and an acid, which are oxides of cinnamyle. These resins, as well as *cinnamic acid*, CiO, HO , are formed by exposure to the air. *Cinnamic acid* is crystalline, and capable of sublimation. *Cinnamine* is an oily derivative of cinnamyle, found in balsam of Peru, from which cinnamic acid is readily obtained by the action of alkalis.

CINO'NOSI. Diseases of motion.

CINOPLANESIS. Irregular motion.

CINQUEFOIL. *Potentilla reptans*.

CIO'N. The uvula.

CIO'NIS. An enlargement and painful swelling of the uvula.

CIPIPA. A kind of tapioca.

CIRCE'A. (*a, a, f*). A genus of plants. *Diandra*. *Monogygia*.—*C. luteiana*. Enchanter's night-shade, which is now fallen entirely into disuse.

CIRCINNATE. When the leaves, inflorescence, or other parts are rolled up in a spiral manner.

CIRCIUM ARVENSE. *Serratula arvensis*.

CIRCOCELE. See *Cirsocele*.

CIRCOS. *Κίρκος*. The Greek for a *varix*.

CIR'CUS. A circular bandage.—*Turton*.

CIRCULATION. (*Circulatio, onis, f*.; from *circulo*, to compass about.) The course taken by the blood from the heart around the body. The aerated blood sets out from the left ventricle, and is distributed by the arteries throughout the body; entering the capillaries from these, it is again collected by the veins, and returned to the right auricle. This constitutes the *great*, or *systemic circulation*. By the contraction of the right auricle the venous blood is thrown into the right ventricle, and hence into the pulmonary artery, which distributes it to the capillaries of the lungs, where it parts with its carbonic acid, and acquires oxygen, or be-

comes converted into arterial, red, or florid blood. From these vessels, the pulmonary veins collect and pour it into the left auricle of the heart. This auricle, contracting, drives the blood into the left ventricle, and thus the circuit is completed. This is the *lesser*, or *pulmonic circulation*. There is also a small circuit accomplished through the *coronary arteries* and veins for the supply of the heart. The object of these currents is to supply every part with blood, and to renew its activity by aeration.

Much discussion has arisen concerning the forces which propel the blood through this route, but there is little doubt that there are several, of which the chief are the contraction of the auricles and ventricles; the elasticity of the vessels, especially of the arteries, and the affinity of various elements of the blood for the tissues through which it circulates. The nervous power is also interested in the capillary circulation, as we observe in the phenomenon of blushing; nor is muscular contraction without influence.

CIRCULATION, CAPILLARY. The passage of the blood through the system of minute or capillary vessels which penetrate every part of the tissues, and lie between the arteries and veins. It is in this circulation that nutrition, secretion, and animal heat take place, and in which arterial blood becomes changed to venous. Whatever other changes occur, we know that arterial blood here acquires carbonic acid (in the systemic circulation), from the metamorphosis of parts. The cause of the blood's movement is only partially attributable to the heart, elasticity of the vessels, and nervous influence; it is mainly due to the affinity of the tissue or viscus, which has the capacity of attracting the blood, and, having produced a change thereon, loses its affinity, and thus the effete portion is pushed forward by the advancing current, and flows toward the veins. The matters necessary to the function and maintenance of particular organs are drawn from the capillaries by the process of absorption, and alterations effected in the blood by the penetration of fluids or gases from the surrounding tissues. The fluid of the capillaries also differs according to their size, some conveying red blood, while others carry only a serous fluid. Any disturbance of the function of the capillaries is attended by disease. A loss of elasticity in their parietes produces a retardation of the current and accumulation of blood, which may result in engorgement or inflammation of an organ, and terminate by a change of the fluid into pus, sanies, or other morbid products.

CIRCULATION, FŒTAL. In the fœtus, there being no pulmonic circulation, the course of the blood differs from that of the adult. Arterialized blood is received from the placenta by the umbilical vein, which conveys it partly into the liver, and partly into the vena cava, by the ductus venosus. From both these it reaches the right auricle of the heart, which, by contracting, drives a small part into the right ventricle, from which it enters the pulmonary vein, and is returned by the ductus arteriosus into the aorta; but the greater part passes through the *foramen ovale*, lying between the auricles.

directly into the left auricle. The blood of the left auricle is driven, by its contraction, into the left ventricle, and hence passes by the aorta through the arterial system; but that portion which reaches the internal iliacs is diverted from the fetus, these arteries forming the umbilical arteries, and returning to the placenta, where the effete blood is aerated by contact and imbibition from the maternal fluid. The veins of the fetus discharge into the vena cava, the blood they convey being mixed with that of the umbilical vein in the right auricle.

CIRCULATION, PORTAL. The venous circulation through the liver. The blood of the abdominal viscera takes this route.

CIRCULUS. (Diminutive of *circus*, a circle.) A circle or ring. Applied to circular parts, or any part of the body which is of an annular shape, as *circulus oculi, iridis, &c.*

CIRCULUS ARTERIOSUS IRIDIS. The artery which runs round the iris, and forms a circle, is so termed.

CIRCULUS CILIA'RIS. See *Ciliary circle.*

CIRCULUS MEMBRANOSUS. The hymen.

CIRCULUS OSSEUS. *Annulus osseus.* A ring-like bone in the ear of the fetus. It is placed at the bottom of the cartilaginous meatus externus, and supports the membrana tympani. In the adult it is united with the meatus.

CIRCULUS QUAD'RUPLEX. A kind of bandage used by the old surgeons.

CIRCULUS TONSILLARIS. A plexus surrounding the tonsil, formed of the lingual and glossopharyngeal nerves.

CIRCULUS WILLISII. Willis's circle. See *Encéphalos.*

CIRCUMAGENTES. The oblique muscles of the eye.

CIRCUMCALUA'LIS. The tunica conjunctiva.

CIRCUMCISION. (*Circumcisio, onis, f.*; from *circumcido*, to cut about.) The removal of the prepuce from the glans penis, or of a portion of the prepuce. It is practiced by surgeons in some cases of phymosis.

CIRCUMDUCTION. *Circumductio.* The act of moving a limb or any part round, or about a centre.

CIRCUMDUCTIONIS OPIFEX. The superior oblique muscle of the eye.—*Vesalius.*

CIRCUMFLEXA ANTERIOR. Anterior circumflex artery. The name of a branch of the humeral artery dispersed upon the muscles covering the anterior part of the shoulder joint.

CIRCUMFLEXA EXTERNA. The external circumflex. An artery usually arising from the *profunda femoris*, but sometimes from the common femoral. It is distributed to the muscles of the hip and thigh.

CIRCUMFLEXA ILIACA. *Circumflexa ossis ilii.* *Iliaca anterior.* An artery which rises nearly opposite the epigastric, from the external iliac artery, immediately before it passes under Poupert's ligament. It runs along the crest of the ilium, between the transversalis and internal oblique muscles, and inosculates with the epigastric, inferior intercostal, and lumbar arteries.

CIRCUMFLEXA INTERNA. An artery given off from the profunda or femoral, opposite the external circumflex. It turns round the inner part of the neck of the thigh bone.

CIRCUMFLEXA POSTERIOR. *Articularis posterior.* A branch of the humeral artery, larger than the circumflexa anterior, passing to the back of the shoulder joint, and dispersed chiefly on the deltoid muscle.

CIRCUMFLEXUS. *Circumflex.* An epithet given by anatomists to objects which wind round others. Thus there is an anterior and posterior circumflex artery around the shoulder joint, a circumflex muscle of the palate, &c.

CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI. *Circumflexus palati mollis.* A muscle of the palate. It arises from the spinous process of the sphenoid bone, behind the foramen ovale, and from the Eustachian tube; it then runs down along the pterygoideus internus, passes over the hook of the pterygoid process by a round tendon, which soon spreads into a broad membrane. It is inserted into the velum pendulum palati, and the semilunar edge of the os palati. Its use is to stretch the velum, to draw it downward, and to the side toward the hook.

CIRCUMFUSA. The natural agents, as climate, atmosphere, heat, &c., which surround man at all times.—*Hallé.*

CIRCUMLITIO. A liniment.

CIRCUMOSSA'LIS MEMBRANA. The periosteum.

CIRCUMSCISSUS. **CIRCUMSCISSILE.** (From *circumscindo*, to cut round about.) Circumcised. Applied to a membranous capsule, separating into two parts by a complete circular fissure.

CIRRHO'SIS. (From *κίρρος*, yellowish.) A pathological condition not uncommon in the liver, which becomes condensed, granular, and of a rusty yellow color, forming the tuberculated, lobulated, mammelated, hob-nail, or gin liver of different authors. It also occurs in the lungs.

CIRRO'SUS. Cirrose: having a cirrus or tendril.

CIR'RUS. *Cirrhus.* A tendril.

CIRSOCE'LE. (*e, es, f.* *Κίρσοκηλη*; from *κίρρος*, *varix*, or a dilatation of a vein, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) A varicose enlargement of the spermatic veins: it is most frequently confined to that part of the spermatic cord which is below the opening in the abdominal tendon; and the vessels generally become rather larger as they approach the testes. It occasions pain from the distension of the vessels, and is attended with a sense of weight in the loins. Usually the affection is slight, and keeping the bowels open and sustaining the scrotum by a net is all that is necessary. When the vessels are more than usually tumid, leeches should be applied, and followed by astringent lotions to the cord and scrotum. Where the disease is inveterate, surgeons recommend the removal of a considerable portion of the loose skin of the scrotum, so as to condense its structure, and this is a radical cure.

CIRSOI'DES. 1. Resembling a varix. 2. The upper part of the brain. 3. The spermatic veins.

CIRSO'MPHALOS. A varicose state of the veins around the navel.

CIRSOPHTHA'LMI. (*a, a, f.*; from *κίρρος*, and *ὄφθαλμος*, the eye.) A varicose state of the vessels of the eye.

CISSA'MPELOS. (*i, f.*) A genus of plants. *Diocia. Monadelphia. Menispermaceæ.*—*C. pareira. C. caepeba. Pareira brava*; called, also, *Pareyra*. The root of this plant, a native of South America and the West Indies, has no remarkable smell, but a sweet bitter, and somewhat austere taste. It has been extolled in nephritic and calculous complaints. The dose is from ʒj. to ʒij. of the powder; or an infusion may be made with zijj. of the root to lbj. of water, the third part of this being taken at a dose. It is said to contain a peculiar alkaloid, *cissampelin*.

CIST'ERNA. (*a, æ, f.*) A cistern or reservoir. The fourth ventricle of the brain has been so called.—*C. chyli. C. lumbaris*. The receptaculum chyli.

CISTUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Monogynia. Cistaceæ.*—*C. creticus*. The plant yielding ladanum. It is a native of Syria and the Archipelago. The gummy resin called ladanum exudes upon the leaves of this plant. Ladanum was formerly much employed internally as a pectoral and astrigent in catarrhal affections, dysenteries, and several other diseases; at present, however, it is never used, except as an ingredient in the stomachic plaster, *emplastrum ladanii*.—*C. ladaniferus*. This species grows in Spain, Portugal, and Provence. Its young branches afford, by boiling in water, a substance analogous to the ladanum of Crete.—*C. laurifolius*. This grows in the south of France, and also affords a kind of ladanum.—*C. ledon. Ledum palustre*.

CITRATE. (*Citras, atis, f.*; from *citrus*, the lemon.) A salt of citric acid.

CITRATE OF AMMONIA. It is formed by neutralizing sesquicarbonate of ammonia by citric acid, and is a slight diaphoretic.

CITRATE OF POTASH. This salt is used medicinally, in the form of the common effervescing saline draught, made with citric acid and carbonate of potash. It is useful in allaying irritability of the stomach and vomiting, and is a slight diaphoretic.

CITRATE OF SODA. A scruple of carbonate of soda, neutralized by a sufficient quantity of lemon-juice, or ten grains of citric acid, forms an effervescing draught, which has nearly the same effects as that made with citrate of potash.

CITREOLUS. The cucumber.

CITREUM. *Citrea. Citrus medica*.

CITRIC. (*Citricus*; from *citrus*, the lemon.) Of, or belonging to, the lemon.

CITRIC ACID. *Acidum citricum.* (U. S.) The acid of lemons. It also exists in cranberries, tamarinds, &c., and may be obtained by straining the juice, saturating with chalk, purifying the precipitate, and decomposing by dilute sulphuric acid. It is very sour, but of an agreeable flavor; soluble in hot and cold water. It is found in short, transparent, rhomboidal prisms; colorless. Sp. gr., 1.617. The formula of these is $C_{15}H_5O_{11}, 3HO + 2HO$, but it is also formed with one equivalent of water of crystallization. The acid is tribasic.

When 1 part of citric acid is dissolved in 19 of water, the solution may be used as a substitute for lemon-juice. If before solution the

crystals be triturated with a little sugar and a few drops of the oil of lemons, the resemblance to the native juice will be more complete. It is refrigerant, and an antidote against sea-scurvy; but the admixture of mucilage and other vegetable matter in the recent fruit of the lemon has been supposed to render it preferable to the pure acid of the chemist. It is more expensive, and seldom preferred to the tartaric acid for effervescing draughts.

The solution of citric acid undergoes spontaneous decomposition. By an increasing heat it is decomposed into several products. At first it yields the hydrated *aconitic acid*, or *pyrocitric acid*; then the *pyroaconitic*, or *citricic acid*; afterward the *citraconic*; and, lastly, an empyreumatic oil.

CITRINE OINTMENT. *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*.

CITRINULA. A small citron or lemon.

CITRINUS. Citrine. Lemon-colored.

CITRON. See *Citrus medica*.

CITRULLUS. *Cucurbita citrullus*.

CITRUS. (*us, i, f.*) 1. The lemon. 2. A genus of plants. *Polyadelphia. Icosandria. Aurantiaceæ.*—*C. aurantium. C. vulgaris*. The orange-tree and fruit. The flowers, *flores naphæ*, are highly odoriferous, and used as a perfume. The water distilled from the flowers is called *aqua florum naphæ*. Orange flowers were once thought to possess considerable antispasmodic powers; and the distilled water is still prescribed on the European Continent. The yellow rind, *Cortex aurantii*, has a grateful aromatic flavor, and a warm, bitterish taste. The juice of oranges is a grateful, acid, refrigerant, antiscorbatic drink, and is useful in bilious and some dyspeptic complaints.—*C. Bigarardia* yields the Bigarade, bitter, or Seville orange.—*C. limetta* yields the lime, a small, fragrant lemon.—The fruit of *C. paradisi* resembles the shaddock, which is the product of *C. decumana*.—*C. medica*. The lemon-tree. The juice of the lemon, which is much more acid than that of the orange, possesses similar virtues. The exterior rind is a very grateful aromatic bitter, not so hot as orange-peel, and yielding in distillation a less quantity of oil, which is extremely light, almost colorless, and generally brought from the southern parts of Europe, under the name of essence of lemons. The citron-tree is also considered as belonging to the same species, the *Citrus medica*. Its fruit is called *cedromela*, which is larger and less succulent than the lemon; but in all other respects the citron and lemon trees agree. The citron-juice, when sweetened with sugar, is called by the Italians *agro di cedro*.—The *C. mella rosa* of Lamarek is another variety of the *C. medica*. The essence prepared from this fruit is called essence of bergamotte, and *essentia de cedra*.

CITTARA. A place in the Isle of Ischia, where there are thermal waters of 100° Fahr. They contain carbonate and sulphate of lime, and muriate of soda.

CIVET CAT. *Viverra civetta* and *V. zibetha*.

CIVE'TTA. Civet: a perfume resembling, but very inferior to, musk.

CL. Chlorine.

CLADONIA ISLANDICA. *Cetraria islandica*.—

C. rangiferina. Reindeer moss. It is nutritious and pectoral.

CLAIRVOYANCE. A supposed mesmeric state, during which the patient sees objects otherwise out of sight, and, it is pretended, has the quality of vision diffused over the whole body!

CLAP. (From the old French word *clapise*, public shops kept by single prostitutes.) See *Urethritis*.

CLARET. *Claretum*. 1. A light French wine, drunk in this country chiefly in summer. Claret is an excellent drink in typhoid fevers. See *Vinum*. 2. A name formerly given to several factitious wines.

CLARIFICATION. (*Clarificatio, onis, f.*; from *clarus*, clear, pure, and *facio*, to make.) The depuration of any thing, or process of freeing a fluid from heterogeneous matter or feculencies, as by white of egg, charcoal, &c.

CLAREA. *Salvia sclarea*.

CLASS. A group of objects, &c., allied in several prominent qualities. A class is divided into orders, genera, species, and varieties.

CLASSY. A place near Laon, in Picardy, where there are chalybeate waters.

CLAUDICATIO. *Clauditas. Claudication.* Lameness; limping.

CLAUSTRUM. (*um, i, n.*; a barrier, from *claudo*, to shut.) Formerly applied in anatomy, as *claustrum gutturis*, the opening of the pharynx; *claustrum virginitalis*, the hymen.

CLAUSURA. (*a, e, f.*; from *claudo*, to shut.) An imperforation of any canal or cavity of the body. Thus *clausura uteri* is a preternatural imperforation of the uterus; *clausura tubarum Fallopiarum*, a morbid imperforation of the Fallopian tubes, mentioned by Ruysch as one cause of infecundity.

CLAVARIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of fungi. Club-shaped fungus.—*C. cinerea*. Gray goat's beard. This and the *C. coralloides* are sometimes eaten. Their flesh is cottony, and they have little flavor. The latter was once used as a corroborant and astringent.

CLAVATIO. Synonymous with *Gomphosis*.

CLAVATUS. Clubbed; club-shaped.

CLAVELLA' TI CINERES. Wood ashes.

CLAVICLE. *Clavicula.* (*a, e, f.*; from *clavis*, a key, on account of some resemblance to the keys used by the ancients.) The collar bone. The clavicle is placed at the root of the neck, and at the upper part of the breast. It extends across, from the tip of the shoulder to the upper part of the sternum; it is a round bone, a little flattened toward the end which joins the scapula, and curved like an Italic *f*.

The end next the sternum is round and flat, or button-like; and it is received into a suitable hollow on the upper piece of the sternum.

The outward end of the clavicle is flattened as it approaches the scapula, and the edge of that flatness is turned to the edge of the flattened acromion, so that they touch but in one single point, and they are tied firmly by strong ligaments.

CLAVICULUS. *Clavis*. The clavicle.

CLAVUS. (*us, i, m.*; a nail.) 1. A corn, so called from its resemblance to the head of a nail. It is a roundish, horny, cutaneous extuberance, with a central nucleus, sensible at its

base; found chiefly on the toes, from the pressure of tight shoes. 2. An intense pain in some part of the head, limited to a very small space, and causing a sensation as if a nail were being driven into the head. It is most frequently connected with hysteria, and is then called *clavus hystericus*. 3. A tubercle on the white of the eye; so called from its shape.—*Celsus*. 4. Condylomata of the uterus have been called *clavi*.

CLAVUS OCULI. This name has been given by some to staphyloma.

CLAVUS SECALI'NUS. *Secale cornutum*.

CLAY. The impure hydrated silicate of alumina, constituting a tenacious earth.

CLEANSINGS. The lochia.

CLEAVAGE. This term is applied to the mechanical division of crystals.

CLEAVERS. *Galium aparine*.

CLEIDION. The clavicle.

CLEIDOMASTOIDE'US. The posterior part of the *sterno-cleido-mastoideus*.—*Albinus*.

CLEI'SAGRA. (*a, e, f.*; from *κλεις*, the clavicle, and *αγρα*, a prey.) A name given by Ambrose Pare to gout affecting the articulation of the clavicle.

CLEI'THRON. *Claustrum*.

CLE'MATIS. (*tis, idis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Polygynia. Ranunculaceæ*.—*C. daphnoides*. Vinca minor.—*C. passiflora*. The passion-flower.—*C. recta*. Upright virgin's bower. The same virtues are attributed to this plant as to the next.—*C. vitalba*. The traveller's joy. *Vitalba. C. arthragene* of Theophrastus. Its leaves, when fresh, produce a warmth on the tongue, and if the chewing is continued, blisters arise. They also vesicate and ulcerate the skin when rubbed on it. The plant has been administered internally to cure lues venerea, scrofula, and rheumatism. An infusion of two or three drachms of the leaves in a pound of boiling water may be taken in the course of the four-and-twenty hours.—The *C. viorna*, *C. virginica*, *C. crispa*, and *C. flammula*, are also very acrid.

CLEMATIS. The same as *clematis*.

CLEPSY'DRA or CLE'PSYDRA. (From *κλεπτο*, to conceal, and *ψωρ*, water.) The name of an instrument used by the ancients to measure time by the dropping of water through a hole from one vessel to another.

CLERMONT FERRAND. A town in the department of Puy de Dôme. It has acidulous springs.

CLE'VES. A city of Westphalia. It has mineral waters, containing carbonate and sulphate of iron.

CLIFTON. Near Bristol. A dry, mild climate, resorted to by English invalids.

CLIMACTERIC. (*Climactericus*; from *κλιμαξ*, a gradation.) A term applied to those years in the life of man which have been supposed to mark a certain degree in the scale of his existence. Such periods are often divided into seven years.

CLIMACTERIC DISEASE. The gradual loss of the powers, &c., in old age.

CLIMATE. (From *κλιμα*, a region.) The prevailing constitution of the atmosphere of any

region with respect to heat, cold, moisture, winds, and impregnation with extraneous matters, is called the *climate* of that region.

The subject of climate is one of the highest interest to the naturalist, the physiologist, and the physician. Climate exerts a very sensible influence on the animal and vegetable kingdoms in different parts of the globe: it is one of the causes which determine the physical and moral peculiarities of different races of mankind; and it has a marked influence in modifying the characters of disease, the operation of remedies, and the whole practice of medicine.

The diseases chiefly benefited by a change of climate are,

1. *Pulmonary Consumption*.—If the change of climate is to be productive of any real benefit, it must be tried at a much earlier period of the disease than it generally is, and before the actual development of tubercles in the lungs. The climates best adapted to consumptive patients are Rome; Madeira; the Canary Islands; Pensacola, Tampa Bay, Key Biscayne; the southern side of the West India Islands, especially Cuba and Jamaica; Vera Cruz, and Mexico. Those who have passed the winter in mild climates should in general seek a more bracing air in summer; and during the course of this season they may advantageously change the air frequently, taking care not to visit any place the climate of which is hostile to their particular state of health.

2. *Chronic Bronchitis*.—The morbid conditions of the mucous lining of the larynx, trachea, and bronchi are greatly influenced by climate; and the change from a cold and moist to a mild and dry air seldom fails to relieve, and occasionally removes them. The situations which have been mentioned as most favorable in phthisis are best suited also to bronchial diseases generally.

3. *Asthma* is often greatly relieved, and occasionally ceases, under the influence of a mild climate, more especially when complicated with disease of the bronchial membrane, as it almost always is when of some duration.

4. *Chronic Rheumatism and Gout*.—Climate produces the most decidedly beneficial effects in these diseases, and that often with surprising rapidity, even in cases of long standing, which have resisted the best directed medical treatment. The climate should be dry, warm, and equable.

5. *Scrofula*.—Strumous affections, especially when seated in the skin and lymphatic glands, are frequently cured, and the general health is greatly improved by a mild climate.

6. *Dyspepsia*.—Different forms of dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, and other nervous affections, intimately connected with a disordered state of the digestive organs, all of which are aggravated by a cold and humid atmosphere, are much mitigated by a winter's residence in the South, if aided by a proper regimen.

Besides the above mentioned, there are several other morbid states of the system which are remarkably benefited by change of climate. Such are irritable states of the mucous membranes generally, and irritable cutaneous affections. At those periods of life, also, which are

attended with rapid development or critical changes in the constitution, the influence of change of climate is very beneficial. In weakly childhood, and puberty, and in climacteric decay, a new climate, if well adapted to the individual, has frequently succeeded in improving and establishing the health. For the peculiarities of localities, see them severally.

CLIMATICUS. *Climatic*. Belonging to climate.

CLIMBING BIRTHWORT. See *Aristolochia*.

CLINANTHUS. *Clinanthus*. The enlarged and flattened top of a common peduncle which supports several sessile flowers, as in *scabiosa* and *dorstenia*.

CLINICAL. (*Clinicus*; from κλινη, a bed.) Relating to a bed; thus, clinical lectures, lectures delivered at the bedside of the patient; clinical notes, notes taken at the bedside, &c.

CLINIQUE. A school where medicine or surgery is taught by the direct examination and treatment of the patients.

CLINIUM. The termination of the floral branch on which the carpels are situated—the *torus*.

CLINKER. The black oxide of iron of the smith's forge.

CLI'NOID. *Clinoides*. Resembling a bed. The four processes surrounding the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone are so called, of which two are anterior and two posterior.

CLINOMASTOIDE'US. A corruption of *cleidomastoides*. See *Sterno-cleido-mastoides*.

CLINOPO'DIUM VULGARE. Wild basil. This plant was formerly in esteem against the bite of serpents, and to facilitate labor; it was also given in strangury, and as an astringent in diarrhœa.

CLISEO'METER. *Cliscometrum*. An instrument invented by Stein, and described by Oslander, for measuring the degree of inclination of the female pelvis, or, in other words, the angle which the axis of the pelvis makes with that of the body.

CLITORIDIS MUSCULUS. See *Erector clitoridis*.

CLITORIS. (*is, idis*, f. *Κλειτορις*; from κλειω, to inclose, or hide.) A small glandiform body, like a penis in miniature, and, like it, covered with a prepuce or foreskin. It is situated above the nymphæ, and before the opening of the urinary passage of women.

CLITORISMUS. 1. A morbid or congenital enlargement of the clitoris. 2. Excessive venery.

CLOACA. (*a, æ, f.*) A cavity formed by the extremity of the intestinal canal in birds, fish, reptiles, and the monotrematous animals. It forms a common cavity, in which the intestines and ureters terminate in both sexes, and the vagina also in the female.

CLOACÆ. The openings through the integuments which in necrosis lead to the dead bone.

CLO'NIC. (*Clonicus*; from κλονος, agitation, commotion.) A spasm which is not of long duration, though it may be repeated in rapid succession; such are the spasms which affect the muscles in epilepsy. *Clonic* is opposed to *tonic* spasm.

CLO'NO'DES. *Κλωνωδες*. A vibratory pulse; convulsive.

CLONUS. **CLONOS.** A generic term, meaning any frequently recurring act or convulsion, as, *C. nictitatio*, winking.—*C. epilepsia*, epilepsy.—*C. subsultus*, subsultus tendinum.

CLOT OF BLOOD. See *Blood*.

CLOPORTE ORDINAIRE. The wood-louse.

CLOUD BERRY. *Rubrus chamæmoros*.

CLOVE. See *Eugenia caryophyllata*.—*C. bark*. See *Myrtus caryophyllata*.—*C. gilliflower*. *C. pink*. *Dianthus caryophyllata*.

CLOVEN. See *Fissus*.

CLUB-FEET. A congenital or acquired distortion of the feet, arising from contraction of the extensor muscles. The following are some new terms, introduced by Dr. Krauss, to designate the varieties of club-foot: 1. The *Tip-foot*, *Horse-foot*, or *Pes equinus*. When the sufferer walks on his toes, and the heel is drawn upward. In this class may be included the *knot-foot* (*pie-d-bot en dessous*), when the patient walks upon the back of the foot. 2. The *Cross-foot*, *Club-foot inward*, or *Varus*. When the sufferer walks on the outward edge of the foot, or the outward part of the dorsum, the point of the foot being turned inward. 3. The *Out-bow foot*, *Club-foot outward*, or *Valgus*. The sufferer treads upon the inward part of the foot; the point of the foot, and sometimes the heel, are turned outward. 4. The *Heel club-foot*, or *Talipes calcaneus*. The patient walks upon the heel. The treatment of these deformities consists in extension by a proper apparatus, and the division of the tendons of the contracted muscles in some cases.

CLUB-SHAPED. See *Clavatus*.

CLUB MOSS. *Lycopodium clavatum*.

CLUNE'S. The buttocks, or nates.

CLU'PEA. A genus of fishes, including the shad, herring, anchovy, &c.—*C. alosa*. The shad.—*C. encrasi'colus*. The anchovy.—*C. harengus*. The common herring.—*C. latulus*. Whitebait.—*C. pilchardus*. The pilchard.—*C. sprattus*. The sprat.—*C. thryssa*, or yellow-billed sprat of the West Indian seas, is said to be very poisonous.

CLU'SIA. A genus of plants. *Polygamia*. *Monacia*. The species exude several kinds of gum resins.

CLU'TIA. A genus of plants. *Diaccia*. *Gynandria*.—*Clutia collina* is a poisonous species; and *C. spinosa* is astringent, and used in India as an anthelmintic for cattle.

CLY'DON. (*Κλύδων*, a wave.) Fluctuation of the contents of the abdomen; flatulence.—*Galen*.

CLYPEA'LIS CARTILA'GO. The thyroid cartilage.

CLYPEATE. Shield-shaped; scutiform.

CLYS'MA. (*Κλύσμα*; from *κλύω*, to wash.) In medical language, a clyster. See *Enema*.

CLYSTER. A mucilaginous, or purgative, saline, nutritious, narcotic, &c., lavement, thrown into the rectum by a syringe, to answer particular indications. Some clysters are officinal. See *Enema*.

CLY'SSUS. An old chemical term. Sometimes it meant a compound of various chemical products of the same substance, but generally the product of the detonation of nitre with any other substance: thus nitre, deflagrated with

charcoal, formed the *clyssus nitri*; with antimony, the *clyssus antimoniæ*; and with sulphur, the *clyssus sulphuris*.

CNEMODACTYLÆ'US. The extensor longus digitorum pedis.

CNEOMOS. *Cnesis*. Prurigo.

CNEORUM TRICOCCUM. *Cneoron*. *Daphne mezereum*.

CNICIN. A brown, extractive body of *Cnicus* (*Centaurea*) *benedictus*. It is bitter, and contains no nitrogen?

CNICUS. (*us, i, f.; κνικος*.) 1. Formerly *carthamus tinctorius*. 2. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia aequalis*. *Compositæ*.—*C. cernuus*. The nodding cnicus: the tender stalks, boiled and peeled, are eaten.—*C. lanatus*. The distaff thistle. Formerly used as an alternative.—*C. oleraceus*. Round-leaved meadow thistle. The leaves are eaten like cabbage.—*C. sylvestris*. *C. benedictus*. *Centaurea benedicta*.

CNIDI GRANA. See *Daphne mezereum*.

CNIDOS'IS. *Κνιδωσις*. A pungent itching.

CO. The symbol of cobalt.

COACERVATE. Accumulated.

COADUNATE. Two or more parts united together.

COADUNA'TÆ. The name given by Linnæus to a natural family of plants, which have a number of flowers clustered together so as to resemble a single flower.

COA'GULABLE. *Coagulabilis*. Susceptible of coagulation.

COAGULABLE LYMPH. The transparent, gelatinous exudation from wounded or inflamed vessels, which becomes organized, and serves to repair injuries or produce adhesions. Its peculiar component is fibrin, and it differs from blood only in the absence of red globules.

COA'GULANT. (*Coagulans*; from *coagulo*, to incassate, or curdle.) Having the power of coagulating. Formerly applied to medicines supposed to render the blood more coagulable.

COAGULATED MERCURY. The binoxide of mercury.

COAGULA'TION. (*Coagulatio*; from *coagulo*, to curdle.) The sudden or spontaneous conversion of a liquid into a soft solid mass, of a gelatinous consistence and nature, as when the white of an egg is consolidated by heat; or the separation of the denser particles from a fluid, as in the coagulation of the blood.

COA'GULUM. (*um, i, n*.) The tenacious substance formed from a fluid by coagulation. The clot of the blood is so called. In *Pathology*, the plug of coagulable lymph which forms in divided arteries, or the clot of blood resulting from morbid action, and frequently found in cavities, or effused.

COAGULUM ALU'MINIS. This is made by beating the white of eggs with a little alum until a coagulum is formed. It has been recommended as an efficacious application in a relaxed state of the conjunctive membrane of the eye.

COAL FISH. *Gadus carbonarius*.

COALTE'RNA FEBRIS. A double intermittent.

COAPTATION. *Coaptatio*. An old surgical term for what is now called the *reduction* of a dislocation or fracture.

COARCTA'TION. (*Coarctatio*; from *co*

arco, to straighten.) Applied in medical language to the contraction or lessening of the diameter of a canal, as of the intestinal canal, or the urethra.

COARCTA'TUS. Crowded.

COARTICULA'TIO. Syn. of diarthrosis.

CO'BALT. (*Cobaltum*, *i*, *n*.) A brittle, crystalline metal, of a reddish-gray color, and weak metallic lustre. Sp. gr., 7.834; eq., 29.5; sym., Co. It undergoes little change in the air, but absorbs oxygen when heated in open vessels, and is readily oxidized by means of nitric acid. It is magnetic, and difficultly fusible.

Cobalt exists in nature commonly combined with arsenic; when this is roasted, it yields *zaffre*, an impure oxide, which, when fused with sand and potash, gives *smalt*, extensively used as a coloring material by glass and earthenware manufacturers. The oxides of cobalt are the protoxide, CoO, and a sesquioxide, Co₂O₃. The salts of the former are pink or blue. The *chloride* is a pretty sympathetic ink, and used in blow-pipe analysis. The habitudes of cobalt are analogous to iron, and, like this metal, it unites with cyanogen, forming *cobaltocyanogen*, a hypothetical radical similar to ferri-cyanogen.

COBHAM SPRINGS. A weak saline.

CO'BRA DE CAPE'LLO. The hooded snake. See *Naja*.

COBWEB. See *Aranca*.

COCOA-NUT. *Cocos nucifera*.

COCCA CNIDIA. 1. See *Daphne mezereum*.

COCCI GRANUM. See *Coccus infectorius*.—*C. orientalis*. The cocculus indicus berries.

COCCINE'LLA. 1. The cochineal insect. *Coccus cacti*. 2. A genus of coleopterous insects resembling the lady-bird.

COCCOLOBA UVIFERA. The sea-side grape of the West Indies; a polygonaceous plant, from which the astringent extract called *Jamaica kino* was supposed to be prepared.

CO'CCULUS. (*us*, *i*, *m*.; diminutive of *κοκκος*, a berry.) 1. A little berry. 2. A genus of plants.

COCCULUS CRISPUS. *Menispermum tuberculatum*.

COCCULUS INDI AROMATICUS. Jamaica pepper. See *Myrtus pimenta*.

COCCULUS INDICUS. *C. lacunosus*. *C. levanticus*. *C. picatorius*. *C. plukenetii*. *C. suberosus*. The berries of *menispermum cocculus*.

COCCULUS PALMA'TUS. *Menispermum palmatum*. Of the natural family *Menispermaceæ*. *Diacia*. *Hexandria*. The plant which produces the *calumba* root is a native of the eastern part of Southern Africa, growing in great abundance in the forests of Mozambique.

The dried root is found in transverse sections, generally about one third of an inch in thickness, and one or two inches in diameter. The bark is thick and easily detached, internally bright yellow, and covered with a wrinkled olive-brown cuticle. The interior part of the root is of a pale brownish color, and has a spongy texture, with darker converging rays. Those pieces which have the fewest worm-holes, the brightest color, and are solid and neavy, are the best. It is bitter, and slightly

aromatic. The bitter principle appears to depend on a crystalline, sparingly soluble substance, called *colombin*.

This root is a useful antiseptic and tonic. It is frequently employed with much advantage in diarrhœas, and also allays the nausea and vomiting which accompany pregnancy. Denman found it more useful than the cinchona in the low stage of puerperal fever. As a tonic, unaccompanied with astringency, and possessing little stimulus, it has been recommended in phthisis and hectic fever, to allay irritability and strengthen the digestive organs; and in dyspepsia. The dose of the powdered root is from grs. xv. to ʒss., repeated three or four times a day.

CO'CCUM. A dry seed-vessel, more or less compound, the sides of which are elastic, projecting the seeds with force when ripe.

CO'CCUM BA'PHICUM. *Coccus infectorius*.

CO'CCUS. (*Κοκκος*; *us*, *i*, *m*.) 1. The cochineal. (U. S.) 2. In *Botany*, a cell or capsule: when two are joined together, it is termed *dicoccus*; and where there are three, *triccoccus*, &c. 3. In *Entomology*, a genus of hemipterous insects.—*C. cacti*. The cochineal insect; also called *Coccinella*, *Coccinilla*, *C. Americanus*, and *C. Indicus tinctorius*. Cochineal is highly prized for its valuable properties in producing the dye which bears its name. It is used to color tinctures. Cochineal has a faint, disagreeable, bitter, and austere taste. Those retaining the white powder on the exterior, and called silver cochineal, are most valued. The coloring matter, which is called *carminium*, or *cochinellin*, is soluble in water, alcohol, and solutions of pure alkalies. The carmine of painters is prepared by precipitating this coloring matter from its solution by means of alum or oxide of tin.—*C. infecto'rius*. *C. baphicus*. *C. ilicis*. *C. quercus coccifera*. *C. tinctorius*. The insect which produces the kermes grains, or kermes berries. Now only used to color syrups red.—*C. lacca*. The insect which produces lac dye.—*C. polid'nicus*. This is found on the roots of the *Polygonum cocciferum* and other plants. It is used as a red dye.

COCCYGE'US. (*Coccygeus*; from *κοκκυξ*, because it is inserted into the coccyx.) A muscle of the os coccygis, situated within the pelvis. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the spinous process of the ischium, and covers the inside of the sacro-ischiatric ligament. It is inserted into the extremity of the os sacrum, and nearly the whole length of the os coccygis, laterally. Its use is to support and move the os coccygis forward.

COCCYX. (*zygis*, *f*.) *Coccy'gis os*. This bone is a small appendage to the end of the sacrum, terminating in a point. In the child it is merely cartilage, and we can find no point of bone: during youth, it is ossifying into distinct bones, which continue movable upon each other till mature life; then the separate bones gradually unite with each other, so as to form one conical bone: this takes place later in women than in men. It forms, with the sacrum, the lowest part of the pelvis. It has no foramina, and no communication with the spi-

nal canal, but points forward to support the lower part of the rectum: thus it contracts the lower opening of the pelvis, so as to support effectually the rectum, bladder, and womb, and yet continues so movable in women as to recede in time of labor, allowing the head of the child to pass.

COCHENILLIN. *Carminium*. The coloring principle of cochineal. See *Coccus cacti*.

CO'CHIA. (*Kokkia*; from *κοκκος*, a berry.) *Coccia*. An ancient name of some officinal pills. The pill of cochia of the present day is the compound colocynth pill.

COCHINEAL. See *Coccus cacti*.

COCHINELLA GERMANICA. See *Coccus Polonica*.

CO'CHLEA. (*Cochlea*, a snail's shell.) A cavity of the internal ear, so called from its shape. See *Auris*.

COCHLEA TERRESTRIS. See *Limax*.

COCHLE'ARE. (*arc*, *is*, *n*.) A spoon; a spoonful.—*C. amplum*, or *magnum*, is a table-spoon, calculated to hold half a fluid ounce; *C. medium* is a dessert or pap spoon, supposed to hold two tea-spoonfuls; and *C. minimum*, a tea-spoon, which holds about one fluid drachm.

COCHLEA'RIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.) A genus of plants. *Tetradynamia. Siliculosa. Cruciferae*.—*C. armoracia. Armoracia*. (U.S.) The horseradish. The root is very stimulant in spirit and infusion. It is diuretic and antiscorbutic. Externally applied, the fresh root is rubefacient.—*C. coronopus*, wild scurvy-grass, is similar to the next.—*C. officinalis. C. hortensis*. The lemon scurvy-grass. Its expressed juice has been held in great estimation as an antiscorbutic. It is used sometimes as a salad.

COCHLEA'RIFORM. *Cochleariformis*. Shaped like a spoon; as the *processus cochleariformis* of the temporal bone.

COCHLEA'TUS. *Cochleate*. Spiral, like the winding of a shell.

COCINIC ACID. The fat acid of the cocoa-nut. It is obtained by saponification, and is snow-white, crystalline, fusible at 95°, and volatile. Form., $C_{27}H_{26}O_3$, HO. The *cocinate* of oxide of ethyl has the odor of apples.

COCKLE. *Cardium edule*.

COCOA. *Theobroma cacao*.

CO'COS. A genus of palms.—*C. butyra'cea*. The plant which affords the palm oil.—*C. maldivicus. Coccus de Maldiva. Nux medica. Maldiva nut*. Formerly considered alexipharmic.—*C. nucifera*. The cocoa-nut palm.

CO'CTION. (*Coctio, onis, f*.; from *coquo*, to boil.) Concoction. 1. Digestion. See *Digestion*. 2. A boiling or decoction. 3. In humoral pathology, *maturation*.

COD. *Gadus morhua*.—*Cod oil. Codfish oil. C. liver oil*. See *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

CODAGA-PALA. *Nerium antidysentericum*.

CO'DE'IA. *Codeine*. A white crystalline solid, slightly soluble in water, and soluble in ether; extracted from opium. Formula, $C_{35}H_{20}NO_5$; anhydrous. For the method of obtaining it, see *Morphia*. It is an alkaloid. Its medical effects are not well understood, since it is said to produce great itching, to produce intoxication, to allay pain, to produce stupor: It is much less active than morphia.

CODEX MEDICAMENTARIUS. A pharmacopœia or formulary.

CO'DIA. A poppy head.

CODOCE'LE. A bubo.

CŒCA'LIS. (From *cæcum*, the blind gut.)

Cœcal: of, or belonging to, the cæcum.

CŒ'CUM. (From *cæcus*, blind.) The blind gut. See *Intestines*.

CŒ'LELMINTHA. (From *κοιλος*, hollow, and *ελμυς*, a worm.) The name of a class of entozoa, including part of the cavity intestinal worms of Cuvier, or those which are characterized by having an alimentary canal contained in a distinct abdominal cavity.

CŒ'LIA. (*Κοιλια*, or *κοιλιη*; from *κοιλος*, hollow.) A cavity in any part of the body, especially in the lower belly.

CŒ'LIAC. *Celiacus*. Appertaining to the belly.

CŒLIAC ARTERY. *Arteria celiaca*. The first branch given off from the aorta in the cavity of the abdomen. It arises from the aorta immediately after the emergence of the latter from between the crura of the diaphragm, or nearly opposite the eleventh dorsal vertebra. The cœliac artery is a very thick, short trunk, and runs little more than an inch and a half before it divides into the great branches, viz., the *hepatic*, the *coronaria ventriculi*, and the *splenic*.

CŒLIAC PASSION. *Celiac flux. Passio celiaca*. This term has been variously understood by different writers. Sauvages says it is a chronic flux, in which the aliment is discharged half digested. Dr. Cullen considers it as a species of diarrhœa, under the name of *diarrhœa celiaca*. See *Diarrhœa*.

CŒLIAC PLEXUS. The solar plexus.

CŒLI'ACA. The first class of diseases in Dr. Good's Nosology, embracing diseases of the digestive organs.

CŒLIACA CHYLOSA. *C. lactea*. A name of the cœliac passion.

CŒLI'ACA URINA'LIS. The name given by some writers to a disease in which the urina is turbid, and appears milky.

CŒLIACUS FLUXUS. *C. morbus*. The cœliac passion.

CŒLIO. *Cælo*-. (From *κοιλος*, hollow.) A prefix of many words; as, *Cæliocœle*, hernia.—*Cæliodiarrhœa*, diarrhœa.—*Cælostomia*, a hollow voice.

CŒLO'MA. A large, round, and not very deep ulcer in the cornea of the eye.

CŒNŒSTHE'SIS. The common perception or general sensibility of the whole body.

CŒNOBIO. A fruit of two or more carpels, united at the base and separate at the apex, from which a single style arises.

CŒNURUS. The hydatid which dwells in the head of sheep, producing the staggers.

CŒRULEUS LAPIS. The sulphate of copper. See *Cupri sulphas*.

CO'FFEA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.) 1. Coffee. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Rubiaceæ*.—*C. Arabica*. The plant which yields coffee. The coffee is the seed of this tree. The beverage is stimulating, and, when habitually taken too strong, it produces bad effects, in impairing the digestion, and inducing nervous irritability. It possesses nerve and astringent

qualities, and may be drunk with advantage at all times, except when there is a redundancy of bile. It is said to be a partial antidote against an over dose of opium, and to relieve obstinate spasmodic asthmas. Its active principles are *caffein*, and a volatile oil generated in roasting. Coffee, in those unaccustomed to its use, is often binding or astringent, but to those in good health, rather stimulating, inducing a natural evacuation. It is also tonic, stimulant, and antispasmodic.

COHABITA'TION. Writers on legal medicine use this word in the sense of copulation, or coition.

COHE'SION. (*Cohæsio, onis*; from *con*, and *hæreo*, to stick together.) That power by which the particles of bodies are held together.

COHOBATION. Redistillation of a fluid on the same ingredients.

COHOSH. The Indian name of *Cimicifuga*, &c. See *Actæa Americana*.

COILIMA. (From *κοιλια*, the bowels.) A sudden swelling of the belly from flatulence.—*Turton*.

COINDICANT. (From *con*, and *indico*, to indicate.) *Coindicans*. A symptom is called coindicant when it is accompanied by others indicating the same thing.

COTTUS. Coition. The conjunction of the male and female.

COITUS HUMORIS means a conflux of fluids, or gathering of humors.

COLARADO. Dengue.

COLATO'RIA LA'CTEA. Certain vesiculo-vascular bodies in the internal tunic of the uterus described by Astruc. He says they were formerly considered as glands.

COLATO'RIMUM. 1. A strainer of any kind. 2. Formerly used for an issue, ulcer, &c., from which morbid matters were discharged.

COLATU'RA. (*a, e, f.*; from *colo*, to strain.) A filtered or strained liquor.

COLCHESTER. It has a purging mineral water, *Aqua Colcestrencis*.

COLCHICIA. COLCHICINE. The alkaloid of colchicum, which see.

COLCHICUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Hexandria. Trigynia. Melanthaceæ.*—*C. autumnale.* The meadow-saffron. *Colchicum.* A bulbous plant common in wet meadows in Europe. Its leaves and seed-vessels appear above ground in spring, and the flower, which is pink and liliaceous, in August. The bulbs which have not flowered are collected for medicinal use from June to August; if older, they lose their properties. The seeds are ripe in June and July. The bulb (*Colchici radiz. C. cornus. C. bulbos.*) when mature, on being cut transversely, yields a milky-looking acid juice, which produces a beautiful blue color if rubbed with the alcoholic solution of guaiacum. To preserve the virtues of the plant, the bulb, as soon as possible after it is dug up, should be cut into transverse slices, not thicker than an eighth of an inch, and dried by a heat not exceeding 170° F. The slices should not appear deeply notched, as this is the mark of the bulb being too old. The slices should be preserved in well-stopped bottles. The seeds (*Colchici semina*) are nearly round, in size about

an eighth of an inch, and of a reddish-brown color. Their active properties reside in the testa; they do not spoil by being kept. The recent bulb has scarcely any odor; the taste is bitter, hot, and acrid. Its acrimony, according to Pelletier and Caventou, resides in veratria; but Hesse and Geiger assert that it is a different alkaloid, which they have named *colchicia*. It is procured in slender acicular crystals, is inodorous, has a bitter, biting taste, but is less acrid than veratria, from which it differs in being soluble in water, and forming crystallizable salts with acids. It is said to be violently poisonous, producing vomiting, diarrhœa, and convulsions. Vinegar and wine are the best menstrua for extracting the active qualities of the bulb. A deposit forms in the wine, which Sir E. Home says is extremely acrid, exciting nausea and griping, and ought to be removed, as its removal does not alter the virtues of the medicine. The seeds contain *colchicia*, and yield it up to wine, vinegar, and alcohol. Meadow-saffron possesses diuretic, purgative, and sedative properties. On the European Continent, it is a favorite remedy in dropsy, particularly hydrothorax, and in humoral asthma, but is inferior to squill. In gout, rheumatism, and other diseases of excitement, however, its efficacy has been fully ascertained; and, in allaying the pain of gout, it may be almost said to possess a specific property. It operates on the bowels chiefly, producing copious bilious evacuations; and, acting on the nerves and heart, diminishes the action of the arterial system. The petals of the flower, and the seed, possess the same medicinal properties as the bulb. An over-dose of colchicum operates as a powerful poison, causing severe diarrhœa, vomiting, failure of the pulse, and the most dangerous collapse. There is no specific antidote; the removal of the poison must be effected by vomiting or the stomach-pump, and the heart's action, sustained by stimulants, of which strong coffee is said to be very useful. The dose, in substance, is from grs. iij. to grs. ix. of the dried bulb or seeds.

COLCHICUM BULBOCODIODES. *C. byzantinum. C. variegatum. C. montanum.* Plants supposed to yield hermodactyl, a bulbous drug of little efficacy, as now found, but under which name the ancients distinguished a medicine resembling colchicum. As to the supposed source of this *Colchicum Illyricum*, no such plant is known.

COLCHICUM ZEYLANICUM. See *Zedoaria*.

COLCO'THAR. *Chalcitis. Colcothar vitrioli.* The brown-red oxide of iron, which remains after the distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron.

COLD. 1. The absence of heat; a temperature below 40° produces the sensation of coldness. 2. The common name for a catarrh, or an irritation of the conjunctiva of the eye. In *Pathology*, the sensation of coldness, when unconnected with the atmospheric temperature, is called *algor* when it is not severe; *horror* when intense, so as to produce chilliness; and *rigor* when attended with shivering. It is a symptom of the first stage of fevers, inflammations of the viscera in intermittents, hysteria,

nausea, syncope, and, in general, of disturbed circulation. In *Therapeutics*, cold is a most important agent in diminishing febrile heat, especially of the head; in producing contraction of the vessels in hemorrhages, when applied in the form of iced water or ice. Coldness of the air, in a moderate degree, is stimulant and tonic, and when long continued or severe, sedative. The cold bath and cold shower bath are among the best tonics for those of a relaxed habit. Extremely severe cold produces gangrene and internal congestions, ending in death; but the application of cold by bath, wet cloths, &c., must be cautiously made, as it may bring on colics, catarrh, rheumatism, fevers, peritonitis, or a fit of gout in delicate or diseased persons. The drinking of much cold or iced water, when heated, in the summer, is often followed by the most pernicious effects, and even sudden death: this results from the action of the cold in disturbing the circulation, and producing cerebral irritation or congestion. It is to be met by using stimulants internally, applying cold to the head, and counter irritation, by sinapisms, to the feet, &c.; and if inflammation establishes itself, bleeding will be necessary.

The sudden dashing of cold water (*cold affusion*) upon the body produces remarkable effects: it acts as a shock on the nervous system in those cases where loss of nervous power exists, as in syncope, hysteria, some forms of asphyxia, great weariness from over-exertion, partial narcotism; it arouses the system, often restores consciousness, and re-establishes the functions of particular organs, as the lungs and heart. On the other hand, in nervous excitement, as in mania, it produces sedative effects, arrests the paroxysm, allays pain, and produces sleep. Letting fall a current of cold water on the head, or along the spine, will sometimes arouse patients from complete lethargy, or quiet a paroxysm of mania.

COLD AFFUSION. See *Cold*.

COLD CREAM. Melt of white wax, ξ iv.; almond oil, lbj.; add slowly a pint of rose-water, stirring till cold.

CO'LEOPHY'LLUM. (From *κολεος*, a sheath, and *φυλλον*, a leaf.) A monocotyledonous structure: the young leaves being evolved from within a sheath, while those of dicotyledons are always naked.

CO'LEOPTERA. (From *κολεος*, a sheath, and *πτερον*, a wing.) An order of insects furnished with elytra or sheaths to their wings, as beetles, &c.

CO'LES. *Colis.* The penis.

COLEWORT. See *Brassica*.

COLIC. See *Colica*. This term has been singularly abused by writers, and is made to signify any pain in the abdominal or pelvic viscera. Thus, *Colic, menstrual; C., nephritic; C., calculous; C., hepatic; C., verminous; C., uterine; C., gastric; C., hemorrhoidal*, severally mean pain in an organ, or proceeding from a disturbed function.

COLIC ARTERIES. See *Colica dextra, C. media, and C. sinistra*.

COLIC, DEVONSHIRE; C., lead; C., Madrid; C., metallic; C., nervous; C., painter's; C. of Poitou; C., plumber's; C., saturnine; C. of

Surinam. The *colica pictonum*, or endemic diseases resembling it.

CO'LICA. (*a, e, f.*; from *κωλον*, colon, the name of a portion of the intestines.) The colic, or belly-ache. All severe griping pains in the abdomen, not primarily dependent on inflammation, are called colic; but, from the different causes and circumstances of this disorder, it is variously denominated, and several species have been distinguished by nosologists. When its principal symptoms are sharp and spasmodic pains, it is called *spasmodic colic*; and when, with the pain, there is constipation, and accumulation of fecal matter, *stercoraceous colic*; when from indigestible food, *accidental colic*. When the pain is accompanied with vomiting of bile, it is called *bilious colic*; if flatus causes the pain, that is, if there be temporary distension, relieved by the discharge of wind, it takes the name of *flatulent or windy colic*; when accompanied with heat and a degree of inflammation, it takes the name of *inflammatory colic*. When colic arises to a violent height, and is attended with obstinate costiveness, and an evacuation of feces by the mouth, it is called *passio tiliaca*, or *iliac passion*.

These varieties are to be treated according to the prominent symptom. Where it is chiefly spasmodic, carminatives, the hot bath, ether, and opium, with fomentations, are necessary. Ordinary colics require warm carminative purges, with calomel, colocynth, and castor oil. Enemas are of great utility in colic, when there is much pain in the colon. These should contain of laudanum, f. ʒss. to f. ʒj. When the pain is fixed, hiccough supervenes, there is pain on pressure, and disturbance of the circulation, antiphlogistic means are necessary.

Colica acuta, inflammatoria, phlogistica, plethorica, are synonyms of enteritis.—*C. convulsiva, pituitosa, idiopathica*, syn. of spasmodic colic; see *Colica*.—*C. crapulosa, accidentalis, helluonum*, indigestion, or accidental colic.

COLICA PICTONUM. *C. rachialgia.* *Plumber's* or *Painter's colic*. Dry belly-ache. The disease comes on gradually, with a pain at the pit of the stomach, extending downward to the intestines, accompanied with eructations, slight sickness at the stomach, thirst, anxiety, obstinate costiveness, and a quick, contracted pulse. After a short time the pains increase considerably in violence; the whole region of the belly is highly painful to the touch; the muscles of the abdomen are contracted into hard, irregular knots or lumps; the intestines themselves exhibit symptoms of violent spasm, inasmuch that a clyster can hardly be injected, from the powerful contraction of the sphincter ani; and there is constant restlessness, with a frequent vomiting of an acrid or porraceous matter, but more particularly after taking either food or medicine.

Upon a farther increase of the symptoms, or their not being quickly alleviated, the spasms become more frequent, as well as violent; the costiveness proves invincible, and an inflammation of the intestines ensues, which soon destroys the patient by gangrene.

This disease commonly arises from the action of white lead, in which case there is often a blue line to be traced along the margin of the

teeth; but it also arises from the free use of cider, and is endemic in some hot countries.

The medical treatment is nearly the same with that of spasmodic colic; but the narcotics should always be combined with castor oil, purgatives, fomentations, and soothing clysters. After the free evacuation of the bowels, there is nothing better than oleaginous aperients, in combination with small doses of opium, if the pain has not vanished, and assumes a spasmodic character. If peritoneal inflammation arises, the lancet and baths must be resorted to. A very common effect of colic from lead is a sub-paralytic state of the fingers and hands. This remains for a long time, but often yields at last to the internal treatment, and topical stimulants applicable to local palsy. The disease is very severe, but not often fatal.

COLICA DEXTRA. *Arteria colica dextra.* A branch of the superior mesenteric artery, distributed to the ascending portion of the colon. There is a corresponding vein called *vena colica dextra*.

COLICA MEDIA. *Arteria colica media.* A branch of the superior mesenteric artery which supplies the transverse arch of the colon.

COLICA SINISTRA. *Arteria colica sinistra.* A branch of the inferior mesenteric artery distributed to the left side and sigmoid flexure of the colon. The corresponding vein is called *vena colica sinistra*.

COL'ICE. The colic.

COLIT'IS. *Colunitis.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon, or acute dysentery.

COLLA PISCIIUM. See *Ichthyocolla*.

COLLAPSE. *Collapsus.* (From *collabor*, to shrink down.) An entire prostration of the vital powers, such as occurs in adynamic fevers, Asiatic cholera, &c.

COLLAR BONE. Clavicle.

COLLATERAL. *Collateralis.* Placed by the side of that which accompanies another object.

COLLATERALIS. The ischio-cavernosus muscle.

COLLE'TICUS. Agglutinating.

COLLI'CIÆ. (From *colligo*, to collect.) The union of the ducts which convey the tears from the puncta lachrymalia to the cavity of the nose.

COLLI'CVLUS. (Diminutive of *collis*, a hill.) A term applied in anatomy to several small eminences; as, *Colliculus nervi athmoidalis*, the corpus striatum.—*C. nervi optici*, the optic thalamus.

COLLIGAMEN. A ligament.

COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS. An indigenous perennial, much used in domestic practice as an emetic, diuretic, &c. It is preferred in the fresh state. The plant is called horse balm, rich weed, archangel, heal-all, &c., and is labiate, diandrous, and monogynous.

COLLIQUAME'NTUM. The pellucid fluid in which the first rudiments of the embryo are formed.—*Harvey*.

COLLIQUATIVE. (*Colliquativus*; from *colliqueo*, to melt.) A term applied to any excessive evacuation, which rapidly wastes the frame: thus we speak of *colliquative perspiration*, *colliquative diarrhœa*, &c.

COLLI'SUS. Contused. *Collisa vulnera* are contused wounds.

COLLI'SIO. A contusion.

COLLODES. Gelatinous.

COLLOID. (From *κόλλα*, glue.) The jelly-like degeneration observed in some malignant tumors, as colloid cancer.

COL'LLUM. (*um, i, n.*) 1. The neck; more properly, its anterior part, as opposed to *cervix* the back part of the neck. 2. The place where the roots of a plant diverge from the stem.

COLLU'TIO. A washing; applied especially to gargling the mouth.

COLLUTO'RIVUM. A gargarism, or a wash for the mouth.

CO'LLYRA. *Collyris.* A bump or tumor which rises after a blow.

COLLY'RIVUM. (*um, ii, n.*; from *κλῦω*, to check, and *ρῶω*, to flow, because it stops defluxions.) 1. A lotion or wash for the eyes. 2. The more ancient Greek writers used this term to designate a suppository, and also applied it to a solid or liquid medicament for the eyes. The later Greek and Roman writers use it in the latter sense only.

COLOBO'MA. *Κολοβωμα.* 1. A deficiency of any part of the body.—*Galen*. 2. The term has been particularly applied by some modern authors to congenital fissures of the upper eyelids, iris, choroid coat, or retina, as *coloboma iridis*.

COLOCA'SIA. *Nymphæ nelumbo.*

COLOCYNTH. *Colocy'nthis.* See *Cucumis colocyntthis*.

COLOCYNTHIN. An amorphous, intensely bitter principle of colocynth. It is non-azotized, and violently purgative.

COLO'MBA. *Colombin.* *Colomba.* See *Cocculus palmatus*.

CO'LON. (*on, i, n.* *Κολων*, quasi *κοίλον*; from *κοίλος*, hollow: so named from its capacity.) The greater portion of the large intestine is so called. See *Intestine*.

COLON, TORPOR OF. Want of action in the colon, whereby feces are retained, and, by the pressure they cause on adjacent organs, lead to gastric, cardiac, and nervous disorders.

COLONITIS. *Colorectitis.* Acute dysentery.

COLOPHONIUM SUCCINI. The black, slimy residue of amber after destructive distillation.

COLOPHO'NY. *Colopho'nia.* *Pix Græca.* *Resina nigra.* 1. The dark-colored resin which remains in the retort after distilling rough turpentine with water. 2. Chemists give this name to common resin, $C_{40}H_{20}O_4$, which, indeed, consists of two resins, the *pinic* and *sylicic* acids.

COLOQUINTIDA. See *Cucumis colocyntthis*.

COLOR. (*Color vel colos, oris, m.*) The primary colors were considered by Sir Isaac Newton as seven: *red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.* Wollaston reduces them to four: *red, green, blue, and violet;* and Brewster to three: *red, yellow, and blue.*

COLORA'TUS. Colored.

COLORING MATTERS. The chemical principles of plants, which possess a high color. Many are resinous and without nitrogen, as gamboge, curcumine; others, as indigo, carmine, are azotized, containing either ammonia or amides. Those colors are called *substantive* which unite directly with fibres, and those *adjective* which require a mordant, or basis

COLORS, ACCIDENTAL. *C.*, complimentary. *C.*, opposite. *C.*, harmonic. Those colors which, being mixed with a given tint, in the proportion existing in the spectrum, make up white light. If the eye be wearied by examining an object of a particular color, and turn from it, any white object will appear, for a short time, of the complementary color; this is called an ocular spectrum. Red colors are complementary to the shades of green, and the reverse; yellows to the purples, and blues to the orange colors.

COLO'STRUM. (*um, i, n.*) 1. A name given to the first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth. It has been a general belief, and is so at the present time, that this early milk is purgative, and destined to carry off the meconium; an opinion which rests on no sufficient evidence, and is probably erroneous. 2. An emulsion prepared with turpentine and yolk of egg.

COLPO- A prefix; from *κολπος*, the vagina.) As, *Colporrhagia*, hemorrhage from the vagina.—*Colporrhaphia*, suture of the vagina.—*Colposis*, *Colpitis*, inflammation or irritation of the vagina, as in leucorrhœa.—*Colpostegnosis*, absence or obliteration of the vagina.

COLPOCELE. A tumor or hernia of the vagina.
COLPOPTOSIS. A prolapsus, or falling down of the vagina.

COLT'S-FOOT. *Tussilago farfara.*

CO'LUBER. See *Vipera.*

COLUBRINA DRACONTIUM. *Arum dracunculus.*—*C. Lusitanica.* *Euphorbia capitata.*—*C. virginiana.* *Aristolochia serpentaria.*

COLUBRINUM LIGNUM. *Colubrina radices.* This name has been given to a variety of woods, supposed, in the countries which produce them, to be specific against the bite of serpents; as, *Dracontium pectusum*, *Rhamnus colubrinus*, and *Strychnos colubrina.*

CO'LUM. (*um, i, n.*; a filter, or strainer.) The secretory organs of the living body have been called *cola*, or strainers.

COLUMBA. 1. Colombo. See *Calumba.*
2. A genus of birds, as the dove, common pigeon, &c.

COLUMBIC ACID. An oxide of columbium.

COLUMBINE. *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

COLUMBIUM. A rare metal; also called *tantalum.*

COLUMELLA. A column, or little pillar.

COLUMELLA'RES DENTES. The canine teeth: so called from their shape.—*Varro.*

COLUMNA. (*a, æ, f.*) A column, or pillar. Many parts of the body, which in their shape or office resemble columns, are so named; as *columna carnea* of the heart.

COLUMNÆ CARNEÆ. See *Heart.*

COLUMNA NASI. The fleshy part of the nose, which forms the termination of the septum.

COLUMNA ORIS. The uvula.

COLUMNÆ RECTÆ MORGAGNI. The longitudinal plicæ of the rectum.

COLUMNA VERTEBRALIS. The vertebral column. See *Vertebra.*

COLUTEA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia. Decandria. Leguminosæ.*—*C. arborescens.* The bladder senna, or bastard senna, the leaves of which are laxative, and

sometimes fraudulently mixed with those of true senna.

COLUTORIUM. A gargle.

COLZA OIL. The oil of the colza: it resembles rape oil.

CO'MA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *κω*, for *κεματ*, to lay down.) A morbid state resembling sound sleep, produced by compression of the brain and various other causes. Some authors make *carus* the most profound degree of morbid sleep, and *coma* a minor; but the term *coma* is now generally used to designate any state of morbid sleep from which the patient can not be roused, or not without difficulty.

CO'MA. (*a, æ, f.*; a mane.) In *Botany*, a fasciculus of leaves on the top of a stem. The top of a forest-tree.

COMA AUREA. *Chrysocoma.*

COMA SOMNOLENTUM. A state of profound and morbid sleep, when awakened from which the patient immediately relapses. See *Lethargus.*

COMA VIGIL. In this there is delirium, restlessness; but the eyes are closed. See *Agrypnocomia.*

CO'MATA. An order of the class *Neuroses* of Cullen's Nosology, embracing diseases that are characterized by a diminution of the powers of voluntary motion, with sleep, and torpor of the senses.

CO'MATOSE. *Comatosus.* Affected with coma.

COMBINATION, CHEMICAL. The union of atoms to form new compounds. See *Chemical affinity*, and *Equivalent.*

COMBINING PROPORTIONS. *Equivalents.*

COMB-LIKE. See *Pectinatus.*

COMBUSTIBLE. Susceptible of combustion.

COMBUSTIBLES. In *Chemistry*, those elements which readily unite with oxygen, chlorine, &c., as sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, boron, hydrogen, the metals, silicon.

COMBUSTION. *Combustio.* 1. A burn or scald. 2. Burning. The process of decomposition by fire. In *Chemistry*, this term formerly denoted the union, whether with flame or silently, of elements with oxygen; but since the discovery of chlorine, iodine, &c., it has now a much more extended meaning, for these are capable of combining with heat and flame in the same way as oxygen.

COMBUSTION, SPONTANEOUS. *C. preternatural. C. human.* A term applied to the destruction of the human body by a process altogether peculiar in its phenomena and products, and which has been supposed, though in all probability erroneously, to arise without any extraneous cause of ignition. From the imperfect evidence before us, it appears that there is a morbid state of the body in which it becomes readily combustible by fire or electricity, and that this may occur to habitual drunkards. The body is said to be almost entirely destroyed except the limbs, and to leave a greasy ash.

Spontaneous combustion has been named *Catacausis* by Dr. Young; and Dr. Good has added a specific name referring to its cause, and calling the disease, or, rather, catastrophe, *Catacausis ebriosa.*

COMBUSTION, SUPPORTERS OF. In *Chemistry*, the elements in which the combustible bodies

are changed. The principal of these are oxygen, chlorine, iodine, bromine, fluorine; but there is nothing gained by this division, for sulphur and phosphorus are, as respects the metals, supporters of combustion.

COMBUSTION TUBE. The Bohemian, or hard glass tube, used to burn organic substances with oxide of copper.

COMENIC ACID. A product of the decomposition of *meconic acid* by heat. It is of a pale yellow, crystalline, and sparingly soluble. Formula, $C_{12}H_2O_8, 2HO$.

COMFREY. *Symphytum officinale*.

COMITIA'LIS MORBUS. Epilepsy.

COMITISSÆ PULVIS. 1. Powdered cinchona.

2. An old alexipharmic medicine was called *Pulvis comitissæ de Cantia*, or *Pulvis Cantianus*. See *Cantianus pulvis*.

COMMANDER'S BALSAM. *Tinctura benzoini composita*.

COMMANDUCA'TIO. (From *commanduco*, to eat.) The act of mastication, or chewing.

COMMANSUM. A masticatory.

COMMEL'INEÆ. A natural family of plants, of which the genus *Commelina* is the type.

COMMUNUTED. (*Comminutus*, from *comminuo*, to break down.) Broken into pieces: applied to fractures.

COMMISSURA. **COMMISSURE.** (From *committo*, to join together.) A juncture, or point of union. Applied, in *Anatomy*, to the corners of the lips, where they meet together; and also to certain parts of the brain, where its fibres cross, and join one hemisphere to the other. The junction of the optic nerves is also called their commissure.

COMMISSURA ANTERIOR CEREBRI. The anterior commissure of the brain. See *Encephalos*.

COMMISSURA MAGNA CEREBRI. The *corpus callosum* of the brain.

COMMISSURA MOLLIS. The gray mass which unites the thalami of the brain.

COMMISSURA POSTERIOR CEREBRI. The posterior commissure of the brain.

COMMON SALT. Chloride of sodium.

COMMOTION. *Commotio*. Synonymous with *concussio*.

COMMUNICANS. (From *communico*, to communicate.) A term applied by Bellini to intermittent fevers, wherein the paroxysms succeed each other so rapidly that one has no sooner ceased than another commences.

COMMUNICANS ARTERIA. *Communicating artery of Willis*. The branch by which the posterior cerebral artery is connected on each of the bases of the brain with the internal carotid is called the *arteria communicans*. The short transverse branch which connects the two anterior cerebral arteries is sometimes called *arteria communicans anterior*.

COMMUNICANS TIBLÆ. The external saphena branch of the tibial nerve.

COMOSE. Ending in a tuft or brush.

COMPAGES. Articulation.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMY. The anatomy of all organized bodies, whether animal or vegetable, compared with a view to illustrate the general principles of organization. Comparative anatomy is the only true basis of physiology.

COMPLETIO. Plethora.

COMPLEXION. In common language, this term is applied merely to the color of the face; but it is used by some writers to signify all the external and sensible peculiarities of an individual.

COMPLEXUS. (From *complexor*, to embrace.) *Complexus seu biventer cervicis* of Albinus. A muscle situated on each side of the back part of the neck. When one of the muscles only acts, it draws the head backward and to one side; when both act, they draw the head directly backward. It arises from the transverse processes of the seven superior vertebrae of the back, and four inferior of the neck, by as many distinct tendinous origins; in its ascent, it receives a fleshy slip from the spinous process of the first vertebra of the back; from these different origins it runs upward, and is everywhere intermixed with tendinous fibres. It is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the inferior edge of the protuberance in the middle of the os occipitis, and into a part of the curved line that runs forward from that protuberance. It draws the head backward.

COMPLEXUS MINOR. See *Trachelo-mastoidæus*.

COMPLICATION. In medical language, any disease or anomalous symptoms which are coexistent with, and modify another disease, without being inseparable from it, is called a complication.

COMPOSITE. The largest of all natural groups of plants, and so called because the old botanists who invented the name regarded the flower-heads as compound flowers. They answered to the *Syngenesia polygamia* of Linnæus, and are positively characterized by having capitate flowers, syngenesious anthers, and an inferior ovary with a single erect ovule, and are sometimes trees, although more generally herbaceous plants or shrubs. Although medical species, the chamomile, wormwood, southernwood, elecampane, and opium lettuce are conspicuous, the order contains many esculents, as the artichoke, the Jerusalem artichoke, the lettuce, succory, and endive.

COMPOSITUS. Compound. Applied to that which is made up of two or more different things. It stands opposed to simple.

COMPOTES. Preserved fruits.

COMPOUND RADICALS. Those compound bodies, as cyanogen, ethyl, &c., which have the capacity of uniting with elements to form more compound bodies. These are themselves of stable composition, and act much in the way of elements.

COMPRESS. (*Compressa*, *a. f.*; from *comprimo*, to press together.) Soft linen, lint, or other substances, folded together into a sort of pad, for the purpose of being placed over parts which require pressure.

COMPRESSIBILITY. The capacity of occupying less space when subjected to pressure. The existence of this property leads natural philosophers to the conclusion that the atoms of matter are not in absolute proximity, but that, in every case where compressibility exists, there is the capacity of bringing them closer. When reaction follows pressure, the substance is said to be elastic.

COMPRESSSION. (*Compressio, onis, f.*; from *comprimo*, to press together.) A diseased state of the body, or of a part, the effect of something pressing upon it. *Compression of the brain* gives rise to symptoms which it is of great importance to distinguish from those of concussion and other morbid states. See *Concussion, Apoplexy, and Encephalitis*.

COMPRESSION. In *Surgery*, the application of pressure by means of rollers, the tourniquet, laced stocking, compresses, &c. It is *direct* or *immediate* when made to an artery or wound to stop hemorrhage, or to *small* aneurisms to diminish the flow of blood. It is *mediate* when applied to a limb or the integuments for the purpose of sustaining the parts and favoring contraction, as in varicose veins, anasarca, certain indolent ulcers, a relaxed state of parts; in tapping; after parturition. If the pressure be considerable, the absorbent system is stimulated into action, and tumors frequently disappear and ulcers heal which are of long standing. In the latter cases the pressure must be made with judgment, for, if too severe, the limb becomes emaciated, the circulation is impeded, and blood will accumulate in the parts below the pressure. Hence the roller must be applied first to the lowest parts, and brought up uniformly; and attention must be paid to the state of the limb by frequent examination.

COMPRESSOR. (From *comprimo*, to press together.) A name given to those muscles which press together the parts on which they act; also to a surgical instrument.

COMPRESSOR OF DUPUYTREN. An instrument invented by M. Dupuytren for compressing the femoral artery. It consists of a semicircle of steel, having a pad at each end, and which, pressing only upon the vessel and the opposite point of the thigh, has the advantage of not impeding the collateral circulation, like the common tourniquet.

COMPRESSOR NASIS. *Dilatator alarum nasi* of Cowper. A muscle of the nose, that compresses the alæ toward the septum nasi. It arises, by a narrow beginning, from the root of the ala nasi externally, and spreads into a number of thin, separate fibres, which run up along the cartilage in an oblique manner toward the dorsum of the nose, where it joins with its fellow, and is inserted into the narrow extremity of the os nasi, and nasal process of the superior maxillary bone.

COMPRESSOR OF NUCK. *Constrictor of Nuck.* An instrument invented by Nuck for compressing the urethra in cases of incontinence of urine.

COMPRESSOR PROSTATÆ. The anterior fibres of the levator ani, which embrace the prostate gland, are thus named by Albinus.

COMPRESSOR URETHRÆ. See *Levator ani*.

COMPRESSUS. Compressed; flattened laterally.

COMPTONIA. A genus of plants. *Monocia. Triandria.* It contains only one species, *C. asplenifolia*, which is indigenous. Its leaves are used as an astringent against diarrhœa.

CONARIUM. The pineal gland.

CONCAUSA. *Concaussa.* (From *con*, with, and *causa*, a cause.) A cause which co-operates with another in the production of a disease.

CO'NCAVUS. Concave; depressed in the middle.

CONCENTRATION. (*Concentratio, onis, f.*; from *con*, and *centrum*, a center.) The volatilization of part of the water of fluids, in order to increase their strength. The matter to be concentrated, therefore, must be of greater fixity than water. This operation is performed on some acids, particularly the sulphuric; also on solutions of alkalies and neutral salts.

CONCENTRIC. *Concentricus.* Consisting of many layers one within the other, and arranged circularly.

CONCEPTA'LES. The vessels which contain the reproductive corpuscles of cryptogamic plants.

CONCEPTACULUM. (Latin, a receiver.) A term in Botany, denoting a one-valved fruit, opening longitudinally on one side, and distinct from the seeds. It is a folliculus without any attachment between the placenta and the ventral suture, as in *asclepias*.

CONCEPTACULUM. A vessel: the uterus. †
CONCEPTION. (*Conceptio, onis, f.*; from *concipio*, to conceive.) *Conceptus.* The impregnation of the ovulum in the female ovarium by the semen. See *Generation*.

CONCEPTION, FALSE. A conception where the ovum is blighted, and becomes a mole, hydatids, &c.

CONCEPTUS. The first rudiments of the fœtus have been so called by some writers. Others apply the term to the act of conception.

CO'NCHA. 1. A bivalve shell. 2. Applied in anatomy and natural history to various objects from their shape.

CONCHA AURIS. *Concha auriculæ.* The hollow part of the cartilage of the outer ear. See *Auris*.

CONCHÆ NARIUM. The turbinated portion of the ethmoid bone, and the inferior spongy bones of the nose, which are covered by the Schneiderian membrane, have been so termed.

CONCHIFERA. Mollusca furnished with shells.

CONCHO-HELIX. A small fasciculus of muscular fibres found between the concha and helix of the ear.

CONCHOIDES. Conchoid: shell-like.

CO'NCHUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *κογχη*, a shell.) 1. The cranium. 2. The cavity of the eye.

CONCIDE'NTIA. (From *concido*, to fall down.) Synonymous with collapse.

CONCOCTION. (*Concoctio, onis, f.*; from *concoquo*, to digest.) Digestion. 1. The alteration which the food undergoes in the primæviæ. 2. That operation of nature upon morbid matter which renders it fit to be separated from the healthy fluids.

CONCOMITANT. Accompanying. A concomitant symptom is that which is associated with another, or a group of symptoms.

CONCRETION. *Concrementum.* (*Concretio*; from *concreresco*, to grow together.) 1. The growing together of parts which, in a natural state, are separate; as the fingers and toes. 2. The condensation of any fluid or other substance to a more solid consistence: hence bilious and urinary concretions.

CONCRETION, BILIARY. See *Calculus, biliary*.

CONCRETION, INTESTINAL. See *Enterolithus*.

CONCRETION, URINARY. See *Calculus*.

CONCUBITUS. Coition.

CONCUSSION. (*Concussio, onis, f.*; from *concutio, to shake*.) A shock, blow, or jolt, communicated to an organ either directly or indirectly. In cases of simple concussion, the insensibility is not so great as where compression exists, the pupils are more contracted, the muscles less relaxed, little or no stertor attends, but the pulse is very intermitting, and in slight cases there is often considerable sickness.

CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN. The stunning, more or less severe, which results from blows acting directly or indirectly on the brain. In severe cases, the loss of sensation may exist for many hours, and is attended by partial reaction, which increases, if treatment be not employed, to inflammation of the brain. In the first stage little can be done; as consciousness returns, bleeding may be employed; and should the febrile symptoms increase, cold to the head, purgatives, and counter irritation are to be employed. The prognosis is often unfavorable, from the occurrence of extravasation, which may take place during convalescence. This is marked by the return of torpor, with stertorous breathing, &c.

CONDENSANTIA. Medicines were so called which were supposed to possess the power of thickening the humors of the body.

CONDENSATION. (*Condensatio, onis*; from *condenso, to make thick*.) The approximation of the particles of which a substance is composed, so that a given weight of it occupies less space than before. In *Anatomy* and *Pathology*, this term is applied to the texture of parts when it is denser or more solid than is usual in other parts: thus we speak of condensation of the cellular membrane, of the parenchyma of a viscus, &c. In *Chemistry*, condensation means the subjection of aeriform bodies to pressure, or the conversion of vapors by cold into fluids. The vessels in which these processes are carried on are called *condensers*.

CONDIMENT. *Condimentum*. (*um, i, n.*; from *condio, to season*.) A spice, pickle, or other material used to season articles of food.

CONDITURA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. The same as *condimentum*. 2. The embalming of a dead body.

CONDUCTOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *conduco, to lead or guide*.) 1. In *Surgery*, an instrument, the use of which is to direct the knife in certain operations. It is more commonly called a director. 2. In *Electricity*, a body which has the property of transmitting the electric energy, as opposed to a *non-conductor*, or body which has not that property.

CONDUPLICATUS. Folded or doubled together.

CONDYLE. (*Condylus. Κονδύλος, the joint of a finger, a tubercle or knot*.) A process of a bone in the shape of a flattened head or eminence, chiefly articular.

CONDYLI DIGITORUM MANUS. The phalanges.

CONDYLOID FORAMINA. See *Occipital bone*.

CONDYLOID PROCESS. A condyle.

CONDYLOMA. (*a, atis, n. Κονδύλωμα; from κονδύλος, a tubercle or knot*.) A soft, wart-like excrescence, that appears about the anus and pudenda. There are several species

of condylomata, which have received names from their appearance; as *figus, cristæ, thymus*, from their resemblance to a fig, &c.

CONDYLOPEDS. *Condylopoda*. (From *κονδύλος, and πους, a foot*.) A name applied by Latreille to that subdivision of encephalous articulate animals which have jointed feet. It includes the myriapods, insects, arachnidans, and crustaceans.

CONE. Strobilus.

CO'NEINE. Conia.

CONE'ION. Conium.

CONE'SSI CORTEX. See *Nerium antidysentericum*.

CONFECTIO. (*onis, f.*; from *conficio, to make up*.) A confection. In general, it means any thing made up with sugar.

CONFECTIO ALKERMES. See *Alkermes*.

CONFECTIO AMYGDALÆ. (U. S.) *C. amygdalarum*. (Ph. L. et D.) Confection of almonds. Take of sweet almonds, ʒj.; acacia gum, powdered, ʒj.; refined sugar, ʒss. Blanch the almonds, and mix. Demulcent; used to form the mixture of almonds.

CONFECTIO ARCHIGENIS. See *Aristarchus antidotus paulina*.

CONFECTIO AROMATICA. (U. S.) Take of pulvis aromaticus, ʒj.; syrup of orange peel, f. ʒij. Mix. It is stimulant, carminative, and astringent. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

CONFECTIO AURANTII CORTICIS. (U. S.) *Confectio aurantiorum*. (Ph. L.) Confection of orange peel. Take of fresh external rind of oranges, separated by rasping, a pound; refined sugar, three pounds. Mix. A tonic and stomachic confection. Dose, ʒij. or more. Commonly used as a vehicle.

CONFECTIO CARDIACA. See *Confectio aromatica*.

CONFECTIO CASSIÆ. (Ph. L.) *C. cassiæ fistulæ*. Confection of cassia. Take of fresh cassia pulp, ʒss.; manna, ʒij.; tamarind pulp, ʒj.; syrup of roses, Oss. Bruise the manna; melt it in the syrup by a water-bath; then mix in the pulps, and evaporate down to a proper consistence. A mild aperient for the feeble and for children. Dose, ʒij. to ʒj.

CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS. Mithridatium.

CONFECTIO DE SANTALIS. An old astringent confection, made with sandal wood, red coral, bole, &c.

CONFECTIO DE THURE. A French confection of aromatic seeds with frankincense.

CONFECTIO FRACASTORII. See *Dioscordium*.

CONFECTIO HAMEC. A confection made of the bark of yellow myrobalan, violets, poly-pody of the oak, absinthium, rhubarb, diagridium, canella, ginger, and other ingredients, made up with honey.

CONFECTIO HYACINTHI. Hyacinth confection. The *Electuaire de safran* used in France was formerly made with the addition of hyacinth, and took its name from that ingredient.

CONFECTIO JAPONICA. Electuarium catechu compositum.

CONFECTIO OPII. (U. S.) *Confectio opiata*. Confection of opium. Take of opium, powdered, ʒvj.; pulvis aromaticus, ʒvj.; tragacanth, powdered, ʒij.; syrup, a pint. Rub together the opium and the syrup, previously heated;

then add the other articles, reduced to powder, and mix. It is narcotic and stimulant, and given in atonic gout, flatulent colic, diarrhoea unattended with inflammatory symptoms, and other cases. The dose is from grs. x. to ʒss. It contains one grain of opium in thirty-six of the confection. U. S. Ph. of 1832.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS NIGRI. (Ph. L. & E.) Confection of black pepper. Take of black pepper, elecampane, of each ℥j.; fennel seeds, ℥iij.; honey, refined sugar, of each ℔ij. Rub the dry ingredients together so as to reduce them to a very fine powder; then, having added the honey, rub them again so that the whole may incorporate. This confection is given internally in a relaxed condition of the extremity of the rectum, producing partial prolapsus, and in piles occasioned by debility. Dose, ʒj. to ʒij.

CONFECTIO RALEIGHANA. See *Confectio aromatica*.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ CANINÆ. (Ph. L.) Conserve of hips. Confection of dog-rose. Take of dog-rose pulp, ℔j.; refined sugar, powdered, ʒxx. Expose the pulp in a water-bath to a gentle heat; then add the sugar gradually, and rub them together until they are thoroughly incorporated. Used as a vehicle for cough medicines, &c.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ. (Ph. L.) *Confectio rosa.* (U. S.) Conserve of red rose. Take of the petals of the red rose, before it is expanded, ℔j.; refined sugar, ℔iij. Bruise the petals, and incorporate the sugar. This is a gentle astringent, and commonly used as a vehicle in the preparation of pills.

CONFECTIO RUTÆ. (Ph. L.) Confection of rue. Take of dried rue leaves, caraway seeds, bay berries, of each ʒiiss.; sagapenum, ʒss.; black pepper, ʒij.; clarified honey, ʒxvi. This is an antispasmodic preparation, but its use is confined to clysters, ʒss. to ʒj. being mixed with mucilage of starch.

CONFECTIO SCAMMONII. (U. S.) *Confectio scammonæ.* (Ph. L.) Confection of scammony. Take of scammony powdered, ginger powdered, of each ʒj.; oil of cloves, ℥xx.; syrup of orange peel, as much as may be sufficient. Rub the dry articles together, then add the syrup, and, lastly, the oil. This is a stimulating cathartic, and removes worms. Dose, from ʒss. to ʒj. U. S. Ph. of 1832.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ. (Ph. L. & U. S.) Confection of senna. Take of senna leaves, ʒviij.; figs, ℔j.; tamarind pulp, pulp of prunes, cassia pulp, of each ℔ss.; coriander seeds, ʒiv.; liquorice root, ʒiij.; refined sugar, ℔iiss.; water, Oiv. Powder the senna leaves with the coriander seeds, and separate, by sifting, ten ounces of the mixed powder. Boil down the water with the figs and liquorice root to half, then press out the liquor and strain it. Evaporate the liquor in a water-bath until a pint and a half only remains; then add the sugar, to make syrup. Lastly, mix the pulps gradually with the syrup, and, having added the sifted powder, mix the whole together. This is a mild and elegant aperient, especially in piles and for pregnant women. Dose, ʒss. to ʒss.

CONFERTUS. Clustered.

CONFERRVA. (*a, α, f.*) The tribe of cryp-

togamic plants, comprehending the jointed algae or water weeds. The confervæ are chiefly fresh-water plants, but many are marine. They are composed of capillary, jointed tubes.—*C. dichotoma.* *C. helminthocortos.* See *Fucus helminthocorton.*—*C. rivalis.* Crow silk. Hairy river weed. Of a green color; said to be antispasmodic.—*C. rupestris.* *Fucus helminthocorton.*

CONFIRMA'NTIA. *Roborantia.* Tonics.

CO'NFLUENT. *Confluens.* Running together. In *Pathology*, applied to eruptions which are so thickly developed as to appear to run together, especially that of small-pox.

CONFLUENT SMALL-POX. See *Variola.*

CONFLU'XIO. That consent or sympathy of the different parts of the living frame by which the actions of life are sustained.

CONFORMATION. *Conformatio.* The natural disposition of parts of any structure or body.

CONFORTA'NTIA. *Confortati'va.* Cordials.

CONFUSÆ FEBRES. A name given by Bellini to irregular agues.

CONFUSIO. (From *confundo*, to mix together.) A disorder of the eyes, proceeding from a rupture of the membranes which include the humors, by which means they are all confounded together.—*Galen.*

CONGELA'TION. (*Congelatio, onis, f.*; from *congelō*, to freeze.) 1. In *Chemistry*, the conversion of a liquid body into a solid. 2. In *Physiology*, it is sometimes used synonymously with conagulation. 3. In *Pathology*, it was formerly employed to designate those diseases which are attended with stupor and numbness, as *cataplexy, paralysis, &c.*

CONGELATI'VA. The same as *conglutinantia.*

CONGELA'TUS. *Congelaticus.* A person afflicted with ecstasy or catalepsy was formerly so called.

CO'NGENER. (*er, eris, adj.*; from *con*, and *genus*, kind.) Applied, 1. In *Natural History*, to genera nearly allied, or to species of the same genus. 2. In *Anatomy*, to muscles which concur in the same action.

CONGENITÆ NOTÆ. *Nævus.*

CONGENITAL. *Congenitus.* Applied to that which pertains to an individual from his birth: thus, a *congenital disease* is one which existed at birth; a *congenital deformity*, a deformity which existed at birth.

CONGE'STION. (*Congestio, onis, f.*; from *congero*, to amass.) A preternatural accumulation of blood, bile, or other fluids in their proper vessels: thus we say a congestion of blood in the vessels when they are over-distended, and the motion of the blood is slow; a congestion of bile in the biliary ducts, &c. *Venous congestion* is the accumulation of blood in an organ from loss of power in the circulation. It is often attended with collapse.

CONGESTION, CEREBRAL. The simple variety of apoplexy, where the vessels are full, but do not effuse their contents. There is perfect coma, &c.

CONGESTIVE DISEASES. Diseases arising from congestion.

CONGESTIVE FEVER. See *Febris.*

CONGIA'RIVUS. The same as *Congius.*

CO'NGIUS. *Congiarius.* (*us, i, m.*) An ancient measure nearly equal to a gallon. In modern works it signifies a gallon.

CO'NGLOBATE. (*Conglobatus*; from *con-globo*, to gather into a ball.) A term applied to a gland, *Glandula conglobata*, which is formed of a contortion of lymphatic vessels, connected together by cellular structure, having neither a cavity nor an excretory duct: such are the mesenteric, inguinal, axillary glands.

CONGLO'MERATE. (*Conglomeratus*; from *conglomerato*, to heap upon.) 1. In *Anatomy*, applied to a gland, *Glandula conglomerata*, which consists of a number of smaller glomerate glands, the excretory ducts of which all unite into one common duct, as the salivary glands, the pancreas, &c.

CONGLUTINA'NTIA. The same as *agglutinantia*.

CONGREGA'TÆ GLA'NDULÆ. Glands which are clustered together, but each distinct from the rest, and having its own duct: the term is especially applied to the glands which are formed in clusters on the inner surface of the intestines.

CONGRESS. *Congressus.* Coition.

CONIA. *Conine. Conicine. Concin.* An oily, volatile alkaloid of conium maculatum. It is obtained by distilling the concentrated infusion with potash. It is very acrid, and has the smell of tobacco. Its salts are also acrid and difficultly crystallizable. It is decomposed with remarkable facility. Formula, $C_{16}H_{16}N?$ or $C_{12}H_{14}NO$. From experiments on small animals, it appears extremely poisonous, producing complete paralysis of the voluntary and respiratory muscles.

CONIA. *Kovia.* A word used by the Greek writers to signify, 1. A lixivium. 2. Lime. 3. Ashes. 4. A wine prepared by fermenting must on liquid pitch previously washed with sea-water.—*Dioscorides.*

CONICÆ PAPILLÆ. See *Conicus*.

CONICINE. See *Conia*.

CO'NICUS. Conical. In *Anatomy*, applied to the lenticular papillæ of the tongue. *Conica papilla.*

CONIFERÆ. The cone-bearing tribe of dicotyledonous plants. It includes the pines, firs, cedars, larch, &c.

CO'NIS. (*is, eos, f.; κοινς.*) Dust; fine powder; ashes; a nit in the hair; scurf on the head.

CONI'UM. (*um, ii, n.; κοινον; κοιον.*) 1. Hemlock. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera.*—*C. maculatum.* The *conium* and *cicutia* of the Pharmacopœias. Hemlock. Hemlock is indigenous, and may be distinguished from those plants which bear some resemblance to it by the spotted stem. It is to be collected in flower. The seeds are also marked with fine striæ, and are nearly spherical. It is a very active poison. In a moderate dose it is apt to occasion sickness and vertigo; in a larger quantity it produces anxiety, cardialgia, vomiting, convulsions, coma, and death. It is decidedly narcotic, and has great efficacy in allaying the irritability and improving the appearance of ill-conditioned sores. In chronic rheumatisms, some glandular swellings, and in various fixed and periodical pains, it is

also employed. Nor is it less efficacious when applied externally: a poultice made of meal and the expressed juice (or a decoction of the extract, when the other can not be obtained) allays the pain of ulcerated cancers, and gives a better aspect to irritable and unhealthy sores. The narcotic power resides in *conia*. The proper method of administering conium internally is to begin with two or three grains of the powder or inspissated juice twice or thrice a day, and gradually to increase the dose. A slight giddiness and sickness, with a sensation as if the eyeballs were strained, are the first indications of an over-dose. When any of these symptoms are experienced, the dose should be kept stationary for several days, until they have ceased, and then, after a few days, the dose may be increased; for little advantage can be expected but by a continuance of the greatest quantity the patient can bear.

CONI VASCULOSI. The conical convolutions of the vasa efferentia of the testicle, and which form the epididymis.

CONJUGA'TUS. Conjugate, or yoked.

CONJU'NCTIVA. *Conjunctiva tunica. Membrana conjunctiva.* The mucous membrane covering the exposed surface of the eyeball and lining the internal surface of the eyelid.

CONJUNCTIVA, GRANULAR. A diseased and granular condition of the conjunctiva resulting from purulent ophthalmia.

CONJU'NCTIVIS. Inflammation of the conjunctiva. See *Ophthalmitis* for the species, &c.

CONJU'NCTUS. Conjoined. In *Pathology*, *conjuncta causa* means a proximate cause; *conjuncta signa* mean inseparable or pathognomonic symptoms; *conjuncti morbi* are diseases which are either coexistent, or consecutive one on the other.

CONNA'TUS. *Connate.* Congenital.

CONNIVENT. *Conni'vens.* (From *connt'vo*, to wink.) Applied, in *Anatomy*, to the folds on the mucous surface of the small intestines, which are called *valvula conniventes*, from their converging or approaching one another.

CONOID. Of the figure of a cone.

CONOIDES CORPUS. The pineal gland.

CONQUASSA'TIO. Conquassation. In *Pharmacology*, the bruising of recent vegetables, fruits, the softer parts of animals, &c., with a pestle, till they are reduced to a soft pulp.

CONSEC'UTIVE SYMPTOMS. Phenomena occurring after a disease, or following it as a consequence.

CONSENT OF PARTS. *Consensus.* See *Sympathy*.

CONSERVA. (*a, æ, f.;* from *conservo*, to keep.) A conserve. A composition of some recent vegetable and sugar, beat together into a uniform mass of the consistence of honey; as conserve of hips, orange-peel, &c. Conserves are now called confections. See *Confectio*.

CONSERVA ABSINTHII MARITIMI. Conserve of wormwood. This was formerly celebrated for the cure of dropsies. It was given in the dose of ʒss. before meals.

CONSERVA ARI. See *Arum maculatum*.

CONSERVA AURANTII HISPALENSIS. *C. flavedinis aurantiorum.* *C. f. corticum aurantio-*

rum. C. citri aurantii. See *Confectio aurantii corticis*.

CONSERVA CYNOBASTI. See *Confectio rosæ canina*.

CONSERVA LU'JULÆ. Confection of wood-sorrel. It is gratefully acid to the taste, and was formerly used to allay thirst in fevers.

CONSERVA MENTHÆ. Conserve of mint. This preparation of mint is given occasionally as a stomachic, in sickness and weakness of the stomach. See *Mentha viridis*.

CONSERVA PRUNI SYLVESTRIS. Conserve of sloes. Astringent virtues are ascribed to this medicine, which, however, is now seldom used. See *Prunus sylvestris*.

CONSERVA ROSÆ. See *Confectio rosæ Gallicæ*.

CONSERVA SCILLE. Conserve of squill. This is an uncertain and nauseous preparation, and has been for some time expunged from the Pharmacopœias.

CONSERVATION. Preservation.

CONSISTE'NTIA. (From *consisto*, to stand still.) The acme of a disease.

CONSO'LIDA. A name given to many plants; as, *C. aurea*. See *Solidago virgaurea*.—*C. major*. See *Symphytum*.—*C. media*. See *Ajuga*.—*C. minor*. See *Prunella*.—*C. regalis*. See *Delphinium consolida*.—*C. saracenicæ*. See *Solidago virgaurea*.

CONSOLIDA'NTIA. A term formerly applied to medicines which were supposed to give firmness to parts recently healed.

CONSO'MMÉ. (*Consummatum*, low Latin.) A strong broth.

CONSOUD, MIDDLE. See *Ajuga pyramidalis*.

CONSPERSIO. Cataplasma.

CONSPIRATIO. Sympathy.

CONSTELLATUM UNGUENTUM. An ointment composed of the powder of dried earth-worms, and the fat of the bear or wild boar. It was formerly used to promote the cicatrization of wounds, and to cure the toothache.

CONSTIP'ATION. (*Constipatio, onis, f.*; from *constipo*, to crowd together.) *C. alvi*. *Obstipatio*. Costiveness.

Costiveness and obstipation are sometimes used synonymously; the former, however, is generally applied to that state in which the bowels act, though tardily; and the latter to that in which there is no alvine evacuation. Costiveness is not always a disease, for many people in robust health are not accustomed to have their bowels emptied oftener than twice a week. This sluggishness or torpitude of the bowels may be produced by various causes: for sometimes the food is not sufficiently stimulating, sometimes there is a deficiency or depraved condition of the bile, which is a natural stimulus to the bowels. In other instances there is a defect of tone in the muscular fibres of the bowels themselves, so that they are not sufficiently affected by natural and healthy stimuli.

The medical treatment of constipation consists in adopting a diet free from all astringents, using corn or rye bread, and regulating the exercise. In most cases, laxative articles of diet, such as stewed fruits, and the frequent use of gentle laxatives, will be found more effectual than the stronger cathartics. Where costive-

ness occurs in persons of a plethoric habit, the moderate use of venesection will often prove the most effectual laxative. In all cases, emollient and laxative enemata are a useful auxiliary, and in many are alone sufficient to restore the healthy action of the bowels.

In the more aggravated state, or that in which the disease is called obstipation rather than costiveness, there is generally sluggishness of the bowels from defect of tone in their fibres, and the patients are weakly, and prone to sedentary habits: the fæces, therefore, become indurated, and form into hard balls, called *scybalæ*. In these obstinate cases, the more powerful cathartics, as the croton oil and elaterium, must be had recourse to, and conjoined with stimulating clysters. It will be preferable, however, to try a number of different cathartics in succession, than to persevere in violent doses of any one of them; for, owing to peculiarity of constitution, it sometimes happens that obstipation which has resisted the most drastic medicines will yield readily to a few grains of aloes, a moderate quantity of Epsom salts largely diluted, or something equally simple. The cause of the obstipation must, however, be inquired into and removed before a permanent cure can be effected.

CONSTITUENS. Constituent. The vehicle or mixture in which active medicines are prescribed.

CONSTITUTION. *Constitutio*. The general condition of the body, as evinced by the peculiarities in the performance of its functions: such are the peculiar predisposition to certain diseases, or liability of particular organs to disease; the varieties in digestion, in muscular power and motion, in sleep, in the appetite, &c. Some marked peculiarities of constitution are observed to be accompanied with certain external characters, such as a particular color and texture of the skin and of the hair, and also with a peculiarity of form and disposition of mind; all of which have been observed from the earliest time, and divided into classes; and which received names, during the prevalence of the humeral pathology, which they still retain. See *Temperament*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE AIR, EPIDEMICAL. A certain hypothetical state of the air as regards moisture, heat, &c., present during epidemics.

CONSTITUTIONAL. Peculiar to the constitution or diathesis of the individual.

CONSTRIC'TIVUS. (From *constringo*, to bind together.) Constrictive; styptic.

CONSTRIC'TOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *constringo*, to bind together.) A name given to a muscle which contracts any opening of the body.

CONSTRIC'TOR ALÆ NASI. See *Depressor labii superioris alæque nasi*.

CONSTRIC'TOR ANI. Sphincter ani.

CONSTRIC'TOR CUNNI. Sphincter vaginæ.

CONSTRIC'TOR ISTHMI FAUCIUM. *Glossostaphilinus* of Winslow, Douglas, and Cowper. A muscle situated at the side of the opening of the fauces, that draws the *velum pendulum palati* toward the root of the tongue, which it raises at the same time, and, with its fellow, contracts the passage between the two arches, by which it shuts the opening of the fauces.

CONSTRUCTOR LABIORUM. *C. oris.* Orbicularis oris.

CONSTRUCTOR ŒSOPHAGI. Constrictor of the œsophagus. A circular bundle of fleshy fibres at the upper part of the gullet.

CONSTRUCTOR PALPEBRARUM. Orbicularis palpebrarum.

CONSTRUCTOR PHARYNGIS INFERIOR. A muscle situated on the posterior part of the pharynx. It arises from the side of the thyroid cartilage, and from the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the white line, where it joins with its fellow, the superior fibres running obliquely upward, covering nearly one half of the middle constrictor, and terminating in a point: the inferior fibres run more transversely, and cover the beginning of the œsophagus. Its use is to compress that part of the pharynx which it covers, and to raise it with the larynx a little upward.

CONSTRUCTOR PHARYNGIS MEDIUS. A muscle situated on the posterior part of the pharynx. It arises from the appendix of the os hyoides, from the cornu of that bone, and from the ligament which connects it to the thyroid cartilage; the fibres of the superior part running obliquely upward, and covering a considerable part of the superior constrictor, terminate in a point; and it is inserted into the middle of the cuneiform process of the os occipitis, before the foramen magnum, and joined to its fellow at a white line in the middle part of the pharynx. This muscle compresses that part of the pharynx which it covers, and draws it and the os hyoides upward.

CONSTRUCTOR PHARYNGIS SUPERIOR. *Glossopharyngeus.* A muscle situated on the posterior part of the pharynx. It arises from the cuneiform process of the os occipitis, before the foramen magnum, from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, from the upper and under jaw, near the last dentes molares, and is also connected with the buccinator muscle, with the root of the tongue, and with the palate. It is inserted in the middle of the pharynx. Its use is to compress the upper part of the pharynx, and to draw it forward and upward.

CONSTRUCTOR VESICÆ URINARIÆ. See *Detrusor urinæ.*

CONSTRIN'GENS. Astringent.

CONSULTATION. A meeting of physicians in any case of disease.

CONSUMMATUM. Any gelatinous broth, or consommé.

CONSUMPTION. (*Consumptio*; from *consumo*, to waste away.) A wasting of the body, or marasmus, especially by phthisis. See *Phthisis*, and *Tabes dorsalis*.

CONSUMPTIO. Consumption.

CONTABESCENTIA. An atrophy, or wasting of any organ.

CONTAGION. (*Contagio, onis, f.*; from *con*, and *tango*, to touch.) The term contagion has been used in several acceptations. 1. It has been employed to signify the communication of a disease by personal contact with the sick. 2. It has been employed to signify the communication of a disease, either by personal contact with the sick, or by an effluvia evolved from the body of the sick. 3. It has been em-

ployed as a generic term, embracing all atmospheric and morbid poisons; all the effluvia, miasmata, infections, and poisons that cause fevers, of whatever kind; and those poisons which uniformly excite the diseases which give birth to them, as the venereal disease, the itch, tinea capitis, &c. The second of these senses is the one in which it is now generally employed. Attempts have been made to distinguish between *contagion* and *infection*, the former being restricted to the communication of disease by direct contact, and the latter to that by effluvia arising from the body of the sick, and communicated through the medium of the atmosphere; but this distinction is now properly discarded by the majority of practical writers, and the two words are considered as synonymous.

Let it be understood, then, that *contagion* or *infection* means the communication of a disease by personal contact with the sick, or by means of an effluvia arising from the body of the sick.

It is well known that some contagious diseases, as *typhus*, frequently originate in the animal body when subjected to the action of certain external causes, among which the more obvious are, confinement in crowded and ill-ventilated places, deficient or unwholesome food, intemperance, excessive fatigue, long-continued exposure to cold and moisture, and depressing passions of the mind. Such diseases are also occasionally observed to arise sporadically, without the intervention of the causes above alluded to, and, to all appearance, independently of contagion. There is, however, a class of contagious diseases which have never yet been proved to arise sporadically, and are generally believed never to do so: the contagions which produce these are therefore called *specific contagions*; such are those of syphilis, measles, small-pox, cow-pox, hooping-cough, scarlatina, &c. Whether the majority of pathologists are in the right in denying the occasional spontaneous origin of specific contagions is much too large a question to be entered upon here; nor have we, in truth, sufficient data for its philosophical determination. The following are the best known contagions to which the human body is subject: 1. The contagion of *typhus*; 2. *hooping-cough*; 3. *mumps*; 4. *purulent ophthalmia*; 5. *small-pox*; 6. *cow-pox*; 7. *measles*; 8. *scarlet fever*; 9. *varicella*; 10. *erysipelas*; 11. *disentery*; 12. *yaws*; 13. *venereal disease*; 14. *scald head*; 15. *itch*; 16. *hydrophobia*; 17. *malignant pustule*; 18. *glanders*; 19. *dissection wounds*; 20. *milk sickness*.

Among contagious poisons, some exist in the form of a liquid virus, by the insertion of which beneath the cuticle of a healthy individual, or its simple application to any part where the cuticle is very thin, the disease is communicated; such are the *small-pox* and *syphilitic* poisons: the matter of other contagions, again, entirely eludes our senses; thus the contagion of *typhus* is known to us only by its effects.

The poisons of small-pox, chicken-pox, measles, and hooping-cough produce such a change in the susceptibility of the system, when once they have influenced it, as to prevent the recurrence of the disease, except in a very small number of instances, which merely form excep-

tions to a general rule. Other contagions, again, fortify the system to a considerable degree against any future infection of the same kind, but not nearly to the same degree as those above mentioned; thus scarlet fever generally occurs only once in a person's life-time, but still it often occurs two or three times. Lastly, many contagions confer no immunity from the future effects of the same poison; thus, having once labored under syphilis is no protection against a future invasion of that disease.

Further information concerning the peculiarities of the individual morbid poisons will be found under the heads of the diseases to which they give rise; but some diseases, as erysipelas, catarrh, pneumonia, &c., which are not usually contagious, become so under peculiar and unknown conditions.

An important subject connected with contagion is that of *fomites*. It is found that the effluvia by which contagious diseases are communicated are absorbed more or less by all porous bodies, and may, through the medium of these, be transported to distant places, and preserved in full activity for a length of time. The substances which thus convey contagion are called *fomites*. Wool, hair, cotton, feathers, woolen and cotton cloths, and other similar substances, most readily imbibe and retain the contagious miasmata.

Liebig has endeavored to show that most, if not all, contagious poisons act as ferments; and being either introduced by inoculation, or by the inspiration of volatile particles into the blood or system, there establish their action after reproducing contagion, as yeast is reproduced wherever there is gluten present in the fermentable matters.

CONTAGIOUS. Capable of producing contagion, or of producing disease, &c., by contact, either mediate or immediate.

CONTINENCE. Chastity.

CONTINENT CAUSE. A proximate cause.

CONTINENS FEBRIS. *Continua febris*. A continued fever, as opposed to a remittent or intermittent. See *Febris*.

CONTINUED FEVER. See *Febris*.

CONTINUITY. A perfect connection. A wound or fracture is called a solution of continuity.

CONTORTED. *Contortus*. Twisted.

CONTRA-APERTURA. A counter opening. An opening made to give exit to matter where one which already exists is insufficient for that purpose.

CONTRA CAPITAN. *Aristolochia anguicida*.

CONTRACTILITY. *Contractilitas*. That property of the living fibre by which it contracts on the application of a stimulus, whether mental, as the will, or physical. Contractility is generally said by physiologists to depend on the organic property of sensibility. On this subject, M. Broussais remarks: "Sensibility and contractility have been attributed to the living fibre; but if the real meaning of these two words reduces itself to the affirmation that the fibre contracts because some cause determines it to do so, it is clear that the former of these two properties is necessarily involved in the latter. In effect, if the sensibility of the

fibre is manifested only by its contractions, to say that it is sensible is merely to say that it contracts."

CONTRACTION. (*Contractio, onis, f.*; from *contraho*, to draw together.) 1. In *Physiology*, the action arising from excited *contractility*; that is, the shortening of a living fibre on the application of a stimulus. 2. In *Pathology*, the shortening of a muscle from some morbid cause.

CONTRACTURA. (*a, e, f.*; from *contraho*, to draw together.) Muscular contraction. Cullen has made *contractura* a genus of disease in his class *Locales* and order *Dyscinesie*. The species are,

1. *Contractura primaria*, from a rigid contraction of the muscles; called, also, *obstipitas*, a word that, with any other annexed, distinguishes the variety of the contraction. Of this species he forms four varieties: *Contractura ab inflammatione*, when it arises from inflammation. 2. *Contractura à spasmo*, called, also, *tonic spasm* and *cramp*, when it depends upon spasm. 3. *Contractura ab antagonistis paralyticos*, from the antagonist muscles losing their action. 4. *Contractura ab acrimoniâ irritante*, which is induced by some irritating cause.

2. *Contractura articularis*, originating from a disease in the joint.

Contractions of muscles may sometimes, in the early stages, be remedied by stimulating liniments, the warm bath, mechanical extension, with attention to the health and cause of disease. The division of the tendon may be practiced where it is a simple contraction without loss of nervous power, &c.

CONTRA-EXTENSIO. Counter extension.

CONTRA-FISSURE. *Contrafissura*. (From *contra*, against, and *findo*, to cleave.) *Contrecoup*. A fracture in a part distant from that in which the blow is received; as when the frontal bone is broken by a fall on the occiput, the bone in the latter region remaining sound. Counter-fissures are not confined to the cranium, but occur also in other bones.

CONTRAHENTIA. Medicines which produce contractions: they include *astringents* and *styptics*.

CONTRA-INDICATION. (From *contra*, against, and *indico*, to show.) Counter indication. A symptom which forbids the use of a remedy which might otherwise be employed: for instance, it is usual to bleed in inflammation of the lungs; but if it be accompanied with highly typhoid symptoms and great sinking of the vital powers, these form *contra-indications* to the use of the lancet.

CONTRA-STIMULANT. See *Contra-stimulant*.

CONTRAYE/RVA. (*a, e, f.*) This herb was given as an antidote against poisons. See *Dorstenia*.—*C. alba*. *C. Germanorum*. *Asclepias vincetoxicum*.—*C. nova*. The Mexican *contrayerva*. *Psoralea pentaphylla*.—*C. virginiana*. *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

CONTRE-COUP. See *Contra-fissure*.

CONTREXEVILLE, WATERS OF. Department of Vosges. They contain carbonates of iron and lime, muriate of lime, and a matter which appears to be bituminous, and are used in diseases of the urinary organs and cutaneous diseases.

CONTRO-STIMULANT. A medicine which reduces the vital force.

CONTRO-STIMULUS. A doctrine of Rasi, that certain medicines act by reducing the vital force, as in the case of tartar emetic.

CONTUSION. (*Contusio, onis, f.*; from *contundo*, to knock together.) A bruise. A lesion in which there is usually extravasation of blood, but which, when very severe, may result in complete disorganization. Cold applications and leeches are necessary in simple cases.

CO'NUS. A cone. Strobile. The fruit of pine-trees.

CONVALESCENCE. (*Convalescentia, æ, f.*; from *convalesco*, to get well.) The recovery of health after the cure of a disease. The period of convalescence is that space from the departure of a disease to the recovery of the strength lost by it.

CONVALESCENT. Recovering, or returning to a state of health after the cure of a disease. The word is frequently used as a substantive.

CONVALLARIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Hezandria. Monogynia. Liliaceæ.*—*C. majalis.* The lily of the valley. May-lily. A water distilled from the flowers or root is used in Germany as a nervine. When dried and powdered they are purgative, in the dose of ʒj. to zj.—*C. polygonatum.* The Solomon's seal. The root has been used externally as an astringent and application to bruises, and internally as a corroborant.

CONVULTA OSSA. See *Spongiosa ossa.*

CONVOLU'TE. *Convolvulus.* Rolled up, or folded. Applied to bones, membranes, leaves, &c.

CONVOLUTION. *Convolutio.* (From *convolveo*, to roll together.) A substance rolled upon itself so as to appear folded is said to be convoluted, as the brain and intestines.

CONVOLUTIONS OF THE BRAIN. See *Encephalotos.*

CONVOLUTIONS OF THE INTESTINES. See *Intestines.*

CONVOLVULIN. A feeble alkaloid discovered by Marquart in scammony.

CONVOLVULACEÆ. The bind-weed tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous, climbing, and shrubby plants, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* regular, monopetalous; *stamens* inserted into the base of the corolla; *ovarium* superior, 2-4 celled; *seeds* albuminous.

CONVOLVULUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. Iliac passion. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Convolvulacæ.*—*C. Americanus.* See *Convolvulus jalapa.*—*C. batatas.* The sweet potato.—*C. cantabrica.* The cantabrica. Lavender-leaved bind-weed. It is anthelmintic and actively cathartic.—*C. colubrinus.* *Cisampelos pareira.*

CONVOLVULUS JALAPA. The Linnæan name of the jalap plant. Called, also, *C. Americanus*, *C. mexicana.* This plant has been lately ascertained to belong to the genus *Ipomæa.* It is a native of Mexico. The best jalap is in oval-pointed tubers, covered with a thin, wrinkled, brown cuticle; sometimes it is in thin slices. It has a heavy, disagreeable smell, and a sweetish, slightly pungent taste. It is hard,

compact, and internally of a light brown or grayish color, with dark brown streaks. The active principle of jalap is partly dissolved both by water and alcohol, and entirely by diluted alcohol. The active principles appear to be resin and extractive matter. The root, powdered, is a very common, efficacious, and safe purgative, as daily experience evinces; but, according as it contains more or less resin, its effects must, of course, vary. In large doses, or when joined with calomel, it is an excellent hydragogue cathartic and anthelmintic. The operation of jalap is rendered much less irritating by the addition of a few grains of carbonate of potash. Dose of the powder, gr. x. to ʒj.

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR ALBUS. See *Convolvulus sepium.*—*C. maritimus.* See *Convolvulus soldanella.*—*C. mechoacan.* *C. macrorrhizus.* *Mechoacan. Jalapa alba.* The root was brought from Mexico, but is now entirely superseded by jalap, or used as an adulteration.—*C. panduratus.* Wild potato vine. This is common in the Northern States, and the root is a mild purgative.—*C. perennis.* The hop.—*C. pes capræ.* An Indian species, employed in stimulating cataplasm.

CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA. The scammony plant; called, also, *C. Syriacus.* It affords the gum-resin called scammony. It is a native of Asia Minor and Cochinchina. It is from the milky juice of the root that we obtain the official scammony. The smell of scammony is rather unpleasant, and the taste bitterish and slightly acid. The different proportions of gum and resin of which it consists have been variously stated, but proof spirit is the best menstruum for it. It is brought from Aleppo and Smyrna in masses, generally of a light, shining gray color, and friable texture; of rather an unpleasant smell, and bitterish and slightly acid taste. The scammony of Aleppo is by far the purest. That of Smyrna is ponderous, black, and mixed with extraneous matters. Scammony is a hydragogue cathartic and anthelmintic. Dose, gr. v. to xv.

CONVOLVULUS SEPIUM. The juice of this plant is violently purgative, and given in dropsical affections. A poultice of the herb, made with oil, has been recommended in white swellings of the knee-joint.—*C. soldanella.* The sea convolvulus. The leaves are said to be a drastic purge, but the medicine has fallen into disuse.—*C. Syriacus.* See *Convolvulus scammonia.*—*C. turpethum.* The turbith plant. The cortical part of the root is brought from the East Indies in oblong pieces: it is of a brown or ash color on the outside, and whitish within. The best is ponderous, not wrinkled, easily frangible, and of a resinous appearance. When chewed, it at first imparts a sweetish taste, which is followed by a nauseous acrimony. It is strongly purgative, but liable to much irregularity of action; jalap, therefore, is now always preferred to it.

CONVULSIO CANINA. *Risus sardonius.*—*C. cerealis.* *Raphania.*—*C. habitalis.* *Chorea.*—*C. Indica.* *Tetanus.*—*C. uteri.* *Abortion.*

CONVULSION. (*Convulsio, onis, f.*; from *convello*, to pull together.) A fit. A convulsion is an agitation of all the limbs of the body,

or of a part, occasioned by violent and involuntary contractions of the muscles, with alternate relaxations, or what are called clonic spasms.

Convulsions are *universal* or *partial*. When universal, all the limbs are more or less affected, as are the muscles of the face and those of respiration. This is the case with epilepsy and hysteria, which see.

A convulsion fit varies much in the mode of attack as well as its progress. Sometimes the assault is sudden and without any warning, but more generally there are precursive indications: these forerunners are, coldness of the extremities, dizziness in the head, spectra floating before the eyes, the tremors of some muscles, a cold air or *aura* creeping up a limb or up the back. The struggle itself varies in extent, violence, and duration. The muscles are alternately rigid and relaxed; the teeth gnash, and often bite the tongue; the mouth foams; the eyelids open and shut in perpetual motion, or are stretched upon a full stare, while the protuberant balls roll rapidly in every direction: the whole face is hideously distorted. The force exerted in some cases is enormous, so as to overpower the strength of several attendants. When the lungs are much oppressed, the lips, cheeks, and, indeed, the entire surface of the face and arms, are of a dark or purple hue. The paroxysm will sometimes cease in a few minutes, but occasionally it will last for hours; and, after a short period of rest, it perhaps returns again with as much violence as before: this happens frequently in puerperal and infantile convulsion. Great languor commonly succeeds, sometimes headache and vertigo, but not infrequently there are no secondary symptoms whatever.

Partial convulsions have received different names: 1. That kind which affects several muscles irregularly is called *chorea*. 2. When the muscles of the face only are convulsed, it produces a kind of laughter; and this is called *risus sardonius*. From the particular cause, it is distinguished as being *puerperal*, *maniacal*, *dental*, &c. The convulsion occasionally shifts about from one part to another irregularly, from the face to the arms, and from them to the feet; and in some cases, the face, or the chest, or the limbs are more affected than the other parts.

The causes of convulsions are numerous. In infants, children, and youth, the common causes are irritation of the bowels, teething, and worms. The remedies, consequently, are the appropriate purgatives, and allaying the local irritation. The gums should be properly lanced. In the puerperal convulsion, the attention must be directed to the uterus, the irritation of which is best allayed by copious, prompt, and repeated bleeding, and by the administration of opium by the mouth and rectum. Another set of causes which produce a convulsion are affections of the mind; as excess of anger, joy, grief, and fear. The treatment during the fit must apply to the state of the constitution which favors a tendency to its recurrence.

The remedies in convulsions are bleeding (in plethoric persons), stimulants to the extremities, cold to the head, antispasmodics, especially in enemata; of these, ether, assafoetida, and

camphor are preferred. For children, a hot bath is highly serviceable. * After a paroxysm the predisposing cause must be treated, and the health fully restored.

CONVULSIVE. *Convulsivus*. Somewhat spasmodic; having the character of a convulsion.

CONVULSIVES. Medicines which increase muscular irritability, and in large doses produce convulsions or tetanus; as strychnia, brucia, and the plants which contain them.

CONYZA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia superflua. Compositæ.—C. squarrosa.* Great fleabane. This was formerly esteemed as an emmenagogue, antileptic, antepileptic, and vermifuge.—*C. carulea.* Erigeron acre.—*C. major.* Inula viscosa? — *C. media.* Inula dysenterica. — *C. minor.* *C. pulicaria.* The inula pulicaria. Its chief use was to destroy fleas.

COOPERTORIA CARTILAGO. The thyroid cartilage.—*Castelli.*

COPAIBA. (*a, a, f.*) The resinous exudation of various trees. See *Copaifera officinalis*.

COPAIFERA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia. Mimoseæ.—C. officinalis.* The systematic name of the plant from which the copaiba balsam was supposed to be obtained. It is now ascertained that nearly all the species of the genus *Copaifera* yield the balsam more or less abundantly, and especially *C. multijuga*. Copaiba is a yellow, resinous juice, of a moderately agreeable smell and a bitterish taste, very permanent on the tongue. The trees which afford it grow in the Brazils. While new, it is a colorless fluid; in time, however, it acquires a yellowish tinge, and the consistency of oil; but though by age it has been found thick, like honey, yet it never becomes solid, like other resinous fluids. By distillation in water, the oil is separated from the resin, and in the former the taste and smell of the balsam are concentrated. If the operation is carefully performed, about one half of the balsam rises into the receiver in the form of oil. The balsam unites with fixed and volatile oils, and with spirit of wine. It is given in all diseases of the urinary organs, when no inflammation is present. In gonorrhœa, after the inflammatory symptoms have abated, in gleet, and in leucorrhœa, it is a medicine of great efficacy. It exerts a stimulating effect on the kidneys, increasing their secretion, and in an over-dose causing inflammation of these organs. It often gives relief in hæmorrhoids. In irritable habits this medicine is liable to excite griping, sickness, and severe pains in the region of the kidneys, so that its use can not be persevered in: these effects are sometimes obviated by combining it with opium. Dose, gtt. xx. to ʒss. three times a day, given in the form of *capsules*.

COPAIBA. See *Copaifera*.

COPAIBA OF COPAIBA CAPSULES. The balsam placed in small gelatinous capsules, so as to be taken without any unpleasant taste.

COPAIVIC ACID. The yellow, brittle resin of copaiba balsam.

COPAL. An amber-like body used in making varnishes.

COPALCHE' BARK. The bark of *Croton pseudo-China*. It resembles cascarilla.

COPALM BALSAM. Liquidambar.

COPHO'SIS. (Κωφωσις; from κωφος, deaf.) Generally synonymous with deafness, though some writers have restricted it to particular kinds of deafness.

CO'POS. Κοπος. Weariness; lassitude.

COPPER. *Cuprum*. A metal of a peculiar reddish-brown color; crystallizable, hard, sonorous, very malleable and ductile, of considerable tenacity, and one of the best conductors of heat and electricity. Its specific gravity is 8.8; equivalent, 31.6; symbol, Cu. It fuses at about 2000° F. Copper is found in nature in the metallic state, and in the form of oxide, sulphuret, carbonate, sulphate, chloride, phosphate, and arseniate. Copper readily tarnishes, forming a red suboxide (Cu₂O). The black oxide (CuO) is a powerful base, and is extensively used in the ultimate analysis of organic bodies as a source of oxygen. The salts of copper are mostly of a green or blue color, and those which are soluble are poisonous. The symptoms of poisoning are purging, vomiting, gastric distress, and often nervous disorders, such as convulsive movements, tetanus, general insensibility, or a palsy of the lower extremities. Should the patient escape the first effects, a severe gastro-enteritis will be generally established. The antidotes for cupreous poisons are albumen, as in the white of egg, flour and water, &c.; the ferrocyanide of potassium and sugar are also highly recommended. For the official preparations, see *Cuprum*.

CO'PPERAS. Sulphate of iron.—*C.*, blue. Sulphate of copper.—*C.*, white. Sulphate of zinc.

COPPER NOSE. Acne rosea.

COPRAGO'GUS. (From κοπρος, the excrement, and αγω, to bring away.) Purgative.

COPR-. COPRO-. A prefix (from κοπρος, excrement) of many words, little used; as, *Copracratia*, involuntary defecation.—*Copremesis*, iliac passion.—*Coprocriticus*, a laxative.—*Coproprophoria*, purgation.—*Coprosclerosis*, the induration of fecal matters.

COPROSTA'SIA. *Coprosta'sis*. Costiveness.

CO'PTE. An ancient cataplasm.

COPTIS. The root of *C. trifolia*, a ranunculaceous, indigenous plant. It is a simple, bitter tonic, like quassia. Dose of the powder, gr. x. to ʒss.

CO'FULA. 1. A ligament. 2. Sexual intercourse.—*C. carnalis*. Coition.

COPULATION. Coition.

COPYO'PIA. Weakness of sight.

COR. (*Cor*, dis, neut.) The heart.

CORACO-BRACHIA'LIS. *Coraco-brachialis*. A muscle, so called from its origin and insertion. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the fore-part of the coracoid process of the scapula, adhering, in its descent, to the short head of the biceps; inserted, tendinous and fleshy, about the middle of the internal part of the os humeri, near the origin of the third head of the triceps, called *brachialis externus*, where it sends down a thin, tendinous expansion to the internal condyle of the os humeri. Its use is to raise the arm upward and forward.

CORACO-CLAVICULAR LIGAMENT. See *Ligament*.

CORACO-HYOIDEUS. See *Omo-hyoideus*.

CO'RACOID. (*Coracoides*; from κοραξ, a crow, and ειδος, resemblance: shaped like the beak of a crow.) Some processes of bones are so named, from a fancied resemblance to the beak of a crow; as the *coracoid process of the scapula*.

CORACOID PROCESS. See *Scapula*.

CORACOIDEUS MUSCULUS. The *Brachialis internus*.

CORAL. See *Corallium*.

CORALLI'NA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of marine productions, generally supposed to be polyphifers. They consist of a calcareous articulated stem, which adheres to rocks, shells, or other bodies.—*C. Corsicana*. *C. helminthocorton*. See *Fucus helminthocorton*.—*C. officinalis*. *C. alba*. Coralline. Sea moss. White wormseed. This was formerly administered to children as an anthelmintic.—*C. rubra*. See *Fucus helminthocorton*.

CORALLINE. See *Corallina*.

CORA'LLIUM. (*um, i, n.*) Coral. A general name for those marine polyphifers which have a stony or horny axis; as *Isis*, *Oculina*, *Gorgonia*, &c.—*C. album*. White coral. The produce of the several species of *Oculina*: *Madrepora oculata* of Linnæus. The powder of white coral has been administered as an absorbent.—*C. nigrum*. Black coral. *Gorgonia antipathes*—*Antipathes* of Linnæus. This was formerly used in epilepsy.—*C. rubrum*. *Acmo. Azur*. Red coral. The red coral of commerce is the hard, calcareous substance of the *Isis nobilis*. When powdered, it is exhibited as an absorbent earth to children, but is in no respect preferable to common chalk.

CORALLODE'NDRON. *Erythrina corallodendron*.

COR'RALLOID. *Coralloides*. Coral-like.

CO'RCHOROS. A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Monogynia*. The *Corchorus olitorius* is cultivated in Egypt as a pot-herb, and the *C. trilocularis* in Barbary.

COR'RCULUM. The embryo of seeds.

CORD, UMBILICAL. 1. The cord formed by the union of the umbilical vessels and integuments, and connecting the fetus with the placenta. 2. In *Botany*, the tissue which connects the ovule with the carpel.

CORDA. Cord. See *Chorda*.

CORDA TYMPANI. See *Chorda tympani*.

CORDÆ WILLISHI. See *Chorda Willisii*.

CORDA'TE. Heart-shaped; like the heart on playing cards.

COR'DIA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Cordiaceæ*.—*C. myxa*. The *Sebesten* plant. The black fruit is mucilaginous, and gently laxative; and is exhibited in form of decoction in various diseases of the chest, hoarseness, cough, difficult respiration, &c.

CORDIAL. *Cardiacus*. A term originally adjective, but, like most others expressive of the properties of medicines, used also as a substantive. It is applied to warm and stimulating medicines which raise the spirits, and were formerly supposed to strengthen the heart, whence the name.

CORDO'LIUM. *Cardialgia*.

COR'E. (*e, es, f. Κορη.*) 1. The pupil of the eye. 2. The center, or nucleus.

COR'ECTO'MIA. (From *κορη*, and *εκτεμνω*, to cut out.) The operation of making an artificial pupil by cutting out a portion of the iris.

COREDIA'LYSIS. (From *κορη*, and *διαλυω*, to loosen.) The formation of an artificial pupil by detaching the iris from the ciliary ligament.

CORE'MA. A medicine for cleansing the skin. — *Paulus Aegineta.*

COREMORPHO'SIS. (From *κορη*, and *μορφωσις*, formation.) The operation of forming an artificial pupil. — *Wagner.*

CORENCLEI'SIS. (From *κορη*, and *εγκλεισις*, inclusion.) That operation for artificial pupil in which a portion of the iris is drawn through an incision in the cornea, and cut off.

COREO'NSION. *Coroncion.* (From *κορη*, and *ογκινον*, a hook.) A hooked instrument used in the operation of artificial pupil.

CORETOMEDIA'LYSIS. (From *κορη*, and *τεμνω*, to cut, and *διαλυω*, to loosen.) The operation for artificial pupil, by detaching the iris from the ciliary ligament.

CORETO'MIA. *Coretologia.* (From *κορη*, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) The operation for artificial pupil.

CORIA'CEOUS. (*Coriaceus*; from *corium*, leather.) Leathery.

CORIAN'DER. *Coriandrum sativum.*

CORIAN'DRUM. (*um, i, n.*) Coriander. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera.* — *C. sativum.* The coriander plant. It is a native of the south of Europe. Every part of the plant, when fresh, has an offensive odor; but the seeds, when dried, have a tolerably grateful smell, and their taste is moderately warm and pungent. They yield their virtues entirely to rectified spirit, but only partially to water. By distillation with water they yield a small quantity of a yellowish essential oil, which smells strongly, and pretty agreeably, of the coriander. The seeds, oil, and water are carminative, and used as adjuvants in cathartic medicines.

CORIANNON. *Corianon.* See *Coriandrum.*

CORIA'RIA MYRTIFO'LIA. A poisonous French plant used in tanning, and said to be used to adulterate senna.

CO'RIS. (*is, is, f.*) 1. St. John's wort. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia.* — *C. cretica.* Hypericum saxatile. — *C. lutea.* Hypericum coris. — *C. monspeliensis.* Heath pine. *Symphitum petraeum.* This plant is intensely bitter and nauseous, but apparently an active medicine, and employed, it is said, with success in syphilis.

CORIUM. Leather. The cutis vera.

CO'RIVM PHLOGI'STICUM. The buffy coat of the blood.

CORK. See *Quercus suber.*

CORMUS. A solid, bulbous enlargement of the lower part of the stem of liliaceæ, aroidæ, and other plants.

CORN. Clavus. — *C. poppy.* Papaver rhœas. — *C. salad.* Valeriana locusta.

CORNACEÆ. The natural group to which the dogwood trees belong.

CORNACHI'NUS PULVIS. *Earl of Warwick's powder.* The preparations known under this

name consist of scammony, diaphoretic antimony, and cream of tartar, in proportions varying according to different receipts.

CO'RNEA. (*a, æ, f.*) *C. transparent.* *C. pel lucida.* The anterior transparent tunic of the eye. See *Eye.*

CORNEA OPA'CA. The sclerotic.

CORNEA, OPAQUE. Caligo.

CORNEA, SUGAR-LOAF. Staphyloma.

CORNEITIS. Inflammation of the cornea.

CORNEOUS. Horn-like.

CORNI'GULA. An old cupping instrument in the shape of a horn, with an aperture at the narrow end, through which the air is exhausted by drawing with the mouth.

CORNICULA'RIS PROCE'SSUS. Horn-shaped process. The coracoid process of the scapula has been so called.

CORNICULATE. Having horn-like processes.

CORNIFORMIS. Horn-shaped.

CO'RNINE. An alkaline substance said to exist in the *Cornus florida.* It appears to resemble quinine in its properties.

CO'RNÜ. (*n. ind.*) 1. The horn of an animal. 2. A wart. 3. A corn. 4. The lateral ventricles of the brain terminate in three angular cavities, which are called their *cornua*, or horns. They are severally called *cornu anterius*, *cornu descendens*, or inferior cornu, and *cornu posterius.*

CORNU AMMONIS. *Cornu arietis.* When the pes hippocampi of the human brain is cut transversely through, the cortical substance is so disposed as to resemble a ram's horn. This is the true cornu ammonis, though the name is often applied to the *pes hippocampi* itself.

CORNU ARIETIS. See *Cornu ammonis.*

CORNU CERVI. Hartshorn. The horns of several species of stag, as the *Cervus alces*, *C. dama*, *C. elephas*, and *C. taranda*, are used medicinally. Boiled, they impart to the water a nutritious jelly, which was formerly much in esteem. The horns, when calcined, afford the *cornu ustum* of the Pharmacopœias. By distillation they yield the *liquor volatilis cornu cervi*, or spirit of hartshorn, now superseded by ammonia.

CORNU CERVI CALCINATUM. See *Cornu ustum.*

CORNU MONOCERO'TIS. See *Unicornu.*

CORNU RUPICAPRÆ. Chamois horn.

CORNU USTUM. *Cornu cervi calcinatum.* Burn pieces of hartshorn in an open fire until they become thoroughly white; then powder, and prepare them in the same manner as is directed for chalk. Burned hartshorn has been supposed to possess absorbent, antacid, and astringent properties. It consists of phosphate of lime, with minute proportions of carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia; it has evidently, therefore, no antacid or absorbent power, and is probably altogether inert as a medicine.

CORNUA. The turbinated bones; also, processes of the hyoid and other bones.

CORNUA LACHRYMALIA. The lachrymal ducts

CORNUA SACRALIA. Two tubercles, some times united, at the inferior and outer side of the sacrum, by the side of which the last sacral nerves pass out.

CORNUA SPHENOIDA'LIA. *Ossicula Bertini.*

CORNUA UTERI. The angles of the uterus where the Fallopian tubes arise.

COR'NUS. (*us, i, f.*) A genus of shrubs. *Tetrandria. Monogynia. Cornaceae.*—*C. circinata, C. florida, and C. sericea.* These indigenous species of dogwood are admitted into the Pharmacopœia. The bark is bitter, astringent, and aromatic, and by some supposed to resemble cinchona bark. The dose is ℥j. to ʒj. in powder or decoction.—*C. mascula.* A European tree, the fruit of which is of the size and form of an olive, and is edible. The bark is said to be febrifuge.—*C. sanguinea.* The cornel. The fruit is moderately cooling and astringent. It yields an oil useful for burning.

CORNU'TUS. *Cornute.* Horn-shaped.

COROA. *Coruova. Cornova.* The name of a bark introduced into Europe from the East Indies. The tree which affords it is not yet known. It is said to be a powerful bitter and febrifuge. Trommsdorff has found in it a peculiar soft resin and an aromatic bitter principle.

CORO'LLA. (*a, e, f.*; from *coronula*, a little crown.) That part of a flower which is within the calyx, and immediately surrounds the organs of fructification. Its divisions are called petals.

COROLLARY. A consequence resulting from a proposition already demonstrated.

CORO'LLULA. The partial floret of a capitulum.

CORO'NA. (*a, e, f.*) A crown. A term used in anatomy and botany to designate certain objects supposed to resemble a crown.

CORONA CILIA'RIS. The ciliary ligament.

CORONA GLANDIS. The margin of the glans penis.

CORONA IMPERIALIS. *Fritillaria imperialis.*

CORONA REGIA. *Trifolium melilotus officinalis.*

CORONA TERRE. *Glechoma hederacea.*

CORONA TUBULORUM. A circle of minute tubes surrounding each of Peyer's glands. They are the excretory mouths of glands.

CORONA VENERIS. An eruption of venereal blotches or pustules on the forehead.

Co'RONAL SUTURE. *Sutura coronalis.* The suture of the head that extends from one temple across to the other, uniting the two parietal bones with the frontal.

CORONARY. *Coronarius.* (From *corona*, a crown.) This term is applied in anatomy to several parts because they surround others, or for some less obvious reason.

CORONARY ARTERIES OF THE HEART. Two arteries which supply the substance of the heart with blood. See *Heart.*

CORONARY ARTERY OF THE STOMACH. *Arteria coronaria ventriculi.* A branch of the cœliac. It supplies the lesser curvature of the stomach. The veins of the stomach are called coronary veins.

CORONARY LIGAMENT OF THE LIVER. See *Liver.*

CORONARY LIGAMENT OF THE RADIUS. The ligament which surrounds the neck of the radius, and connects it with the ulna. It is called, also, the *annular* and the *orbicular* ligament.

CORONA'TUS. *Coronate:* applied to a petal

which has little crown-like eminences, as in *Nerium oleander.*

CORO'NE. The coronoid process of the lower jaw-bone.

CORONEION. *Coreoneion.*

CORONET BONE. The second of the consolidated phalanges of the horse's foot.

CO'RONOID. (*Coronoides, Coronoides;* from *κορωνη*, a crow, and *ειδος*, likeness.) Processes of bones are so called that have any resemblance to a crow's beak; as the coronoid process of the ulna, jaw, &c.

CORPORA ALBICANTIA. *C. candicantia.* Two white eminences at the base of the brain; called, also, *corpora albicantia Willisii.* See *Encephalos.*

CORPORA ARANTII. See *Corpora sesamoidea.*

CORPORA BIGEMINA. See *Corpora quadrigemina.*

CORPORA CAVERNOSA PENIS. See *Penis.*

CORPORA GENICULATA. Two small eminences at the lower and outer part of the optic thalami. See *Encephalos.*

CORPORA MALPIGHIANA. Acini of Malpighi. See *Kidney.*

CORPORA OLIVARIA. Two prominences of the medulla oblongata; so named from their being shaped somewhat like an olive. See *Encephalos.*

CORPORA OVATA. See *Corpora olivaria.*

CORPORA PYRAMIDALIA. Two eminences of the medulla oblongata; so called from their pyramidal shape. See *Encephalos.*

CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. See *Tubercula quadrigemina.*

CORPORA RESTIFORMIA. Two eminences situated one on each side of the upper part of the medulla oblongata. See *Encephalos.*

CORPORA SESAMOIDEA. *Corpuscula arantii. Corpuscula Morgagni.* The small, hard granules on the loose edge of the semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery. See *Heart.*

CORPORA STRIATA. See *Encephalos.*

CORPORA'TIO. Incorporation.

CORPULENCY. *Corpulentia.* See *Polysarcia.*

CORPUS. (*us, oris, n.*) 1. A body; matter of whatever kind. 2. In *Pharmacy*, the basis of a formula was formerly called *corpus*; thus, oil of nutmeg was called *corpus pro balsamo*, because it was used as the basis of factitious balsams.

CORPUS ANNULARE. See *Pons varolii.*

CORPUS CALLO'SUM. *Commissura magna cerebri. Great commissure of the brain.* The white medullary part joining the two hemispheres of the brain, and coming into view under the falx of the dura mater when the hemispheres are drawn from each other.

CORPUS CAVERNOSUM CLITORIDIS. See *Clitoris.*

CORPUS CAVERNOSUM PENIS. See *Penis.*

CORPUS CAVERNOSUM VAGINÆ. The erectile, spongy tissue of the vagina.

CORPUS CINEREUM. See *Corpus dentatum.*

CORPUS DENTA'TUM. *C. cinereum. C. rhomboideum.* A portion of cineritious matter observed in the cerebellum. See *Encephalos.*

CORPUS FIMBRIA'TUM. The flattened termination of the posterior crus of the fornix of the brain. See *Encephalos.*

CORPUS GLANDULOSUM. The prostate gland.
CORPUS GLANDULOSUM MULIERUM. A vascular eminence surrounding the orifice of the female urethra.

CORPUS HIGHMORIANUM. See *Testis*.

CORPUS LUTEUM. A yellow spot found in that part of the ovarium of females from whence an ovum has proceeded; hence their presence was supposed to determine that the female had been impregnated. The number of the *corpora lutea* corresponds with the number of ova removed. It is, however, asserted by modern writers that *corpora lutea* have been detected in young virgins, where no impregnations could possibly have taken place.

CORPUS MUCOSUM. See *Cutis*.

CORPUS NERVEO-SPONGIOSUM. The cavernous substance of the penis.

CORPUS NERVOSUM. The cavernous substance of the clitoris.

CORPUS OKENSE. See *Corpus Wolffianum*.

CORPUS PAMPINIFORME. (*Pampiniforme*; from *pampinus*, the tendril of a vine.) The plexus formed by the spermatic veins around the spermatic artery.

CORPUS PAPILLARE. The nervous and vascular papillæ of the rete mucosum have been so called.

CORPUS PSALLOIDES. See *Lyra*.

CORPUS PYRAMIDALE. 1. An eminence on each side of the medulla oblongata. See *Corpora pyramidalia*. 2. The plexus formed by the spermatic veins, usually called *corpus pampiniforme*.

CORPUS RETICULARE. *C. reticulare Malpighi*. See *Rete mucosum*.

CORPUS RHOMBOIDEUM. See *Corpus dentatum*.

CORPUS SPONGIOSUM URETHRÆ. *Substantia spongiosa urethræ*. *Corpus spongiosum penis*. The spongy structure around the urethra. It commences before the prostate gland, surrounds the urethra, and forms the *bulb*; then proceeds to the end of the corpora cavernosa, and terminates in the *glans penis*, which it forms.

CORPUS STRIATUM. See *Encephalos*.

CORPUS VARICOSUM. The spermatic plexus of vessels.

CORPUS WOLFFIANUM. Two bodies situated in the region of the kidneys in the young fœtus. They disappear about the tenth week, and are succeeded by the rudimentary kidneys.

CORPUSCULE. *Corpusculum*. A very minute body; an atom.

CORPUSCULA ARANTII. See *Corpora sesamoidæa*.

CORPUSCULAR ACTION. Molecular action.

CORRIGENT. *Corrigens*. *Correctorius*. Any substance in a medical formula or prescription which is intended to modify or render milder the action of another.

CORRIGIA. (Leather thongs.) The tendons of the muscles have been so called.

CORROBORANT. (*Corroborans*; from *corroboro*, to fortify or strengthen.) Possessed of the power of strengthening. See *Tonic*.

CORROBORANTIA. Tonics.

CORROSIVE. That corrodes or destroys.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. Corrosive chloride of mercury; the bichloride. See *Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum*.

CORRUGATOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *corrugo*, to wrinkle.) A muscle, the office of which is to wrinkle or corrugate the part it acts on.

CORRUGATOR SUPERCILII. *C. coiterii*. A small muscle situated on each side of the forehead. *Musculus superciliaris* of Winslow. *Musculus frontalis verus* of Douglas. Its use is to knit the brows.

CORSET DE BRASDOR. A bandage used by Brasdor in fracture of the clavicle.

CORSICAN MOSS. *Fucus helminthocorton*.

CORTEX. (*ex, icis, in, or f.*) 1. The bark or common integument of plants. 2. The Peruvian bark.

CORTEX ANGELINÆ. *Andira inermis*.

CORTEX ANGUSTURÆ. See *Cusparia*.

CORTEX ANTISCORBUTICUS. *C. aromaticus*. See *Wintera aromatica*.

CORTEX BELA-AYE. See *Nerium antidysentericum*.

CORTEX CANELLÆ MALABARICÆ. See *Cinnamomum*.

CORTEX CARDINALIS DE LUGO. *Cinchona*.

CORTEX CARTOPHYLLOIDES. *Cinnamomum culilawan*.

CORTEX CEREBRI. The cortical substance of the brain. See *Encephalos*.

CORTEX CHINE REGIUS. *C. chinchine*. See *Cinchona*.

CORTEX ELUTHERÆ. See *Croton*.

CORTEX JAMAICENSIS. See *Achras*.

CORTEX LA'VOLA. The bark bearing this name is supposed to be the produce of the tree which affords the *Anisum stellatum*. See *Illium anisatum*.

CORTEX MAGELLANICUS. See *Wintera*.

CORTEX MASSOY. *Massoy bark*. The produce of an unknown tree of New Guinea, where it is beaten into a pulaceous mass with water, and rubbed upon the abdomen to allay pain of the bowels. It has the smell and flavor of cinnamon.

CORTEX OVI. The decidua reflexa.

CORTEX PATRUM. See *Cinchona*.

CORTEX PERUVIANUS. See *Cinchona*.

CORTEX POGGEREBÆ. A bark from South America; said to be serviceable in diarrhœas and dysenteries. The tree which produces it is unknown.

CORTEX QUASSIÆ. See *Quassia amara*.

CORTEX WINTERANUS. See *Wintera aromatica*.

CORTICAL. *Corticalis*. Appertaining to or resembling bark. In *Anatomy*, the external portion of the brain and kidney are denominated the *cortical substance*. See *Encephalos* and *Kidney*.

CORTICIN. A doubtful substance in the *Salix alba* bark, of a resinous character.

CORTICO'SUS. Like bark or rind.

CORTU'SA. 1. *Sanicula europea*. 2. A genus of plants. Class, *Pentandria*; order, *Monogynia*. The *C. mathioli* has been thought useful in rheumatism.

CORU. A tree mentioned by Daléchamps as growing in China, Japan, Malacca, and Bengal. The bark of its root yields a milky juice used against diarrhœa and dysentery. The bark of the stem is employed with the same intention. This tree has been thought to be the *Taberna-*

montana citrifolia, or the *Nerium antidysentericum*.

CORUNDUM. A crystalline or massive mineral of great hardness. It is nearly pure alumina. Emery is a species.

CORY'DALINE. *Corydalis*. An alkaline substance found by Wackenroder in the *Corydalis bulbosa* and *Fumaria*.

CORYMBUS BULBOSUS. See *Fumaria*.

CORYLUS. (*us, i, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monacia*. *Polyandria*.—*C. avellana*. The hazel-nut tree. The nuts are hard of digestion, and often pass the bowels very little altered; they are, however, nutritious.

CORYMBIFERÆ. (Latin, *corymbus*, and *fero*, I bear.) One of the divisions of *Compositæ*. It comprehends those plants which, like the chrysanthemum and the aster, have the capitula furnished with a ray; and those others which, like artemisia, although destitute of a ray, are similar to such plants in the majority of their characters.

CORYMBUS. A corymb. An inflorescence formed by many flowers, the partial flower-stalks of which are gradually longer, as they stand lower on the common stalk, so that all the flowers are nearly on a level.

CORYPHA. A genus of palms.—*C. rotundifolia* yields a kind of sago.—*C. umbraculifera*. The Talipot palm of Ceylon and Malabar, celebrated for the immense size of its leaves. The pith of the young plant is used as bread.

CORYPHE. Κορυφή. 1. The vertex of the head. 2. The extremities of the fingers. 3. The apex of the heart.

CORYZA. (*a, a, f.* Κορυζα; from *καρρα*, the head, and *ζεω*, to boil.) A catarrh, or cold in the head.

CORYZA MALIGNA. *C. virulenta*. See *Ozæna*.

COSMETIC. (*Cosmeticus*; from *κοσμεω*, to adorn.) An external medicine used to beautify the skin.

COSMOGANY. The history of the origin of the world and universe.

COSMOS. A regular series. Hippocrates applies it to the order and series of critical days.

COSSSID. A little tubercle on the face, like the head of a worm, arising from the enlargement, &c., of a sebaceous follicle.

COSTA. (*a, a, f.*) 1. In *Anatomy*, the rib of an animal. The ribs are the long, curved bones which are placed in an oblique direction at the sides of the chest. Their number is generally twelve on each side. The seven upper ribs, which are articulated to the sternum, are called *true ribs*; and the five lower ones, which are not immediately attached to that bone, are called *false ribs*. At the posterior extremity of each rib is a small head, having two articulating surfaces, which are received into two cavities contiguous to each other, and formed in the upper and lower part of each dorsal vertebra. This articulation is a species of ginglymus, and allows only of motion upward and downward. The head of each rib is supported by a short neck, and immediately beyond this we find a flattened tubercle, affording an oblong and slightly convex surface, which is articulated with the transverse process of the lowest of the two dorsal vertebrae, with which its head is ar-

ticulated. At some little distance from this tuberosity the rib makes a considerable curve, which is usually called its angle. To the anterior extremity is fixed a long, broad, and strong cartilage, which, in each of the true ribs, reaches to the sternum, where its articulation is secured by a capsular ligament, and by other ligamentous fibres. The cartilages of the sixth and seventh ribs being longer than the rest, are extended upward, in order to reach the sternum, the inferior portion of which is about on a level with the fifth rib. The cartilages of these two ribs are usually united into one, so as to leave no space between them. The false ribs are supported in a different manner: their cartilages terminate in an acute point before they reach the sternum, the eighth rib being attached by its cartilage to the lower edge of the cartilage of the seventh, or last of the true ribs; the ninth in the same manner to the eighth; and the tenth to the ninth; the cartilages of each rib being shorter than that of the rib above it. The eleventh and twelfth are not fixed at their anterior extremities like the other ribs, but hang loose, and are supported only by their ligamentous fibres, and by muscles and other soft parts.

The external surface of each rib is somewhat convex, and its internal surface slightly concave. On the inferior and interior surface of these bones we observe a long fossa, for the lodgment of the intercostal vessels and nerves. The spaces between the ribs are termed *intercostal spaces*.

The true ribs increase in size from above, or from the first to the seventh, and together form, with the sternum and dorsal vertebrae, a sort of basket, for the protection of the lungs, heart, &c.

2. In *Botany*, the thick, nerve-like cords of a leaf, which proceed from the base to the apex, are called ribs. See *Leaf*.

COSTA HERBA. *C. pulmonaria*. See *Hypochaeris*.

COSTAL. (*Costalis*; from *costa*, a rib.) Belonging to a rib: applied to muscles, arteries, nerves, &c.

COSTATUS. Ribbed.

COSTIVENESS. See *Constipation*.

COSTO- A prefix (from *costa*, a rib): applied to ligaments, muscles, &c., connected with the ribs; as, *Costo-clavicular ligament*. See *Ligament*.—*Costo-sternal articulation*. *Costotrachelianus*. The scaleni muscles.

COSTO-HYOIDEUS. The omo-hyoideus.

COSTUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Monandria*. *Monogynia*.—*C. arabicus*. The sweet and bitter costus. *C. indicus*; *amarus*; *dulcis*; *orientalis*. The root of this tree possesses bitter and aromatic virtues, and is considered as a good stomachic. It is also said to be diaphoretic, diuretic, and emmenagogue.—*C. corticosus*. *Winters aromatica*.—*C. hortorum minor*. *Achillea ageratum*.—*C. nigra*. The artichoke.

COTARNINE. A product of the decomposition of *narcotine*. It is a yellow, crystalline body; soluble, bitter, and alkaline, and forms crystallizable double salts with the chlorides of mercury and platinum. Formula, $C_{25}H_{15}NO_6$.

COTTON. *Gossypium herbaceum*.

COTTON-WEED. See *Filago*.

CO'TULA. *C. fetida*. See *Anthemis cotula*.

CO'TULE. The acetabulum.

COTU'NNIUS, LIQUOR OF. *Cotunnii liquor*. The aqua labyrinthi of the internal ear.

COTYLE'DON. 1. A seed-lobe, or cotyledon. The *cotyledons* are the two halves of a seed, which, when germinating, become two pulpy leaves, called the *seminal leaves*. 2. The acetabulum.

COTYLEDONÆÆ. Flowering plants, or the phanerogamia.—*Jussieu*.

COTYLEDONS. In *Comparative Anatomy*, the vascular, cup-like processes of the chorion, which serve as a placenta.

COTYLOID CAVITY. The acetabulum.

COUCHING. A surgical operation, which consists in removing the opaque lens out of the axis of vision, by means of a needle constructed for the purpose. This is done by depressing the lens below the axis, and allowing it to become absorbed.

COUGH. A sonorous and violent expulsion of air from the chest is well known to occur as a symptom in pleurisy, pneumonitis, quinsy, asthma, catarrh, phthisis, hysteria, &c.; on which account some nosologists have omitted cough as an idiopathic disease. Cough is doubtless most frequently a symptom of some other complaint; but it is at times as truly idiopathic as any other disease, and ought to be treated as such. Generally speaking, idiopathic cough is not dangerous in itself, or while running its regular course; but it has often proved highly dangerous in its results, by superinducing inflammation of some organ, an hæmoptysis, or phthisis. A cough is in some cases attended by expectoration, and sometimes it exists without any: hence the distinction of cough into moist or mucous, and dry cough.

The mucous cough has been named *anapty-sis*, *anacatharsis*, *hex humida*, and *tussis humida*. The expectoration is chiefly mucous, and is excreted very freely. It is common and of long continuance in aged and debilitated persons.

The dry cough is mostly unattended by any expectoration, and often returns periodically. It is observed in highly irritable, nervous, and hysterical constitutions, and is obviously *nervous*.

With respect to the treatment of cough, that which is produced by cold requires diaphoretics, demulcents, and expectorants; and laxatives, with small doses of henbane to allay the bronchial irritation, and a diet properly regulated according to circumstances. Where the symptoms assume an inflammatory character, the treatment recommended in acute bronchitis becomes applicable. Where the cough has become more habitual, and attends old age, the more stimulating expectorants are useful, as ammoniacum, benzoin, styrax; and where the expectoration is considerable and the temperament phlegmatic, stimulating inhalations, as of tar vapor, are useful. The nervous cough requires antispasmodics.

COUGH, BRONCHIAL. See *Cough, tubal*.

COUGH, CAVERNOUS. The resonance of the cough, heard when the stethoscope is applied over an excavation in the lungs, is termed the *cavernous cough*.

COUGH, HOOPING. Pertussis.

COUGH, TUBAL. When the lungs are hepaticized, the cough, as heard through the stethoscope, applied over the trachea, root of the bronchi, and even over the subdivisions of the bronchi no larger than a goose-quill, gives, besides its natural shock, a sensation as of air passing through a tube. This is called *tubal*, or *bronchial cough*.

COUMARIN. The concrete, volatile oil of the Tonka bean.

COUNTER-EXTENSION. *Contra extension*. The drawing a dislocated limb in a direction contrary to that in which it is pulled by the muscles. The upper part of the limb of the patient must be first fixed in a suitable manner.

COUNTER-INDICATION. See *Contra-indication*.

COUNTER-IRRITATION. *Contra-irritation*. The establishment of an irritation in some part other than the seat of disease, for the purpose of producing a derivation of blood, &c., and translating the morbid action to a less important organ. Counter-irritation is usually established on the skin or mucous membrane of the intestines; in the latter case by purgatives. The most important counter-irritants applied to the skin are blisters, stimulating liniments, mustard plasters, red pepper, savine, caustic issues, setons, stimulating and hot lotions.

COUNTER-OPENING. See *Contra-apertura*.

COUP DE MAITRE. The introduction of the catheter or sound into the urethra, with the convexity toward the abdomen, and subsequently turning it half round, to enter the bladder.

COUP DE SANG. 1. Blood-stroke. A sudden congestion of an organ without hemorrhage. It may come on almost without warning, and attacks the brain, lungs, and other organs. 2. It is also used to designate the loss of sensation and motion, produced by a congestion or by hemorrhage in an important organ, as the brain, lungs, &c.

COUP DE SOLEIL. Sun-stroke. A term used to signify any malady produced by exposure to the sun's rays, as erysipelas, apoplexy, phrenitis, &c.; it is generally restricted, however, to that form of phrenitis not uncommon in hot climates, which arises from exposing the head uncovered to the full heat of the sun, or long-continued exertion in the sun. The attack of a sun-stroke commences with coma and loss of sensation, the brain fever being due to reaction.

COURAP. The vernacular name in India for cutaneous diseases attended with itching, as porrigo, scabies, &c. Also, *Scabies Indica*.

COURBARIL. *Hymenæa courbaril*.

COURO'NDI. An evergreen tree of India, said to be antidysenteric.

COUROU MOELLI. A shrub of India, said to be antivenomous. It is the *Flacurtia sepiaria* of Roxburgh.

COURONE DES TASSES. A circle of cups. A form of the galvanic battery, consisting of a number of cups, saucers, or small pots, each of which contains a pair: the pairs are connected by wires.

COURSES. The menses.

COURT PLASTER. *Emplastrum adhæsivum Anglicum.*

COUTOUBEA ALBA. A plant of Guiana, which is very bitter, and said to be anthelmintic and emmenagogue.

COUVRE-CHEF. The French name of a bandage for the head. See *Cucullus*.

COVOLAM. *Cratæva marmelos.*

COWBANE. *Cicuta virosa.*

COWDIE GUM. *Cowdie pine resin.* The resinous juice, obtained by incisions, of the *Dammara australis*, a coniferous tree of New Zealand. It is also found fossil, and is largely used in the United States as an ingredient of copal varnishes.

COWHAGE. *Cow-itch.* See *Dolichos pruriens*.

COWPER'S GLANDS. (*Glandulæ Cowperi*; named from Cowper, who first described them.) Two small muciparous glands, each about the size of a pea, situated at the sides of the membranous part of the urethra in the male, before the prostate gland. See *Urethra*.

COWPER'S GLANDS IN THE FEMALE. Two small glands situated beneath the skin at the posterior part of the labia and entrance of the vagina. They secrete a whitish sebaceous fluid.

COW-POX. *Vaccina. Vacciola.* Kin-pox. A pustular disease of cows' teats. It consists of vesicles of a blue color, and nearly livid. They are elevated at the margin and depressed at the top, and contain a limpid fluid. There is usually some fever, which may be very severe. We owe to Dr. Jenner the fact that the introduction of the fluid of these pustules under the skin of the human subject produces a slight disease of a similar nature, and which is a preventative against small-pox. This is the process now so generally practiced under the name of vaccination; but hitherto it has been found that the pustules produced on the human subject yields a lymph, having the same virtue as that from the cow, and the animal is not, therefore, resorted to. The fluid from *grease* on a horse's heel has a similar property, and persons inoculated therewith are said to be *equinated*. Vaccination, in many cases, produces a complete immunity from the small-pox for life; but it is safer to be revaccinated about puberty, and, perhaps, at times when there is epidemical small-pox, as many cases are on record where severe disease has occurred after twenty or more years, although it is usually much modified, constituting *varioloid*. The preservative action is very apparent, from the fact that inoculation will not produce pustules. Vaccination is usually practiced on the upper part of the arm, a lancet charged with lymph being thrust below the skin in several points. On the fifth day vesicles appear, which mature on the ninth or tenth; dry up, and fall off about the twentieth. There is sometimes a little fever and headache during this time, but no pustules except on the arm. The lymph should be taken from the pustules from the sixth to the eighth day for vaccinating others. If it is to be used at once, the lancet is the best body to take it up with; but if it be put by for future use or transportation, ivory points, quills, two pieces of glass, or a piece of thread dipped in the broken pustule, are suitable

receptacles. Heat should be avoided, as it destroys the virus.

COW PARSNIP. *Heracleum.*

COWRAP. *Impetigo.*

COWSLIP. *Primula veris.*

COXA. (*a, æ, f.*) The hip, haunch, or hip joint; also the ischium and the os coccygis.

COXÆLUVIUM. (From *coxa*, and *luvo*, to wash.) A hip bath. A large basin capable of holding sufficient fluid to allow a person to sit in it, and be immersed up to the navel.

COXÆ OSSA. The ossa innominata.

COXAGRA. A painful neuralgic affection of the thigh. *Coxalgia*.

COXA'LGIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *coxa*, and *αλγος*, pain.) A term applied to pain in the hip, whether from rheumatism or any other cause.

COXARIUS MORBUS. *Coxarum.* Hip disease.

COXÆNDIX. The same as *coxa*.

COXO-FEMORAL ARTICULATION. The hip joint

CR. *Chromium.*

CRAB. See *Cancer*.

CRABLOUSE. See *Pediculus*.

CRAB-YAWS. A name in Jamaica for a kind of ulcer on the soles of the feet, with callous lips, so hard that it is difficult to cut them. See *Frambesia*.

CRADLE. An apparatus used by surgeons to protect diseased parts from contact with the bed-clothes, &c. It consists of a light semi-cylindrical or hooped case of wood, beneath which the limb reposes.

CRA'MBE. A genus of plants. *Tetradynamia. Siliculosa. Crucifera.*—*C. maritima*. The sea-kale. It is cultivated for the table, and has a delicate flavor when blanched.

CRAME'RIA. See *Krameria*.

CRAMP. See *Spasm*.

CRANBERRY. *Vaccinium oxycoccus.*

CRANESBILL. See *Geranium*.

CRANGON. See *Cancer crangon*.

CRANIOLOGY. See *Phrenology*.

CRANIOSCOPY. (From *κρανιον*, the skull, and *σκοπεω*, to explore.) The inspection or examination of skulls. See *Phrenology*.

CRA'NIUM. (*um, ii, n.* *Κρανιον*; from *κραν*, the head.) The skull, or superior part of the head. The cranium is composed of eight bones, six of which are called proper to the cranium, and two common to the cranium and face. The six proper to the cranium are the *os frontis*, the two *ossa parietalia*, the two *ossa temporum*, and the *os occipitis*: the two common to the cranium and face are the *os ethmoides* and the *os sphenoides*.

CRANIUM HUMANUM. The human skull; formerly considered alexipharmic and antiepileptic.

CRANIUM, PERFORATION OF. A desperate resource of the accoucheur in those cases where, from deformity of the pelvis, the head can not pass through it, even with the assistance of forceps, and where, the child being dead, the Cæsarian section can not be employed. It is done with Smellie's perforator, cautiously introduced during an interval from pain. The point of the instrument is directed so as to enter a fontanelle or suture, and, being introduced, the handles are opened, and the instrument rotated so as to break up the brain.

CRA'PULA. A surfeit. The oppressed state of the stomach and head arising from excess in eating or drinking.

CRA'SIS. Mixture. Applied to the humors of the body, when there is such an admixture of their principles as to constitute a healthy state: hence in dropsies, scurvy, &c., the crasis, or healthy mixture of the principles of the blood, is said to be destroyed.

CRASSAME'NTUM. The clot of blood.

CRA'SSULA. 1. *Sedum telephium*. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Pentagynia. Crassulaceae.*

CRASSULA/CEÆ. A natural order of herbaceous or shrubby exogens, growing in hot, dry, and exposed situations; remarkable for the succulent nature of their stems and leaves. They have an affinity with *Penthorum* and with *Illecebraceae*, through *Tillæa*; and possess refrigerant, abstergent properties, mixed, at times, with a good deal of acridity.

CRASSUS PULSUS. A strong and full pulse.

CRATÆGUS. (*um, i, f.*) A genus of plants. *Icosandria. Digenia. Rosaceae.* The hawthorn, *C. oxyacantha*, and wild service-tree, *C. terminalis*, belong to this genus.—*C. aria* is the white beam-tree.

CRATÆVA. A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Monogynia.* The fruit of nearly all the species has a peculiar alliaceous odor, whence they have been called *garlic pears*. The *C. religiosa* is the *Pura-ou* of Tahiti. Its leaves are aromatic and stimulant. The bark of the *C. tapia* is a bitter tonic, and is esteemed by the Indian practitioners as a febrifuge.—*C. marmelos*, Covoiam, yields a tonic bark.

CREAW-FISH. Cancer fluviatilis.

CREA. *Ocrea.* The anterior part of the leg.

CREAM. See *Milk*.

CREAM OF TARTAR. See *Potassæ bitartras*.

CRE'ASOTE. *Creasoton. Creazotum.* (U. S.) (From *κρεας*, flesh, and *σῴζω*, to preserve.) An oily, colorless, highly-refractive liquid, of a penetrating odor, resembling that of smoke, or smoked meat, and of a burning and exceedingly caustic taste. Specific gravity, 1.037, at 68° F. It boils at 203° Centigrade, and is not congealed by a cold of -16° F. It burns with a strongly fuliginous flame. With water at 20°, it forms two combinations, one a solution of 1 part in 80, and the other of 10 parts in 100. It is readily decomposed by nitric and sulphuric acids and alkalis. Alcohol, ether, sulphuret of carbon, acetic ether, acetic acid, and naphtha, combine with it in any proportion. It decomposes or dissolves resins, resinous coloring matters, and other similar substances. It coagulates albumen, and is a powerful antiseptic; indeed, smoke, tar, and similar bodies seem to depend upon this agent for their antiseptic properties. In these and other properties, creasote resembles carbolic acid.

Creasote is prepared from wood-tar by a very tedious process. It is an active poison, producing death in doses of ʒij. or more, very much in the same way as prussic acid, but with accompanying symptoms of irritation: thus it stops the heart's action, produces coma, hurried respiration, and convulsions. There is no ascertained antidote: mucilaginous drinks, solu-

tions of chlorine, and blood-letting are spoken of. If the collapse be severe, ammoniacal stimulants will be necessary.

Medical Uses.—It has been found useful in the vomiting of pregnancy, irritable stomach, &c., but is to be employed cautiously, from its known tendency to irritate the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels. Gastrodynia, neuralgias, hysteria, and phthisis have been occasionally benefited by it. The dose internally is grt. j. to grt. iijj., in solution or mixture. Externally it is caustic, and has been applied to sloughing sores, in the same way as nitrate of silver. A little applied to the hollow of a carious tooth is very efficacious in toothache. The ointment, or a weak solution, is of considerable service in lepra, porrigo, impetigo, and obstinate skin diseases. The watery solution (*creasote water*), containing 1 part in 80 of creasote, is a valuable styptic, and may be used in uterine hemorrhage, and taken internally in hæmatemesis, hæmoptysis, &c. The vapor has been used also in chronic bronchitis.

CREeping SICKNESS. Ergotism.

CREMA'STER. (*er, cris, m.*; from *κρεμασω*, to suspend.) *Musculus testis. Musculus scroti.* A muscle of the testicle, by which it is suspended, and drawn up and compressed, in the act of coition. It arises from the lower edge of the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen, passes over the spermatic cord, and is lost in the cellular membrane of the scrotum covering the testicle.

CREMNO'NCUS. A swelling or tumor of the labia pudendi.

CRE'MNUS. 1. The lip of an ulcer. 2. The labium pudendi.

CRE'MOCARPIUM. A two to five celled inferior fruit, the cells of which are one-seeded, indehiscent, dry, perfectly close at all times, and, when ripe, hanging separate from a common axis, as in umbelliferous plants.

CRE'MOR. (*or, oris, m.*) 1. Cream. 2. Any substance floating on the top of a liquid, and skimmed off.

CREMOR TA'RTARI. Cream of tartar. *Potassæ bitartras*.

CRENA. *Crenatura.* The irregular projections or serratures of the skull bones, whereby the sutures are formed.

CRENA'TUS. Crenate: notched or scolloped.

CRENIC ACID. An azotized product of decaying vegetable matter.

CREOSOTE. See *Creasote*.

CREPATIO. *Crepatura.* In *Pharmacy*, the boiling of seeds till they burst.

CREPITATION. (From *crepito*, to make a crashing or crackling noise.) 1. The peculiar sound or sensation occasioned by pressure between the fingers, in cellular tissues filled with air; as the lungs in their natural state, or a part affected with emphysema or gangrene. 2. The grating of the ends of broken bones.

CREPITANT. Crackling.

CRE'PITUS. (*us, us, m.*; from *crepo*, to make a noise.) A crashing or crackling noise. A discharge of wind from the bowels upward or downward. In medicine, the term is usually applied to the grating sound which is heard

when the ends of a fractured bone are rubbed on each other.

CREPITUS LUPI. *Lycoperdon bovista.*

CRESCENTIA CUJETE. The fruit of this West Indian tree is acidulous, and useful in some bowel complaints.

CRESCENTLÆ. Enlarged lymphatics in the groin.

CRESS. A number of plants with a pungent flavor.—*C., garden.* *Lepidium sativum.*—*C., Indian.* *Tropæolum majus.*—*C., scitatica.* See *Lepidium iberis.*—*C., water.* *C., wild.* *Sisymbrium (nasturtium) aquaticum.*

CREST. See *Crista.*

CRESTED. *Cristatus.*

CRE'TA. (*a, æ, f.*) Chalk. An impure native carbonate of lime. See *Creta preparata.*

CRETA PRÆPARATA. *C. alba.* Prepared chalk. Take of chalk, ℥j.; add a little water, and rub it to a fine powder. Throw this into a large vessel full of water, shake them, and after a little while pour the still turbid liquor into another vessel, and set it by that the powder may subside; lastly, pour off the water, and dry the powder. This is antacid and absorbent. It is exhibited chiefly in the form of the cretaceous mixture. See *Mistura creta.* Dose, ʒj.

CRETA'CEOUS. *Cretaceus.* Chalky: appertaining to chalk.—*C. acid.* Carbonic acid.—*C. mixture.* See *Mistura cretae.*—*C. powder.* See *Pulvis cretae compositus.*

CRETE, DITTANY OF. *Origanum dictamnus.*

CRETIN. One affected with cretinism.

CRETINISM. *Cretinismus.* A peculiar endemic disease common in Switzerland, Tyrol, Valais, and the Pyrenees. It makes a very close approach to rickets in its general symptoms. It differs principally in the tendency to bronchocele. The brain seems to follow the fate of the rest of the body, and, in many cases, even to take the lead, so that the chief imbecility is to be found in this organ. Cretinism seems to be partially hereditary, and to be most frequent in damp, close valleys. It is usually seen early in life, and resembles rickets in this respect. The subjects seldom attain to old age.

CRIBRATIO. (*o, onis, f.*) The operation of sifting, or passing through a sieve.

CRIBRATUS. *Cribrosus.* Sieve-like; perforated with small holes.

CRIBRIFORM. (*Cribriformis:* from *cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, likeness; because it is perforated like a sieve.) Applied to the ethmoid bone. The tunica decidua of the ovum has been called *membrana cribriformis* by Osiander.

CRICO-ARYTENOID. *Crico-arytenoidæus.* Relating to the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages of the larynx.

CRICO-ARYTENOID, LATERAL. A muscle which rises from the side of the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the side of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. Its use is to open the glottis by separating the arytenoid cartilages.

CRICO-ARYTENOID, POSTERIOR. A muscle which arises from the back part of the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the back part of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. Its use is to draw back the arytenoid cartilage, to render

the ligament of the glottis tense, and thereby to lengthen the glottis.

CRICO-PHARYNGEUS. See *Constrictor pharyngis inferior.*

CRICO-THYROIDE'US. Crico-thyroid. A muscle which rises from the side and anterior part of the cricoid cartilage, and has two insertions, one into the under part of the ala of the thyroid cartilage, and the other into its inferior corau. Its action is to draw the thyroid cartilage downward and forward, or the cricoid cartilage upward and backward.

CRICO-THY'RO-PHARYNGÆ'US. The inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx is so called by Dumas.

CRICOID. (*Cricoides; Cricoidæus*, from *κρικος*, a ring, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) Ring like: applied to a round, ring-like cartilage of the larynx. See *Cartilago cricoides.*

CRIDE CUIR NEUF. See *New leather sound.*

CRIDONES. The same as *crinones.* See *Crino.*

CRIM EVIL. *C. leg.* A kind of tubercular elephantiasis, said to prevail in the Crimea and Astracan.

CRIMON'DES. Bran-like: applied to urine which deposits a sediment like bran.—*Hippocrates.*

CRINA'LE. An instrument formerly used to exert pressure in cases of fistula lachrymalis. It is named from having at one end a small cushion stuffed with hair.

CRINIS. The hair. See *Capillus.*

CRINO. (*o, onis;* from *crinis*, the hair.) 1. A genus of entozoa. 2. A disease which, according to Etmuller and others, has prevailed epidemically among infants. It consisted in the eruption of rigid, black hairs from the skin of the back, arms, and legs, accompanied with febrile irritation and emaciation.

CRINO'MYRON. An ointment composed of lilies and aromatics.

CRINONES. Grubs. An affection of children, in which a morbid secretion is produced by the sebaceous follicles, which resemble small grubs. *Acne punctata.*

CRISIS. (*is, is, f.* *Κρισις*, a judgment or determination; from *κρινω*, to judge.) A sudden change for the better or worse taking place in the course of acute diseases, and especially fevers. A favorable crisis is sometimes attended with a diarrhoea, perspiration, or other sensible evacuation, and such evacuations are styled *critical.* At other times the crisis is unattended with any sensible evacuation. A crisis is *perfect* or *imperfect*; the former bringing the patient suddenly to a state of convalescence, the latter merely causing a marked alleviation of the symptoms. The crisis is also called *salutary* or *fatal*, according to the result. It has been a question from the time of Hippocrates down to the present, whether fevers have a tendency to a crisis on particular days of their course rather than on others. See *Critical days.*

CRISPATION. *Crispatura.* (From *crispo*, to curl.) A slight contraction of any part, whether natural or induced by a morbid cause; thus the skin, when contracted so as to form what is called *cutis asserina*, is in a state of crispation;

the small arteries divided by a wound when they retract so as to arrest the hemorrhage are in a state of crispation.

CRISPUS. Crisp: curled.

CRIS'TA. (*a, æ, f.*) The comb of a cock; a crest.) This name is given, 1. In *Anatomy*, to several processes and parts of bones; as the *crista illi* and the *crista galli* of the ethmoid bone. 2. In *Surgery*, to excrescences, like the comb of a cock, about the anus.

CRISTÆ OF THE CLITORIS. The nymphæ.

CRISTA GALLI. An eminence of the ethmoid bone, so called from its resemblance to a cock's comb. See *Ethmoid bone*.

CRISTA URETHRALIS. The caput gallinaginis of the urethra.

CRISTA'US. Crested.

CRITHE. *Critidion.* Hordeolum.

CRITHE'ION. The same as crisis.

CRITH'MUM. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera.*—*C. maritimum.* The samphire, or sea-fennel. It is a low perennial plant, and grows about the sea-coast in several parts of England. It has a spicy, aromatic flavor.

CRIT'ICAL. Appertaining to the *crisis* determining the event of a disease. Applied to symptoms, evacuations, periods, &c., which have reference to a crisis.

CRITICAL DAYS. *Dies judicatorii. Dies decretorii. Dies principes. Dies radicales.* Hippocrates and Galen taught that there were certain days on which the crisis of fever was generally perfect and favorable; others on which it was imperfect or unfavorable; and others, again, which were seldom marked by any particular change one way or the other. According to Galen, the 7th day is particularly favorable; next to this, the 14th; then the 9th, 11th, and 20th; then the 17th and 5th; lastly, the 4th, 3d, and 18th. The sixth day is very doubtful and unfavorable, and like it are the 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, and 19th. The 13th day is intermediate, and not marked by any considerable change. Diocles and Archigenes made the 21st one of the favorable days; but Galen agrees with Hippocrates in rejecting this and substituting the 20th. The doctrine of critical days has been much contested, and is so, more or less, to the present time. It is now generally disbelieved, however, by physicians, that the critical days of fever can be determined with any degree of accuracy sufficient to render the doctrine practically useful.

CRO'CEUS. Deep yellow.

CROCI STIGMATA. See *Crocus*.

CROCIDI'XIS. *Crocidismus.* Floccilation. Carphologia.

CRO'CINUM. A mixture of oil and saffron, sometimes with the addition of aromatics.

CROCO'NIC ACID. See *Rhodizonic acid*.

CRO'CUS. (*us, i, m.*, and *um, i, n.* *Κροκος. Крокос.*) 1. A genus of plants. *Triandria. Monogynia. Iridaceæ.* 2. The pharmacopœial name of the prepared stigmata of the saffron plant. See *Crocus sativus*. 3. A name given by the older chemists to several preparations of metallic substances, from their color; thus, *Crocus martis, Crocus veneris*.

CROCUS ANTIMONII. See *Antimonii vitrum*.

CROCUS GERMANICUS. See *Carthamus tinctorius*.

CROCUS INDICUS. See *Curcuma*.

CROCUS MARTIS. Burnt green vitriol.

CROCUS METALLORUM. A sulphur oxide of antimony. *Crocus antimonii*.

CROCUS OFFICINALIS. See *Crocus sativus*.

CROCUS SARACENICUS. See *Carthamus tinctorius*.

CROCUS SATIVUS. The saffron plant. It is a native of Greece and Asia Minor, but is cultivated abundantly for medicinal use. The stigmata (*croci stigmata*) are the part employed in medicine.

Good saffron has a sweetish, penetrating, diffusive odor; a warm, pungent, bitterish taste; and a rich, deep orange-yellow color. It yields its color and active ingredients to water, alcohol, proof spirit, wine, vinegar, and, in a smaller degree, to ether. By distillation with water it affords a small quantity of a heavy, golden-yellow colored volatile oil; and it is to this oil that saffron owes its active properties: 32 parts of saffron yield 1 of oil. The medical virtues are inconsiderable, although the ancients thought highly of it. The chief use now is as a coloring matter.

CROCUS VENERIS. Oxide of copper, formed by calcining the metal.

CROP. See *Ingluvies*.

CROSS BIRTH. The popular name for what obstetricians call *Preternatural labor*.

CROSSWORT. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

CRO'TALUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *κροταλον*, a rattle.) The rattlesnake. A genus of venomous serpents abounding in various parts of the American continent. There are three species, the characters of which are well ascertained: *C. horridus, C. durissus*, and *C. miliaris*; a fourth, *C. cascabella*, has been recently found in Brazil. The most remarkable characteristic of these reptiles is the rattle appended to their tails. This consists of a number of horny joints, which are movable on one another, and make a rattling noise when the animal moves. The number of these joints increases with the age of the serpent, one being added every time it changes its cuticle. The bite of the rattlesnake is almost uniformly fatal if neglected, being followed by gangrenous inflammation of the injured part, and rapid sinking of the vital powers. The proper treatment in case of a bite is to cut out the part as soon as possible, cauterize the naked surface, or apply cupping glasses, and sustain the patient's strength by brandy and carbonate of ammonia.

CROTAPHI'TES. Appertaining to the temple. Applied to the temporal artery, vein, or muscle.

CROTAPHITIC NERVE. A branch of the fifth pair of nerves; the portio minor.

CRO'TAPHOS. *Crotaphium.* The temples. A throbbing and pain in the temples.

CROTCHET. A curved steel instrument, with a hook, used to extract the fetus in the operation of embryotomy, and to bring down the limbs in certain presentations. It may be blunt or sharp, but the latter is a most injurious instrument to the mother.

CRO'TON. (*on, onis.*) A genus of plants *Monœcia. Monadelphia. Euphorbiaceæ.*

CROTON BENZOIN. See *Styrax benzoin*.

CROTON CASCARILLA. *C. lineare*. These were supposed to furnish cascarilla. See *Croton eleutheria*.

CROTON ELEUTHERIA. The plant which yields cascarilla bark. It is a native of the Bahama Islands and West Indies. The bark is in quills, covered upon the outside with a rough, whitish matter, and brownish on the inner side, exhibiting, when broken, a smooth, close, blackish-brown surface. It has a light, agreeable smell, and a moderately bitter taste, accompanied with a considerable aromatic warmth. It is very inflammable, and when burned and extinguished gives out a fragrant, musky smell. It yields its virtues partially to water and to alcohol, and entirely to proof spirit, and contains a fragrant, volatile oil. It is a very excellent aromatic tonic and febrifuge. The dose of the powdered bark is from grs. xij. to ʒj., three or four times a day.

CROTON LACCIFERUM. An East Indian tree, the resinous juice of which affords gum lac.

CROTON PSEUDO-CHINA. *Croton cascarilla*.

CROTON SEMIFERUM. See *Stillingia*.

CROTON TIGLIUM. *C. jamalgota*. The tree which affords the tiglia seeds. *C. pavana* is also said to yield them. They are natives of the island of Ceylon, Malabar, China, Cochin China, and the Molucca Islands. Every part of the plant seems to be medicinal: the root acts as a drastic purgative, and, exhibited in the dose of a few grains, is considered at Amboyna and Batavia as a specific for dropsy; the wood (*lignum Pavanae*) produces, when administered in small doses, a diaphoretic effect, and in larger ones it proves drastic; the leaves are also purgative. The seeds (*semina tiglii. s. crotonis*), or purging nuts, however, are the parts which have been more generally employed. They were long known under the names of *Grana Molucca*, *Tilii Grana*, and *Grana Tiglia*.

The expressed oil of the seeds (*Oleum tiglii*, U. S.) has a yellow color, a faint odor, and an acrid taste: these qualities, however, will be found to vary in different samples. According to Dr. Nimmo, this oil consists of forty-five parts of an acrid purgative principle, and fifty-five of a fixed, bland oil. The acrid matter consists of a peculiar acid (*crotonic* or *iatrophiaic*) and a resin. Brandes also discovered a doubtful alkaloid, *crotonin* or *tiglin*.

Croton oil, when pure—but, unfortunately, it is so much adulterated as to be seldom pure—is a drastic purge, remarkable for the rapidity of its action and the prostration it superinduces. Dose, gtt. j. to gtt. ij., either on sugar, in tincture, or soap. It may be used in obstinate constipation, unattended with inflammation, where other purges are inoperative; but its use is dangerous, from the severe gastro-enteric irritation it sometimes produces. It has been applied externally as a counter irritant, and produces a pustular eruption, and sometimes purges. The amount employed is gtt. ij.-v., dissolved in alcohol.

CROTON TINCTORIUM. The lac plant. This plant is a native of the Levant, Italy, and the south of France, and produces the *lacca carnea*.

CRO'TONATE. A salt formed by the crotonic acid with a base.

CROTO'NE. A fungus on trees produced by an insect like a tick; and, by metaphor, applied to small fungous excrescences on the periosteum.

CROTONIC ACID. *Crotonin*. See *Croton tiglium*.

CROTONIS OLEUM. Croton oil. See *Croton tiglium*.

CROUP. *Cynanche trachealis. Tracheitis*. A permanently laborious and suffocating breathing, accompanied by a stridulous noise, a short and dry cough, and frequently, toward the close, an expectoration of a concrete, membranous sputum. Two distinct forms of disease have been described by authors under the name of croup: the *acute* and the *spasmodic*.

Acute croup is peculiar to childhood, and attacks between the third and thirteenth year; one attack produces a liability to its recurrence. It is found mostly in damp, marshy places. It commences usually with a slight cough, hoarseness, and sneezing, as though cold had been taken. To these symptoms, in a day or two, and sometimes in a few hours, succeed a peculiar shrillness and ringing of the voice, as if the sound were sent through a brazen tube. At the same time there is a sense of pain about the larynx, some difficulty of respiration, with a wheezing sound in inspiration, as if the passage of the air were straitened. The cough which attends it is sometimes dry; and if any thing be spit up, it is a matter of a purulent appearance, and sometimes films, resembling portions of a membrane. Together with these symptoms, there is a frequency of pulse, a restlessness, and an uneasy sense of heat. When the internal fauces are viewed, they are sometimes without any appearance of inflammation; but frequently a redness, and even swelling, appear; and sometimes in the fauces there is an appearance of matter like to that rejected by coughing. With the symptoms now described, and particularly with great difficulty of breathing, and a sense of strangling in the fauces, the patient is sometimes suddenly cut off. The countenance generally exhibits great distress; the head and face are covered with perspiration, from the violence of the struggle, and the lips and cheeks are alternately pale and livid. The peculiarity of this species of croup consists in the secretion of the membrane, which is perpetually endangering suffocation.

The disease is an inflammation of the trachea, and sometimes bronchi, attended with the secretion of a false membrane. There is also more or less spasm of the epiglottis. It runs its course in two or three days. The prognosis is very unfavorable, especially where the cough is dry and the fever high.

Copious bleeding at the commencement of the attack, by breaking abruptly upon the inflammatory action, has sometimes carried off the disease at once. This may be effected from the jugular vein, and leeches may be applied afterward, according to circumstances. Emetics have been given immediately after. These are of doubtful effect; in many instances, however, they have soon removed the disease. A full

dose of tartar emetic is the best in this case. The remedy principally relied on in the present day, and which in many instances has acted like a charm, is large and repeated doses of calomel. Of this, not less than five or six grains are commonly given to very young children, and continued every two or three hours, till there is a discharge of green, bilious matter, which seems to be the criterion of its having taken effect. When depletion has been carried far enough, and the disease still continues, the application of a blister on the back of the neck or between the shoulders may be serviceable. Other means of counter irritation are also to be employed. Where suffocation is imminent, tracheotomy should be performed.

Spasmodic croup is a very different disease from the former, the peculiarity of which is inflammation, and a membrane-like secretion, neither of which exist in this, which is of a purely nervous or spasmodic nature. See *Laryngismus stridulus*.

CROUP, FALSE. *C. cerebral.* *C. spurious.* *Pseudo-croup.* *Spasmodic croup.* *Laryngismus stridulus.*

CROUP, HYSTERIC. A croup-like cough, occurring as a nervous symptom in some cases of hysteria.

CROUP-LIKE CONVULSION. Inward fits. A convulsive affection of young children, unattended by external fits, occurring often at intervals, with carpo-pedal spasm, and supposed by some authors to be a chronic croup. It is sometimes of long continuance, but is dangerous from the occurrence of spasm of the glottis. It is a nervous affection arising from gastric and dental irritation.

CROUP-LIKE INSPIRATION. *Laryngismus stridulus.*

CROWFOOT. See *Ranunculus*. — *C. crane's-bill.* *Geranium pratense.*

CROW-SILK. *Conferva rivalis.*

CROWN. See *Corona*.

CROWN BARK. *Loxa bark.* *Cortex cinchonæ lancifoliae.*

CROWN, IMPERIAL. *Corona imperialis.*

CROWN OF A TOOTH. The uppermost part, which is incased in enamel.

CRUCIAL. (*Crucialis*; from *crux*, a cross.) Cross-like. Applied, in *Anatomy*, to some parts disposed in the manner of a cross, as the crucial ligaments of the knee joint. 2. In *Surgery*, to an incision made in the shape of a cross.

CRUCIAL BANDAGE. The T bandage.

CRUCIAL LIGAMENTS. The ligaments of the knee joint. See *Ligament*.

CRUCIATUS. *Cruciate.* *Cruciformis.*

CRUCIBLE. *Crucibulum.* A chemical vessel in which substances are exposed to the heat of a fire or furnace. They are of various materials, as earthenware, porcelain, iron, black lead, platina, &c.

CRUCIFERÆ. (From *crux*, *crucis*, a cross, and *fero*, to bear.) The cruciferous tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous, seldom shrubby plants, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers*, polypetalous; *sepals*, four, deciduous, cruciate, alternating with four cruciate *petals*; *stamens*, six, hypogynous, tetradynamous; *fruit*, a silique, or silicula.

CRUCIFORMIS. *Cruciatas.* Cross-like.

CRUDE. Unprepared; raw. Applied to coarse natural or artificial products which require purification; as crude sulphur, crude antimony.

CRUDITAS. (From *crudus*, raw.) A crudity. A term applied to undigested substances in the stomach, and formerly to humors in the body unprepared for concoction.

CRUENTA EXPUITIO. *Hæmoptysis.*

CRU'OR. (*or*, *oris*, m.) The red part of the blood when coagulated. See *Blood*.

CRUORIN. The soluble product obtained by boiling fibrin and albumen in water. It is produced in the analysis of blood by M. Denis's process.

CRUPSIA. *Chromopsia.*

CRU'RA. The plural of *crus*, which see.

CRURÆ'US. (From *crus*, a leg.) *Cruralis.* A muscle situated on the forepart of the thigh. It arises, fleshy, from between the two trochanters of the os femoris, firmly adhering to the forepart of the os femoris throughout the greater part of its length; and is inserted, tendinous, into the upper part of the patella, behind the rectus. Its use is to assist the vasti and rectus muscles in the extension of the leg.

CRU'RAL. *Cruralis.* Belonging to the *crus*, leg, or lower extremity.

CRURAL ARCH. The inguinal arch formed by Poupart's ligament.

CRURAL ARTERY. The femoral artery.

CRURAL CANAL. *C. ring.* The femoral ring.

CRURAL HERNIA. Femoral hernia. See *Hernia cruralis*.

CRURAL NERVE. A branch from the lumbar plexus. It lies on the outside of the psoas muscle and femoral artery. It supplies the muscles and integuments of the thigh. The chief branch is the *saphena nerve*, which supplies the knee, anterior portion of the leg, and upper part of the foot.

CRURAL PLEXUS. The lumbar plexus.

CRURALS. See *Cruræus*.

CRUS. (*Crus*, *ris*, n.) 1. The leg; the thigh. 2. The root or origin of some parts of the body, from their resemblance to a leg; as *Crura cerebri*, *Crura cerebelli*; *Crura* of the diaphragm. — *C. clitoridis*. See *Clitoris*. — *C. penis*. See *Penis*.

CRU'STA. (*a*, *e*, f.) 1. A shell. 2. A scab. 3. The scum of a fluid.

CRUSTA GENU EQUINÆ. The morbid crust or corn on the knees of some horses. *Knee scab*. *Horse crust*. It has been often recommended in nervous diseases, especially epilepsy. Dose of the powder, gr. v. to ʒj.

CRUSTA INFLAMMATORIA. *C. phlogistica.* *C. pleuritica.* The buffy coat of inflamed blood.

CRUSTA LACTEA. Milk scab. See *Porrigo*, *Larvalis*, &c.

CRUSTA PETROSA. See *Dentes*.

CRUSTA VILLOSA. *C. vermicularis.* The mucous coat of the stomach and intestines.

CRUSTA'CEA. A class of articulated animals protected by a hard shell.

CRUSTA'CEOUS. Shell-like. Covered with a shell, or resembling a shell.

CRU'STULA. An effusion of blood under the

tunica conjunctiva of the eye, from a bruise or any other cause.

CRYM'DES. (*Κρυμωδες*; from *κρυμος*, cold.) An epithet of a fever, wherein the external parts are cold and the internal hot.

CRYMODYNIA. Chronic rheumatism.

CRYMOSES. Diseases caused by the action of cold.

CRYOPHORUS. The frost-bearer, an instrument to demonstrate the production of cold by evaporation at low temperatures.

CRYSPO'RHIS. One whose testicles have not descended.

CRY'PTÆ. **CRYPTA.** (From *κρυπτω*, to hide.) 1. A follicle, or little pit; a follicular gland. 2. The little rounded appearances at the end of the small arteries of the cortical substance of the kidneys, that appear as if formed by the artery being convoluted upon itself, are called *cryptæ*.

CRYPTOCE'PHALUS. (From *κρυπτος*, and *κεφαλη*, a head.) A monstrosity, in which the head is very small, and does not project from the trunk.

CRYPTOGA'MIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *κρυπτος*, and *γαμος*, a marriage.) Plants without stamens or pistils. It contains four orders: *Filices*, *Musci*, *Algæ*, and *Fungi*.

CRYSTAL. (*Crystallus, i, m. Κρυσταλλος.*) When bodies assume the solid form, their particles becoming connected in a certain order, so as to constitute defined mathematical figures. Every substance susceptible of crystallization appears in some *primitive form*, as the cube, tetrahedron, octohedron; and all the *secondary forms* arise from the decrement of particles from the edges and angles of these primitive forms.

CRYSTAL MINERAL. *Sal prunellæ*.

CRYSTALLI. Pemphigus, and also varicella.

CRYSTALLIN. The azotized body of which the crystalline lens is formed. It closely resembles casein in composition.

CRYSTALLINA. A vesicle.

CRYSTALLINE. *Crystallinus.* Resembling crystal; having the form of a crystal.

CRYSTALLINE LENS. *C. humor.* See *Eye*.

CRYSTALLIZATION. (*Crystallizatio, onis, f.*; from *crystallus*, a crystal.) The process in which crystallizable bodies tend to assume a regular form. The circumstances which are favorable to the crystallization of salts are two: 1. Their particles must be divided and separated by a fluid, in order that the corresponding faces of those particles may meet and unite. 2. In order that this union may take place, the fluid which separates the integrant parts of the salt must be gradually evaporated, so that it may no longer divide them.

CRYSTALLIZATION, WATER OF. The water which combines with many salts to give them a regular or crystalline form. It is driven off by heat, and leaves the substance in powder, as when alum is heated. There are usually several equivalents of water present in such crystals.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY. The science which investigates the forms, modifications, &c., of crystals.

CRYSTALLOID. Crystalline.

CRYS, SYNOVIAL. The bursæ mucosæ.

CTE'DONES. Pectinated.

CTE'IS. 1. The os pubis. 2. The incisor teeth were called *κτενεις*.

CTE'NOBRA'NCHIATA. Syn. of pectinibranchiata.

CU. Copper.

CUBA, CLIMATE OF. This island is mostly selected as a place of residence for convalescents; and Havana being the most convenient city, is selected by the invalid. The mean temperature of the year is high, being 78° F.; but the northern coast is subject to high winds during the fall and winter. The south coast would be preferable.

CUBE'BA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *cubabah*, Arab.) See *Piper cubeba*.

CUBEBIN. A substance extracted from cubebs, closely analogous, if not identical, with *piperin*. Formula, $C_{34}H_{17}O_{10}$.—*Gregory*.

CUBEBS. See *Piper cubeba*.

CUBEBS, OIL OF. *Oleum cubebæ*.

CUBIC NITRE. Nitrate of soda.

CUBIFORME OS. See *Os cuboides*.

CUBITÆUS EXTERNUS. See *Extensor digitorum communis*.

CUBITÆUS INTERNUS. See *Flexor sublimis*, and *profundus*.

CU'BITAL. (*Cubitalis*; from *cubitus*, the fore-arm.) Belonging to the fore-arm.

CUBITAL ARTERY. The ulnar artery.

CUBITAL NERVE. The ulnar nerve.

CUBITALUS MUSCULUS. See *Anconeus*.

CUBITO-SUPRAPALMARIS. Belonging to the fore-arm and back of the hand. An artery derived from the ulnar bears this name, and also the attending vein.

CU'BITUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *cubo*, to lie down.) 1. The fore-arm, or that part between the elbow and wrist. 2. The larger bone of the fore-arm is called *os cubiti*. See *Ulna*.

CUBOIDES. Cuboid; resembling a cube.

CUBOIDES OS. *Os cubiforme.* A tarsal bone of the foot. See *Tarsus*.

CUCKOW-FLOWER. *Cardamine pratensis*.

CUCKOW PINT. *Arum maculatum*.

CUCU'BALUS. A genus of plants. *Decandria. Tryginia.*—*C. bacciferus*. The berry-bearing chickweed, which is sometimes used as an emollient poultice.—*C. behen*. The *Behen officinarum*, or spatling poppy, formerly used as a cordial and alexipharmic.

CUCULLA'RIS. The trapezius muscle.

CUCULLA'TUS. Hooded; cone-shaped.

CUCU'LLUS. A hood; a bandage for the head; an odoriferous cap for the head.

CUCUMBER. See *Cucumis sativus*.—*C.*, bitter. See *Cucumis colocynthis*.—*C.*, *squirt-ing. C.*, wild. See *Momordica elaterium*.—*C.*, tree. *Magnolia acuminata*.

CU'CUMIS. (*is, is, m.*) A genus of plants. *Monœcia. Syngenesia. Cucurbitaceæ*.

CUCUMIS AGRESTIS. *C. asininus.* *Momordica elaterium*.

CUCUMIS COLOCYNTHIS. The bitter apple, bitter gourd, or bitter cucumber. An annual vine, native of Syria and Africa. The fruit is a round pepo, the size of a small orange, yellow, and smooth on the outside when ripe; trilocular, each cell containing many ovate, compress-

ed whitish seeds, enveloped by a white, spongy pulp (*colocynthis pulpa*). The pulp is odorless, extremely bitter, and nauseous. Ether, alcohol, and water extract its virtues. It is a drastic purgative, producing violent griping, and is mostly given in the form of extract, combined with aloes and other drugs. Dose, gr. ij. to gr. v.

CUCUMIS MELO. Musk melon. This fruit must be eaten moderately, as it is liable to produce flatulence and colic.

CUCUMIS SATIVUS. Cucumber plant. It is cooling and aperient, but very apt to disagree with bilious stomachs.

CUCUMIS SYLVESTRIS. See *Momordica charantia*.

CUCUPHA. A hood. An odoriferous cap for the head, containing aromatic drugs.

CUCURBIT. *Cucurbita*. An alembic.

CUCURBITA. A genus of plants. *Monocotyledonae*. *Syngenesia*. *Cucurbitaceae*—*C. citrullus*. The water-melon plant. The seeds of this plant were formerly used medicinally. An infusion is said to be diuretic. Water-melon is cooling and somewhat nutritious, but disagrees with many.—*C. lagenaria*. The gourd, the pulp of which is bitter and purgative.—*C. melo pepo* is the large squash, and *C. ovifera* the small vegetable marrow.—*C. pepo*. The common pumpkin. The seeds contain a large proportion of oil, which may be made into emulsions.

CUCURBITA CRUENTA. A cupping glass.

CUCURBITA'CEÆ. Plants resembling the gourd.

CUCURBITI'NUS. The *tania solium*. See *Tania*.

CUCURBITULA. *C. cruenta*. A cupping glass.

CUCURBITULA CUM FERRO. Cupping.

CUCURBITULA SIGCA. Dry cupping.

CUDBEAR. The coloring matter of the *lecanora tartarea*.

CUDWEED. See *Filago*.

CUICHONCHULLIS. Iodinium microphyllum.

CUL'LEX. The gnat family.—*C. pipiens*. The common gnat. The best application to the bitten part is diluted spirit of hartshorn.

CULILAWAN. See *Cinnamomum Culilawan*.

CULINARY. Relating to the kitchen, or to cookery.

CULM. *Culmus*. Straw. The stem of grasses, rushes, and plants nearly allied to them.

CUL'TER. *Cutellus*. A knife or shear. The third lobe of the liver.

CULTRATE. Shaped like a plough-share.

CULVER'S PHYSIC. *Leptandra virginica*.

CUMAMUS. See *Piper cubeba*.

CUMANA BRASSICA. Red colewort.

CUMIN. *Cuminum cyminum*.

CUMINUM. A genus of plants. *Heptandria*. *Digynia*. *Umbellifera*.—*C. athiopicum*. See *Sison*.—*C. cyminum*. The cumin plant. The seeds have a bitterish taste, accompanied with an aromatic, though not agreeable flavor. They are generally preferred to other seeds for external use in discussing indolent tumors.

CUMYL. A hypothetical radical existing in oil of cumin; form., $C_{20}H_{11}O_2$.—*Cuminole*, or pure essential oil of cumin, is a hydruret, or C_{20}

$H_{11}O_2 + H$.—*Cuminic acid*, which is crystalline, is the hydrated oxide, $C_{20}H_{11}O_2 + HO$.

CUNEALIS SUTURA. The suture by which the os sphenoides is joined to the os frontis.

CUNEIFORM. (*Cuneiformis*; from *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, likeness.) Wedge-like.

CUNEIFORMIA OSSA. The sphenoid bone. See *Tarsus*.

CUNE'OLUS. (From *cuneus*, a wedge.) A crooked tent to put into a fistula.

CUNILA. A genus of plants. *Diandria*. *Monogynia*. *Salviaceae*. The *C. mariana* is thought to be febrifuge.—*C. bubula*. Marjoram. *Pliny*.—*C. mascula*. The inula dysenterica.—*C. pulegioides*. *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

CUP. A measure of four ounces, used in bleeding.

CU'PEL. A shallow earthen vessel like a cup, made of bone earth, used in assaying.

CUPELLATION. *Cupellatio*. The purifying of perfect metals by means of an addition of lead, which, at a due heat, becomes vitrified, and promotes the vitrification and calcination of such imperfect metals as may be in the mixture, so that these last are carried off in the fusible glass that is formed, and the perfect metals are left nearly pure.

CUPOLA. The infundibulum of the cochlea.

CUPPING. Cupping is performed by glasses, called, from their shape, *cucurbitulae*, of different sizes and shapes, mostly open like a cup, a spirit lamp, and a scarificator. When the operation is about to be done, a basin of warm water, a piece of fine sponge, and the lighted lamp must be at hand. As many of the cupping-glasses as may be judged necessary are to be put into the basin. Each glass is then to be held for an *instant only* over the flame of the spirit lamp, and immediately placed upon the skin; and the moment the glass is applied, the skin and integuments are drawn up, and become swollen, from the blood being drawn into the small vessels. When nothing more is done, the operation is called *dry cupping*. But cupping being mostly intended to remove a quantity of blood, the operator proceeds, after the glass has been on a minute, to remove it, and quickly applies the scarificator, and immediately puts on the cupping-glass, having used the spirit lamp as before. When the glasses are so full as to be in danger of falling off, or the blood is coagulated in them, they should be removed, emptied, and applied again.

CUPRE'SSUS. A genus of plants. *Monocotyledonae*. *Monadelphia*. *Conifera*. The cypress-tree.—*C. sempervirens*. The cupressus of the shops. Every part of the plant abounds with a bitter, aromatic, terebinthinate fluid, and is said to be a remedy against intermittents. Its wood is extremely durable.

CUPRI ACETAS. (U.S.) Verdigris. A pale green substance, of a crystalline structure, consisting of a mixture of acetates of copper. By levigating, and preparing like chalk, it constitutes the *cupri acetas preparatus* (U.S.). It is, like all the salts of copper, poisonous, and used only in ointment, *unguentum cupri acetas*.

CUPRI AMMONIARTUM. *Cupri ammonio-sulphas*. See *Cuprum ammoniatum*.

CUPRI AMMONIATI LIQUOR. *C. ammoniati*

equa. C. ammoniati solutio. See *Liquor cupri ammonio-sulphatis*.

CUPRI LIMATURA. Copper filings.

CUPRI RUBIGO. Verdigris.

CUPRI SUBACETAS. *C. subacetis præparata. C. diacetis.* See *Cupri acetis*.

CUPRI SULPHAS. *Cuprum vitriolatum.* Sulphate of copper. Blue stone. Blue vitriol. It possesses corrosive and styptic qualities; is esteemed as a tonic, emetic, astringent, and escharotic; and is exhibited internally in the cure of dropsies, hemorrhages, and as a speedy emetic. The dose, as a tonic and astringent, is one sixth of a grain, gradually increased to gr. ij.; as an emetic, from gr. v. to gr. xv. Externally, it is applied in cases of hemorrhages, hemorrhoids, leucorrhœa, phagedenic ulcers, and condylomata.

CUPRO-SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. See *Cuprum ammoniatum*.

CUPRUM. (*um, i, u.*) See *Copper*.

CUPRUM AMMONIACALE. See *Cuprum ammoniatum*.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. (U.S.) *Cupriammonio-sulphas.* Ammonia cupro-sulphas. Ammoniated copper. Ammoniacal sulphate of copper. Ammonio-sulphate of copper. Take of sulphate of copper, ʒss.; sesqui-carbonate of ammonia, ʒvi. Rub them together in a glass mortar till the effervescence ceases, then dry the ammoniated copper, wrapped up in bibulous paper, in the air. It is to be kept in a well-stopped bottle. This preparation is much milder than the sulphate of copper. It is found to produce tonic and astringent effects on the human body. Its principal internal use has been in epilepsy and other obstinate spasmodic diseases, given in doses of half a grain, gradually increased to five grains or more, two or three times a day. For its external application, see *Liquor cupri ammonio-sulphatis*.

CUPRUM VITRIOLATUM. See *Cupri sulphas*.

CUPULA. The cup of the acorn.

CUPULIFERÆ. The oak and chestnut tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with leaves alternate; flowers, amentaceous, diœcious, apetalous; ovarium inferior, inclosed in a cupule; fruit, a horny or coriaceous nut.

CURATIO. *Cura.* The treatment of a disease or injury.

CURA AVENACEA. A decoction of oats with nitre, &c.

CURA FAMIS. Abstinence from food.

CURA MEDEANA. The operation of transfusion.

CURARI. A violent poison used by the South American Indians to poison weapons. It is supposed to be derived from a strychnos, and contains an alkaloid (*curarine*) of a yellowish amorphous form, which is very active.

CURATIVE. *Curativus.* Relative to a cure; capable of cure.

CURCAS. See *Jatropha curcas*.

CURCU'LIO. 1. The throat. 2. A genus of coleopterous insects.

CURCUM. See *Chelidonium majus*.

CURCU'MA. (*a, æ, f.* Arabic, *curkum.*), 1. Turmeric. 2. A genus of plants. *Monandria. Monogynia. Zingiberacea.*—*C. longa. C. rotundo.* The turmeric plant. The root is im-

ported from the East Indies. It is of a yellow color; its odor is somewhat fragrant; to the taste it is bitterish, slightly acrid, exciting a moderate degree of warmth in the mouth, and, on being chewed, it tinges the saliva yellow. The yellow coloring matter (*cucurmin*) is resinous, and soluble in ether and alcohol. It is used in *curry powder*, in dyeing, and furnishes a chemical test of the presence of uncombined alkalies.—*C. angustifolia, C. leucorrhiza,* and *C. rubescens* all yield East Indian arrow-root.—*C. zedoaria.* See *Zedoary*.

CURD. The coagulum of milk.

CURE'TTE. (French.) An instrument, shaped like a little scoop, for taking away any opaque matter that may be left behind the pupil, after extracting the cataract from the eye.

CURRENT. See *Ribes*, and *Vitis*.

CURRY. A condiment, containing turmeric, red and black pepper, and aromatic seeds, in various proportions.

CURSUMA. *Curturna.* See *Ranunculus ficaria*.

CURVA'TOR COCCY'GIS. A muscle described by Albinus.

CURVA'TUS. Curvate; bent.

CURVATURE. (From *curvo*, to bend.) A curved or bent condition. A departure from the erect or straight line. In *Pathology*, a departure from the proper or normal figure and direction; as *curvature of the spine, curvature of a bone*, in *mollities ossium*.

CURVATURE OF THE SPINE. When the spinal column deviates from its regular figure. The curvature may be *lateral*, or *forward*. It arises from various causes. 1st. Debility of the muscles, caused by tight lacing, want of exercise, a constrained posture. This occurs in youth, and may be remedied by proper exercise, tonics, the removal of all injurious causes, and occasional support. 2d. Rickets. See *Rachitis*. 3d. Caries of the vertebra, by which the body being destroyed, there is curvature forward, as in Pott's disease. 4th. *Hydro-rachis*, which see. 5th. Psoas and lumbar abscess, producing caries of the adjacent vertebra. 6th. Accidents to the vertebra, producing dislocation, softening, inflammation, and ending in curvature.

CUSCO CINCHONA. A spurious bark resembling the yellow. Sulphate of soda does not, however, produce any precipitate in the infusion, as it does in that of yellow bark.

CUSCO'NIS. *Aricina*.

CUSCU'TA. Dodder. A genus of plants. *Tetrandria. Digynia.*—*C. epithymum.* The dodder of thyme. A parasitical plant, possessing a strong, disagreeable smell, and a pungent taste, very durable in the mouth; formerly recommended in melancholia—as a cathartic.—*C. europæa.* Common flax dodder.

CUSPARIA. (*a, æ, f.*) *Cusparia* or *angostura* (U. S.) bark. *Cusparia cortex.* This is the bark of the *Galipea officinalis* and *G. cusparia* (De Candolle); *Cusparia febrifuga* of Humboldt and Bonpland, or *Bonplandia trifoliata* of Willdenow, which see. It is tonic, stimulant, and aromatic. Dose of the powder, gr. v. to ʒj.

CUSPARIN. See *Angosturin*.

CUSPIDA'TUS. (From *cuspis*, a point.) Cuspitate: sharp-pointed. Four of the teeth

are called *cuspidati*, because they have the two sides of their edge sloped off to a point. See *Teeth*.

CUSPIS. 1. The glans penis. 2. A bandage.

CUTOS OCULI. An instrument to fix the eye during an operation.

CUTAMBULUS. *Gordius medinensis?* Itching.

CUTANEOUS. (*Cutaneus*; from *cutis*, the skin.) Belonging to the skin.

CUTANEOUS DISEASES. Diseases attended with an eruption on the skin. There are several distinct classes of cutaneous diseases. In some, as the *exanthemata*, the rash or efflorescence is of the nature of a sequela, or symptom; in others, as syphilis, scrofula, it appears to be produced from constitutional debility; while in the third the skin is the seat of inflammation, usually of a chronic kind, and the health is not primarily disturbed to any great extent. This third class, including porrigo, lichen, lepra, pityriasis, psoriasis, are those usually denominated skin diseases. Many are very obstinate. The treatment of these, where inflammation is absent, consists of stimulating ointments chiefly, of which tar, creasote, sulphur, arsenic, and tartar emetic are the active agents.

CUTANEOUS NERVES. Two branches of the brachial plexus, the *internal* and *external*. They supply the arm and hand. In the leg there are four cutaneous nerves, branches of the lumbar plexus, or the anterior crural nerve.

CUTANEUS MUSCULUS. See *Platysma myoides*.

CUTCH. The catechu of the acacia catechu.

CUTICLE. (*Cuticula*, *a*, *f*.; a diminutive of *cutis*, the skin.) See *Cutis*.

CUTIS. (*is*, *is*, *f*.) *Dermis*. *Pellis*. The skin. The skin has been said to consist of three parts: true skin (*cutis vera*), mucous net (*rete mucosum*), and scarf-skin, or epidermis; but Bichat, Chaussier, and others regard it as consisting of two only, the *cutis vera* and *epidermis*, the *rete mucosum* being the vascular network of the former. Other authors divide the *rete mucosum* into three layers.

The *cutis vera* of the human skin (*corion*, *corium*, *derma*) seems to consist chiefly of very small, dense fibres, closely interwoven with each other, or of condensed cellular tissue. The inner surface is of a gray color, and in almost all parts of the body presents a number of depressions, varying in size from one tenth to one twelfth of an inch, and consequently forming spaces or intervals between them. These depressions, which correspond to eminences in the adjacent adipose tissue, have been termed *areola*. The outer or cuticular surface is quite smooth, of a pale or flesh-red tinge, and is much more vascular than its inner surface. It presents, further, a number of minute conical eminences (*papillae*), liberally supplied with blood-vessels and nerves.

The *cutis vera* is perforated by the ducts of the sebaceous follicles, and gives origin to hairs, nails, and sudoriferous glandules. It is very liberally supplied with vessels, absorbents, and nerves.

The *rete mucosum* is the seat of color. It is divided by some authors into, 1. A transparent,

white membrane, *tunica albid profunda*. 2. The *gemmula*, or coat which contains the coloring matter. 3. The *tunica albid superficialis*, which forms the uppermost layer.

The cuticle, or scarf-skin (*epidermis*, *cuticula*), is a semitransparent, or, rather, translucent layer, of thin, light-colored matter, extended continuously over the outer surface of the chorion. It is destitute of blood-vessels, nerves, and absorbents; and there is reason to believe, from observing the phenomena and process of its reproduction, that it is originally secreted in the form of a semifluid, viscid matter by the outer surface of the chorion, and consists of epithelium cells.

The skin is a gelatinous tissue, being converted into gelatine by boiling, and combining with tannic acid to form the insoluble and tough tanno-gelatin, or leather.

CUTIS ANSERINA. Goose-skin. The contracted state of the skin, arising from cold and other causes, in which its papillae are rigid and prominent, giving it the appearance of the skin of a plucked goose.

CUTIS EXTERNA. *C. summa*. *C. ultima*. The epidermis.

CUTIS VERA. See *Cutis*.

CUTITIS. Erysipelas.

CUTTING FOR THE STONE. Lithotomy.

CUTTLE FISH. Sepia.

CYAMELIDE. See *Cyanogen*.

CYANIA. Cyanosis.

CYANIC ACID. See *Cyanogen*.

CYANILIC ACID. Cyanic acid.

CYANIDE. A compound of cyanogen.

CYANODIDE. *Cyanodidum*. A cyanide, or cyanuret.

CYANOGEN. *Cyanogenium*. *Prussine*. *Bicarburet of nitrogen*. A colorless gas, of a penetrating odor, soluble in water and alcohol, burning with a light purple flame. Sp. gr., 1.82; condensable by a pressure of 3.6 atmospheres into a fluid. Composition, C_2N_2 ; symbol, Cy.; eq., 26.23. It is a powerful electro-negative body, uniting with most metals to form cyanides or cyanurets. It is also a compound radical, existing as such in many important bodies. The cyanogen series includes *hydrocyanic acid*, CyH , or hydruret of cyanogen; *cyanic acid*, CyO ; *fulminic acid*, Cy_2O_2 ; *cyanuric acid*, Cy_3O_3 , &c.

Cyanogen is formed whenever azotized matter is burned with an alkali in closed vessels. For experiment, it is readily procured by heating bicyanide of mercury. There is an isomeric, black, insoluble solid, called *paracyanogen*, also formed in the latter process. Most of the compounds of this body are poisonous.

Cyanic acid (*cyanilic acid*) is monobasic. It may be obtained by distilling cyanuric acid, and is a very instable, volatile, corrosive liquid. It spontaneously changes into *cyamelide*, which is a dense, white solid. The *cyanate of ammonia* is urea. *Fulminic acid* has not been isolated, but its salts with mercury, silver, gold, &c., are violently detonating. The acid is bibasic. *Cyanuric acid* is tribasic, of a weak acid taste, crystalline, and very stable. By a red heat it is volatilized into cyanic acid. It is obtained by heating urea until it loses its ammonia.

These three acids are isomeric, and bear to one another the relation of the three phosphoric acids.

CYANOPATHIA. *Cyanopathy*. Cyanosis.

CYANO'SIS. (*is, is, m.*; from *κυανος*, blue.) The blue disease. An unnatural blue color of the whole skin. This generally arises from a congenital malformation of the heart, in which the right and left cavities directly communicate, so that the whole of the blood is not duly aerated in the lungs.

CYANOXALIC ACID. A synonyme of *uryle*.

CYANURET. *Cyanide*. A compound of cyanogen with a base. See the bases.

CYANURET OF MERCURY. Cyanide, or bichyanide of mercury. See *Hydrargyri cyanuretum*. It is analogous in its operation to the corrosive sublimate. It is used in France, however, in obstinate venereal and cutaneous diseases. The dose is from the sixteenth of a grain to half a grain, in pills or solution.

CYANURET OF POTASSIUM. Cyanide of potassium. This has been employed as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid, and is thought to possess similar properties. It has the advantage of keeping unchanged. The dose is from the fourth of a grain to a grain, in pill or solution.

CYANURET OF SILVER. See *Argenti cyanuretum*.

CYANURET OF ZINC. Cyanide of zinc. This is said to have nearly the same medicinal properties as the cyanuret of potassium, and may be given in the same doses.

CYANURIC ACID. See *Cyanogen*.

CYANURIN. A blue pigment, supposed by some authors to exist in diseased urine.

CYANUS. *C. segetum*. Centaurea cyanus.

CY'AR. The internal auditory foramen.

CYATHIFORMIS. Glass-shaped, or cup-shaped.

CYATHI'SCUS. A probe with a hollow at the end.

CY'ATHUS. (*us, i, m.* *Kυαθος*.) 1. A drinking cup. 2. A liquid measure, the twelfth of a *sextarius*. 3. A solid measure, equal to ten drachms. 4. In modern prescriptions, cyathus is a wine glass, or f. $\frac{5}{8}$ ss. or f. $\frac{5}{8}$ ij.

CY'CAS. A genus of palm-like plants. *Cycadæa*.—*C. circinalis*. The meal-bark tree, which affords Japan sago, a variety of farina, chiefly starch.—*C. inermis* and *C. revoluta* also yield a sago.

CY'CEUM. *Κυκεων*. An ancient article of diet.

CY'CLAMEN. *Cyclaminus*. *Cyclaminum*. A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Monogynia*. *Primulacæ*.—*C. europæum*. The sow-bread. *Arthanita*. The root is a drastic purge and emetic; and by the common people it has been used to procure abortion.

CYCLAMINE. A very acrid, purgative, and emetic crystalline principle from the root of the *Cyclamen europæum*.

CYCLE. A determinate period of days or years, when the same phenomena recur.

CYCLI'SCUS. *Cyclismus*. A lozenge.

CYCLOBRA'NCHIA. An order of gastropodous mollusca.

CYCLOGANGLIATA. A subdivision of the class *Mollusca*, with ganglia arranged circularly around the œsophagus; as *gastropoda*, *pteropoda*, *cephalopoda*, *tunicata*, *conchifera*.

CYCLONEU'RA. The radiate animals.

CYCLOPHO'RIA. (From *κυκλος*, a circle, and *φωρα*, to bear.) The circulation of the blood or other fluids.

CYCLOPIA. *Cyclops*. Having one eye only.

CYCLO'PION. The white of the eye.

CYCLOSIS. The general circulation of the latex of the higher plants. It also exists in the family of polypes.

CYCLO'STOMI. A genus of cartilaginous fishes.

CYDO'NATUM. *Κυδωνατον*. A confection composed of quinces and aromatics.—*Paulus Ægineta*.

CYDO'NIA VULGARIS. *Cydonium*. The quince-tree. The seeds (*semina cydoniæ*) are officinal. They abound in a mucilage called *cydonine*, and are sometimes used in decoctions as a demulcent.

CYDONIÆ SEMINA. Quince seeds. See *Cydonia vulgaris*.

CYDONIUM MALUM. A quince.

CYEMA. (*Κυημα*; from *κυω*, to bring forth.) The product of conception. The ovum.

CYESIS. Conception. Hence *Cyesiology*, the theory of generation.

CYESTINE. Kystein.

CYLINDER. A solid, having the sides perpendicular and a circular section. A common tumbler is a hollow cylinder. The long bones are sometimes called *cylindrical*, but they are irregular.

CYLINDRICAL. *Cylindroid*. *Cylindroides*. Resembling a cylinder in figure.

CYLLO'SIS. (*Κυλλωσις*; from *κυλλωω*, to maim or distort.) 1. In a general sense, distortion, mutilation, lameness of any kind. 2. Curvature of the leg outward; that state of the leg commonly called a bandy leg.

CY'MA. A cyme or tuft. A species of inflorescence, consisting of several flower-stalks, all springing from one center or point, but each stalk is variously subdivided.

CYMATO'DES. *Κυματωδης*. An unequal, fluctuating pulse.

CY'MBA. The os naviculare.

CYMBALA'RIA. A species of *antirrhinum*.

CYMBALA'RIS CARTILA'GO. The cricoid cartilage.

CYMBIFO'RMIS. Boat-like: applied to seeds. The os naviculare.

CYMENE. An ingredient in oil of cumin. It has the agreeable odor of oil of lemons, and is isomeric with camphogen. $C_{20}H_{14}$.

CY'MINUM. See *Cuminum*.

CYMO'SUS. *Cymose*. Like a cyme.

CYNA'NCHE. (*e, es, f.*; from *κυν*, a dog, and *αγχο*, to suffocate or strangle: so called from dogs being said to be subject to it.) Sore throat. See *Tonsillitis*, *Pharyngitis*, and *Croup*.

CYNANCHE EPIDEMICA. *C. faucium*. *C. gangrenosa*. *C. maligna*. *C. prunella*. *C. tonsillaris*. *C. ulcerosa*. These are synonymes of *tonsillitis* in different stages of activity. See *Tonsillitis*.

CYNANCHE LARYNGEA. Laryngitis, and also croup.

CYNANCHE PAROTIDEA. *C. maxillaris*. See *Parotitis*.

CYNANCHE PHARYNGEA. Pharyngitis.

CYNANCHE STRIDULA. *C. strepitosa*. *C. suffocativa trachealis*. Synonymes of croup.

CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS SPASMODICA. Spasmodic croup. *Laryngismus stridulus*.

CYNA'NCHICUS. Medicines which relieve the quinsy.

CYNA'NCHUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Digynia*. *Asclepiadaceae*.—*C. argel*. *C. oleæfolium*. An Egyptian plant, the leaves of which are employed to adulterate senna.—*C. monspeliacum*. The adulterated juice forms Montpellier scammony, which is purgative, but little used.—*C. vicetoxicum*. A European plant. The leaves and roots are acrid and emetic.—*C. vomitorium*. The ipecacuanha of the Isle of France. It resembles the common ipecacuanha in its properties.—The dose is gr. x. to ʒj.

CYNANTHRO'PIA. A particular melancholy, in which men fancy themselves changed into dogs.—*Bellini*.

CYNA'PIA. *Cynapina*. A narcoto-acrid alkaloid found in *Æthusa cynapium*, a poisonous umbelliferous plant.

CY'NARA. See *Cinara*.

CY'NARA'CEÆ. *Cynaræ*. One of the divisions of the great group of *Compositæ*. It contains the thistle, the artichoke, and similar plants, having their capitula surrounded by a hard, spiny, or lacerated involucre, and long, equal tubular florets, with an inflated limb. They are also called *Cynarocephalæ*.

CYNAROCEPHALUS. See *Cinarocephalus*.

CYNARRHO'DIUM. In *Botany*, a fruit with distinct ovary, and hard, indehiscent pericarpia inclosed within the fleshy tube of the calyx, as in *Rosa*.

CYNICUS. *Cynic*. Relating to a dog. A *cynic* or *canine spasm* is a convulsive contortion of one side of the face, in which the features are dragged downward.

CYNIPS. A genus of hymenopterous insects.—*C. quercusfolii*. *C. gallæ tinctoriæ*. The oak-gall insect.—*C. rosæ* produces the excrescences on rose-trees called *Bedeguar*.

CYNOCRA'MBE. Mercurialis perennis.

CYNO'CTONUM. Aconitum napellus.

CYNOCY'TISIS. *Rosa canina*.

CYNO'DES OREXIS. *Κυνωδης ορεξις*. Canine appetite.

CYNODON DACTYLON. The Bermuda grass of the Southern States, and the *doub* of India. The roots are particularly rich in saccharine and mucilaginous matters.

CYNODON'TES. The canine teeth. See *Teeth*.

CYNOGLO'SSUM. (*um, i, n.*) Hound's tongue. A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Mono-gynia*. *Boraginæ*.—*C. officinale*. Hound's tongue. *Cynoglossum*. It is said to possess narcotic powers, and is mucilaginous, but is seldom employed medicinally. Acids are said to counteract the ill effects from an over-dose.

CYNO'LOPHI. The spinous processes of the vertebrae.

CYNOLY'SSA. Hydrophobia.

CYNOMOR'IUM. A genus of plants. *Monæcia*. *Monandria*.—*C. coccineum*. *Fungus melitensis*. A drachm of the powder is given for a dose in dysenteries and hemorrhages, and, it is said, with remarkable success.

CYNORE'XIA. Bulimia.

CYNO'SBATUS. *Cyno'sbastos*. *Cynospa'stum*. *Rosa canina*.

CYPHO'RIA. Pregnancy.

CYPARISSUS. See *Cupressus*.

CYPERACEÆ. The natural family of rushes.

CYPERUS. A genus of rushes.—*C. anti-quorum*. The large rush of Syria and Egypt, which furnished the ancient papyrus.—*C. esculentus*. The rush-nut. The root resembles the chestnut.—*C. longus*. Galangale. The root of this plant is aromatic.—*C. rotundus*. The round cyperus. The root is a grateful aromatic bitter.

CYPHO'SIS. *Cyphoma*. (*Κυφωσις, κυφωμα, κυφος; from κυπω, to bend.*) Gibbosity. A hump back.

CYPRESS. *Cyprus*. *Cupressus sempervirens*.

CYPRESS SPURGE. *Esula minor*.

CY'PRINUM OLEUM. *Κυπρινον ελαιον*. It was composed of oil of unripe olives, aspalathus, calamus, myrrh, cardamum, elecampane, and Jews' pitch.—*Dioscorides*.

CY'PRINUS. A genus of fishes. The five following are used as food.—*C. alburnus*. The bleak.—*C. barbatus*. The barbel.—*C. carpio*. The carp.—*C. gobio*. The gudgeon.—*C. leuciscus*. The dace.

CYPRIMUM ÆS. Copper.

CY'PSELE. *Cypselis*. *Cypselis*. 1. The wax of the ear. 2. A seed vessel.

CYRTO'NOSUS. 1. The rickets. 2. Curved spine.

CYRTO-SIS. *Cyrto'ma*. (From *κυρτος*, curved.) The same as gibbosity, or curvature. A tumor.

CYRTO-SIS CRETINISMUS. Cretinism.—*C. rachia*. Rachitis.

CY'SSARUS. The rectum.

CYSSA'NTHEMON. *Cyssophyllon*. Cyclamen.

CYSSOTIS. (From *κυσος*, the anus.) An inflammation of the rectum. Tenesmus.

CYST. ΚΥΣΤ. (From *κυστις*, a bladder.) A membranous sack or cavity in which morbid products are collected; such products are said to be *encysted*.

CYST-. A common prefix. (From *κυστις*, the bladder.) The following are not much used: *Cysectasy*, *Cysectasia*. Lithectasy.—*Cysterethismus*. Irritability of the bladder.—*Cystiphlogia*, *Cystophlogia*. Cystitis.—*Cystoblenorrhœa*, *Cysto-catarrhus*, *Cystorrhœa*. Synonymes of cystirrhœa.—*Cystolithic*. Relating to urinary calculi.—*Cystoncus*. Swelling of or about the bladder.—*Cystophlegmatic*. Relating to cystirrhœa, or a flow of mucus from the bladder.—*Cystopyic*. Relating to suppuration of the bladder.

CYSTA'LGIA. (*a, æ, f.*) Painful spasmodic affection of the bladder. Such affections are not very common, but they are occasionally met with. The spasm comes on in paroxysms, which sometimes equal in severity those of the stone.

CYSTRO'LITHUS. A stone in the urinary bladder or gall bladder.

CY'STHUS. *Κυσθος*. The anus.

CY'STIC. *Cysticus*. Belonging to the urinary or gall bladder; as cystic duct, cystic bile, &c.

CYSTIC DUCT. The duct leading from the gall bladder.

CYSTIC OXIDE. See *Cystin*.

CYSTICA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines used in diseases of the bladder.

CYSTICE'ROUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *κυστις*, and *κερκος*, a tail.) The tailed bladder-worm. A genus of worms of the hydatid tribe, consisting of a cylindrical body, terminated by a caudal vesicle, and having a head furnished at its base with four nipples or suckers. Those which have been found in the human subject are, *C. tenuicollis*, about an inch long; its head is very small.—*C. finnia*. This species is always inclosed in a delicate cyst. It is of the size of a linseed.—*C. Fischerianus*. Found in the choroid plexus of a man, where they caused no inconvenience.—*C. dicystus*. Once found in the ventricle of the brain in apoplexy. It presented two vesicles; the one the ordinary caudal bladder, the other embracing the body anteriorly.—*C. punctatus*. Found in the choroid plexus. Its caudal bladder is globular, and presents several white spots.

CYSTIN. **CYSTIC OXIDE.** A rare constituent of urinary calculi, soluble in alkalies and acids. It is obtained in six-sided, transparent crystals or plates, is insoluble in water and alcohol, and gives off a peculiar odor when burned. It has neither acid nor alkaline reaction, and seems to form salts with both these classes of bodies. Formula, $C_6H_6NO_4S_2$; hence it is remarkable for the large amount, 25.5 per cent., of sulphur it contains.

CYSTIRRHŒ'GIA. A discharge from the bladder, mostly of blood.

CYSTIRRHŒ'EA. (From *κυστις*, and *ρεω*, to flow.) Discharge of mucus from the bladder; vesical catarrh. It is mostly accompanied with stranguy, and depends on irritation of the bladder. Warm diluents, the turpentine, and antiphlogistic regimen are necessary.

CYSTIS. (From *κυστις*, a bag.) 1. A cyst, bladder, or small membranous bag. 2. The urinary bladder. 3. The membranous bag surrounding or containing any morbid substance.

CYSTIS CHOLEDOCHA. *C. fellea*. See *Gall bladder*.

CYSTIS URINARIA. See *Urinary bladder*.

CYSTITIS. (*is, idis, f.* *κυστις*.) Inflammation of the bladder. Inflammation affects chiefly the mucous coat of the bladder, but all the coats may be implicated. The disease may be either acute or chronic. The acute form is known by acute pain in the region of the bladder, attended with fever and hard pulse, a frequent and painful discharge of urine, or a suppression, and generally tenesmus. If the disease be not soon subdued, the restlessness and anxiety increase, the extremities become cold, vomiting supervenes, and delirium and other marks of great general irritation; the disease runs its course with rapidity, and subsides or destroys the patient in a few days. The treatment is the same as in *nephritis*.

Chronic inflammation of the bladder is attended with a highly irritable state of the organ, and a very copious excretion of mucus along with the urine, whence the name of *catarrhus vesicæ* which has been applied to it.

CYSTITOME. (From *κυστις*, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) The name of an instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.—*Lafaye*.

CYSTO-BUBONOCŒ'LE. A rare species of hernia, in which the urinary bladder is protruded through the inguinal aperture.

CYSTOCE'LE. (From *κυστις*, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) Hernia of the bladder. This is rare. It occurs most frequently at the inguinal ring, less at the crural ring; the bladder has also been known to protrude through the perinæum, vagina (*vaginal cystocele*), or thyroid foramen.

CYSTODYNIA. Pain in or about the bladder.

CYSTOMEROCE'LE. A hernial protrusion of the bladder through the femoral ring. See *Cystocele*.

CYSTOPLASTY. The reparation of vesico-vaginal fistula by paring its edges, dissecting a flap from the external labium, and uniting this by suture to the edges.

CYSTOPLE'GIA. (From *κυστις*, and *πλησσω*, to strike.) Paralysis of the bladder.

CYSTOPLE'XIA. The same as *cystoplegia*.

CYSTOPTOSIS. (From *κυστις*, and *πιπνω*, to fall.) A name given by Vogel to a relaxation of the internal coat of the bladder, whereby it protrudes into the urethra.

CYSTOSPASTICUS. *Cystospastic*. (From *κυστις*, and *σπασω*, to draw.) Relating to spasm of the bladder.

CYSTOTO'MIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *κυστις*, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) The operation of cutting or puncturing into the bladder.

CYTINUS. A genus of plants. *Gynandria. Octandria*.—*C. hypocistis*. Rape of cystus. A fleshy, pale-yellowish plant, parasitical on the roots of several species of cystus in the south of Europe, from which the *succus hypocistidis* is obtained.

CYTISINE. *Cytissina*. A bitter principle resembling emetin; nauseous, emetic, and poisonous. It is found in the seeds of the *Cytisus laburnum*, or common laburnum, and also in *asarum* and *arnica*. One to two grains are emetic and purgative; in larger doses it is an acrid poison.

CYTISO-GENI'STA. *Spartium scoparium*.

CYTISUS SCOPARIUS. The *spartium scoparium*.

CYTOBLAST. (From *κυτος*, a cell, and *βλαστος*, a germ.) A nucleus, areola, or cell-germ. A minute spot discovered on the growing cells of those parts of animals or plants undergoing development or frequent reparation, which is found to be the rudiment of a new cell.

CYTOBLASTEMA. The *blastema* or fluid which nourishes the cytoblast. Dextrine in plants, and the liquor sanguinis in animals, are the principal blastema or cell food; but it differs according to the place of the cytoblast.

D.

DABERLOCKS. *Fucus esculentus*.

DACE. *Cyprinus leuciscus*.

DACRY-. A prefix (from *δακρον*, a tear) of many words seldom employed; as *Dacryadenalgia*. Disease of the lachrymal gland.—*Dacryadenitis*. Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.—*Dacryodes*. A sanious ulcer, &c.

DACRY'DIUM. Scammony.

DACRYO'MA. (From *δακρνω*, to weep.) Epiphora.

DACTY'LION. Preternatural adhesion of the fingers to each other. A congenital deformity, or the consequence of burns.—*Vogel*.

DACTYLITIS. Paronchia.

DACTYLUS ACULEATUS. An annellated worm found in diseased urine.

DA'CTYLUS. (*us, i, m. Δακτυλος.*) 1. A finger. See *Digitus*. 2. The date.

DADYL. A product from oil of turpentine.

DÆDALIA SUAVEOLENS. *Boletus suaveolens*.

DÆ'DIUM. 1. A small torch or candle. 2. A bougie.

DÆMONOMA'NIA. *Dæmonia*. (*a, e, f.*; from *δαμων*, a demon, and *μανια*, madness.) A melancholy where the patient supposes himself to be possessed by devils.

DAFFODIL. *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR. Compound tincture of sena, with the addition of aniseed and elecampane root.

DAHLIN. A kind of starch or inulin.

DAGUERREOTYPE. A process whereby the images of objects formed in a camera obscura are made to depict themselves on a plated surface. The silver is prepared with iodine, or compounds of iodine with bromine or chlorine, and being acted on by light, it is exposed to the vapor of mercury, and washed in a solution of hyposulphite of soda, &c. The impressions are exquisite, and the process furnishes every one with the means of securing perfect representations of natural or artificial objects.

DAISY, OX-EYE. See *Chrysanthemum*.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE. A nostrum much used as a carminative for children. It consists of carbonate of magnesia, ℥ij.; oil of peppermint, ℥j.; oil of nutmeg, ℥ij.; oil of aniseed, ℥ij.; tincture of castor, ʒss.; tincture of assa-fœtida, ℥xv.; tincture of opium, ℥v.; spirit of pennyroyal, ℥xv.; compound tincture of cardamoms, ʒss.; peppermint water, ʒij.

DAMA. A deer. See *Cervus*.

DAMASK ROSE. See *Rosa centifolia*.

DAMMARA AUSTRALIS. See *Cowdie gum*.

DAMMARIAC ACID. An acid resin of cowdie gum, soluble in weak alcohol. Formula, C₄₀H₃₀O₆.

DAMMARAN. A component of cowdie gum, soluble in pure alcohol. Formula, C₄₀H₃₁O₆.

DAMNA'TUS. Terra damnata. The refuse of distillation.

DAMSON. *Prunus domestica*.

DANDELION. See *Leontodon tarazacum*.

DANDRUFF. See *Pityriasis*.

DANEVERT SPRINGS, Sweden, contain carbon-

ic acid, carbonate and sulphate of iron, sulphates of soda and lime, and muriate of soda.

DANSE DE SAINT GUY. *Danse de St. Witt*. See *Chorea*.

DA'PHNE. (*e, es, f.*) A genus of plants. *Ocandria. Monogynia. Tymelacæa*.—*D. alpina*. This species of dwarf olive-tree is said to be purgative in the dose of ʒij.—*D. gni'dium*. The tree which affords the Garou bark. Spurge-flax. Flax-leaved daphne. The bark has the same properties as mezereon. The bark has the same properties as mezereon.—*D. laureola*. The spurge-laurel. *Laureola daphnoides*. The bark is used in the same way as that of the mezereon.—*D. lintearia*. The lace bark of Jamaica has analogous properties.

DA'PHNE MEZE'REUM. The mezereon. *Mezereum*. (U. S.) This plant is extremely acid; the berries (*grana cnidii*) also have the same effects; and, when swallowed, prove a powerful corrosive poison. The bark of the root (*cortex radices mezerei*) is officinal, and is a component of the compound sarsaparilla decoction. It is very acid, which arises from the presence of a volatile oil and resin. The bark, steeped in vinegar, is vesicating, and is sometimes used with the same intention as savine. It is also stimulant and diaphoretic. Its use in syphilis is very questionable, but in cutaneous diseases it seems more serviceable. It is also used in decoction (ʒj. to Oj. of water), of which f. ʒij, three times a day, is a dose. In over-doses it is an acid poison, and is to be met by diluents, dilute acids, and encouraging the vomiting.

DAPHNELE'ON. Oil of bay-berries.

DA'PHNINE. The bitter, crystalline principle of the *daphne alpina*, mezereon, &c. It is hard, of a grayish color, evaporates in acid, acid vapors, is sparingly soluble in cold, but moderately in boiling water. It is not the active principle of mezereon, and appears to resemble *asparagin*.

DAPHNOIDES. *Daphnitis*. *Daphne laureola*.

DA'RSIS. Excoriation.

DA'RTA. A severe impetigo.

DA'RTOS. (From *δερω*, to excoriate.) A condensed cellular structure under the skin of the scrotum. It is by means of the dartos that the skin of the scrotum is corrugated and relaxed.

DARTRE. A term vaguely applied by French writers to cutaneous diseases: generally speaking, it corresponds with *herpes* and *impetigo*.

DA'SYMA. Trachoma.

DATE. The fruit of *phœnix dactylifera*.

DATE PLUM, INDIAN. *Diospyrus lotus*.

DATU'RA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Solanacæa*. Nearly all the species resemble the *datura stramonium* in effect. Several are used in the East Indies, as *D. arborea*, *D. ferox*, *D. fastuosa*, *D. metel*, and *D. tatula*.

DATURA STRAMONIUM. *Stramonium*. (U. S.) Thorn apple. Jamestown weed. The leaves

(*folia stramonii*), roots (*radix stramonii*), and seeds (*semina stramonii*) are official. Of these, the seeds are the most active, and contain *datu-rine*. The odor of the plant is fetid and narcotic, the taste bitter and nauseous. Its medicinal powers are extracted by water or spirit. Stramonium acts nearly like belladonna. It numbs pain, without producing sleep; dilates the pupil, though not so fully; causes dryness of the throat, headache, and nervousness. In over-doses it produces delirium, convulsions, and sometimes palsy, and is to be met by emetics, acid diluents, and astringent decoctions. It seems to be most useful in neuralgias and chronic rheumatism. Its use in mania and asthma, especially when smoked, is very questionable. Dose of the powdered leaves, gr. j.; of the seeds, gr. ss., to be gradually increased. Cataplasms of the fresh-bruised leaves have been very successfully used in sores of a highly irritable and painful nature.

DATU'RINE. **DATURIA.** *Daturina.* *Daturium.* A highly poisonous alkaloid of stramonium. It crystallizes in colorless, brilliant prisms, of a bitter and tobacco-like flavor. It requires 280 parts of cold and 72 of boiling water for solution, and is very soluble in alcohol. It resembles in properties hyoscyamia, and dilates the pupil.

DAUC'ITES VINUM. Must, in which bruised carrots have been steeped.

DAUCUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. The carrot. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera.*—*D. alsaticus.* Oreoselinum.—*D. annuus minor.* Caulicis anthriscus.—*D. carota. D. sativa. Daucus.* (L.) *Carota.* (U. S.) The carrot plant. The scraped root forms a good poultice, and the seeds are a warm aromatic. The boiled root is moderately nutritious.—*D. creticus.* See Athamanta.—*D. Macedonius.* Apium graveolens.—*D. montanus. D. selenoides.* Oreoselinum.—*D. seprinius.* Scandix cerefolium?—*D. sylvestris. D. vulgaris.* Wild carrot, or bird's nest. The seeds possess demulcent and aromatic qualities.

DAURA. Hellebore. Leaf-gold.—*Ruland.*

DAVY'S SAFETY LAMP. An oil lamp surrounded by gauze wire, to prevent explosions in coal mines.

DAY-MARE. See *Ephialtes.*

DAY-SIGHT. See *Hemeralopia*, and *Nyctalopia.*

DEAD-NETTLE. *Lamium album.*

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE. *Atropa belladonna.*

DEAFNESS. See *Dysecaea.*

DEAF-DUMBNESS. See *Aphonia.*

DEALBATIO. See *Albatio.*

DEARTICULA'TIO. See *Diarthrosis.*

DEATH. The final cessation of the vital processes, the action of which maintains life.—*Death, apparent.* Asphyxia.—*D., partial. D., molecular.* Gangrene. Mortification.—*D., black.* The plague of the fourteenth century.—*D., sudden.* The sudden loss of vital power. It may arise from organic disease of the heart or arteries, apoplexy, hemorrhage into the lungs, or excessive uterine hemorrhage, or from nervous shocks, such as that of a severe operation.

DEAURATIO. The wrapping up of pills in gold leaf.

DEBILITAS. Debility. (*as, atis, f.*) Weakness. Decay of power. Sauvages has a peculiar class of diseases under the name of *Debilitates*, or those characterized by debility.

DEBILITANTS. Medicines which reduce excitement.

DECA'GY'NIA. An order of plants with ten pistils.

DECA'NDRIA. A class of plants with ten stamens.

DECANTATION. *Decantatio.* The pouring off of a liquor clear from sediment.

DECARBONIZATION. The removal of carbon in the aeration of the blood.

DECID'ENTIA. Synonymous with *cataptosis.*

DECIDUA. In *Anatomy*, a very thin and delicate membrane, *membrana decidua*, which adheres to the internal surface of the gravid uterus. It is generally supposed by anatomists of the present day that the decidua is a sac without any aperture, lining the uterus previously to the descent of the ovum; and that when the ovum descends it pushes the decidua before it, and is enveloped by it, except at the part where the placenta is afterward formed. That part of the membrane which lines the uterus is called *tunica decidua uteri*, and that which covers the ovum is called *tunica decidua reflexa.*

DECIDUOUS. (*Deciduus*; from *decido*, to fall off or down; to die.) Falling off. In *Botany*, applied to trees, shrubs, &c., which lose their leaves as winter approaches.

DE'CLINE. 1. Remission. The abatement of a disease or paroxysm. 2. The result of old age; an enfeeblement of the vital powers. 3. *Tabes. Phthisis.*

DECLINING. *Declinatus. Declivis.* 1. Applied to stems, pericarps, &c., when bent down like a bow, with the arch downward. 2. A muscle of the abdomen, because of its posture. *Obliquus descendens.*

DECLINATUS. See *Declining.*

DECLI'VIS. Declining; descending.

DECO'CTION. The process of boiling; also used for the form of medicine in which the active matters are boiled with water. To make a decoction (*decoctum*), the drugs should be well bruised, or if fresh, sliced; the boiling should be conducted in a closed tin or copper vessel, and not so far prolonged as to produce decompositions among the vegetable matters. Decoctions do not keep well, and in summer are seldom fit for use after forty-eight hours. The official decoctions are given under *Decoctum.*

DECOCTION OF THE WOODS. *D. sudorific* *Decoctum guaiaci compositum.*

DECOCTION, PECTORAL. *Decoctum hordei compositum.*

DECO'CTUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *decoquo*, to boil.) A decoction. In a chemical point of view, it is a continued ebullition with water, to separate such parts of bodies as are only soluble at that degree of heat. The following are among the principal decoctions used in medicine.

DECOCTUM ALBUM. See *Mistura cornu vsti.*

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM. (Ph. L.) Compound decoction of aloes. Take of extract of liquorice, ʒvij.; carbonate of potash, ʒj.;

aloes, powdered, myrrh, powdered, saffron, of each, $\frac{3}{16}$ ss.; water, a pint and a half. Boil down to a pint, and strain; then add compound tincture of cardamoms, f. $\frac{5}{16}$ ij. Dose, f. $\frac{5}{16}$ ss. to f. $\frac{5}{16}$ ss.

DECOCTUM ALTHEÆ. (Ph. D.) *D. altheæ officinalis*. Decoction of marsh mallows. Take of dried marsh mallow roots, $\frac{5}{16}$ iv.; raisins, stoned, $\frac{5}{16}$ ij.; water, Ovj. Boil to five pounds, and strain. Demulcent drink.

DECOCTUM AMYLI. (Ph. L.) Take of starch, $\frac{5}{16}$ ss.; water, Oj. Rub them together, and boil for a few minutes. Used as an enema, either alone or as a vehicle.

DECOCTUM ANTHEMIDIS. *D. anthemidis nobilis*. Chamomile decoction. Take of chamomile flowers, $\frac{5}{16}$ j.; caraway seeds, $\frac{5}{16}$ ss.; water, lbv. Boil fifteen minutes, and strain. (Ph. E.)

DECOCTUM ASTRAGALI. Take of the root of the *Astragalus exscapus*, $\frac{5}{16}$ j.; distilled water, Oij. These are to be boiled till only a quart of fluid remain. The whole is to be taken, a little warmed, in the course of twenty-four hours. This remedy was tried very extensively in Germany, and said to exert very powerful effects as an antisyphilitic.

DECOCTUM AVENÆ. Water gruel. Boil of oatmeal, $\frac{5}{16}$ j., in water, Ovj. to Oij., constantly stirring. Strain. A demulcent vehicle.

DECOCTUM BARDANÆ. Take of bardana root, $\frac{5}{16}$ vj.; of distilled water, Ovj. Boil down to two quarts. From a pint to a quart in a day is given, in those cases where sarsaparilla and alteratives are supposed to be necessary.

DECOCTUM CASSIÆ FISTULÆ. Decoction of cassia fistula. Take of cassia pulp, $\frac{5}{16}$ ij.; water, Oij. Boil a few minutes, decant the fluid parts, and add of syrup of violets, $\frac{5}{16}$ j., or of manna, $\frac{5}{16}$ ij. A French formula. It is laxative. Dose, f. $\frac{5}{16}$ iv. to f. $\frac{5}{16}$ vj.

DECOCTUM CETRARIÆ. See *Decoction lichensis*.

DECOCTUM CHAMÆMELLI. See *Decoction anthemidis*.

DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ. (U. S.) Decoction of pipsissewa. Decoction of wintergreen. Take of chimaphila leaves, bruised, $\frac{5}{16}$ j.; of water, Oiss. Boil to a pint, and strain. A gentle alterative tonic. Dose, $\frac{5}{16}$ j. to $\frac{5}{16}$ ij. A pint may be taken daily.

DECOCTUM CHROONDRI. Decoction of carrageen moss. Take of carrageen moss, $\frac{5}{16}$ ss. Steep in cold water for ten minutes, then boil in water, Oij., for a quarter of an hour. This is nutritious and demulcent, and may be combined with milk, &c.

DECOCTUM CINCHONÆ. (U. S.) Decoction of cinchona. Decoction of Peruvian bark. Take of cinchona bark, bruised, $\frac{5}{16}$ j.; water, a pint. Boil for ten minutes in a vessel slightly covered, and strain the decoction while hot. According to the option of the practitioner, the bark of either of the species of cinchona, the cordifolia, or yellow, the oblongifolia, or red, or the lancifolia, or quilled, may be used. This way of administering the bark is very general, as all the other preparations may be mixed with it, as necessity requires. It is a very good astrigent lotion for prolapsus of the uterus or rectum. Dose, f. $\frac{5}{16}$ ij.

DECOCTUM COLUMBÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound decoction of columba. Take of columba root, bruised, of quassia shavings, each $\frac{5}{16}$ ij.; of orange peel, $\frac{5}{16}$ j.; of powdered rhubarb, $\frac{5}{16}$ j.; of carbonate of potash, $\frac{5}{16}$ ss.; of water, f. $\frac{5}{16}$ xx. Boil to a pint, and add to the strained liquid tinctura lavandulæ, f. $\frac{5}{16}$ ss. A tonic decoction of the former United States Pharmacopœia.

DECOCTUM COMMUNE PRO CLYSTERE. Decoction of malva compositum.

DECOCTUM CORNU. See *Mistura cornu usti*.

DECOCTUM CORNUS FLORIDÆ. (U. S.) Decoction of dogwood bark. Take of dogwood bark, bruised, $\frac{5}{16}$ j.; of water, Oj. Boil for ten minutes, and strain while hot. This is an imperfect substitute for cinchona. Dose, f. $\frac{5}{16}$ ij.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ. (L. Ph.) Decoction of quince seeds. Take of quince seeds, $\frac{5}{16}$ ij.; water, a pint. Boil over a gentle fire for ten minutes, then strain. Demulcent.

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZEREL. Decoction of mezereon. Take of the bark of mezereon root, $\frac{5}{16}$ ij.; liquorice root, bruised, $\frac{5}{16}$ ss.; water, Oij. Boil with a gentle heat down to two pounds, and strain. From four to eight ounces of this decoction may be given four times a day, in some obstinate venereal and rheumatic affections. It operates chiefly as a sudorific.

DECOCTUM DIAPHORETICUM. Decoction guaiaci compositum.

DECOCTUM DIGITALIS. (Ph. D.) Decoction of foxglove. Take dried foxglove leaves, $\frac{5}{16}$ j.; water enough to produce f. $\frac{5}{16}$ vij. of decoction. As soon as the water begins to boil, remove it, and digest for fifteen minutes. It is sedative. Dose, $\frac{5}{16}$ ij.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. (U. S.) Decoction of woody nightshade. Decoction of bittersweet. Take of the incised stalks of dulcamara, $\frac{5}{16}$ j.; distilled water, Ojss. Boil to a pint, and strain. This remedy has been employed in inveterate cases of scrofula; in cancer and phagedæna; in lepra and other cutaneous affections. Its chief use is as a diuretic in dropsy. Dose, $\frac{5}{16}$ ss. to $\frac{5}{16}$ j. three times a day.

DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS. (Ph. D.) Decoction of cabbage-tree bark. Take of bark of the cabbage-tree, bruised, $\frac{5}{16}$ j.; water, Oij. Boil it, with a gentle fire, down to one pint, and strain. Then add of syrup of orange peel, $\frac{5}{16}$ ij. This is a powerful anthelmintic and narcotic. If disagreeable symptoms should arise from an over-dose, we must immediately purge with castor oil, and dilute with acidulated drinks. Dose to adults, $\frac{5}{16}$ ss.

DECOCTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. (Ph. D.) Decoction of liquorice. Take of liquorice root, bruised, $\frac{5}{16}$ jss.; of water, Oj. Boil a few minutes, and strain. A demulcent and pectoral vehicle.

DECOCTUM GUALIACI OFFICINALIS COMPOSITUM. *D. lignorum*. Compound decoction of guaiacum. Decoction of the woods. Take of guaiacum raspings, $\frac{5}{16}$ ij.; raisins, stoned, $\frac{5}{16}$ j.; sassafras root, liquorice, each $\frac{5}{16}$ j.; water, Ox. Boil the guaiacum and raisins with the water, over a gentle fire, to one half; adding, toward the end, the sassafras and liquorice. Strain the liquor, without expression. A slight alterative diaphoretic, of which one or two pints may be

taken daily. The French use a similar preparation, made purgative by senna and rhubarb.

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI. (U. S.) Decoction of logwood. Take of logwood, rasped, ʒj.; of water, Oij. Boil to Oj., and strain. A good astringent. Dose, f. ʒij.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI ALBI. See *Decoction veratri albi*.

DECOCTUM HORDEI. (U. S.) *D. hordei distichi.* Barley water. Take of pearl barley, ʒij.; water, four pints and a half. First wash with cold water; next, having poured upon the barley half a pint of water, boil for a few minutes. Let this water be thrown away, and add the remainder of the water, boiling; then boil down to two pints, and strain. Demulcent drink.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM. (Ph. L.) *D. pectorale.* Compound decoction of barley. Take of decoction of barley, two pints; figs, sliced, ʒij.; liquorice root, sliced and bruised, ʒss.; raisins, stoned, ʒij.; water, a pint. Boil down to two pints, and strain. A pectoral and demulcent drink.

DECOCTUM HORDEI CUM GUMMI. Barley water, Oij.; gum arabic, ʒj. The gum is to be dissolved in the barley decoction while warm. It then forms a suitable diluent in strangury, dysury, &c.

DECOCTUM KINÆ KINÆ. Decoction cinchonæ.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS. (U. S.; Ph. L.) *D. lichenis islandici.* Decoction of Iceland moss. Take of Iceland moss, ʒj.; water, a pint and a half. Boil down to a pint, and strain. Tonic and demulcent. The dose is from ʒj. to ʒiv. This is now called *Decoction cetrariae*.

DECOCTUM LIGNORUM. Decoction guaiaci compositum.

DECOCTUM LOBELIÆ. Take a handful of the roots of the *Lobelia syphilitica*; distilled water, Oij. These are to be boiled in the usual way till only four quarts remain. Formerly supposed antivenereal. Dose, a pint or more daily.

DECOCTUM LUSITANICUM. The form of this is not precisely known, but it resembles the *D. sarsaparillæ compositum*, with the addition of walnut peel, red sanders wood, &c. Sulphuret of antimony is boiled with the vegetable matter, but as it is insoluble, it can yield little to its efficacy.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound decoction of mallows. Take of mallows, dried, ʒj.; chamomile flowers, dried, ʒss.; water, a pint. Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. For gylsters and fomentations.

DECOCTUM MEZEREI. See *Decoction daphnes mezerei*.

DECOCTUM PAPAVERIS. (Ph. L.) Decoction of poppy. Take of white poppy capsules, bruised, ʒiv.; water, four pints. Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. This preparation possesses slight anodyne properties, and is used as a fomentation in acute ophthalmia, painful swellings, &c.

DECOCTUM PECTORALE. See *Decoction hordei compositum*.

DECOCTUM POLYGALE SENEGÆ. Decoction senegæ.

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE. See *Decoction malvæ compositum*.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO. See *Decoction papaveris*.

DECOCTUM PYROLEÆ. Decoction chimaphilæ.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS ALBÆ. (U. S.) *D. quercus roboris.* Decoction of oak bark. Take of oak bark, ʒj.; water, Oiss. Boil down to a pint, and strain. This astringent decoction is chiefly used for external purposes.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. (U. S.) Decoction of sarsaparilla. Take of sarsaparilla root, sliced and bruised, ʒvj.; boiling water, Ovj. Boil down to Oiv., and strain. Supposed to be alterative. Dose, Oj. to Oiss. daily.

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM. (U. S.) Compound decoction of sarsaparilla. Take of decoction of sarsaparilla, boiling, four pints; sassafras root, sliced, guaiacum wood shavings, liquorice root, bruised, of each, ʒj.; mezereon root bark, ʒij. Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain. A gentle sudorific and alterative. Dose, Oj. or more daily.

DECOCTUM SARZÆ. See *Decoction sarsaparilla*.

DECOCTUM SCOPARIÆ COMPOSITUM. (Ph. L.) Decoction of broom. Take of broom tops, juniper berries, and dandelion roots, of each, ʒss.; of water, Oiss. Boil to a pint, and strain. A diuretic and laxative. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

DECOCTUM SENEGÆ. (U. S.) Decoction of senega. Take of senega root, ʒj.; water, two pints. Boil down to a pint, and strain. Dose, f. ʒij.

DECOCTUM SMILACIS SARSAPARILLÆ. *D. sarsæ.* Decoction sarsaparillæ.

DECOCTUM SUDORIFICUM. Decoction guaiaci compositum.

DECOCTUM TARAXACI. (U. S.) Decoction of dandelion. Take of bruised dandelion root, ʒij.; of water, Oij. Boil to a pint, and strain. Laxative and aperient. Dose, f. ʒij.

DECOCTUM TORMENTILLÆ. (Ph. L.) Decoction of tormentil. Take of bruised tormentil root, ʒij.; of water, Oiss. Boil to a pint, and strain. Astringent. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij. Used also as an injection in leucorrhœa, &c.

DECOCTUM ULMI. (Ph. L.) *D. ulmi campestris.* Decoction of elm bark. Take of fresh elm bark, bruised, ʒiv.; water, Oiv. Boil down to two pints, and strain. This may be employed with great advantage as a collyrium in chronic ophthalmia. Demulcent.

DECOCTUM UVÆ URSI. (U. S.) Decoction of uva ursi. Take of uva ursi leaves, ʒj.; of water, f. ʒxx. Boil down to a pint, and strain. A valuable astringent in urinary diseases. Dose, f. ʒiss.

DECOCTUM VERATRIS. (Ph. L. & D.) *D. veratri albi.* (U. S.) Decoction of white hellebore. Take of veratrum album root, in powder, ʒj.; of water, Oij. Boil to a pint, strain, and, when cold, add of alcohol f. ʒij. It is a violent purgative and emetic, and but rarely used internally. It has been found beneficial as a wash in cutaneous affections, as tinea, psora, lepra.

DECOLLA'TION. The removal of the head. Decapitation.

DECOLORA'TION. The blanching or loss of the natural color of any object. The removal

of adhering coloring matters. It is effected by the action of animal charcoal.

DECOMPOSITION. *Decompositio.* 1. Decay; putrefaction. 2. The separation of the component parts or principles of bodies from each other. The principal agents in effecting this are heat and electricity.

DECOMPOSITION BY CONTACT. *Catalysis.*

DECOMPOSITIVE. A term applied to leaves, and meaning doubly compound.

DECORTICATION. *Decorticatio.* The stripping of any thing of its bark, husk, or shell.

DECREMENT. *Decrementum.* Decrease or decline.

DECREPITATION. *Decrepitatio.* A kind of crackling noise, which takes place when some bodies, especially salts, are exposed to a certain degree of heat.

DECU'BITUS. (From *decumbo*, to lie down.) The attitude or disposition of the body of a patient when in the horizontal posture. This forms an important feature in some diseases.

DECUMBENT. *Decumbens.* Lying down. Drooping.

DECURRENT. *Decurrens.* Applied to leaves which run down the stem in a leafy border or wing.

DECURTATUS. Decreasing to a point.

DECUSSATE. *Decussatus.* Applied to leaves and spines which are in pairs, alternately crossing each other.

DECUSSATION. *Decussatio.* (From *decusso*, to cross each other.) When nerves or muscular fibres cross one another, this distribution is called decussation.

DECUSSORIUM. An ancient instrument to depress the dura mater after trepanning.

DEDOLATION. The producing a wound with loss of substance.

DEER-BERRY. *Gaultheria procumbens.*

DEFECTUS LOGULÆ. Aphonia.

DEFECATION. 1. The separating or freeing any thing from its feces. 2. The process of relieving one's self of feces.

DEFECTIO ANIMI. Fainting. *Deliquium animi.*

DEFENSIVES. *Defensiva.* Formerly applied to plasters and dressings of wounds, and to cordial medicines, or such as resist infection.

DEFERENS. The vas deferens.

DEFIXUS. Impotent.

DEFLAGRATION. *Deflagratio.* A rapid combustion, such as that which takes place when a mixture of sulphur and nitre is inflamed.

DEFLAGRATOR. A powerful galvanic machine of Dr. Hare.

DEFLECTIO. *Deflectens.* Derivative or reverse.

DEFLEXUS. Deflex: bending outward in a small degree.

DEFLORATION. The extinction of the marks of virginity by connection with the male. See *Virginity.*

DEFLUVIUM CAPILLORUM. Baldness. Falling off of the hair.

DEFLUXION. (*Defluxio, onis, f.;* from *de-fluo*, to run off.) 1. A catarrh or cold. 2. A descent of humors from a superior to an inferior part. A term much used by the humoral pathologists.

DEFORMATIO. *Deformatio.* A deformity.

DEGENERATION. *Degenerescence.* In *Natural History* and *Physiology*, a gradual falling off or deterioration in any class of animals, or of any particular organ in the animal or vegetable body, from the operation of natural causes. In *Pathology*, degeneration signifies a morbid change in the structure of parts, as cancerous degeneration.

DEGLUTITION. (*Deglutitio, onis, f.;* from *de*, and *glutio*, to swallow.) The act of swallowing. All the muscles of the tongue, those of the *velum* of the palate, of the pharynx, of the larynx, and the muscular layer of the œsophagus, are employed in deglutition. This action is produced by the reflex function, or excitatory system, as well as by the voluntary.

DEGLUTITION, DIFFICULT. *Deglutitio difficilis. D. impedita. D. lasa.* Dysphagia.

DEGMUS. A gnawing pain.

DEGREE. A step or stage; an arbitrary measure on a scale of temperature, &c.; as the degree of violence, the degree of a thermometer.

DEHISCENT. *Dehiscens.* (From *dehisco*, to gape.) Gaping. Applied in botany to capsules which split, when ripe, to give exit to the seed.

DEJECTIO ALVI. Defecation.

DEJECTION. (*Dejectio, onis, f.;* from *de-jicio*, to go to stool.) A discharge of fecal matter from the bowels, or the matter discharged.

DEJECTORIUS. Purgative.

DE LA MOTTE'S GOLDEN DROPS. See *Gouttes du Général la Motte.*

DELA'PSUS. *Dela'psio.* Prolapsus.

DELCROIX'S DEPILATORY. A mixture of quicklime, orpiment, and a vegetable powder.

DELETERIOUS. (*Deleterius;* from *δηλω*, to hurt.) Poisonous; not wholesome.

DELIGATIO. (From *deligo*, to bind up.) The application of a bandage.

DELIQUESCENCE. (*Deliquescentia;* from *deliquesco*, to melt down.) Deliquation, or the spontaneous assumption of the fluid state by certain bodies, when left exposed to the air, in consequence of their attracting water from it, as in the case of the chloride of calcium and carbonate of potassa.

DELIQUIUM. (*um, i, n.*) 1. A fainting. Syncope. 2. The spontaneous solution of a deliquescent salt.

DELIQUIUM ANIMI. Fainting. See *Syncope.*

DELIRIFACIENTS. Medicines which dilate the pupil, produce dysphagia, partial aphonia, delirium, and, finally, stupor; such as belladonna, stramonium, and hyoscyamus.

DELIRIOUS. *Delirans.* Affected with delirium. It is commonly applied to the mild forms of delirium, as incoherence.

DELI'RIUM. (*um, i, n.;* from *deliro*, to rave.) The confusion of ideas which occurs in the progress of diseases from disturbed function of the brain. Delirium is either violent and frantic, *delirium ferox*, as in acute inflammation of the membranes of the brain, or low and muttering, *typhomania*, as in low fever.

DELI'RIUM FURIOSUM. *D. maniacum.* Mania. —*D. senile.* The imbecility and moral insanity of the aged.

DELIRIUM TRAUMATICUM. The nervous reaction which follows the collapse or prostration of severe accidents or surgical operations on some feeble constitutions. The symptoms and treatment are completely analogous with those of *delirium tremens*.

DELIRIUM TREMENS. *D. ebriositatis. D. potatorum.* Delirium of drunkards. An affection of the brain nearly peculiar to drunkards. A person having been much addicted to the use of ardent spirits, omits his accustomed stimulus, and the approach of an attack of delirium tremens is almost invariably announced by the patient being remarkably irritable, with fretfulness, anorexia, and mobility of the body. Watchfulness next occurs, and the patient gets little or no sleep. He has frightful dreams, sees remarkable sights, or hears extraordinary sounds. He then begins to fancy that some conspiracy is forming against him, entertains suspicions about certain persons or things, and imagines that some mischief is intended toward him. Then he is perpetually busied about his affairs, and so on. Some patients in this affection are very much alarmed, and fancy that a person in the next room is waiting to assassinate them.

The skin is damp and relaxed, and there is a variable, active expression of the eye, and almost always tremor of the hands. The pulse is soft, compressible, and seldom above one hundred, except under great bodily exertions.

The prognosis is generally rather favorable, if the ordinary health of the patient be not very bad, and if he be not far advanced in life. In the treatment of this disease, opium is our sheet anchor. It should be given in large doses, as sixty minims of the tincture every hour or two, its effect being cautiously watched. If sound sleep be thus induced, the patient usually wakes free from disease. In many cases, the judicious use of alcoholic stimulants is of signal service; and these means, with laxatives, gentle diaphoretics, and proper moral management, will generally bring the case to a successful issue. Bleeding, to a small extent, may be required at the commencement, when the patient is young and plethoric, and there are symptoms of determination of blood to the head; but, generally speaking, bleeding should be considered as out of the question in this disease: patients who are largely bled hardly ever recover. If the patient express a desire for food, he may be allowed light articles of diet: in some cases even animal food has been given with advantage; and, indeed, it might not be easy to give any good reason why this should be refused, if the state of the stomach be such as to incline the patient to ask for it. After an attack, the patient should be directed to diminish his potations gradually, so as to finally abandon a disgusting and brutal habit.

DELITESCENCE. (From *delitescere*, to hide one's self.) The sudden resolution of an inflammation.

DELIVERY. See *Parturition*.

DELOCATIO. Dislocation.

DELPHINATE. A salt of delphinic acid with a base.

DELPHINIA. (*a, α, f.*) *Delphinium.*

Delphin. *Delphia.* A vegetable alkaloid in stavesacre. See *Delphinium staphisagria*.

DELPHINIC ACID. Syn. of phocenic acid.

DELPHINIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) 1. The larkspur. 2. A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Trigynia. Ranunculaceæ.*—*D. consolida.* The larkspur. The root and seeds are acrid and bitter, acting as a purgative and emetic in large doses. It is the delphinium of the United States Pharmacopœia.—*D. staphisagria.* Stavesacre. The seeds are large, rough, of an irregular triangular figure, and of a blackish color. They are very bitter, acrid, and nauseous, and seldom used except to destroy vermin, and as an anthelmintic in decoction. They contain delphinia. Pure *delphinia* is a whitish, odorless powder, said to be crystalline when wet, of an extremely acrid and bitter taste; soluble in alcohol and ether. It fuses at 248° F. It possesses an alkaline reaction, and forms salts. Formula, $C_{27}H_{19}NO_2$. It is recommended by Mr. Turnbull in rheumatism and neuralgias, and chiefly employed externally in lotion or ointment. The ointment may be made with ʒss. to ʒj. of lard. Internally, the dose is one twelfth of a grain. An over-dose produces a prickling sensation over the body, burning pain, purging, and convulsions.

DELPHYS. The uterus, or female organs.

DELTOIDFORM. Deltoid.

DELTOID. *Deltoides* and *deltoides*. (From Δ , and *ειδος*, a likeness.) The name of a muscle of the superior extremity, situated on the shoulder. It arises exactly opposite to the trapezius, from one third part of the clavicle, from the acromion and spine of the scapula, and is inserted, tendinous, into the middle of the os humeri, which bone it lifts up directly; and it assists, with the supra-spinatus and coraco-brachialis, in all the actions of the humerus, except the depression; it being convenient that the arm should be raised and sustained, in order to its moving on any side.

DEMANUS. Without a hand.

DEMENTED. Afflicted with dementia.

DEMENTIA. (*a, α, f.*; from *de*, from, and *mens*, mind.) Fatuity. A form of insanity in which unconnected and imperfectly defined ideas chase each other rapidly through the mind; the powers of continued attention and of reflection are lost, and even the perceptive power at length becomes indistinct. Dementia is sometimes an accompaniment of old age, and is a frequent termination of mania.

DEMAZYGOS. See *Semiazygos*.

DEMIMETAL. See *Semimetal*.

DEMISSOR. A catheter.

DEMODEX FOLLICULORUM. A minute acarus inhabiting the sebaceous follicles of persons living in cities, whose skin is not sufficiently excited by pure air, &c.—*Erasmus Wilson*.

DEMONOMANIA. Demonomania.

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY. A teacher of practical anatomy on the subject.

DEMOTIVUS LA'PSUS. Sudden death.

DEMU'LCENT. (*Demulcens*; from *demulceo*, to soften.) A medicine which obviates acrimony, not by correcting or changing its nature, but by involving it in a mild and viscid matter, which prevents it from acting upon the

sensible parts of our bodies, or by covering the surface exposed to their action. Catarrh, diarrhoea, dysentery, calculus, and gonorrhoea are the diseases in which demulcents are employed. The principal are gum tragacanth, linseed, althea officinalis, malva sylvestris, okra, slippery elm, ichthyocolla, liquorice, the starches, olive oil, quince seeds, ceteaceum, wax, and almond oil.

DEMUSCULATUS. Lean; emaciated.

DENDROÏD. *Dendroides*. Having a tree-like appearance.

DENDROÏBANUS. *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

DENGUE. An epidemical fever, having many of the symptoms of rheumatic fever, which appeared in the West Indies, and some of the Southern States, in 1827 and 1828. It was of a very violent character, and sometimes attended with eruptions on the skin, but not fatal. The duration of the active stage was seldom more than three days. It was treated by general antiphlogistic means.

DENIGRATION. *Denigratio*. The process or act of becoming black: applied to a diseased part.

DENS. (*s, tis, m.*) A tooth. See *Teeth*.

DENS CABALLINUS. Henbane. — *D. canis*. See *Erythronium*. — *D. leonis*. *Taraxacum*.

DENSITY. The same as specific gravity.

DENTAGRA. The toothache. *Odontalgia*. Tooth forceps.

DENTAL. (*Dentalis*; from *dens*, a tooth.) Appertaining to teeth.

DENTAL ARCHES. The arch formed by the teeth when arranged in the jaws, or by the alveoli.

DENTAL ARTERIES. The teeth of the upper jaw are supplied by branches from the *infra-orbital* and *superior alveolar* arteries. The lower jaw by the *inferior maxillary*.

DENTAL FORMULA. A formula or notation to designate the number and species of teeth in a manifer. It is an important generic character. Thus, in the genus *Felis*, the formula is, incisors, $\frac{3}{3}$; canines, $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{1}$; premolars (or bicuspid), $\frac{2}{2}, \frac{2}{2}$; molars, $\frac{2}{1}, \frac{2}{1}$. In man: incisors, $\frac{4}{4}$; canines, $\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{1}$; premolars, $\frac{2}{2}, \frac{2}{2}$; molars, $\frac{3}{3}, \frac{3}{3}$. In these, the upper figures refer to the upper jaw, the lower to the lower jaw; and when the figures are repeated, as $\frac{3}{3}, \frac{3}{3}$, it means on each side of the upper and lower jaw.

DENTAL NERVES. See *Teeth*.

DENTAL PULP. The internal pulpy and vascular substance filling the center of the tooth.

DENTALIS LAPIS. See *Tartar*.

DENTARIA. *Plumbago europæa*.

DENTARPA'GA. An instrument for drawing teeth.

DENTATA. The second vertebra of the neck. It differs from the other cervical vertebrae in having a tooth-like process at the upper part of the body, whence its name.

DENTATE. (*Dentatus*; from *dens*, a tooth.) Toothed: applied to roots, leaves, petals, &c.

DENTATUS PROCESSUS. See *Vertebra*.

DENTES. Plural of *dens*. See *Teeth*.

DENTES ACUTI. The incisor teeth.

DENTES ADULTI. The second set of teeth.

DENTES ADVERSI. The incisor teeth.

DENTES COLUMELLARES. The molar teeth.

DENTICULATE. *Denticulatus*. Set with little teeth.

DENTIDUCUM. *Denticeps*. An instrument for drawing teeth.

DENTIFRICE. (*Dentifricum*, *i, n.*; from *dens*, and *frico*, to rub.) A powder for cleaning the teeth. Charcoal powder, chalk, powdered cinchona or rhatany, bole Armenian, carbonate of soda, and cream of tartar, are the chief.

DENTILLA'RIA. *Plumbago europæa*.

DENTINE. The peculiar bony formation of ivory of part of the teeth. It contains 72 per cent. of mineral matter.

DENTISCALPIUM. An instrument for scaling teeth.

DENTIST. One who operates on the teeth.

DENTI'TION. (*Dentitio, onis, f.*) The cutting of teeth. See *Teeth*.

DENTI'TION, DIFFICULT. *Dentitio difficilis*. The most violent symptoms of dentition arise in infancy, from the pressure and irritation of the young tooth. As the teeth push forward, the superincumbent gum wastes from absorption, and is at last cut through, and the tooth makes its appearance.

The first active stage of teething is usually about the third or fourth month of infancy. If the irritation becomes considerable, the gums swell, the child grows fretful, and starts in its sleep; or, on awaking suddenly, there is heat, thirst, and other concomitants of fever, with, perhaps, dullness or drowsiness; the bowels are affected, and a rash appears on the skin, usually the *red gum*; and there is often a dry and troublesome cough. In about ten days or a fortnight these symptoms subside.

The period of cutting the first teeth usually occurs between the seventh and ninth month. The gum is often extremely sensible, and cannot endure the slightest touch. At the base it is florid and distended, and when the tooth is on the point of protrusion, it seems covered with a flat and whitish blister. The grand point is here to moderate the local irritation. A diarrhoea, or full discharge of saliva, does this naturally, and hence these are favorable symptoms; and if the former be too violent, or accompanied with griping, it should be merely corrected by carbonate of magnesia or lime. If the bowels be confined, cooling laxatives are to be employed; and the discharge of a small quantity of blood from the gums, in the first stage, by lancing them, will often afford effectual relief. If the symptoms of oppression or spasmodic action be severe, leeches should be resorted to; after which, a blister will be found useful, placed on the back. When the teeth are on the point of protrusion, the lancet will often afford immediate relief, by giving a direct opening to the tooth, which will frequently make its appearance in the course of a few hours.

DENTIUM DOLOR. Toothache.

DENTIUM SCALPTURA. Lancing the gum over a protruding tooth.

DENTOIDES. Tooth-like. Odontoid.

DENU'ATION. (From *denudo*, to make bare.) The laying bare any part: usually applied to a bone, either in an artificial way or as a morbid result.

DEO'BSTRUENT. (*Deobstruens*; from *de*, and *obstruo*, to obstruct.) Having the power of removing any obstruction, as a purgative. It is indefinite, and seldom used.

DEOPPI'LANS. (From *de*, and *oppilo*, to stop.) *Deoppillativus*. Having the property of removing obstructions. Deobstruent.

DEOXIDA'TION. Deoxidizing. (From *de*, and *oxide*, a compound of oxygen.) The separation of oxygen from any compound. The reduction of an oxide. Sulphurous acid, phosphorus, and potassium are extremely active deoxidizing agents. The action of heat, assisted by charcoal or hydrogen gas, is a common means in metallurgic operations.

DEPA'SCENS. Corroding.

DEPAUPERATUS. Impoverished in quality.

DEPE'NDENS. Dependent.

DEPERDI'TIO. Abortion.—*Castelli*.

DEPETI'GO. A ring-worm, tetter, scurf, or itch, where the skin is rough.—*Turton*.

DEPHLEGMAT'ION. An old term for rectification, or the removal of aqueous particles from a spirituous body.

DEPHLOGI'STICATED. Without phlogiston.

DEPHLOGISTICATED AIR. Oxygen gas.

DEPHLOGISTICATED MURIATIC OR MARINE ACID. Chlorine.

DEPHLOGISTICATED NITROUS AIR. The protoxide of nitrogen.

DEPILATION. *Depilatio*. The loss of hair: naturally, as in baldness, or by artificial means.

DEPI'LATORY. (*Depilatorius*; from *de*, of, and *pilus*, the hair.) Any application which removes hairs. They are usually formed with caustic lime and orpiment, but a pitch plaster applied over the part, and torn off violently, will remove the hair.

DEPLE'TION. (*Depletio*; from *depleo*, to unload.) The act of diminishing the fullness of any part, more especially of the sanguiferous system; hence blood-letting is a means of depletion. The term is also applied to any system of evacuation by which a plethoric state is subdued, as also to the effect of morbid evacuations.

DEPLETORY MEANS. Such means or processes as tend to depletion. Blood-letting, purgatives, emetics, abstinence, counter-irritation, are all, under different circumstances, depletory means.

DEPLUMA'TION. (From *de*, and *pluma*, a feather.) A disease of the eyelids, which causes the hair to fall off.

DEPO'SIT. DEPOSITION. (From *depono*, to lay down.) The laying or falling down of any substance. In *Physiology*, the accumulation of fat, muscular fibre, &c., in their proper place, by the vital forces. In *Pathology*, the accumulation of fat, &c., in abnormal positions, or the occurrence of new growths, as of the cancerous tissue, is termed a morbid deposit. The sediment of urine is also called a deposit.

DEPOSIT'IO. Deposition. The depression of the lens, in the operation of couching, has been so called.

DEPRAVA'TION. (*Depravatio*; from *depravo*, to corrupt.) The corruption or change for the worse in the solids or fluids of the body,

whereby they become morbid. Also, the perversion of a sense, as the deprivation of sight or taste.

DEPREHE'NSIO. 1. Catalepsy. 2. Diagnosis.

DEPRE'SSANTS. Remedial means which diminish the frequency of the pulse, and reduce the vital energy. Blood-letting, tartar emetic, tobacco, digitalis, and nauseating doses of ipecacuanha are the chief.

DEPRE'SSED. Pressed down; flattened. Applied to seeds, it means flattened from above downward.

DEPRESSION. (*Depressio, onis, f.*; from *deprimo*, to press down. The state of a part that has been pressed down. In *Anatomy*, a hollow fossa or slight excavation. In *Surgery*, it is applied, 1. To fractures of the cranium, in which a portion of bone is forced inward. 2. To couching, an operation for cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque lens out of the axis of vision by means of a needle, the lens being depressed into the vitreous humor.

DEPRE'SSOR. (*or, oris, m.*) Any muscle which depresses the part on which it acts.

DEPRESSOR ALÆ NASI. See *Depressor labii superioris alæque nasi*.

DEPRESSOR ANGULI ORIS. A muscle situated below the under lip. It arises, broad and fleshy, from the lower edge of the lower jaw, near the chin, and is inserted into the angle of the mouth, which it pulls downward.

DEPRESSOR LABII INFERIORIS. It pulls the under lip and skin of the side of the chin downward, and a little outward.

DEPRESSOR LABII SUPERIORIS ALÆQUE NASI. *Incisivus medius* of Winslow. It is situated above the mouth, draws the upper lip and ala nasi downward and backward. It arises, thin and fleshy, from the superior maxillary bone, runs upward, and is inserted into the upper lip and root of the ala of the nose.

DEPRESSOR LABII SUPERIORIS PROPRIUS. See *Depressor labii superioris alæque nasi*.

DEPRESSOR LABIORUM COMMUNIS. See *Depressor anguli oris*.

DEPRESSOR OCULI. See *Rectus inferior oculi*.

DEPRE'SSORIUM. An instrument to guard the dura mater when the skull is cut or sawed in operations.

DEPRE'SSUS. Depressed.

DEPRIMENS. *D. oculi*. The rectus inferior oculi.

DEPRIMENS AURICULÆ. The retrahens auriculis.

DEPRIMENS MAXILLÆ BIVENTER. The digastricus.

DEPU'RANT. Applied to a medicine supposed to purify the fluids of the body.

DEPURA'TION. (*Depuratio, onis, f.*) 1. The defecation or clarification of any thing. 2. The process of removing morbid parts from the humors.

DEPURATO'RIOUS. Depuratory. Any thing which makes clean or purifies the body from morbid humors, whether by the process of disease, or by hygienic and remedial means.

DERBIA. Impetigo.

DERBYSHIRE NECK. Bronchocele.

DERIVATION. (*Derivatio, onis, f.*; from *derivo*, to drain off.) The drawing away any

morbid action from its original seat to another and less important part. Thus vesicatories, epispastics, and local stimulants act by derivation or revulsion.

DERIVATIVES. Revulsives. Medicines adapted to procure a *derivation*. See *Derivation*.

DERMA. The skin.

DERMA'LGIA. A rheumatic pain or neuralgia of the skin, attributable to a morbid condition of the cutaneous nerves.

DERMATA'GRA. Pellagra.

DERMATITIS. *Dermatitis*. Diffuse inflammation of the skin, or erysipelatous inflammation.

DERMATO'GRAPHY. Dermography. The anatomical description of the skin.

DERMATO'ID. *Dermatoides*. Resembling skin. This epithet has been applied to the dura mater.

DERMATO'LOGY. A discourse or treatise on the skin.

DERMATO'LYSIS. *Cutis pendula*. Excessive development or hypertrophy of the skin, whereby it hangs in large, loose folds about the person.

DERMOHÆ'MIA. Excessive vascularity, congestion, or hyperæmia of the skin.

DERMOID. Dermatoid.

DERMOTO'MY. *Dermotomia*. The dissection of the skin.

DEROSNE'S SALT. A crystalline substance obtained by digesting opium in ether.

DESCE'NDENS NONI. The descending cervical branch of the ninth pair, or hypoglossal nerves.

DESCENSO'RIMUM. A furnace in which the distillation by descent is performed.

DESCE'NSUS. (From *descendo*, to move downward.) *Destillatio per descensum*. A distillation when the fire is applied at the top and round the vessel, the orifice of which is at the bottom.

DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY. The anatomy which treats of the form, appearance, position, distribution, and connection of parts, without reference to the particular textures of which they are composed.

DESHLER'S SALVE. The unguentum resinæ compositum is an imitation.

DESICCA'TION. (*Desiccatio*; from *desiccō*, to dry up.) The drying up of any thing moist.

DESIC'CATIVE. (*Desiccativus*; from *desiccō*, to dry up.) Possessed of a drying property. Applied especially to medicines used to dry up ulcers; as calamine, calomel, &c.

DESPIC'NTIA. This word properly means *folly*, but it has been used in medical language to signify *delirium*.

DE'SMA. (From *δεσμός*, a ligament or bandage.) A ligament.

DESMOGRAPHY. A description of the ligaments.

DESMO'ID. Resembling a ligament. The various fascia of the body, the aponeuroses and ligamentous membranes, consisting of condensed cellular tissue, are termed desmoid tissues.

DESMOLO'GY. A treatise on the ligaments.

DESMORRHE'XIS. The rupture of a ligament.

DE'SMOS. A bandage.

DESPUMA'TION. (*Despumatio*, *onis*, f.;

from *despumo*, to clarify.) The clarifying a fluid, or separating the scum from it.

DESKUAMA'TION. (*Desquamatio*, *onis*, f.; from *desquamo*, to scale off.) The separating of laminae, or scales, from the skin or bones. It is more properly applied to the skin; in the case of bones it is generally called *exfoliation*.

DESKUAMATO'RIMUM TRE'PANUM. *Trepanum exfoliativum*. A kind of trepan formerly used for detaching laminae from exfoliating bones.

DESTILLATIO. See *Distillation*.

DESTILLATIO PER DESCENSUM. See *Descensus*.

DESTRUCTIVE DISTILLATION. Distillation of organic bodies at a red heat, whereby they are disorganized, and yield volatile and empyreumatic products.

DESUDA'TIO. (*o*, *onis*, f.; from *desudo*, to sweat much.) 1. Excessive sweating. 2. A miliary eruption to which children are chiefly subject. See *Sudamina*.

DETE'NTIO. *Detentia*. Catalepsy.

DETE'RGEN'T. (*Detergens*; from *detergo*, to wipe away.) Applied to a medicine which cleanses foul wounds or ulcers. Such are derived from the class of stimulants or emollients.

DETERMINA'TION. The afflux or incipient congestion of blood or other humors in a part; as the determination of blood to the brain, producing convulsions, apoplexy, &c.; the determination of blood to the lungs, producing congestion of the lungs.

DETONA'TION. An explosion.

DETRA'CTOR. (*or*, *oris*, m.; from *detraho*, to draw.) *Detrahens*. Applied to a muscle, the office of which is to draw the part to which it is attached away from some other part.

DETRAHENS QUADRATUS. See *Platysma myoides*.

DETRITUS. 1. The fragmentary remains of any crushing or disorganizing process; as the detritus of a broken calculus. 2. The disorganization of a tissue, by suppuration, softening, gangrene, &c.

DETRUNCA'TION. *Detruncatio*. (From *de*, from, and *truncus*, the body or trunk.) The separation of the head from the body. Used in operative obstetrics for the separation of the head in embryotomy.

DETRU'SOR URINÆ. The muscular coat of the bladder, the office of which is to expel the urine from the bladder.

DEURENS FEBRIS. An ardent fever.

DEUTE'RIA. The bad symptoms arising from retention of the placenta.—*Vogel*.

DEUTE'RION. The secundines.

DEUTEROPATHI'A. (*Deuteropathia*; from *deuteros*, second, and *παθος*, a suffering.) A sympathetic affection where a second part suffers; as where the stomach is disturbed from an injury of the head.

DEUTO. (From *deuteros*, second.) A common prefix in chemistry, signifying two, twice, or double; as, *Deutoxide*. The second oxide, or binoxide.—*Deutochloride*, *Deutosulphate*, *Deutioidide*, &c., which mean, respectively, the bichloride, bisulphate, biniodide; and each contains two equivalents of the agent designated.

DEUTOXIDE OF AZOTE. Binoxide of nitrogen.

DEVALGATUS. Bandy-legged.

DEVELOPMENT. This term usually means growth, but is also employed by St. Hilaire to designate particular stages in the entire growth of the body at which a change occurs in the rapidity of addition to parts or the manner of growth.

DEVONSHIRE COLIC. The painter's colic. See *Colica pictorum*.

DEW. The deposit of fine particles of moisture, which takes place whenever a body having a temperature below the dew point is introduced into the air; also, the moisture precipitated on clear evenings upon the ground, in consequence of its rapid cooling from radiation. Exposure to the dew-fall is remarkably injurious to health, especially in low, marshy, and warm locations, where the moisture is very abundant. The dew acts in two ways: as a depressing means, arresting the insensible perspiration and chilling the body; and, secondly, as a medium for the conveyance, and perhaps formation, of *miasmata*, which thus come in contact with the system.

DEWBERRY. *Rubrus trivialis*.

DEW-CLAWS. *Crusta genu equina*.

DEW POINT. The temperature measured by a thermometer at which dew falls or disappears on any surface exposed to the atmosphere. It is easily measured by exposing a little ether in a clean watch glass, and immersing a delicate thermometer therein. The temperature at the moment of the deposit of dew is the dew point.

DEXCARDIA. When the heart beats on the right side, as in pleurisy and pneumothorax.

DEXTRINE. Soluble starch; a gummy substance existing abundantly in plants, and readily procured by heating to 120° a mixture of starch and infusion of malt. The solution differs from gum in possessing the power of causing a deviation of a ray of circularly polarized light toward the right hand. Its composition is isomeric with starch, $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$; and in nutritiousness and general properties it belongs to the *amylaceous* family of organized bodies.

DI. A prefix (from *dis*, twice) used in chemistry, anatomy, &c. In *Chemistry*, *di-*, in *dioxide*, *dichloride*, &c., has not the same meaning as *deuto-* or *bin-* oxide, &c., but it is used to designate the preponderance of the electro-positive body. Thus *dichloride of copper* means a compound in which there is two atoms of copper and one of chlorine, and not two of chlorine; *dioxide of copper*, where there is two atoms of copper and one of oxygen.

DIA-. A prefix (from *dia*, through). It signifies, in composition, *extension*, *perversion*, *separation*. In the old *Pharmacy*, it meant the presence of the ingredient before which it was written; as *diacydonium* and *dialoes*, medicines containing the quince and aloes.

DIABETES. (*es, is, m.* *Διαβητης*; from *διαβαίνω*, to pass through.) An immoderate flow of urine. There are three species of this complaint: 1. *Diabetes insipidus*, in which there is a superabundant discharge of limpid urine, of its usual urinary taste. 2. *Diabetes mellitus*, in which the urine is very sweet, abundant, and contains a great quantity of sugar. 3. *Diabetes chylosus*, in which the urine is abun-

dant and of a whitish aspect, often coagulating. It is a rare form.

Great thirst, with a voracious appetite, gradual emaciation of the whole body, and a frequent discharge of urine, containing a large proportion of saccharine and other matter, which is voided in a quantity even exceeding that of the aliment or fluid introduced, are the characteristics of the mellitic form of the disease. Those of a shattered constitution, and those who are in the decline of life, are most subject to its attacks. It not unfrequently attends on hysteria, hypochondriasis, dyspepsia, and asthma; but it is always much milder when symptomatic than when it appears as a primary affection.

Diabetes may be occasioned by the use of strong diuretic medicines, intemperance of life, and hard drinking; exposure to cold; excess in venery; severe evacuations, or by any thing that tends to produce an impoverished state of the blood, or general debility. It has, however, taken place in many instances without any obvious cause.

Under a long continuance of the disease, the body becomes much emaciated, the feet œdematous, great debility arises, the pulse is frequent and small, and an obscure fever, with all the appearances of hectic, prevails.

The urine in diabetes mellitus, from being at first insipid, clear, and colorless, soon acquires a sweetish or saccharine taste, its leading characteristic; and, when subjected to experiment, a considerable quantity of saccharine matter is to be extracted from it. Sometimes it is so loaded with sugar as to be capable of being fermented into a vinous liquor.

In some instances, the quantity of urine in diabetes is much greater than can be accounted for from all the sources united. Cases are recorded in which 25 to 30 pints were discharged in the space of a day, for many successive weeks, and even months.

With respect to the proximate cause of diabetes mellitus, many hypotheses have been advanced concerning it. The following are the principal: That the disease depends upon, 1. A morbid action of the stomach and chylopoietic viscera. 2. A morbid state of the blood, produced by a diseased action of the assimilating powers. 3. A diseased condition of the kidneys.

The formation of the saccharine matter is very generally believed to depend on a process in the stomach and bowels somewhat analogous to germination on starchy materials. Indeed, diastose has been detected in matters vomited from the stomach.

In the treatment of diabetes, we are led to that of the insipid species first, and then that of the mellitic.

1. Of the *insipid species*. This is mostly cured by tonics, stimulants, and mineral acids, as Peruvian bark, cascarilla, and the like, with sulphuric acid, taking care to invigorate the system by proper air, exercise, and diet. The drink should be diminished. When symptomatic of any other disease, its remedies must also be conjoined. As a sympathetic affection, it very commonly attends hysteric and nervous

diseases, against which the practitioner's attention must also be directed. The prognosis is not unfavorable where there is no disease of the kidneys.

2. Of the *mellitic*, or *true diabetes*. This is one of those affections in which almost every medicine and every plan has been resorted to, from which it is natural to infer that it is very little under the control of any. The indications of treatment are, 1st. To diminish the sources from which sugar can be derived. 2. To diminish the secretion of urine. 3. To relieve the disorder of the stomach and bowels, and allay urgent symptoms. The first point is attained by the use of an animal diet, with gluten, bread, using no vegetable or amylaceous compounds. Secondly, the drink should be diminished to the least quantity, and be free from stimulating or diuretic property. The clothing should be warm, and sudorifics, with the hot bath, be frequently employed. In the third place, dyspepsia should be properly treated; irritation about the bladder or kidneys must be subdued by demulcents, bleeding, or counter-irritation, and opiates. Debility must be counteracted by tonics. Hygienic means should be at all times adopted. The prognosis is unfavorable where the disease is of long duration, there is much emaciation, and organic affection of the kidneys. The mineral acids, especially the phosphoric, and also iodine, have been recommended as a means of arresting the saccharine formation.

DIABETES ANGLICUS. *D. saccharinus.* *D. verus.* Synonymes of diabetes mellitus, or true diabetes.

DIABETES HYSTERICUS. *D. spurius.* False or spurious diabetes. The diabetes insipidus of Cullen, which consists chiefly in a preternatural discharge of urine, with nervous symptoms.

DIABETES INFANTILIS. Profuse and sweet urine, occurring as a symptom in teething. It is a rare affection, but is fully detailed by Dr. Morton in his *Phthisiologia*.

DIABETES LACTEUS. *D. chylosus.* Urine abundant, and of a milky color, sometimes coagulating spontaneously. A rare disease, found in persons of luxurious habits.

DIABETIC SUGAR. The sugar found in diabetic urine. It is the same as grape sugar, or glucose. See *Sugar, tests for*.

DIABRO'SIS. Erosion.

DIABRO'TICA. Errosives.

DIACATHOLICON. (From *dia*, and *καθολικός*, universal.) A laxative electuary, so called from its general usefulness. It was composed of senna leaves, pulp of cassia and of tamarinds, root of male fern and of rhubarb, violets, aniseed, liquorice root, sweet fennel, and sugar.

DIACAU'SIS. Excessive heat.

DIACAU'STIC. A burning glass.

DIACENTAU'RIMUM. A powder containing taurary.

DIACE'RATON. A collyrium mentioned by Celsus, of which hartshorn was the principal ingredient.

DIACHALC'TEOS. A plaster containing colcothar.

DIACHARI'STA. Certain medicines applied to the fauces.

DIACHORE'MA. *Diachoresis.* An excretion.

DIACHRISIS. Anointing or inunction.

DIACHRY'SUM. A plaster for fractured limbs.

DIACHYLON. *Diachylum.* Formerly any emollient plaster. Two diachylon plasters are known, one as *white*, or *simple diachylon*, the other as *yellow diachylon*, or *diachylon with gums*. See *Diachylon simplex*, and *Diachylon cum gummi*.

DIACHYLON CUM GUMMI. Yellow diachylon. Gum diachylon. This is made with simple diachylon, ℥iij ; galbanum, strained, ʒviij ; common turpentine, frankincense, each ʒiij .

DIACHYLON SIMPLEX. The *emplastrum plumbi*.

DIACINE'MA. A sublaxation.

DIA'CLASIS. A small fracture.

DIACLY'SMA. (From *διακλύω*, to wash out.) A gargle or wash for the mouth.

DIACO'DIUM. *Diacodion.* Syrup of poppies is a substitute.

DIACOLOCY'NTHUS. A medicine of colocynth.

DIA'COPE. *Diacomma.* A deep cut or wound.

DIACOU'STICS. The examination of sound which has been transmitted through various media.

DIA'CRISES. A class of diseases in which the secretions are vitiated.

DIA'CRISIS. Diagnosis.

DIACYDO'NIUM. Marmalade of quinces.

DIAD'E'LPHIA. *Diadelphous.* (From *δίδυμος*, twice, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother.) A class in the sexual system, embracing those the flowers of which are hermaphrodite, and have the male organs united below into two sets of cylindrical filaments.

DIAD'E'MA. A diadem. A bandage for the head.

DIADERMIATRIA. The endermic treatment of disease.

DIAD'E'XIS. A translation of humors from one place to another.

DIA'DOCHE. Diadexis.

DIA'DOSIS. 1. The distribution of nutritious matter throughout the system. 2. The remission of a disease.

DIA'E'RESIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *διαίρω*, to divide or separate.) A solution of continuity, as a wound or ulcer. A removal by cutting, as in some surgical operations.

DIÆRETICUS. (From *διαίρω*, to divide.) Escharotic. Corrosive.

DIÆ'TA. *Diatema.* (From *διαίτω*, to nourish.) Diet; food. See *Diet*, and *Aliment*.

DIÆTETIC. See *Diætic*.

DIAGLAU'CIIUM. An eye-water containing the juice of the *glaucium*.

DIAGNO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *διαγιγνώσκω*, to discern or distinguish.) *Biacrisis.* The art of recognizing a disease by its symptoms, and of distinguishing one disease from another.

DIAGNO'STIC. Pathognomonic; characteristic of a disease.

DIAGRY'DIUM. See *Dacrydium*.

DIHERMODA'CTYLUM. A purging medicine containing hermodactyl.

DIA'UM. A troche, the chief ingredient of which was violets.

DIALEI'MMA. (*Διαλειμμα*; from *διαλείπω*, to intermit.) The intermission of a fever.

DIALE'PSIS. An intermission; a vacant space between the folds of a bandage.

DIALI'BANUM. A medicine of frankincense.

DIA'LOES. Several medicines containing aloes.

DIALTHE'A. An ointment chiefly of marsh mallows.

DIALURIC ACID. A powerful acid, crystalline and soluble, obtained by the action of sulphureted hydrogen on alloxantine. Formula, $C_2N_2H_2O_7$ —HO.

DIALYSES. (The plural of *dialysis*.) The name of an order in the class *Locales* of Cullen's Nosology, embracing diseases in which there is solution of continuity manifest to the eye or touch.

DIALYSIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *διαλύνω*, to dissolve.) Relaxation or weakness of the limbs.

DIALYTICA. Medicines which heal wounds.

DIAMAGNETIC. Having the property of transmitting the magnetic influence, as is the case with all metals, &c., which do not acquire magnetism.

DIAMARGARI'TON. An antidote in which pearls were the chief ingredient.

DIAMASSE'MA. *Diamastema.* A masticatory.

DIA'MBRA. A cordial medicine containing amber, musk, &c.

DIAMO'RON. A syrup of mulberries.

DIAMOTO'SIS. The introduction of lint into an ulcer or wound.

DIA'NA. The moon. Silver.

DIANANCA'SMUS. The reduction of a dislocation.

DIA'NDRIA. *Diandrous.* (From *δίς*, twice, and *άνθρωπος*, a man.) A class of plants with two stamens.

DIA'NTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS. The clove pink. The flowers, which have an agreeable smell, were formerly used as an aromatic.

DIAPALMA. An ointment containing sulphate of zinc.

DIAPA'SMA. A medicine reduced to powder, and sprinkled over the body, or any part.

DIAPEDE'SIS. The transudation or escape of blood through the coats of a vessel; also, transudation of blood through the skin or any membrane.

DIAPE'NSIA. The sanicle.

DIA'PHANOUS. (*Diaphanosus*; from *δια*, through, and *φανω*, to shine.) Transparent. Pinel called the delicate serous membranes diaphanous membranes, as the arachnoid.

DIAPHORE'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *διαφορῶ*, to carry through.) A perspiration. Profuse perspiration.

DIAPHORE'TIC. (*Diaphoreticus*; from *διαφορῶ*.) That which, from being taken internally, increases the discharge of perspiration by the skin. To secure diaphoresis, it is necessary that the patient be kept warm in bed, for the temperature of the skin must be elevated. This class of medicines comprehends five orders:

1. *Pungent diaphoretics*, as the *volatile salts* and *essential oils*.

2. *Calefacient diaphoretics*, such as *serpentaria*, *contrayerva*, *guaiacum*, *mezereon*, and *valerian*; these are given in cases where the circulation is low and languid.

3. *Stimulant diaphoretics*, as the ethers,

wines, turpentine, and mercurial preparations, which are best fitted for the vigorous.

4. *Antispasmodic diaphoretics*, as *opium*, *musk*, *camphor*, *ipecacuanha*, *dulcamara*, and antimonial preparations.

5. *Diluent diaphoretics*, as water gruel, whey, &c.

But the vapor bath, frictions, and exercise, with warmth, are perhaps among the most certain and active diaphoretics.

DIAPHORETIC. Sweating, attended with increased perspiration.

DIAPHORETIC ANTIMONY. See *Antimonium diaphoreticum*.

DIAPHORETICUM JOVIALE. See *Antihecticum poterii*.

DIAPHORETIC, MINERAL. The diaphoretic antimony. See *Antimonium diaphoreticum*.

DIAPHORETICUM MARTIALE. See *Antimonium diaphoreticum martiale*.

DI'APHRAGM. (*Diaphragma, matis, n.*; from *διαφρασσω*, to separate by a partition.)

The diaphragm. A muscle that divides the thorax from the abdomen. It is composed of two muscles: the first and superior of these arises from the sternum, and the ends of the last ribs on each side. Its fibres, from this semi-circular origin, tend toward a center, and terminate in a tendon, or aponeurosis, which is termed the *centrum tendinosum*; and was called by the old anatomists, *centrum nervum*. The second and inferior muscle comes from the vertebrae of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right side comes from the first, second, and third vertebrae of the loins; that on the left side is somewhat shorter; and both these portions join, and make the lower part of the diaphragm, which joins its tendons with the tendon of the other, so that they make but one muscular partition. It is pierced in the middle for the passage of the vena cava; in its lower part for the oesophagus, and the nerves, which go to the upper orifice of the stomach, and betwixt the productions of the inferior muscle, passes the aorta, the thoracic duct, and the vena azygos. This muscle is one of the chief means of inspiration and expiration; it also acts an important part in vomiting, the expulsion of feces, hiccough, &c.

DIAPHRAGM. Any portion or septum between two parts or cavities.

DIAPHRAG'MA. A partition. Hence, *Diaphragma cerebri*, the tentorium.—*D. narium*, the septum narium.

DIAPHRAGMA'TIC. *Diaphragmaticus.* Appertaining to the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATIC ARTERIES. *Arteriae diaphragmaticae.* *Arteriae phrenicae.* The diaphragm is supplied by four arteries: two superior, rising from the internal mammary artery, and distributed on the thoracic surface of the diaphragm; and two inferior, rising from the abdominal aorta, or from the celiac, and distributed to the abdominal surface of the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATIC GOUT. Angina pectoris.

DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA. A rupture, with protrusion of part of the abdominal viscera through the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATIC NERVES. See *Phrenic nerves*.

DIAPHRAGMATIC PLEXUS. There are two: one situated on the right, and one on the left side of the diaphragm. They are formed by branches from the solar plexus, and accompany the ramification of the inferior diaphragmatic arteries.

DIAPHRAGMATIC RING. The natural aperture through which the *vena cava ascendens* passes through the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATIC VEINS. Four veins corresponding with the diaphragmatic arteries. They pour their blood into the *vena cava* above and below the diaphragm.

DIAPHRAGMATITIS. *Diaphragmitis.* (From *διάφραγμα*, the diaphragm.) Inflammation of the diaphragm. The diaphragm, being lined above by the pleura and below by the peritoneum, often becomes affected in lesions of these membranes, increasing the symptoms often to a violent extent, affecting the respiration, and superadding cerebral symptoms. Hence this form of the disease has been called *paraphrenitis*, from resembling inflammation of the brain. It may arise in the diaphragm or be secondary.

The treatment is the same with that of pleuritis and peritonitis, but calls for the most active remedies. Large quantities of blood are to be abstracted. After having cleared the bowels by a mercurial and saline purgative, full doses of antimonials, with calomel, warm bath, and blisters, are the best remedies.

Inflammation in the muscular structure of the diaphragm, or the true diaphragmatitis, produces the same symptoms, with the exception of the nature and seat of the pain. It exists chiefly as a secondary disease, being often produced by the retrocession of gout or rheumatism from the limbs. It is a most violent and dangerous affection, and often kills in a short time.

DIA'PHTHORA. (From *διαφθερω*, to corrupt.) 1. Corruption of any part. 2. Abortion.

DIAPHYLACTIC. *Diaphylacticus.* Prophylactic.

DIA'PHYSIS. (*Διάφυσις*; from *διάφνω*, to divide.) An interspace. Applied, 1. To the crucial ligaments. 2. To the shaft of a long bone.

DIA'PLASIS. The replacing a luxated or fractured bone in its proper situation.

DIAPLA'SMA. (*α, ατις, n.*; from *διαπλάσσω*, to anoint.) An unction or fomentation applied to the whole body or any part.

DIA'PNOE. (From *διαπνέω*, to breathe through.) A gentle perspiration.

DIAPNOG'ENOUS. That which produces perspiration.

DIAPNOIC. (*Diapnoticus*, or *diapnoicus*; from *διαπνέω*, to transpire.) A medicine which promotes gentle perspiration.

DIAPORE'MA. Anxiety. Jactitation.

DIAPYE'MA. *Diapyesis.* (From *δια*, and *πυρ*, pus.) Suppuration.

DIAPYE'TIC. *Diaptycticus.* (From *διαπύημα*, a suppuration.) Applied to a medicine which promotes suppuration. Hence, *Diaptyctica.*

DIARH'E'MIA. A morbid thinness of the blood from deficiency of globules, whereby it transudes through the membranes.

DIA'RIVS. (From *dies*, a day.) Diary. Of one day's length.

DIAROMA'TICUM. (From *δια*, and *αρωματικον*, an aromatic.) A composition of spices.

DIARRHAGE. Fracture.

DIARRHODON. Several collyra, &c., of which roses are an ingredient.

DIARRH'E'A. (*a, e, f.*; from *διάρρωω*, to flow through.) A purging. A diarrhœa, purging, or looseness consists in the too frequently passing the feces, or contents of the great intestines; preceded generally by a murmuring noise, and a little pain; that little a griping, and without any fever. It is not, like dysentery, a febrile disease.

The most common of all the species of diarrhœa is that in which the feces pass of common quality, but immoderately loose and copious. Dr. Cullen calls it *diarrhœa crapulosa*; Dr. Good, *diarrhœa fusa*, and *diarrhœa stercoraria*. It usually arises from incautious eating or change of weather, and cures itself, or may be met by an antacid and rhubarb.

Almost as frequent as the former species is the *bilious diarrhœa*, in which the feces are loose, copious, and of a bright yellow color. This is attended with increased bilious secretion; is mostly due to increased temperature. A mild diet usually stops it.

Another species of diarrhœa consists in the dejections containing a quantity of mucus: *Cattarrhus intestinorum*, and *diarrhœa catarrhalis*. It has hitherto been described as a species of diarrhœa, though it more properly belongs to dysentery. Its common cause is cold, particularly in the feet. Warmth, diaphoretics, with gentle astringents and opiates, constitute the best treatment.

A looseness consists sometimes of white, milky, or what have been called chylous stools: the *affectio* or *passio cœliaca*, *diarrhœa cœliaca*, or *diarrhœa chylosa*. The nature of the white discharge is unknown; but there is irritation of the mucous follicles of the intestines. It is very uncommon.

The *diarrhœa lenteria*, in which the food passes almost unchanged by the stomach, is far from common, and is mostly an affection symptomatic of gout, scirrhus, or some organic disease. As a genuine diarrhœa, its cure is to be attempted by tonics, bitters, and the remedies against indigestion.

In the *diarrhœa serosa*, or *diarrhœa aquosa*, the dejections are watery, almost entirely liquid, and limpid. It occurs mostly in the leucophlegmatic and weak. Its cure is to be attempted by warm cordials, with astringents and tonics, as gentian, calumba, simarouba, orange peel, with the peppers, and warm tinctures.

When a loose state of the bowels is caused by worms, *diarrhœa verminosa*, which is sometimes the case from ascarides, their presence and irritation in the rectum establish the species; and the cure is to be effected by vermifuges.

From what has been advanced, it is evident that, in conducting the cure of a diarrhœa, the objects are to obviate the several causes, to lessen the inordinate peristaltic motion, and to give tone to the intestines. To fulfill these, it has

been usual to exhibit emetics, purgatives, and astringents, according to the circumstances of the case. Emetics are very seldom serviceable, unless in strong subjects, with a loaded stomach, in which case an emetic may at first be useful in speedily removing its contents: it may also assist in emulging the ducts of the liver, and determining to the skin; but its secondary operation is that of weakening, and it ought, therefore, to be resorted to with great caution. Cathartics are serviceable in expelling worms, indurated or acrimonious feces; but any acrimony in the intestine generally causes its own discharge; and where there is much irritability, they aggravate the disease: however, in protracted cases, the alvine contents speedily become vitiated, and renew the irritation, which may be best obviated by an occasional mild aperient, particularly rhubarb. If the liver do not perform its office, the intestine will hardly recover its healthy condition; and that may most probably be effected by the cautious use of mercury. Likewise, articles which determine the fluids to other outlets, diuretics, and particularly diaphoretics, in many cases contribute materially to recovery; the latter, perhaps, assisted by bathing, warm clothing, gentle exercise, &c. Diluent, demulcent, and antacid medicines are employed to correct acrimony, according to its particular nature. In children teething, the gums should be lanced; and if the bowels have been attacked on the repulsion of some other disease, it may often be proper to try to restore this. But a matter of great importance is the due regulation of the diet, carefully avoiding those articles which are likely to disagree with or irritate the bowels, and preferring such as have a mild astringent effect. Food the least ascetic, as jellies, arrow-root, sago, bread, plain meats, &c., are best; and for the drink, pure water, or a little sherry or brandy, sufficiently diluted, rather than malt liquors.

Some of the means already noticed will help to moderate the excessive peristaltic movement, as a wholesome diet, exercise, diaphoretics, &c.; but there are others of more power, which must sometimes be resorted to. At the head of these is opium, a full dose of which frequently at once effects a cure; but where there is some more fixed cause, and the complaint is of any standing, moderate quantities, repeated at proper intervals, will answer better, and other subsidiary means ought not to be neglected: aromatics may prevent its disordering the stomach, rhubarb obviate its causing permanent constipation, &c. Tonics are generally proper, the discharge itself inducing debility; and, where there is a deficiency of bile particularly, the lighter forms of the aromatic bitters will materially assist. In protracted cases, mild chalybeates are sometimes serviceable; astringents come in aid of the general plan, and, where opium disagrees, they may be more necessary; but the milder ones should be employed at first, the more powerful only where the patient appears sinking. Chalk and lime-water answer best where there is acidity; otherwise the pomegranate, logwood, catechu, kino, tormentil, may be given; where these fail, galls, alum, or sulphate of zinc.

DIARRHŒA ALBA. *D. pilulosa.* *D. chymosa.* Diarrhœa with white evacuations. The *diarrhœa caliciaca.*

DIARRHŒA CARNOSA. A form of dysentery in which flesh-like portions are eliminated.

DIARRHŒA CHOLERICA. A bilious diarrhœa.

DIARRHŒA CHYLOSA. The ileac passion has been so called.

DIARRHŒA DYSPEPTICA. *D. ingestorum.* The lientery, or *diarrhœa lienteria.*

DIARRHŒA HEPATICA. A diarrhœa marked by the superabundance of bilious stools.

DIARRHŒA URINOSA. See *Diabetes.*

DIARTHRO'DIAL. Relating to diarthrosis. See *Diarthrosis.* The cartilages covering the articular extremities of bones are called *diarthrodial cartilages.*

DIARTHRO'SIS. (*is, is, f;* from *διάρθρωσις*, to articulate.) A movable connection of bones. It is divided into five species, viz., *enarthrosis*, *arthrodia*, *ginglymus*, *trochoides*, and *amphiarthrosis*, which see.

DIASAP'NIUM. An ointment in which soap was the principal ingredient.

DIASCYLLIUM. Oxyinel and vinegar of squills.

DIASCO'RDIIUM. *Confectio Fracastorii.* Electuary of scordium. A very complex ancient cordial, with tonic and astringent properties.

DIASE'NNA. Electuary of senna.

DIASMY'RNUM. *Diasmyrnes.* A collyrium containing myrrh.

DIASO'STICA. *Diasostics.* Hygiene.

DIASO'STICUS. Hygienic. Prophylactic.

DIASPHY'XIS. The pulsation of an artery.

DIASTASÆ'MIA. A morbid state of the blood, in which the blood globules become disorganized.

DIA'STASE. A modification of gluten, fibrin, or other protein compounds, which has the property of causing starch to be converted into dextrine and grape sugar. One part of diastase is sufficient to change 2000 of starch. It is the chief agent of germination, being produced whenever seeds sprout; and from its existence in the saliva, it is probably connected with the process of the digestion of amylaceous matters. It has been detected in the stomach of *diabetic* patients.

Diastase may be obtained by rubbing up malt with a little water, expressing, and adding just enough alcohol to separate the albumen and allow the liquid to pass the filter. The filtrate, mixed with more alcohol, deposits the diastase. It is soluble in water, but soon becomes acid, and loses its properties. Its peculiar property seems to depend upon the change it is undergoing, and which is communicated to amylaceous bodies in the same way as *rennet* acts upon milk.

DIA'STASIS. *Diastema.* (From *διαστήμι*, to separate.) A separation, by disease or violence, of bones or cartilages which are naturally connected; as that which occasionally happens to the bones of the cranium in some cases of hydrocephalus.

DIA'STOLE. (*c, es, f;* from *διαστέλλω*, to separate.) The dilatation of the heart and arteries, whereby they are enabled to contain more blood. It is rapidly followed by the contraction, or *systole.*

DIASTOMOTRIS. Any dilating instrument, as a *speculum ani* or *vagina*.

DIASTRE'MMA. A distortion of any part, or a sprain.

DIA'STROPHE. See *Diastremma*.

DIASULPHURIS. Any medicine containing sulphur.

DIA'TASIS. (From *διατείνω*, to distend.) The extension of a fractured limb, in order to reduce it.

DIATERE'TICUS. A medicine which preserves health and prevents disease. A prophylactic.

DIATE'SSARON. An ancient medicine.

DIATHE'RMAL. *Diathermanous*. Permeable to the rays of heat; allowing them to pass through without becoming much warmed.

DIATHERMA'NCY. The property possessed by bodies of permitting the passage only of certain rays without absorption.

DIA'THESIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *διαθήμη*, to dispose.) A natural predisposition to certain diseases, which is generally hereditary. The most remarkable diatheses are the *scrofulous, gouty, rheumatic, cancerous, nervous, and calculous*.

DIATRAGACA'NTHUM. The pulvis tragacanthæ compositus.

DIATRION PIPERON. A medicine made of peppers.

DIATRITA'RII. The methodic physicians.

DIA'TRITOS. (From *δια*, and *τρεις*, three.) An abstinence during three days was first recommended by the methodic physicians. This period was called *diatribos*. On the third day they gave such medicines as they thought of importance. Cœlius Aurelianus gives this name not only to the whole period, but to the third day in particular.

DIA'TRIUM. A medicine composed of three ingredients.

DIavoLETTI. *Diavolini*. An Italian name for lozenges made of cocoa and the most pungent aromatics, to excite venery.

DIAXYLA'LOES. A medicine containing lignum aloes.

DIAZO'MA. The diaphragm.

DIAZO'STER. The twelfth vertebra of the back.

DICEPHALUS. Having two heads.

DICERA DENTATA. Syn. of *Elœocarpus hinau*. See *Hinau*.

DICERAS RUDE. An intestinal worm.

DICHASTE'RES. The incisores.

DICHOPLY'IA. That condition of the hairs in which they split and grow forked.

DICHO'TOMOUS. (*Dichotomus*; from *δις*, twice, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) Bifurcate; forked.

DICOC'CUS. Dicococcus: having two capsules united, each with one cell.

DICOTYLE'DONES. Having two cotyledons. The plants forming the third great division in Jussieu's Natural Method are so called. They closely agree with the exogens.

DICHOISM. Appearing of two colors when examined by transmitted or reflected light.

DICRÆUS. Bifid; cloven.

DICRO'TIC. (*Dicrotus*; from *δις*, and *κρουω*, to strike.) Applied to a pulse in which the artery rebounds after striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation. It

often presages hemorrhage, especially in typhus.

DICTA'MNUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia. Rutaceæ.*—*D. fraxinella. D. albus*. White fraxinella, or bastard dittany. *Fraxinella*. The root was formerly much used as a tonic, and by Baron Stoerck as an antiperiodic, but seems to be of little efficacy. Dose, ℥j. twice a day.

DICTAMNUS CRETICUS. See *Origanum dictamnus*.

DIDY'M. *Didymum*. A new metal, imperfectly examined, and said to exist in cerium ores.

DIDYMALGIA. Pain in the testicles.

DI'DYMI. (From *δίδυμοι*, twins.) The testicles; also, the posterior corpora quadrigemina, which are still called *testes*.

DIDYMITIS. Hernia humoralis.

DI'DYMOUS. *Didymus*. Applied to anthers, &c., when upon one filament there are two anthers united.

DIDYNA'MIA. *Didynamous*. (From *δις*, two, and *δυναμις*, power.) Plants with hermaphrodite flowers, having four stamina, two of which are long and two short.

DIECBO'LIUM. (From *δια*, and *εκβαλλω*, to cast out.) A medicine causing abortion.—*Hippocrates*.

DIEFFENBA'CHIA SEGUINA. The dumbcane of the West Indies. An araceous plant, the juice of which, in doses of two drachms, has proved fatal in two hours.

DIERENBACH. A city of Bavaria, in the neighborhood of which are sulphureous, chalybeate, and saline waters.

DIES. A day: employed to designate the periods of a disease; as *Dies critici*, the critical days—*Dies indicatorii*, the indicating days.

DIET. *Dieta*. That food is, in general, thought the best, and conducive to long life, which is most simple, pure, and free from irritating qualities, and such as approaches nearest to the nature of our own bodies in a healthy state, or is capable of being easiest converted into their substance by digestion, after it has been duly prepared by cooking. Diet is of the first importance in the treatment of disease, especially of the chronic form. The simplest is unquestionably milk and bread; but the addition of a little cooked meat is always desirable in health. About twenty ounces a day constitute a medium diet, and thirty-six a full diet.

DIET DRINK. An alterative decoction employed daily in considerable quantities, at least from a pint to a quart. The compound decoction of sarsaparilla and mezereon, the Lisbon diet drink, is the most common and most useful.

DIETE'TIC. (*Dieteticus*; from *διαίτω*, to nourish.) Relating to diet.

DIETETICS. *Dietetica. Dieteticæ*. That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

DIEU LE FILT. A spring in France with chalybeate mineral waters.

DIFFERENTIAL THERMOMETER. A thermometer invented by Leslie, to show the difference of the temperature of its two bulbs. It consists of a tube twice bent at right angles, It

like the letter U, the two ends of which are blown into bulbs. This is supported on a stand. Colored sulphuric acid occupies the tube, and one of the upright sides is graduated. Whenever a difference of temperature is manifest between the bulbs, the intermediate fluid is pressed toward the cooler side, and the movement is measured on the scale.

DIFFICULTAS INTESTINORUM. Dysentery.

DIFFLATIO. Transpiration.

DIFFORMIS. Irregular in shape.

DIFFRACTIO. The apparent bending or inflection of a ray of light by the sharp edge of any opaque substance placed in its course.

DIFFUSE. *Diffusus.* Spreading. In *Pathology*, diseases which spread widely, as opposed to those which are circumscribed.

DIFFUSE INFLAMMATION OF THE CELLULAR MEMBRANE. This name was given by the late Dr. Andrew Duncan, junior, to the affection before known under the appellation of *phlegmonoid erysipelas*. Diffuse inflammation may occur in the cellular membrane of any part of the body, and may affect either the subcutaneous, or the intermuscular and deep-seated layers.

DIFFUSED FALSE ANEURISM. See *Aneurism*.

DIFFUSIBLE. A term applied to that which is easily dissipated; thus the stimulus of ether and alcohol is said to be a diffusible stimulus, because it very soon passes off. They augment the heart's action, but are transitory.

DIFFUSION OF GASES. The property gases and vapors possess of penetrating into one another, as into empty spaces or vacua. This diffusion takes place only so long as one is in excess, and terminates when the mixture is equal throughout; no more vapor rising in a saturated atmosphere. But the impediment offered thus to the ascent of a particular elastic body does not deter other vapors or gases from rising. The movement is independent of gravity, and the rapidity is inversely as the square root of the density of the gases. The recipient vapor or gas is not compressed by this operation, but dilates with the increment, the mixture occupying the same space as the ingredients separately. The atmosphere is a splendid example of the operation of diffusion, its components, although of different density, being mixed in undeviating proportions.

DIGASTRIC GROOVE. A longitudinal depression of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, from which the digastricus muscle arises.

DIGASTRICUS. (From *dig*, twice, and *γαστήρ*, a belly.) A muscle situated externally between the lower jaw and *os hyoides*. It arises, by a fleshy belly, from the upper part of the processus mastoideus; and, descending, it contracts into a round tendon, which passes through the stylo-hyoideus, and an annular ligament, which is fastened to the *os hyoides*; then it ascends toward the middle of the edge of the lower jaw, where it is inserted. Its use is to open the mouth by pulling the lower jaw downward and backward; and when the jaws are shut, to raise the larynx, and consequently the pharynx, upward, as in deglutition.

DIGERENTS. (From *digero*, to digest.) Digestives. Applied to medicines which promote the secretion of proper pus in wounds and

ulcers; thus we speak of a digestive ointment.

DIGESTER. A strong and tight iron vessel or kettle, furnished with a safety valve, in which bodies may be subjected to the vapor of water, alcohol, or ether, at a pressure above that of the atmosphere.

DIGESTIBLE. Capable of being digested. Substances differ in this respect very remarkably; but, except in a general way, it is impossible to construct tables of the digestibility of viands, the character of most differing with individuals. It may be remarked, however, that roast meats, well cooked, and not too greasy, are most digestible, and that oily bodies and flatulent vegetables are least so. Salted meats are often extremely indigestible, especially where the powers of the stomach are impaired.

DIGESTION. (*Digestio, onis, f.*; from *digero*, to dissolve.) I. An operation in *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*, in which such matters as are intended to act slowly on each other are exposed to a heat, continued for some time.

II. In *Physiology*, the change impressed upon food to render it capable of sustaining the body. Food taken into the mouth is comminuted by the teeth, and impregnated with saliva, the action of which is not certainly known; it, however, contains a ferment (*ptyaline*) capable of changing starch and sugar, and rendering the solid protein substance soluble. In the stomach, food encounters the *gastric* juice, and is rendered thereby soluble, being converted into a pulaceous mass called *chyme*. The *gastric* juice is secreted by follicles of the mucous membrane upon the excitation of food or other stimulus: it is limpid, colorless, somewhat viscid, and usually acid. The *gastric* juice resembles, in a high degree, saliva, but its composition is not accurately determined; indeed, it seems to vary with the animal. According to the best authorities, it contains hydrochloric and acetic, or lactic acids, mucus, *pepsine*, with salts of chlorine and phosphoric acid. A very dilute solution in water is capable of rendering the solid protein compounds soluble, when the digestion is carried on at 100° F. with agitation. In this change, the *pepsine*, which is itself but modified albumen, seems to act as a ferment, and the hydrochloric acid as a solvent. The time consumed in digestion, under favorable circumstances, varies between two and four hours, according to the solidity of the viands; dried and salted meats requiring most time. In this process, protein compounds are resolved into soluble albumen and fibrin, or they are suspended. Gelatine is dissolved or otherwise, according to the form it has when eaten. Oily matters are suspended in an emulsion. Starch is converted, primarily, into dextrine, but it is not accurately known what is the secondary change impressed upon it, or on gum, pectine, and sugar, although it is thought that these reach the system in compounds of lactic acid. The *chyme*, quitting the stomach, is received into the duodenum, and there impregnated with bile and the *pancreatic* juice. The object of its mixture with bile is not certainly known; it is, however, thought that three effects are produced: 1st. The *chyme* is separated into a denser part,

more or less excrementitious, and a fluid *chyle*, destined to be absorbed by the capillaries of the small intestines. 2d. It serves to suspend, and introduce into the system, a larger amount of fatty matters; and, 3d. A portion of the bile itself is absorbed, and by supplying carbon, adds to the function of respiration. Of the office of the pancreatic juice nothing is known. The products of digestion remain little changed, except from the addition of mucus, until they reach the cæcum, where the refuse acquires its fetor.

Drinks introduced into the stomach are absorbed, for the most part, by imbibition; but if they suspend nutritious matters, the latter are left behind, and subjected to the process of digestion.

The process of digestion is subject to numerous lesions, arising from want of tone in the mucous or muscular tissues of the stomach, imperfect secretion of gastric juice, the production of abnormal bodies, as *diastase* (Bourchardat), and loss of nervous power. Indeed, digestion is peculiarly under the influence of the nervous system, for those who are engaged in pursuits requiring great mental concentration, and resort to their labors too soon after meals, are very liable to *indigestion*. Some two hours of mental rest seem to be demanded after a full meal. The stomach is supplied by the pneumogastric and great sympathetic nerves chiefly, of which the latter seems to be the most influential in the process of chyli-fication.

It has been very recently shown that the gastric juice, while it contains free acid, has the property of dissolving protein aliments, but that when alkaline, it acts upon amylaceous bodies, converting them into dextrine and sugar. M. Bourchardat has also discovered diastase in the saliva, which has properties analogous with those of the gastric juice.

DIGESTION, IMPAIRED. *D. difficult.* *D. depraved.* *Dyspepsia.*

DIGESTIVE. (*Digestivus*; from *digero*, to digest.) A term applied by surgeons to those substances which, when applied to an ulcer or wound, promote suppuration: such are the *ceratum resinae*, warm poultices, fomentations, &c.

DIGESTIVE CANAL. *D. tube.* The stomach and small intestines chiefly, but sometimes used for the whole canal, from the mouth to the anus.

DIGESTIVE SALT OF SYLVIVS. *Digestivum sal.* Muriate of potash. Chloride of potassium.

DIGITAL. Pertaining to, or resembling a finger.

DIGITAL'LINE. *Digitalina.* *Digitalia.* The supposed active principle of digitalis. The digitaline of Royer appears to be only coloring matter, with fat and salts. Lancelot and Radig have, however, obtained a colorless, crystalline, acrid body, with some alkaline properties, about one grain of which produced death in an animal by arresting the heart's action.

DIGITALIS. (*is, is, f.*) 1. The foxglove. 2. A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Angiosperma. Scrofulariaceae.*—*D. purpurea.* The foxglove. The leaves have a bitter, nauseous taste, and have been long used externally to ulcers

and scrofulous tumors. When properly dried, their color is a lively green. They yield their virtues to alcohol or water. *Digitalis* is a powerful arterial sedative, reducing the pulse to 35 or 40 beats per minute; producing nausea, vomiting, purging, and vertigo; and in over-doses, insensibility, convulsions, and deathly coldness. It is usually administered in tincture, beginning with ten drops night and morning, and increasing the dose until slight nausea is produced. It is, however, to be used with great caution as its effects often become suddenly dangerous. Its great use is to quiet undue excitement of the heart and arteries, and the diseases which originate in them. As a diuretic, *digitalis* is of most service in those forms of dropsy which arise from cardiac affections. The dose of the powder is gr. j. to gr. iij. An over-dose is to be met by diffusible stimulants, blisters to the epigastrium, and hot applications to the skin. The drawback to the more extended use of this medicine is the uncertainty of its effects.

DIGITA'TION. Applied to parts which are more or less finger-shaped; thus the *serratus magnus* muscle is said to arise by a number of fleshy *digitations*.

DIGITA'TO-PINNA'TUS. Applied to a digitate leaf, the leaflets of which are pinnated.

DIGITA'TUS. Digitate; fingered.

DIGITIFORMIS. Finger-like.

DIGITUM. A whitlow.—*Linnaeus.*

DIGITUS. (*us, i, m.*) A finger.

DIGITUS ANNULARIS. The ring finger; that next the little finger.

DIGITUS AURICULARIS. The little finger.

DIGITUS INDICATORIUS. The index finger; that next the thumb.

DIGITUS MANUS. A finger. The *fingers* and thumb in each hand consist of fourteen bones, there being three to each *finger* and two to the thumb. These bones are called respectively the first, second, and third *phalanx*.

DIGITUS PEDIS. A toe. The toes are formed of the same number of bones as the fingers. DIGLOSSUM. The laurus alexandrina. See *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

DIGNO'TIO. Synonymous with *diagnosis*.

DIGYNIA. *Digynous.* (From *dis*, twice, and *gynē*, a woman.) Those hermaphrodite plants with two styles.

DIHA'LON. A plaster prepared with salt and nitre.

DILATA'TION. (*Dilatatio, onis, f.*; from *dilato*, to widen.) The widening of any part, whether by a natural or diseased action.

DILATATION OF THE HEART. See *Heart, diseases of*.

DILA'TOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *dilato*.) The name of some muscles, the office of which is to dilate the parts on which they act.

DILATOR ALE NASI. See *Levator labii superioris*.

DILA'TOR, ARNOTT'S. A catheter made of oiled silk and membrane, water-tight, and hollow, attached to a silver top. This, being introduced into the urethra, can be filled with air by blowing, or with water, and thus serves to dilate the passage, and remove any stricture that may exist therein.

DILA'TOR or DILATORIVM. (*um, i, n.*;

from dilato.) A speculum. Also, any mechanical contrivance, as a piece of sponge, calculated to keep a wound, &c., open or dilated.

DILL. See *Anethum graveolens*.

DILLS. See *Fucus palmatus*.

DILUENTS. *Diluentia*. (*Diluens*; from *diluo*, to wash away.) Those substances which increase the proportion of fluid in the body, as water and aqueous drinks. Diluents are merely secondary remedies. They are given in acute inflammatory diseases, to lessen the stimulant quality of the blood and allay thirst, and are also used to promote the action of diuretics in dropsy, and to favor the operation of sudorifics.

DILUTUS. Dilute or diluted.

DIMIDIA'TUS. Extending half way round; half formed.

DIMNESS OF SIGHT. See *Caligo*.

DIMORPHISM. *Dimorphous*. The property many chemical bodies possess of crystallizing in two forms; belonging to different orders of crystallization.

DINANT. A town near St. Malo, in France, with chalybeate and saline springs.

DI'SICUS. Applied to a medicine which relieves giddiness.

DI'NUS. *Dinos*. (From *diveo*, to turn round.) Dizziness; giddiness.

DIDONCE'PHALUS. A monstrosity in which there are double rows of teeth.

DIE'CIA. (*a, e, f*; from *δῖς*, and *οἶκος*, a house.) A class of plants having male flowers on one individual, and female on another.

DIÆ'CIOUS. Having the structure of *diæcia*.

DIO'CUS. Diœcious.

DIONCOSIS. A plethora.

DIONYSI'SCUS. Bony excrescences near the temples.—*Vogel*.

DIO'PTRA. (From *διοπτρομαι*, to see through.) *Dioptron*. An instrument for dilating any natural cavity, the better to see its condition. A speculum.

DIOPTRICS. That part of optics which treats of refraction.

DIOPTRI'SMUS. The operation of dilating a part with the speculum.

DIOPTRUM. *Διοπτρον*. The lapis specularis.

DIORRH'O'SIS. *Diorrhœsis*. (*Διορρωσις*, *διορρωσις*; from *δια*, and *ορρος*, the serum.) The conversion of any part into serum.

DIORTHO'SIS. (From *διορθωω*, to correct.) The reduction of a fracture or dislocation.

DIOSCO'REA. (*a, e, f*.) A genus of plants. *Diæcia*. *Hexandria*.—*D. alata*. The yam; also obtained from *D. bulbifera* and *D. sativa*.

DIO'SMA. (*a, e, f*.) A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Monogynia*. *Rutaceæ*.—*D. crenata*. *Barosma crenata*; also, *D. odorata*, *D. serratifolia*, and *B. serratifolia*. *Buchu*. The leaves are diuretic and stimulant, and have been found useful in cases of chronic inflammation of the kidney and urinary bladder, and in irritable and spasmodic states of the latter organ. An infusion of one ounce of the leaves to a pint of water is taken in divided doses in the twenty-four hours. The active principle is a volatile oil.

DIO'SMEEÆ. A division of the family *Rutaceæ*, of which the genus *Diosma* is the type.

DIO'SMIN. A bitter extractive of the leaves of the diosma.

DIO'SPYROS. (*os, i, f*.) 1. The persimmon. (U. S.) 2. A genus of plants. *Polygamia*. *Diæcia*. *Ebenaceæ*.—*D. ebe'num*. Ebony.—*D. lotus*. The Indian date-plum. The fruit, when ripe, is agreeable; when unripe, very astringent.—*D. virginiana*. The persimmon. The unripe fruit, which is very astringent, has been used in simple diarrhœa, in infusion. The bark is astringent and bitter.

DIO'XIDE. A compound of oxygen with a base, in which there is one equivalent of the former to two of the latter.

DIO'XUS. A collyrium of vinegar.

DIPE'TALOUS. Two-petaled.

DI'PHRYGES. *Διφρυγες*. Oxide of copper.

DIPH'THERI'TIS. *Diphtheria*. (From *διφθερα*, a skin or membrane.) *Angina pellicularis*. The name given by M. Bretonneau to a peculiar variety of pharyngitis, accompanied by the formation of a false membrane, which was epidemic at Tours in 1818 and the three succeeding years.

DIPH'THERITIS TRACHEALIS. Croup.

DIPHY'LOUS. *Diphyllus*. Two-leaved.

*DIPLASIA'SMUS. The re-exacerbation of a disease.

DIP'LOE. (*e, es, f*; from *διπλωω*, to double.) The cancellated substance between the two tables of the skull.

DIPLOGA'NGLIATA. A name given by Dr. Grant to the articulated animals, because the ganglionic knots are somewhat increased in size.

DIPLOGE'NESIS. An organic defect arising from the union of two parts.

DIPLO'MA. (*a, atis, n*; *διπλωμα*; from *διπλωω*, to double.) 1. A writing which confers some privilege, and especially as relates to medical affairs, a license to practice physic or surgery. 2. A double vessel: to boil in *diplomate*, is to boil in what is called a water-bath.

DIPLONE'URANS. Vertebrate animals, because they have two nervous systems, the spinal and sympathetic. Dr. Grant has subsequently applied this term to an order of worms.

DIPLO'PIA. (*a, e, f*; from *διπλωος*, double, and *ορτομαι*, to see.) A disease in which the person sees an object double. It is mostly symptomatic of indigestion, intoxication, worms, hysteria, &c.

DIPLO'SIS. The diploe.

DIPLOSOMA CRENATA. An entozoon having the appearance of two worms attached together. It has been passed from the bladder, and may be four or more inches in length.

DIPPEL'S ANIMAL OIL. *Oleum animale Dippeii*.

DIPSACON. *Dipsacum*. See *Dipsacus*.

DI'PSACUS. (*us, i, m*.) 1. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia*. The teasel. The *D. fullonum*, or fuller's teasel, is considered diuretic in France. The *D. sylvestris* also yields an antiscorbatic root. 2. A diabetes.

DIPSE'TICUS. Productive of thirst.

DIPSOMA'NIA. (From *διψα*, and *μανια*, madness.) The thirst of drunkards.

DIPSO'SIS. (From *διψα*, thirst.) Morbid thirst. See *Polydipsia*.

DIP'TERA. (From *dis*, twice, and *πτερον*, a wing.) Insects having two wings.

DIP'TERA/CEÆ. *Dipterocæpææ*. A family of dicotyledonous trees peculiar to the Indian Archipelago. They are polypetalous, with hypogynous, indefinite stamens, subulate anthers, concrete carpella, an ovarium of several cells, a tubular calyx with imbricate aestivation, fruit surrounded by a foliaceous calyx. They abound in a resinous or camphoraceous sap.

DIP'TERIX. A genus of trees. *Diadelphia Oelandria*. The *D. odorata* of Guiana yields a wood having the properties of guaiac, and an odoriferous bean called the *Tonquin bean*.

DIP'TEROUS. Having two wing-like appendages, as in the case of some seeds.

DIPYR'ITES. *Dipyros*. Bread twice baked.

DIRCA PALUSTRIS. The leather wood. A small indigenous shrub found in boggy places. *Oelandria Monogynia*. Natural family, *Thymelææ*. The berries, which are small and of a yellow color, are said to be narcotic and poisonous. The bark is acrid, and produces vomiting and purging in doses of ten grains. It seems to be very analogous to the mezereon bark in properties.

DIRE'CTOR. (*or, oris*, m.; from *dirigo*, to direct.) 1. A grooved instrument for guiding the knife in some surgical operations. 2. The name of a muscle.

DIRECTOR PENIS. Erector penis.

DIRI'GENT. *Diri'gens*. Directing: that constituent of a compound medicine which determines its action. Thus guaiac is said to direct the action of nitre to the skin, while squill determines it to the kidneys.

DIRINGA. See *Acorus calamus*.

DIRT-EATING. A morbid appetite common among negroes, and producing the *cachexia Africana*.

DISCÉPTUM. The diaphragm.

DISCHA'RGE. In *Pathology*, a morbid increase in the secretion of any organ.

DISCIFORM. *Disciformis*. Resembling a disk or quoit.

DISCOID. *Discoïdes*. Disciform.

DISCRE'ET. *Discretus*. Distinct or separate. Applied to eruptions which are not confluent, but in which the pustules, &c., are separated from each other.

DISCRETO'RIMUM. The diaphragm.

DISCRI'MEN. 1. An old bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein. 2. The diaphragm.

DISCUS. (*us, i*, m.; from *διακος*, a quoit or disk.) The disk, or central part of a leaf or compound flower.

DISCU'SSION. Resolution. The overcoming the inflammatory action of a tumor, so as to re-establish a healthy function in the part. This is effected by stimulants, astringents, leeches, &c., according to circumstances.

DISCU'SSIVES. *Discussiva*. Discutients.

DISCU'TIENT. (*Discussiens*; from *discutio*, to shake to pieces.) *Discusorius*. *Diachyiticus*. Applied to those substances which possess a power of discussing or resolving tumors.

DISEASE. *Morbis*. Any deviation from

the natural and healthy actions of the whole system, or any particular organ. Diseases are,

Local. Affecting some particular part.

Constitutional. Affecting the whole system.

Specific. Marked by some disordered vital action, not common to diseases in general.

Idiopathic. Primary, and not dependent on any other disease.

Symptomatic, or Sympathetic. Dependent on some other disease.

Periodical. Recurring at fixed periods.

Acute. Severe, and of short continuance.

Chronic. Of long continuance.

Sporadic. Arising from adventitious causes affecting the individual.

Epidemic. Generally diffused among a population.

Endemic. Peculiar to, or especially prevalent in, a certain region.

Intercurrent. Sporadic, but occurring during the prevalence of epidemic or endemic diseases.

Contagious, or Infectious. Communicable from one individual to another by personal contact, or by effluvia diffused through the air.

Congenital. Born with the individual.

Hereditary. Descending from parents to their offspring.

Acquired. Neither hereditary nor congenital, but dependent on some cause operating after birth.

Sthenic. Attended with strong activity of the vital powers.

Asthenic. Attended with sinking of the vital powers.

DISEASES OF ARTISANS. Besides the common causes of disease to which all mankind are more or less subject, there are some connected with particular occupations and modes of life, the investigation of which is alike important in a practical and philosophical point of view. These causes of disease may, in a general way, be referred, 1. To confinement and bad ventilation. 2. To the effects of temperature and moisture. 3. To sedentary habits. 4. To over-fatigue. 5. To excessive exertion of some parts of the body, and inactivity of others. 6. To constrained and unnatural postures. 7. To the noxious influence of animal, vegetable, or mineral particles inhaled with the air, or otherwise applied to the body.

1. *Confinement and bad ventilation* produce scrofula, consumption, and deformities.

2. *Temperature and moisture* produce rheumatism, asthma, catarrhs, and visceral affections.

3. *Sedentary habits*, languor, nervousness, dyspepsia, constipation, hæmorrhoids, leucorrhœa, obesity.

4. *Over-fatigue*, loss of vital powers, hernias, affections of the spine and kidneys.

5. *Excessive exertion of some parts of the body, and inactivity of others.*—Those who use the eye are subject to amaurosis and cataract; those who use the lungs, to asthma and pulmonary diseases.

6. *Constrained and unnatural postures.*—The evils arising from this cause are curvature of the spine, dyspepsia, gastrodynia, constipation, hæmorrhoids, asthma, and pulmonary diseases.

7. *The action of animal, vegetable, or mineral particles, inhaled with the air, or otherwise ap-*

plied to the body. — The principal morbid agents of this kind are mercury, lead, copper, arsenic, antimony, zinc, tin, the mineral acids, animal putrefaction, vegetable putrefaction, soot, and fine powders of various kinds, which produce mechanical irritation.

DISCOU'RA. Deafness.

DISGORGE'MENT. The process of emptying or relieving of an excess of blood, secretion, &c., any viscus; as the disorgement of the liver or bile. The reverse of engorgement.

DISGUST. A loathing, or mental repugnance to any thing or action. It is a symptom connected with affections of the brain or nervous system.

DISINFECTANTS. Agents which destroy disagreeable effluvia or miasma. Chlorine gas, either derived from muriatic acid, or as thrown off from chloride of lime or soda, or the chlorine water, is the chief disinfectant. The vapor of heated vinegar, nitrous acid, and lime, are also recommended by some. Where the foul odor arises from decaying vegetable matters or privies, a strong solution of sulphate of iron, or an abundance of charcoal, are good remedies. With respect to miasms, the action of fire, growing trees, and chlorine vapors form the best disinfectants.

DISINFECTING LIQUID, LABARRAQUE'S. A solution of chloride of soda.

DISINFECT'ION. The process of dispelling and neutralizing contagious miasma. This is done by the copious admission of fresh air, and the use of certain chemical substances, as chlorine, and the vapors of vinegar. The action of heat and the purifying effects of growing trees are also important.

DISK. See *Discus*.

DISLOCA'TION. (*Dislocatio, onis, f.*) **Luxation.** The displacement of the articular extremity of a bone. When dislocation takes place as the result of violence, it is called *primitive, or accidental*; when it happens as a consequence of disease which has destroyed the textures forming the joint, it is called *consecutive, or spontaneous*.

1. *Dislocations* are distinguished, with respect to their *extent*, into the *complete* or *incomplete*; the latter term is applied when the articular surfaces still remain partially in contact; this only occurs in ginglymoid articulations, as those of the foot, knee, and elbow. The complete luxation almost always occurs in the orbicular articulations.

2. The *direction* of a dislocation is named *upward, downward, forward, and backward*, in the orbicular articulations; and *lateral, forward, and backward*, in the ginglymoid.

3. *Dislocations* are further distinguished, according to the accompanying circumstances, into the *simple*, when unattended by a wound, communicating internally with the joint and externally with the air; and the *compound* when attended by such a wound.

The indications of treatment are, 1st. To reduce the bone to its proper place, which is to be done by counter-extension. 2d. To retain it in the natural situation, which is effected by bandages, or, if necessary, by splints. 3d. To attend to any distressing symptoms which may

arise in consequence of the injury; these are chiefly nervous.

DISORGANIZA'TION. A change in the structure of a part. It may be *partial*, as in the change from a fibrous to a granular texture; or *complete*, as in gangrene and sphacelus.

DISPE'NSARY. (*Dispensarium, ii, n.*; from *dispendo*, to distribute.) The place in which medicines are prepared or advice given.

DISPE'NSATORY. (*Dispensatorium, ii, n.*) A book treating of medicines.

DISPERMUS. Dispermous, or two-seeded **DISPER'SION.** In *Optics*, the separation which the different colored rays of light undergo in passing through a refracting prism, whereby the spectrum is formed.

DISPLA'CEMENT. In *Pharmacy*, a process by which the active principles of various drugs are procured in making tinctures, infusions, &c. The medicine, in a moist state, is placed in the displacement apparatus, or percolator, which is a sort of funnel, having a fine sieve, and sometimes a stopcock, in its lower part, and furnished with a cap or stopper above. A coarse powder of the drug is first mixed with sufficient water, alcohol, or ether to saturate it thoroughly. This may be done in a mortar, or in the tight percolator, the stopcock being closed. The powder or mixture is packed in the percolator so as to be somewhat pressed, the degree depending upon the substance and menstruum; for when water is used, the material must be looser than when alcohol or ether is employed. The mixed mass is allowed to remain in the closed vessel from a few minutes to twelve hours. When it is to be drawn off, a further addition of the fluid is made, so that the prescribed quantity be employed, the addition being made slowly. The stopcock is now opened, and the filtered fluid received in a proper vessel. Further additions of the menstruum are to be made until the prescribed quantity of tincture or infusion is obtained. The fluid employed must be the same throughout; but, that none may be wasted, the quantity remaining in the powder after the process is completed may be obtained by pouring water upon it to the same amount as the spirit, &c., present.

DISPO'SITION. See *Diathesis*.

DISSECTING ABSCESS. An abscess which intrudes between the muscles, separating or dissecting them from one another.

DISSECT'ION. (*Dissectio, onis, f.*; from *disseco*, to cut asunder.) The cutting to pieces of any part of an animal or vegetable for the purpose of examining its structure. See *Anatomy*.

DISSECTION WOUND. The wound, however slight, received during dissections, is often extremely dangerous, and especially if the subject be fresh, and death has occurred through puerperal fever, diffuse cellular inflammation, or inflammation of any serous tissue. The consequences of the wound are either inflammation of the lymphatics of the arm, or a typhoid fever with diffuse inflammation of the cellular tissue. The symptoms are, depression, nausea, rigors, severe headache, and vomiting. These occur within eighteen hours of the injury. There is,

next, extremely severe pain in the shoulder of the affected arm; a pustule usually appears soon after on or near the wound. There is a swelling of the axilla, neck, and side, which becomes of a pink color. The fever at this time is a most dangerous typhoid, cutting off the patient before other local symptoms are developed. But, instead of following this course, the first symptoms may be nervous, so aggravated as to resemble hydrophobia, and producing a fatal result in forty hours; or the diffuse inflammation may begin at the wrist; or, thirdly, the principal local symptom may be inflammation of the absorbents of the arm, beginning at the hand, and traceable in red lines. Should the disease continue, the cellular inflammation ends in suppurations and gangrene, which exhaust the patient, or undermine his constitution.

The prognosis is unfavorable, more than two thirds of these cases resulting fatally. The worst symptoms are severe constitutional and nervous distress: the cases where the inflammation begins in the hand are least dangerous. If the patient be of a bad constitution or in feeble health, the risk is greater.

The indications of treatment are, 1st. To support the nervous system. 2d. To eliminate the poison. 3d. To relieve pain, and promote the discharge of pus and sloughs.

The sesquicarbonate of ammonia, wine, and diffusible stimulants, with attention to the bowels; calomel, in doses of gr. v., given every three hours, to produce salivation; and camphor or morphia, to relieve pain, are necessary at first. As soon as any pain is perceived in the axilla, numerous leeches should be applied, and the bleeding encouraged by fomentations. If swelling takes place, incisions must be made into it to allow the escape of serum or pus. The after-treatment consists in the use of tonics, country air, and a light, nutritious diet.

It is to be remarked that severe typhoid fevers are sometimes produced from a miasm surrounding the dead body, and where no puncture has occurred. If any wound be perceived in dissection, the proper means are to wash the hands and suck the part vigorously, applying, as soon as possible, the nitrate of silver to the wound.

DISSECTUS. Dissected; incised.

DISSEPIMENT. A partition. The partitions which separate the cells of a capsule.

DISSEPTUM. The diaphragm.

DISSIDENTIA. The same as diastasis.

DISSILIENT. Bursting suddenly asunder.

DISSOLUTION. 1. Death. 2. In humoral pathology, a diminution of consistence in the blood.

DISSOLUTUS. Loose.—*D. morbus.* Dysentery.

DISSOLVENT. (*Dissolvens*; from *dissolveo*, to loosen.) 1. Applied to a medicine which dissolves morbid concretions. 2. A menstruum.

DI'STANS. Distant: applied to parts directed away from each other.

DISTEMPER. A disease of dogs, attended by a catarrh, but consisting essentially in irritation of the brain and spinal marrow, and characterized by frequent fits. It is often fatal from the supervention of inflammation of the lungs.

DISTENTION. *Distentio.* (From *distendo*, to stretch out.) Dilatation.

DISTENTIO NERVORUM. A spasm or convulsion.—*Celsus.*

DISTICHI'ASIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *δις*, double, and *στίχος*, a row.) *Distichiasis.* *Distichia.* A disease of the eyelid, in which there is a double row of eyelashes, one growing in the natural direction, and the other turned inward, and irritating the globe of the eye.

DI'STICHOUS. *Distichus.* Two-ranked.

DISTILLA'TE. The product of distillation.

DISTILLA'TIO. Distillation.—*D. per ascensum.* When the vapor rises upward into the cap of the still.—*D. per descensum.* When the vapor is forced to descend along a tube passing downward from the interior of the still.—*D. per latus.* Where the vapor passes laterally from the still.

DISTILLA'TION. (*Distillatio, onis, f.*; from *distillo*, to drop little by little.) 1. The separation by heat of the volatile parts of fluids. The process is conducted in a still or retort, and the product cooled by running it in a long tube cooled by water. 2. A catarrh.

DISTILLATION, DESTRUCTIVE. The decomposition of bodies by a strong heat in one vessel, and the collection of the products in another.

DISTILLATION, DRY. When there is no fluid mixed with the substance undergoing distillation. Sublimation.

DISTILLATION IN VACUO. When the process is carried on in an exhausted vessel, so that little or no air is present. By this means less heat becomes necessary. Hence, if the product be injured by heat or the presence of air, this plan is employed, otherwise there is no economy of fuel, as was formerly supposed.

DISTILLATORIUS. Appertaining to distillation.

DISTILLED VINEGAR. See *Acetum.*

DISTINCT. *Distinctus.* Free.

DI'STOMA.* (*a, atis, n.*; from *δις*, and *στομα*, a mouth.) Two-mouthed. A genus of worms.—*D. hepaticum.* *Fasciola humana.* The liver fluke. A small, flat worm, of the size of a nail, frequent in the bile ducts of sheep and oxen. They have been found by Pallas, Chabert, and Bucholz in the human subject.

DISTO'RTION. (*Distortio*; from *distorquco*, to wrest aside.) An unnatural direction of parts, from whatever cause, as a curved spine, a wry mouth, squinting, &c.

DISTORTOR ORIS. See *Zygomatiscus minor*

DI'STRIX. (*ix, icis, f.*; from *δις*, double, and *σπίξ*, the hair.) A disease of the hair, in which it splits and divides at the end.

DISTYLUS. Distyle. Having two styles.

DITRACHYCE'RAS. A genus of intestinal worms; the same as *Dicerias.*

DITTANDER. *Lepidum sativum.*

DITTANY. *D., bastard.* See *Dictamnus albus.*

DITTANY, AMERICAN. *Cunila mariana.*

DITTANY OF CRETE. *Origanum dictamnus.*

DITTANY, WHITE. See *Dictamnus albus.*

DIURE'SIS. (*is, is, f.* *Διουρησις*; from *διουρωω*, to void the urine.) The excretion of urine. It is frequently applied to a more than usually abundant excretion of urine, whether from disease or the operation of medicine.

DIURE'TIC. (*Διουρητικός*. *Diureticus*; from *διουρησις*, a discharge of urine.) A medicine which increases the flow of urine. Diuretics act chiefly by stimulating the kidneys, by promoting absorption, or as diluents. They require a cool skin for their operation, and are hindered in their action by diaphoresis. The principal articles are dulcamara, digitalis, scilla, diosma, chimaphila, colchicum, juniper, spirit of nitric ether, the acetates and nitrates of potash and soda, the balsams, turpentine, and resins, and cantharides.

DIURE'TIC SALT. Acetate of potash.

DIVAPORA'TIO. Evaporation.

DIVARICATION. The separation of two things previously united. Hence *entropion* has been called *divaricatio*.

DIVARICA'TE. *Divaricatus*. Straddling; standing wide from each other.

DIVERGENT. Diverging.

DIVERSIFLO'RUS. A term applied to umbels which have regular florets in the center and irregular toward the circumference.

DIVERSO'RUM. The receptaculum chyli.

DIVERTICULUM. (*um, i, n.*; a by-way.) A term generally applied by anatomists to any hollow appendage attached to and communicating with the intestinal tube; also used to designate any receptacle wherein blood or any fluid may be stored for temporary purposes.

DIVERTICULUM NUCKII. The opening on each side through which the round ligament of the uterus passes.

DIVERTICULUM CHYLI. The receptaculum chyli.

DIVIDING BANDAGE. *Fascia dividens*. A bandage used to keep parts separate from each other, and prevent adhesion, as in cases of burns.

DIVI-DIVI. The pod of the *Casalpinia coriaria*, exported from the north of Africa. It abounds in tannin.

DIVU'LSIO. A rupture or laceration produced by external violence.

DIVULSIO URINÆ. This term has been used for that state of the urine in which a nebulous deposit is diffused through it.

DIXON'S ANTIBILIIOUS PILLS. These are composed of aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and emetic tartar.

DIZZINESS. Vertigo.

DOBEREINER'S LAMP. A means of obtaining an instantaneous light, by turning a stream of hydrogen gas, contained in a reservoir, upon a surface of spongy platinum. The gas is ignited, and communicates light to a small oil lamp which is attached. This beautiful contrivance is now superseded by the Lucifer match.

DOCIMA'SIA. (From *δοκιμαζω*, to examine.) The art of examining fossils, in order to discover what metals, &c., they contain.

DOCIMASIA PULMO'NUM. The examination of the lungs of a new-born child, to determine whether it had breathed before death. An important point in medical jurisprudence, when there is doubt whether the infant was still-born or destroyed after birth. The examination is three-fold:

1. The *hydrostatic test*, by immersion in wa-

ter. If the lungs have been permeated by air, or the child has respired, they will swim; otherwise they usually sink.

2. The *static test*, or *Ploucquet's test*. This consists in weighing the body of the infant, and then the lungs. If it has breathed, the lungs are nearly twice as heavy as if still-born.

3. *Daniell's test*. This consists in measuring the circumference of the chest and lungs of the subject, and comparing them with these dimensions in cases of still-born children.

All these tests should be examined before an opinion is given to the court on the subject, as either alone is liable to objections.

DOCK. See *Rumex*.

DOCK-CRESSSES. See *Lapsana*.

DOCNA SARA. A place among the Carpathian Mountains, where there is a mineral spring containing sulphate, carbonate, and muriate of soda, silica, and iron.

DOCTOR. (From *doctus*, learned.) Any person qualified by the diploma of a state in stitution or college to practice the art of medicine.

DOCTRINE, PHYSIOLOGICAL. The doctrine of Broussais.

DODDER. *Cuscuta epithymum*.

DODECADA'CTYLUS. The duodenum.

DODECA'NDRIA. *Dodecandrous*. (From *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *ανηρ*, a man.) A class of hermaphrodite plants with twelve stamens.

DODECA'HEDRON. A solid of twelve sides: a frequent form of crystals.

DO'DRANS. A measure called a palm; about nine inches.

DOG'S-BANE, SYRIAN. See *Asclepias Syriaca*.

DOG-CHOKE. *Cynanche*.

DOG-DAYS. Dies caniculares.

DOG'S GRASS. See *Triticum repens*.

DOG'S-MERCURY. See *Mercurialis*

DOG-ROSE. *Rosa canina*.

DOG-STONES. *Orchis mascula*.

DOG-WOOD. See *Cornus*.

DOGMATISTS. (*Dogmatici*; *δογματικοί*; from *δογμα*, a doctrine.) A set of ancient physicians, who supposed principles from which they drew conclusions.

DOLABRIFORM. Hatchet-shaped.

DO'LICHOS. (*os, i, m.*) 1. Cowhage. 2. A genus of plants. *Diadelphia. Decandria. Leguminosa.*—*D. pruriens*. The *Dolichos*, or cowhage. The pods are covered with sharp hairs (*dolichi pubes*), which are employed medicinally, in the form of electuary, as an antheimintic. Dose of the hairs, gr. v. to gr. x.—*D. soja*. The plant which yields soy.—Several species are used as food, as *D. ensiformis* in Jamaica, *D. tuberosus* in Martinique, *D. bulbosus* and *D. lignosus* in the East Indies.

DOLO'MITE. A magnesian limestone.

DO'LOR. (*or, oris, f.*) Pain.

DOLO'RES. Pains. The name given by some nosologists to a class of diseases of which pain is a prominent symptom.

DOLOROSI MORBI. Dolores.

DOLPHIN. See *Delphinus*.

DOMBE'YA TURPENTINE. A glutinous, strong-scented, and whitish turpentine, obtained from the *Dombeya excelsa* of Chili.

DOMESTIC MEDICINE. Medicine as practiced

by unprofessional persons in their own families. Many treatises have been written on domestic or popular medicine.

DONAX. A reed, and also a shell-fish.

DONOVAN'S PREPARATION OF ARSENIC. See *Arsenic*, and *Mercury, iodide of*.

DORADILLA. *Asplenium ceterach*.

DORE'MA. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbelliferae*.—*D. ammoniacum*. The plant which yields ammoniacum. Ammoniacum is a gum-resin, of a yellowish color externally, and white within; it has a peculiar, faint, and not unpleasant smell, and a sweetish bitter, nauseous taste. Its properties resemble galbanum, but it is less active. It is employed chiefly as a stimulating expectorant, in doses of gr. x. to ʒss., and externally as a discutient.

DORO'NICUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia superflua. Compositae*. Leopard's bane.—*D. germanicum*. See *Arnica*.—*D. romanum*. Roman leopard's bane. See *D. pardalanches*.—*D. pardalanches*. Roman leopard's bane. The root, in an over-dose, is said to be an acrid poison: instances are related of its efficacy in vertigo, epilepsy, and other nervous diseases.

DO'RSA L. (*Dorsalis*; from *dorsum*, the back.) Belonging to the back, or to the back of any organ.

DORSAL VERTEBRÆ. See *Vertebræ*.

DORSE. The *Gadus callarias*, a fish which yields some portion of the cod-liver oil. Its oil is nearly colorless.

DO'RSO-COSTA'LIS. The name given by Chaussier to the *serratus posticus superior* muscle.

DORSO-SU'PRA ACROMIA'NUS. The trapezius muscle.—*Chaussier*.

DORSO-TRACHEALIA'NUS. The *splenius colli* muscle.—*Chaussier*.

DORSTE'NIA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Tetrandria. Monogynia. Urticaceae*.—*D. braziliensis. Caa apia*. The root is emetic and vulnerary.—*D. contrayerva. Contrayerva*. The root has an agreeable aromatic smell; a rough, bitter, penetrating taste; and when chewed, it gives out a sweetish kind of acrimony. It is diaphoretic and stimulant, and is used in powder. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.—*D. drakena. D. houstonii*. Species yielding the *contrayerva*.

DO'RSUM. (*um, i, n.*) The back; the vertebral column. The word is much used in descriptive anatomy; as *dorsum pedis*, the upper part of the foot; *dorsum manus*, the back of the hand; *dorsum penis*, the upper side of the penis.

DOSA'GE. A plan of analysis, in which the reagent is added, in measured quantities, out of a graduated tube, to a measured and weighed solution of the assay. By this means the proportion of the body sought is more readily obtained, and the losses arising from filtration, drying, and transference from vessels avoided.

DOSE. (*Dosis*; from *δίδωμι*, to give.) The amount of a medicine to be employed for a particular purpose. The doses of remedies will be found under each head respectively. There are, however, numerous circumstances which modify the dose, as sex, constitution, the peculiar condition of the tissues, the effect desired,

and the age. On all these points, except the last, the practitioner must judge for himself.

The doses for children are determined according to experience or the following rule: Suppose the full dose be given at 21 years, at 17 the dose = $\frac{3}{4}$ ds; at 13, = $\frac{1}{2}$; at 7, = $\frac{1}{3}$ d; at 3, = $\frac{1}{4}$ th; at 2, = $\frac{1}{8}$ th; and at 1 year, = $\frac{1}{12}$ th. But the tolerance for particular drugs differs, opium being borne in less quantities, while calomel and many purges may be given in much greater proportions to children.

DOSSIL OF LINT. A small roll or bundle of lint, used as an application to a bleeding surface or wound.

DO'TAGE. Dementia.

DO'THIEN. *Δοθην.* A furunculus or boil.

DOETHINENTERITIS. (From *δοθην*, a boil, and *εντερον*, an intestine.) An inflammatory enlargement of Peyer's and Brunner's glands, particularly described by M. Bretonneau, and regarded by him as the cause of those symptoms which constitute *typhus* and several other kinds of fever.

DOTTED. Punctatus.

DOU'CHE. A dash of water or other fluid, or gas, directed on some part of the body. See *Affusion*.

DOVE'S-FOOT. See *Geranium*.

DOVER'S POWDER. *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ et opii*.

DRA'BA. (*a, a, f.*) *Δραβη.* A genus of plants. *Tetradynamia. Siliculosa. Cruciferae*.—*D. verna*. The seed is hot and stimulating.

DRACÆ'NA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Hexandria. Monogynia*.—*D. draco*. The dragon-tree. The inspissated sap constitutes the purest dragon's blood. See *Dragon's blood*.—*D. reflexa*. Of the Isle of France and Madagascar. The young shoots are supposed to possess emmenagogue and abortive properties.—*D. terminalis*. The root is used against dysentery.

DRA'CHM. *Drachma*. A weight of the eighth of an ounce, or 60 grains.

DRA'CO. (*o, onis, m.* *Δρακων*, the dragon.) A fabulous serpent, &c.

DRACO HERBA. *Artemisia dracunculis*.

DRACO MITIGATUS. Calomel.

DRACO SYLVESTRIS. *Achillea ptarmica*.

DRACOE'PHALUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Gymnospermia*.—*D. moldavicum*. This plant affords by distillation a fragrant essential oil, known in Germany by the name of *oleum syriacæ*. The whole herb is aromatic and stomachic.

DRA'CONINE. *Dracinc*. A red substance found in dragon's blood.

DRACO'NIS SANGUIS. Dragon's blood.

DRACO'NTIUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Gynandria. Polyandria. Aroidæ*.—*D. fetidum. Symlocarpus fetidus*. It exhales a very fetid odor, which is impaired by keeping. The powder of the root is given as an antispasmodic, in doses of ten or twenty grains.—*D. pertusum*. An extremely acrimonious plant. The Indians cover dropsical parts with the fresh leaves, which produce vesications and an oozing of serum.

DRACU'NCULUS. *Dracontium*; also, the

Guinea worm. *Filaria medinensis*.—*D. ceculenta*. *Artemisia dracunculus*.—*D. polyphylla*. *Arum dracunculus*.—*D. pratensis*. *Achillea ptarmica*.

DRAGACANTHA. *Dragant gum*. *Dragantin*. *Tragacanth gum*.

DRAGE'S. A kind of lozenge or confection, which may be made the vehicle of medicine. The *dragees of Keyser* contained acetate of mercury.

DRAGON'S BLOOD. *Sanguis draconis*. A resinous, concrete substance, of a blood-red color and heterogeneous texture. Various kinds of it are found in the shops. It was formerly used as an astringent, but appears inert, and is now only employed in varnishes and dentifrices.

DRAGON ROOT. *Arum triphyllum*.

DRAGON-TREE. See *Dracona*.

DRAGON'S WORT. *Arum dracunculus*.

DRAKE'NA. *Dorstenia contrayerva*.

DRASTIC. (*Drasticus*. *Δραστικός*, active, brisk; from *δραω*, to effect.) A term generally applied to those medicines which are very violent in their action; thus, drastic purges, emetics, &c.

DRAUGHT. A sufficient quantity of any fluid medicine for a dose. This is usually made equal to an ounce, with the vehicle.

DRENCH. A draught for a horse. Usually applied to a purgative medicine.

DRESSER. One who applies the dressings in a hospital. A surgeon's assistant.

DRE'SSING. The proper adjustment of bandages, plasters, and apparatus to the diseased or injured limbs of patients. The term *dressings* is used for the bandages, &c., employed in any case.

DRI'MYS. A genus of trees. *Dodecantria*. *Monogygia*. *Magnoliacea*. The *D. Winteri* yields the true Winter's bark, which is a warm aromatic bitter, now superseded by *canella bark*.

DRIVE'LLING. An involuntary flow of saliva. It happens in infancy, in old age, and idiocy.

DROOPING. *Nutans*.

DROP. *Gutta*. 1. As much of any fluid as coheres together when allowed to fall slowly. The drop of water is made a measure in pharmacy, and equals a grain, or minim (m); but the weight of the drop of other fluids differs from it, and hence it is more accurate to prescribe by minims than drops. 2. Any concentrated medicine which is administered by drops is also called a *drop*; as the *black drop*, *ague drop*, *red drop*.

DROPACISMUS. *Dropax*. A stimulant plaster of pitch, wax, &c., to take off hair.

DROPS. Certain concentrated medicines: *Drops, anodyne*. Solution of acetate of morphia.—*D., Dutch*. Balsam of sulphur.—*D., fit*. Spiritus ammoniæ fetidus.—*D., Green's*. Solution of corrosive sublimate. See *Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum*.—*D., Jesuits'*. *Tinctura benzoini composita*.—*D., lavender*. Spiritus lavandulæ compositus.—*D., nitre*. Spiritus ætheris nitrici.—*D., Norri's*. A solution of tartar emetic in spirits of wine.—*D., Wade's*. *Tinctura benzoini composita*.

DROP-SERENE. See *Anaurosis*.

DRO'PSICAL. Affected with dropsy; surcharged with fluid.

DROPSY. See *Hydrops*.

DROPSY OF THE BELLY. *D. of the peritonæum*. See *Ascites*.

DROPSY OF THE BRAIN. *D. of the head*. See *Hydrocephalus*.

DROPSY OF THE CHEST. *D. of the pleura*. See *Hydrothorax*.

DROPSY OF THE EYE. See *Hydrophthalmia*.

DROPSY OF THE OVARY. See *Ovarium*.

DROPSY OF THE PERICARDIUM. See *Hydro pericardium*.

DROPSY OF THE SKIN. *D., general*. See *Anasarca*.

DROPSY OF THE TESTICLE. See *Hydrocele*.

DROPSY OF THE WOMB. See *Hydrometra*

DROFWORT. *Ceanothe crocata*, and *Spiraea filipendula*.—*D., hemlock*. *D., water*. *Ceanothe crocata*.

DRO'SERA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Hexagynia*.—*D. rotundifolia*. The sun-dew. The plant is said to be so acrid as to ulcerate the skin, and to excite a fatal coughing and delirium in sheep which eat of it.

DROSOBOTANUM. *Betonica officinalis*.

DROSO'MELI. Honey-dew. *Aëromeli*.

DROSO'METER. An instrument for estimating the amount of dew deposited on any occasion. A portion of wool weighed before and after exposure to the dew is sufficient for this purpose.

DROWNING. See *Asphyxia*.

DRUG. A simple medicine which has not undergone preparation. Hence *Druggist*, a dealer in drugs.

DRUM OF THE EAR. The tympanum. See *Auris*.

DRUNKE'NNESS. Habitual dram-drinking may be properly called a disease, inasmuch as both the chylipoietic and nervous apparatus become disordered. There is loss of appetite, dyspepsia, restlessness, tremulous motion, and, finally, delirium tremens, or confirmed disease of the brain.

DRUPA. (*a, e, f.*; from *drupa*, over-ripe olives.) A stone-fruit, formed of a fleshy or coriaceous seed-vessel, inclosing a nut. A drupe.

DRUPA'CEOUS. *Drupaceus*. Resembling a drupe, or stone-fruit.

DRYA'DEE. A subdivision of the family rosaceæ, including the genera *geum*, *potentilla*, &c.

DRY CLYSTER. A suppository.

DRYOBALANOPS. A genus of trees, of the family *Dipteracea*, inhabiting the Eastern Archipelago. The *D. aromatica* or *D. camphora* yields, by incision, the camphor oil, and the trunks of the trees often contain concrete camphor. The *dryobalanops*, Borneo or Sumatra camphor, is hard, brittle, and in crystals. It is highly esteemed in the East, but does not differ in properties from common camphor.

DRY PILE. A galvanic apparatus, constructed with pairs of different metallic plates, separated by layers of farinaceous paste mixed with common salt.

DRY ROT. A species of decay to which wood is subject. The wood loses all its cohesion, and becomes friable, and fungi generally appear upon it.

DUCK. *Anas domestica*.

DUCT. See *Ductus*.
 DUCTILITY. *Ductililas*. A property by which bodies are elongated by repeated or continued pressure, so as to be drawn into wire. It is peculiar to metals.

DUCTOR. The same as *director*.

DUCTS, BILIARY. See *Hepar*.

DUCTS OF BELLINI. The uriniferous canals of the kidney.

DU'CTUS. (*us, us, m.*) A canal or duct.

DUCTUS AD NASUM. See *Ductus nasalis*.

DUCTUS AQUOSI. The lymphatics.

DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS. *Canalis arteriosus*. An arterial tube forming a direct communication between the pulmonary artery and aorta of the fœtus. After birth it becomes impervious.

DUCTUS AURIS PALATINUS. The Eustachian tube.

DUCTUS BARTHOLINIA'NUS. Duct of Bartholin. The duct of the sublingual gland.

DUCTUS BILIARIS. The biliary duct.

DUCTUS COMMUNIS CHOLEDOCHUS. The common duct, formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic ducts. See *Hepar*.

DUCTUS CYSTICUS. The cystic duct. The duct by which the bile regurgitates into the gall bladder.

DUCTUS EJACULATORIUS. A duct within the prostate gland, opening into the urethra.

DUCTUS EXCRETORIUS. Excretory duct. The duct which proceeds from a gland, and carries the secreted fluid to its destination, is called the excretory duct of that gland.

DUCTUS HEPATICUS. The hepatic duct.

DUCTUS HYGROBLE'PHARI. *D. hygrophthalmicæ*. The Meibomian glands.

DUCTUS INCISORIUS. The little canal leading from the foramen incisivum into the cavity of the nares.

DUCTUS LACHRYMALIS. The lachrymal duct.

DUCTUS LACTIFERI. *Ductus galactophori*. The excretory ducts of the glandular substance composing the female breast. The milk passes along these ducts to the nipple.

DUCTUS LYMPHATICUS. See *Lymphatics*.

DUCTUS NASALIS. The nasal duct, which conveys the tears from the lachrymal sac to the nose. See *Lachrymal apparatus*.

DUCTUS PANCREA'TICUS. The pancreatic duct. It is white and small, and arises from the left extremity of the pancreas, runs through the gland toward the duodenum, into which it pours its contents by an opening common to it and the *ductus communis choledochus*.

DUCTUS RORI'FERUS. The thoracic duct.

DUCTUS SALIVALIS INFERIOR. The duct of the submaxillary gland.

DUCTUS SALIVALIS SUPERIOR. The parotid duct. See *Ductus Stenonis*.

DUCTUS STENONIS. The Stenonian or parotid duct.

DUCTUS THORACICUS. See *Thoracic duct*.

DUCTUS UMBILICALIS. The umbilical cord.

DUCTUS URINÆ. The ureter.

DUCTUS VENO'SUS. *Canalis venosus*. A venous tube forming a communication in the fœtus between the umbilical vein and the left hepatic vein, just where the latter vein enters the vena cava. The ductus venosus becomes impervious after birth, and dwindles into a whitish cord.

DUCTUS WARTHONIA'NUS. The excretory duct of the maxillary gland; so named after its discoverer. It passes forward between the mylohyoideus and genioglossus muscles, and under the sublingual gland, opening finally on each side the frœnum lingue.

DUCTUS WIRTSUNGI. The pancreatic duct.

DUELECH. *Dulech*. An imaginary evil principle of Paracelsus.

DULCAMA'RA. (*a, w, f.*) See *Solanum dulcamara*.

DULCE. *Dulesh*. *Fucus palmatus*.

DULCE, RED. *Fucus edulis*.

DULCE'DO AMO'RIS. The clitoris.

DULCIFICATION. (From *dulce*, sweet, and *facio*, to make.) 1. The mixing mineral acids with alcohol to render them milder was thus named by the old chemists. 2. The process of washing with water, to remove disagreeable or solid particles from any solid.

DUMA'SINE. An empyreumatic oil, obtained by rectifying acetone procured from the acetates.

DUMBNESS. See *Aphonia*.

DUMO'SÆ. Shrubby plants.

DUMO'SE. *Dumosus*. Bushy.

DUODEN'TIS. Inflammation of the duodenum. Rather an obscure affection, but said to be characterized by fever, white tongue, anorexia, yellowness of the skin, and tenderness in the region of the gut.

DUODE'NUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *duodeni*, twelve; so called because it was supposed not to exceed the breadth of twelve fingers.) The first portion of the small intestines. See *Intestine*.

DU'PLEX. Double, or two-fold.

DUPlica'TE. *Duplicatus*. Doubled.

DUPlica'TION. *Duplicatio*. A malformation, in which parts are doubled.

DUPlica'TURE. A fold, double, or reflection.

DURA MA'TER. (From *durus*, hard.) *Dura meninx*. The tough, sero-fibrous membrane which invests the brain externally to the arachnoid membrane, and forms the internal periosseum of the cranium. See *Encephalos*.

DURA'MEN. The heart-wood of a tree.

DUTCH DROPS. The balsam of turpentine; also, a preparation of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiac, spirit of nitric ether, and oils of amber and cloves.

DUTCH GOLD. An alloy of copper and zinc.

DWALE. *Atropa belladonna*.

DWARF. *Nanus*. An animal or plant, the growth of which has been stunted, so that its stature is greatly inferior to the average height of the species to which it belongs.

DWARF ELDER. *Sambucus ebulus*.

DYCTO'IDES. Reticular.

DYNA'MIC. *Dynamicus*. (From *δυναμις*, force or power.) Relating to force, especially the vital power. Characterized by increased action or force, in contradistinction to *adynamic*.

DYNAMIC SCHOOL. The physiologists who believed that the vital phenomena proceed from the operation of an internal force or power (*δυναμις*), acting, in a great measure, independently of external causes.

DYNAMICS. The science of motion; an investigation of the laws and results of motion.

DY'NAMIS. Δυναμῖς. 1. A power or faculty. 2. A medicine.—*Galen*.

DYNAMOMETER. An instrument consisting of a spring, either elliptical or spiral, which, when pulled upon, indicates the amount of force on a scale in pounds and fractions. It is used to measure the strength or draught of animals. According to this instrument, the muscular contraction of a man's arm is equal to from 100 to 140 pounds; and the strength of the loins in drawing, 200 to 300 pounds.

DYS-. A prefix. (From *δύς*, difficult or faulty.) It is much used, and often signifies painful; in ordinary cases it implies negation, as *Dysœœa*, want of hearing, or deafness.

DYSESTHESIA. (*a, œ, f.*; from *δύς*, with difficulty, and *αἰσθάνομαι*, I feel or perceive.) Weakness of any of the senses, especially of touch.

DYSESTHESIE. An order in the class *Locales* of Dr. Cullen, containing those diseases in which the senses are depraved or destroyed, from a defect of the external organs.

DYSCATABROSIS. (From *δύς*, and *βρωσκω*, to eat.) Difficult deglutition.

DYSCATAPOSIS. (From *δύς*, and *καταπινω*, to drink.) A difficulty of swallowing liquids. Dr. Mead gives this name to hydrophobia.

DYSCHROËA. (From *δύς*, and *χρῶα*, color.) An unhealthy color of the skin; synonymous with *macula*.

DYSCINE'SIA. (*a, œ, f.*; from *δύς*, with difficulty, and *κινεω*, to move.) Diminution or abolition of the power of motion.

DYSCINE'SIE. An order in the class *Locales* of Dr. Cullen, embracing diseases in which the motion is impeded or depraved, from an imperfection of the organ.

DYSCOPHOSIS. Defect of hearing.

DYSCORIA. Irregularity of the pupil.

DYSCRASIA. (*a, œ, f.*; from *δύς*, and *κρᾶσις*, to mix.) A bad *crasis*, temperament, or habit of body.

DYSECEËA. (*a, œ, f.*; from *δύς*, and *ἀκοή* hearing.) Deafness. Dr. Cullen has two species: 1. The *organic*, which arises from wax in the meatus, injuries of the membrane, or inflammation and obstruction of the tube. 2. The *atonic*, when without any discernible injury of the organ.

DYSEME'SIA. Painful and ineffectual efforts at vomiting.

DYSENTERONÆRVIA. Colic.

DYSENTERY. (*Dysenteria, œ, f.*; from *δύς*, with difficulty, and *εντερα*, the bowels.) The bloody flux. This disease is known by fever; frequent griping stools; tenesmus; stools, chiefly mucous, sometimes mixed with blood, the natural fœces being retained, or voided in small, compact, hard substances, known by the name of scybala; loss of appetite, and nausea. It arises from miasm, hot moisture, bad food, and is often epidemic in hot countries, and in camps and crowded places; in the latter cases the fever is usually typhoid.

When the discharge is simply mucous, the disease has been called *Dysenteria alba*. The febrile symptoms may also subside, producing the chronic dysentery. In the course of malignant dysentery, prolapsus ani may occur;

but in the severest cases the disease soon assumes an adynamic character. There is great prostration of strength, fetid stools, involuntary discharges, and death supervenes in a few days. The disease owes its origin to inflammation of the intestinal tube, especially the colon and rectum, and this lesion may terminate in suppuration, gangrene, or contractions.

Treatment.—In mild cases, gentle aperients, rhubarb, magnesia, and laudanum are used; bleeding is seldom employed, except in plethoric patients. Sudorifics are also important, especially Dover's powder. In the malignant typhoid kinds, castor oil, emetics, diaphoretics, and opium are most serviceable, with active counter irritation by blisters. Diffusible stimulants are to be used as soon as the symptoms permit. The disease is sometimes arrested by bringing the system rapidly under the influence of mercury.

DYSEPULO'TIC. *Dysepulotus*. (From *δύς*, with difficulty, and *επύλω*, to cicatrize.) Difficult to be healed; applied to ulcers.

DYSHÆMORRHŌIS. *Dyshæmorrhœa*. (From *δύς*, and *αιμορροῖς*, the piles.) Suppression of the bleeding from piles.

DYSLALIA. Indistinct articulation.

DYSLŌCHIA. (*a, œ, f.*; from *δύς*, and *λοχία*, the lochia.) An imperfect excretion or suppression of the lochia.

DYSLYSIS. An insoluble product of the action of hydrochloric acid on bilin.

DYSMASE'SIS. *Dysmassesis*. Difficulty of mastication.

DYSME'NIA. *Dysmenorrhœa*.

DYSMENORRHŒA. (*a, œ, f.*; from *δύς*, and *μηνόρροια*, the menses.) Difficult or painful menstruation, accompanied with severe pains in the back, loins, and bottom of the belly. This troublesome and painful affection may arise from nervous irritability, or from a plethoric state; the former is alleviated by anodynes and diaphoretics, with the warm bath; the latter, in which there is often found portions of false membrane and blood in the discharge, requires antiphlogistic treatment, and the most effective is leeches to the anus, with frequent doses of mild saline purges, including gr. x. of nitre. The inflammatory dysmenorrhœa arises from subacute inflammation of the womb, and hinders impregnation. For the establishment of health, the patient must be treated properly in the intervals of the catamenia. A change of air is often of great service.

DYSŌDES. Fetid.

DYSŌDIA. (Δυσωδία, a bad smell.) A genus in Sauvage's Nosology, including diseases characterized by fetor.

DYSŌDONTI'ASIS. Difficult dentition.

DYSONE'ROS. Imperfect sleep; restlessness.

DYSŌPIA. (*a, œ, f.*; from *δύς*, badly, and *ὤψ*, an eye.) Bad sight. Sight depraved. Under this term are comprehended, 1. *Night-sight*. See *Nyctalopia*. 2. *Day-sight*. See *Hemeralopia*. 3. *Long-sightedness*. See *Presbyopia*. 4. *Short-sightedness*. See *Myopia*. 5. *Lateral vision*, or skew-sightedness. The vision is here accurate only when the object is placed obliquely, so that the person can only see in an oblique direction, in consequence of some par-

nal opacity of the cornea, which usually proceeds from slight scars, &c.

DYSOPIA LUMINIS. Day blindness. See *Nyctalopia*.

DYSOPIA TENEBRARUM. Night blindness. See *Hemeralopia*.

DYSOREXIA. (*a, e, f*; from *δυσ*, badly, and *ορεξις*, appetite.) A depraved appetite.

DYSOREXIE. An order in the class *Locales* of Cullen, which he divides into two sections, *Appetitus erronei* and *deficientes*.

DYSO'SMIA. Diminution of the sense of smell. The proper term is *dysosphresia*.

DYSOSPHERE'SIA. (From *δυσ*, with difficulty, and *σφρησις*, the sense of smell.) An impaired state of the sense of smell.

DYSPATH'IA. *Δυσπαθεια*. Indisposition to a disease.—*Galen*.

DYSPEPSIA. (*a, e, f*; from *δυσ*, with difficulty, and *πεπω*, to concoct.) Indigestion. This very common disease consists generally of a want of appetite, a sudden and transient distension of the stomach, eructations of various kinds, heartburn, pyrosis, pain in the region of the stomach, perhaps vomiting, rumbling noise in the bowels, and frequently costiveness or diarrhoea. A long train of nervous symptoms are also frequent attendants, as palpitations, impaired sight and hearing, with despondency, severe pains in the head, &c. It is most frequent in sedentary persons, as students, or may arise from irregularities in living. Dyspepsia may also be a symptom of organic affections of the abdominal viscera. The disease is due to atony, chronic inflammation, or mere irritation of the stomach or upper intestines, and is to be treated according to its form. It is seldom perfectly cured, and may last for many years without great aggravation.

The treatment of dyspepsia consists, 1. In obviating, as far as possible, the several causes. 2. In relieving urgent symptoms. 3. In restoring the tone of the chylopoietic viscera, and invigorating the general system. Atony is to be obviated by tonics, especially the vegetable bitters, and a careful diet; disordered secretion is to be corrected by mild mercurials and laxatives, with antacids; irritability and spasm, by a bland and nutritious diet, antispasmodics, and liquor potassæ; inflammatory action, by the occasional use of leeches, abstinence, and gentle saline purgation. The best treatment will be found in proper diet, regular exercise and habits, the use of the bath and flesh-brush, with great attention to the bowels. There are many affections which frequently accompany indigestion, which are treated of in other parts of this work, as *Cardialgia*, *Constipation*, *Diarrhoea*, &c.

DYSPEPSIA PICA. Vitiated appetite.

DYSPEPSIA ANÆMIA. Anæmia.

DYSPHA'GIA. (*a, e, f*; from *δυσ*, with difficulty, and *φαγω*, to eat.) A difficulty of deglutition. This may arise from a great variety of causes. It very seldom occurs as an idiopathic disease, but is common as a symptomatic and sympathetic affection. As the former, it occurs in paralytic states of the tongue, parts about the fauces, and œsophagus; in enlargements or contractions, natural or diseased, of the tongue; in diminished diameter of the

œsophagus, from stricture, scirrhus, ossification, carcinoma of the tongue, œsophagus, and the cardiac opening of the stomach, and from the like diseases, and others, as aneurism, bronchocele, &c., around the fauces or œsophagus; from extraneous bodies lodging in the fauces and œsophagus; in inflammation of these and neighboring parts. Sympathetic dysphagia frequently occurs in hysteria, tetanus, trismus, hypochondriasis, &c.

In the idiopathic disease, the uvula is relaxed and elongated, or the muscular coat of the pharynx and œsophagus is in an extremely relaxed and weak state. The remedies are such as stimulate the œsophagus, as spices, and dilute spirituous gargles, and the internal use of tonics and stimulants. In the symptomatic and sympathetic forms, the remedies must be derived from attention to the diseases of which this affection is a symptom.

DYSPHA'GIA CONSTRICTA. *D. pharyngea*. *D. œsophagea*. *D. callosa*. Stricture of the œsophagus, or pharynx, as a result of inflammation or morbid conditions.

DYSPHON'IA. (*a, e, f*; from *δυσ*, badly, and *φωνη*, the voice.) Dissonant voice. Those alterations or states of the voice in which the sound is imperfect or depraved; as the weak, whispering, scarcely audible voice; the change of the voice which happens about the age of puberty; the rough and harsh voice; the nasal voice; the squeaking, whizzing, guttural, palatine voice.

DYSPHO'RIA. (*a, e, f*; from *δυσ*, and *φορεω*, to bear.) The restlessness and anxiety that accompany many diseases.

DYSPHORIA NERVOSA. Fidgets, or restlessness.

DYSPNŒ'A. (*a, e, f*; from *δυσ*, with difficulty, and *πνεω*, to breathe.) *Dyspnoea*. Difficult respiration. A permanent difficulty of breathing. Chronic dyspnoea, or a uniformly short and difficult breathing, is mostly accompanied by a little cough. The causes of it may exist in the chest, or at the origin of the respiratory nerves; they are inbred, or the result of accident, arising from original deformity, acquired disease, or accidental injury.

Various artisans are subject to dyspnoea, from the effects of irritating particles inhaled with the air they breathe. The breathing is sometimes permanently difficult in persons of a phlegmatic temperament whose vascular action is very sluggish. Another cause of permanent difficult respiration is corpulency.

Chronic difficulty of breathing appears also as a symptom or sequel in various other diseases, as chronic bronchitis, hydrothorax, and morbid conditions of the lungs, heart, and aorta.

Dr. Cullen arranges dyspnoea into the eight following species:

1. *Dyspnoea catarrhalis*, when, with a cough, there are copious discharges of viscid mucus: called, also, *asthma catarrhale*, *pneumodes*, *pneumonicum*, and *pituitosum*.

2. *Dyspnoea sicca*, when there is a cough without any considerable discharge.

3. *Dyspnoea æreæ*, when much increased by slight changes of the weather.

4. *Dyspnoea terrea*, when earthy or calculous matters are spit up.

5. *Dyspnœa aquosa*, when there is a scarcity of urine, with œdematous feet, but without the other symptoms of a dropsy in the chest.

6. *Dyspnœa pinguedinosa*, from corpulency.

7. *Dyspnœa thoracica*, when parts surrounding the chest are injured or deformed.

8. *Dyspnœa extrinseca*, from manifest external causes.

But this word is commonly used to designate the symptom of short or difficult respiration.

DYSPNŒA CONVULSIVA. *D. spastica*. Asthma.

DYSPNOON. Dyspnœa.

DYSSPERMASIA. Dysspermatismus.

DYSSPERMATISMUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *δυσ*, and *σπερματικός*, emission.) Slow or impeded emission of semen during coition, insufficient for the purpose of generation. According to Cullen, the species are,

1. *Urethralis*, when the obstruction is in the urethra.

2. *Nodosus*, when a tumor is formed in either corpus cavernosum penis.

3. *Præputialis*, when the impediment is from a straitness of the orifice of the prepuce.

4. *Mucosus*, when the urethra is obstructed by a viscid mucus.

5. *Hypertonicus*, when there is an excess of erection of the penis.

6. *Epilepticus*, from epileptic fits coming on during coition.

7. *Apractodes*, from a want of vigor in the genitals.

8. *Reflus*, in which the semen is thrown back into the urinary bladder.

DYSTERAPEUTOS. Difficult to heal.

DYSTHETICA. (From *δυσθητικά*, a bad state of body.) The fourth order of the class *Hæmatica* of Good, including cachexies.

DYSTHYMIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *δυσ*, bad, and *θυμός*, mind.) Despondency. Melancholy.

DYSTOCIA. *Dystochia*. (*a, æ, f.*; from *δυσ*, and *τῆκω*, to bring forth.) Difficult parturition.

DYSTOCIA DYSCEYSIS. Morbid pregnancy.

DYSTECHEIASIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *δυσ*, badly, and *στοχος*, order.) An irregular disposition of the hairs on the eyelids.

DYSURIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *δυσ*, and *ουρον*, urine.) Difficulty in discharging the urine. When there are frequent, painful, or uneasy urgings to discharge the urine, and it passes off

only by drops, or in very small quantities, the disease is called strangury. When a sense of pain or heat attends the discharge, and it passes with difficulty, it is styled ardur urinæ, or heat of the urine. Dysuria is acute or chronic. Dr. Cullen enumerates six species:

1. *Dysuria ardens*, with a sense of heat, without any manifest disorder of the bladder.

2. *Dysuria spasmodica*, from spasm.

3. *Dysuria compressionis*, from a compression of the neighboring parts.

4. *Dysuria phlogistica*, from violent inflammation.

5. *Dysuria calculosa*, from stone in the bladder.

6. *Dysuria mucosa*, from an abundant secretion of mucus.

The causes which give rise to these diseases are an inflammation of the urethra, occasioned either by gonorrhœa or by the use of acrid injections, tumor or ulcer of the prostate gland, inflammation of the kidneys or bladder, considerable enlargements of the hæmorrhoidal veins, a lodgment of indurated feces in the rectum, spasm at the neck of the bladder, the absorption of cantharides applied externally or taken internally, and excess in drinking either spirituous or vinous liquors; but particles of gravel sticking at the neck of the bladder prove the most frequent cause. A gouty affection of the neck of the bladder will sometimes occasion these complaints.

If it proceeds from a calculus in the kidney or ureter, besides the affections mentioned, it will be accompanied with nausea, vomiting, and acute pains in the loins and region of the ureter and kidney of the side affected. When a stone in the bladder or gravel in the urethra is the cause, an acute pain will be felt at the end of the penis, particularly on voiding the last drops of urine, and the stream of water will either be divided into two, or twisted like a corkscrew. If a scirrhus of the prostate gland has occasioned the suppression or difficulty of urine, a hard, indolent tumor, unattended with any acute pain, may readily be felt in the perinæum, or by introducing the finger into the rectum. The cure of this disease, which is always symptomatic, requires the removal of the several causes, and the administration of those medicines and means which are recommended for the removal of the primary affection.

E.

EAGLE STONE. See *Aëtilis*.

EAR. See *Auris*.

EAR, INFLAMMATION OF. See *Otitis*.

EAR-PICK. A small probe and scoop to extract ear-wax.

EAR-SHAPED. See *Auriculate*.

EAR-TRUMPET. An instrument to assist audition in those partially deaf. It should be of the figure of a parabolic conoid, and of silver. A long tube, however convenient, is injurious to its efficacy.

EAR-WAX. See *Cerumen*.

EARACHE. See *Otalgia*.

EARTH. (*Terra, æ, f.*) Chemically there are nine earths, namely, Baryta, Strontia, Lime, Magnesia, Alumina, or clay, Glucina, Zirconia, Ytria, Thorina. They are oxides of metals: of these, the first four are called alkaline earths. They are also powerful bases, and form numerous salts.

EARTH, ABSORBENT. See *Absorbent*.

EARTH, ALUMINOUS. *E., argillaceous*. Alumina.

EARTH OF BONES. Phosphate of lime

EARTH, BOLAR. See *Bole*.

EARTH, HEAVY. Barytes.

EARTH, JAPAN. See *Acacia catechu*.

EARTH, SEALED. *Terra sigillata*. See *Bole*.

EARTH-NUT. See *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

EARTH-WORM. *Lumbricus terrestris*.

EATON'S STYPTIC. Chiefly a solution of green vitriol in alcohol.

EAU. Water. A French word, used to designate several fluid medicines, chiefly spirituous.

EAU D'ARQUEBUSE. *Aqua vulneraria spirituosa*. A vulnerary water formerly in great repute, consisting of alcohol distilled with many aromatic herbs.

EAU DE BELLOSTE. A mixture of equal parts of muriatic acid, brandy, and saffron, with or without the addition of water. It was formerly employed as a resolvent.

EAU DE BROCCHEIRI. A styptic water of feeble properties, said to be a solution of creasote.

EAU DES CARMES. *Aqua melissæ composita*. A preparation much esteemed in France as a stomachic, stimulant, &c. It consists of spirit of balm, eight parts; spirit of rosemary, thyme, and canella, of each one part; spirit of nutmeg, two parts; spirit of anise, marjoram, hyssop, sage, angelica, and cloves, of each one part; spirit of orange peel, four parts; spirit of coriander, two parts.

EAU DE COLOGNE. A perfumed spirit of lavender.

EAU DE JAVELLE. A solution of chloride of soda.

EAU DE LUCE. Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus v. aromaticus.

EAU DE NAPHRE. A water distilled from the leaves of the bitter orange.

EAU DE RABEL. *Aqua Rabelii*. A mixture of one part of concentrated sulphuric acid with three of alcohol.

EAU DE VIE. Brandy.

EAU MEDICINALE. *Aqua medicinalis Huxsonii*. A nostrum long celebrated for the cure of gout. It is generally believed to be a vinous infusion of the root of colchicum, and does not differ in its operation from the *vinum colchici* of our Pharmacopœias. Some say it is a vinous infusion of the flowers of colchicum.

EAU VEGETO-MINERALE. See *Aqua vegeto-mineralis*.

EBAUPIN SPRING. Near Nantes. It contains carbonic acid; carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron; muriates of lime, magnesia, and soda, &c.

EBENACEÆ. The name given by Jussieu to a family of plants allied to the tree which produces ebony, *Diospyros ebenum*.

E'BNEM. *Ebenus*. Ebony.

EBLA'NIN. *Pyroxanthin*. It is derived from crude pyroxyalic spirit.

E'BONY. *Diospyros ebenum*: formerly esteemed in medicine as a diaphoretic and alterative.

EBRACTEATE. *Ebractætus*. Without a bractea, or floral leaf.

EBRIECASUM. An affection of the mind resembling drunkenness.—*Paracelsus*.

EBRIETY. Intoxication.

EBSEMECH. Quicksilver.

EBULLITION. (*Ebullitio, onis, f.*; from *ebullio*, to bubble up.) Boiling. This takes

place during the change which a fluid undergoes from a state of liquidity to that of an elastic body, in consequence of the application of heat, which dilates and converts it into vapor. The fixed temperature during boiling results from the pressure of the air.

E'BULUS. See *Sambucus ebulus*.

EBUR. Ivory.

EBUR FOSSILE. Fossil unicorn. See *Unicornu*.

EBUR USTUM NIGRUM. Ivory black.

ECBO'LIC. (From *εκβαλλω*, to cast out.) Applied to medicines which cause abortion or facilitate labor, as borax and ergot.

ECBRA'SMATA. Hippocrates gives this name to an eruption of fiery pimples.

ECBYRSO'MA. A protuberance of a bone at the joints, appearing through the skin.

ECCATHA'RTIC. (From *εκκαθαιρω*, to purge outward.) Medicines which open the pores of the skin. Sometimes, also, expectorants and purgatives.

ECCHYLO'MA. An extract.

EC'CHYMA. Eczema.

ECCHYMO'MA. The same as *ecchymosis*.

ECCHYMO'MA ARTERIOSUM. The false aneurism.

ECCHYMO'MA LYMPHATICA. Puerperal swelled leg. Phlegmasia dolens.

ECCHYMO'SIS. (*Εκχυμωσις*; from *εκχυω*, to pour out.) *Ecchymosis*. Extravasation. A black and blue swelling, either from a bruise or spontaneous extravasation of blood. It is removed by the application of leeches and cold stimulating lotions. See, also, *Vibices*, *Petechia*, and *Sugillation*.

E'CCLSIS. A luxation or dislocation.

E'CCOPE. The cutting off any part.

ECCO'PEUS. An ancient instrument, the rastro, used in trepanning.

ECCOPRO'TIC. (*Eccoproticus*; from *εκ*, and *κοπρος*, dung.) A term applied to laxatives which evacuate merely the natural contents of the bowels, without occasioning any liquid discharge: this is generally the case with rhubarb and aloes.

ECCRINO'LOGY. (*Eccrinologia, æ, f.*; from *εκκρινω*, to excrete, and *λογος*, a discourse.) *Eccrisæology*. The doctrine of excretions.

E'CCRISIS. An excretion of any kind.

ECCRI'TICA. Diseases of the excrent function.

ECCOYE'SIS. (From *εκ*, and *κνησις*, gravidity.) Extra-uterine fœtation.

ECCYMO'SIS. See *Ecchymosis*.

E'CDORA. An excoriation.

ECDO'RIOUS. Applied to that which excoriates the skin.

ECHER'COLLON. *Echecollum*. Any topical glutinous remedy.

ECHETRO'SIS. The white bryony.

ECHINA'TE. *Echinatus*. Bristly; set with prickles.

ECHINOCO'CCUS. (*us, i, m.*) Rudolphi calls the small granular bodies found in the acphalocysts by the name of echinococci.

ECHINODE'RMA. (From *εχινος*, a sea-urchin, and *δερμα*, a skin.) *Echinodermata*. A class of radiated animals with hard skins, like that of the echinus, or sea-urchin.

ECHINOGLOSSUM. *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.
 ECHINOPHTHALMIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *εχινος*, a hedgehog, and *οφθαλμια*, an inflammation of the eye.) An inflammation of the eyelids, and the parts near the eyelashes.

ECHINOPORDIUM. *Spartium scoparium*?

ECHINOPS. (*ops, opis, m.*) *Echinopus*. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia segregata. Composita.*—*E. sphaerocephalus*. The globe-thistle. *Echinopus*. The root and seeds are moderately diuretic, but seldom used.

ECHINORHYNCHUS. (From *εχινος*, a hedgehog, and *ρυγχος*, a beak.) A numerous genus of intestinal worms, belonging to the order *Acanthocephalia* of Rudolphi: one species has been found in man, namely, the *echinorhynchus bicornis*.

ECHINUS. (*us, i, m.*) *Εχινος*. 1. The hedgehog. 2. The sea-urchin. 3. The prominent points on the surface of the *pilcus* of mushrooms.

ECHINUS MARINUS. The sea-urchin, the spine of which is called *amygdaloides*, from its shape.

E'CHIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Boraginæ.* Viper's bugloss.—*E. ægyptiacum*. Wall bugloss. The root is sudorific, and was used with oil as a dressing for wounds.

ECLACTISMA. (*Εκλακτισμα.*) Convulsive agitation of the limbs in children.—*Hippocrates*.

ECLA'MPSIA. *Eclampsia*. (From *εκλαμπω*, to shine.) Splendor; brightness. Applied, 1. To the appearance of flashes of light before the eyes, common in many diseases. 2. To the epilepsy of infants: the latter application is not obvious.

ECLAMPSIA GRAVIDARUM. *E. parturientium*. The convulsions of gravid women; puerperal convulsions.

ECL'E'CTICS. (*Eclecticus*; from *εκλεγω*, to select.) Archigenes and some others selected from all other sects what appeared to them to be the best and most rational: hence they were called *Eclectics*, and their medicine *Eclectic medicine*.

ECL'E'CTOS. Synonymous with *eclegma*.

ECL'E'GMA. (From *εκλειγω*, to lick.) *Eleictos*. A linctus.

ECL'E'FISIS. The scaling off of parts, or desquamation.

E'CLYSIS. (*is, eos, f.*; from *εκλυω*, to dissolve.) A universal faintness.

ECONOMIC. Appertaining to economy, or the useful distribution and application of things.

ECONOMY. In scientific language, the orderly arrangement of things with a view to a useful end; thus the total of the parts which constitute a living being is called the *animal* or *vegetable* economy.

ECPHLYSIS. (*Εκφλυσις*; from *εκφλυζω*, to boil, or bubble up or over.) A vesicular eruption, confined in its action and effects chiefly to the surface. It is used as a generic term, and includes *herpes, eczema, pompholyx, and rupia*.

ECPHRA'CTIC. (*Ecpfraccticus*; from *εκφρασσω*, to remove obstructions.) Synonymous with *deobstruent*.

ΕCΠΡΑ'XIS. The opening of obstructed pores; deobstruent.

ECPHRO'NIA. (*a, e, f.* *Εκφρωνη*, or *εκ-*

φροσνη; from *εκφρων*, *extra mentem*, out of one's mind.) Insanity. Craziness. Melancholy.

E'CPHYAS. 1. An appendix, or excrescence. 2. The appendicula cæci vermiformis.

ECPHY'MA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *εκφνω*, *educo, egero*.) A cutaneous excrescence. It is used as a generic term, and includes warts, corns, physconia, and callosities.—*E. œdematicum* is phlegmasia dolens.

ECPHYSE'SIS. A quick expulsion of the air from the lungs.

E'CPHYSIS. 1. An apophysis, appendix, or process of any kind. 2. The duodenum.

ECPHISMA. 1. A fracture of the skull, with depression of the bone.—*Galen*. 2. An expressed juice.—*Dioscorides*.

ECPHIS'MOS. A disorder of the eye, in which the globe is almost pressed out of the socket by an afflux of humors.

ECPLE'ROMA. In Hippocrates they are hard balls of leather, or other substances, adapted to fill the arm-pit, while by the help of the heel, placed against a ball, and depressing the same, a luxated os humeri is reduced into its place.

ECPLE'XIS. (*is, is, f.*: from *εκπλησσω*, to terrify or astonish.) A stupor or astonishment, from sudden external accidents.

E'CPNEUSIS. *Εcπνοε*. Expiration.

ECP'TO'MA. *Ecptosis*. (From *εκπιπτω*, to fall out.) A falling down of any part: applied to a luxation; the expulsion of the placenta; the falling off of gangrenous parts; to hernia of the uterus, &c.

ECPY'CTICUS. Rendering the fluids more solid.

ECPYE'MA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *εκ*, and *πυον*, pus.) A collection of pus; an abscess.

ECPYE'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *εκπυω*, to suppurate.) Humid scall. A generic term for suppurating skin diseases, as porrigo, impetigo, ecthyma, &c.

ECPYESIS ECTHYMA. Ecthyma.—*Good*.

ECPYE'TIC. (Same etymon.) Suppurative.

ECP'E'GMA. *Ecr'e'xis*. A rupture.

ECPH'YTHMOS. Irregular: applied to the pulse.

E'CROE. *E'crysia*. A discharge

ECSARCO'MA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *εκ*, and *σαρξ*, flesh.) A fleshy excrescence.

ECSMATA. Syn. of *eczema*.—*Blancard*.

E'CSTASY. (*Ecstasis, eos, f.* *Εκστασις*; from *εξισταμαι*, to be out of one's senses.) 1. An ecstasy. This disease consists in a total suspension of sensibility and voluntary motion, and mostly of mental power; the muscles are rigid, the body erect and inflexible; the pulsation of the heart is felt, and the breathing not affected. The exciting cause of this disease is generally some mental affection. It differs from catalepsy and trance in the inflexible and rigid state of the muscles, and the obvious continuance of the breathing and the heart's action. It occasionally exists with a plethoric state of the blood-vessels, in which case bleeding and depletions are found useful. In other more obviously nervous states, the nervous stimulants and aperients are to be preferred. The cold-water dash, especially when directed along the spine,

is often very useful in rousing the patient. 2. In Hippocrates it signifies a delirium.

E'CTASIA. Aneurism.

E'CTASIS. Extension or expansion.

ECSTATIC TRANCE. Catalepsy.

E'CTEXIS. Melting or softening of parts.

E'CTHLI'MMA. An ulceration of the skin caused by pressure.

E'CTHLI'PSIS. Elision or expression.

E'CTHYMA. (*a, atis, n. Εκθυμα*; from *εκθω*, to break out.) An eruption of large, round, and distinct pustules, seldom very numerous, unaccompanied by fever, and not contagious. It occurs chiefly on the extremities, and may arise from debility, or as a sequel of measles, small-pox, and scarlatina. There are three species in this genus:

1. The *Ecthyma vulgare* consists of a partial eruption of small, hard pustules, on some part of the extremities, or on the neck and shoulders, which is completed in three or four days. In the course of a similar period, the pustules successively enlarge, and inflame highly at the base, while pus is formed in the apex; and in a day or two more they break, pour out their pus, and afterward a thinner fluid, which speedily concretes into brown scabs. In a week more the soreness and inflammation subside, and the scabs soon afterward fall off, leaving no mark behind.

2. The *Ecthyma infantile* occurs in weakly infants during the period of lactation. This species is precisely like the former; but, instead of subsiding, often reappears for weeks together. The principal means of cure will be found in changing the nurse; and the advantages of better aliment will be aided by proper clothing and exercise.

3. *Ecthyma luridum*. The most obvious peculiarity is the dark red color of the base, which is likewise hard and elevated, and of a larger size; they appear slowly, but in long succession, and spread widely, the face alone being exempt from their occurrence. They appear in older persons of a broken constitution, and often degenerate into ulcers. The treatment must be chiefly directed to the amendment of the constitution, by good diet, the occasional use of the warm bath, and by cinchona and decoction of the woods internally.

E'CTILO'TIC. Applied to that which eradicates tubercles or corns, or destroys superfluous hair.

E'CTOMIE. *Ectomius*. Excision.

E'CTOMON. *Ectomon*. Black hellebore.

E'CTOPIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *εκτοπος*, out of place.) A displacement of any part; a luxation.

E'CTOPIA ANI. Prolapsus of the anus.

E'CTOPLE. An order in the class *Locales* of Cullen's Nosology.

E'CTOPROTIC. Ectoprotic.

E'CTRI'MMA. An excoriation.

E'CTRO'MA. An abortion.

E'CTROPE. 1. A duct by which morbid humors are drawn off. 2. Ectropium.

E'CTROPIUM. ECTROPION. (From *εκτροπω*, to evert.) An eversion of the eyelids, so that their internal surface is in part the outermost. There are two species of this disease:

one produced by an unnatural swelling of the lining of the eyelids; the other arising from a contraction of the skin covering the eyelid, or of that in the vicinity, by which means the edge of the eyelid is first removed for some distance from the eye, and afterward turned completely outward, together with the whole of the affected eyelid.

This disease is only to be cured by a surgical operation. That practiced by Sir William Adams is now generally resorted to. It consists, first, in removing the whole of the fungous growth by a small, curved bistoury; next, in stripping away a piece of the edge of the tarsus, in the form of the letter V; afterward, in separating the eyelid from the cheek, whenever it adheres to it; and, finally, in supporting the lid, now raised into the proper place, and confining the edges of the cut eyelid, brought into a state of juxtaposition by a proper bandage. The divided edges heal by the first intention; and the cure is often completed in a fortnight, with a restoration of the eyelid to its healthy form.

E'CTRO'SIS. (*is, is, f. Εκτροσις*; from *εκ-πτρωσσω*, to miscarry.) A miscarriage.

E'CTRO'TIC. *Ectyroticus*. *Ectyloticus*. 1. Causing an abortion. 2. Applied to methods of promoting the development of pustules, diseases, &c.

E'CZEMA. (*Εκζεμα*; from *εκζεω*, to boil out.) *Eczema*. A cutaneous disease, characterized by an eruption of small vesicles on various parts of the skin, usually set close or crowded together, with little or no inflammation round their bases, and unattended by fever. It is not contagious. The eruption is attended with tingling and smarting rather than itching. The species are:

1. *Eczema solare*. Summer rash, or heat spots, produced by heat. It commonly lasts two or three weeks, and is unattended by much irritation. Cool bathing, a gentle purgative, and attention to clothing, is all that is necessary.

2. *Eczema impetiginodes*. A local eczema, produced by the irritation of various substances, especially sugar, and hence called *Grocer's itch*. Small, separate vesicles, containing a transparent fluid, slightly elevated: they are attended with pain, heat, smarting, and often with intense itching. When they break, the acrid lymph that is discharged irritates and inflames the surrounding cuticle, which becomes thickened, rough, reddish, and cracked, as in the impetiginous state. The treatment consists of removing the irritating cause, and using washes of acetate of lead, or poultices.

3. *Eczema rubrum*. This most remarkable variety, arises from the irritation of mercury, whence it has been called *eczema mercuriale*, and *erythema mercuriale* and *hydrargyria*; but it may also be produced by exposure. This species usually commences with stiffness, burning heat, and itching in the inner surface of the thighs, and about the scrotum in men; or in the groins or axillæ, or neck. The surface becomes red, and rough, from innumerable minute, clear vesicles. These grow to the size of a pin's head, and become white and opaque. The eruption extends over the body in large patch-

es, producing soreness, swelling, and much itching. The ichorous discharge of the vesicles produces great inflammation and excoriation, often extending over the whole body. The disease may last several weeks, but usually only ten days. Towards its close, the surface becomes covered with blackish scabs, which dequamate, leaving a rough skin, as in slight psoriasis. The constitution is not much affected, but irritable persons may suffer from repeated attacks.

The treatment is entirely palliative. It consists of using the warm bath, emollient poultices, washes, and cerates, with great cleanliness of the linen. The mineral acids and sarsaparilla, or cinchona, are also serviceable.

ECZEMA MERCURIALE. See *Eczema rubrum*.

ECZESMA. Eczema.

EDENTA'TA. *Edentals*. The fifth order of mammalia; animals which are without incisor teeth, and some without any teeth.

EDENTA'TE. Without teeth.

EDES. *Edetz*. Amber.

EDES'SENUM. An old collyrium.

EDIC. *Edich*. *Edir*. Iron.

EDU'LORANT. *Edulcorans*. Applied to a medicine supposed to purify the fluids by depriving them of their acrimony.

EDULCORATION. *Edulcoratio*. 1. The affusion of water on any substance to remove from it saline or other particles which are soluble in water. 2. Sweetening.

EDULCORA'TOR. A dropping bottle, for supplying small portions of fluid. It is merely a vial having a perforated cork, through which passes a small tube.

EEL. *Muriena*.

EEL FAT. *Adeps anguille*. This is obtained from eels while roasting, and was used as an ointment for stiff joints.

EFFERENT. *Effereus*. Carrying or transporting; applied to vessels, &c., which convey fluids from glands, as the *vasa efferentia*, which carry lymph to the thoracic duct.

EFFERENT NERVES. Those which convey nervous impressions from the centers to the periphery.

EFFERVE'SCENCE. (*Effervescentia*, *a*, f.; from *effresco*, to grow hot.) 1. That agitation which is produced by mixing substances together which cause the evolution of a gas. 2. A low degree of ebullition.

EFFERVESING DRAUGHT. A pleasant carbonated drink, which may be used as a vehicle for saline medicines. It is made with bicarbonate of soda, ʒss., dissolved in a wine-glass of water, and acted on by a table-spoonful of lemon juice, or tartaric acid, ʒj.

EFFE'TE. *Effatus*. Barren; worn out; impoverished. Applied principally to such active agents as have lost their power by use.

E'FFILA. Freckles.

EFFLORESCENCE. *Effloratio*. (*Efflorescentia*, *a*, f.; from *effloresco*, to blow as a flower.) 1. In *Pathology*, a morbid redness of the skin; an exanthem; also, the class of exanthematous diseases. 2. In *Chemistry*, when bodies are spontaneously converted into a dry powder. It is usually occasioned by the loss of water of crystallization in saline bodies. Car-

bonate of soda and sulphate of iron are instances.

EFFLU'VIUM. (*um*, *ii*, n.; from *effluo*, to flow out.) An exhalation. Generally such as are noxious, or disagreeable to the senses.

EFFRACTU'RA. A fracture of the cranium, in which the bone is much depressed.

EFFUSION. (*Effusio*, *onis*, f.; from *effundo*, to pour out.) In *Pathology*, the escape of any fluid out of the vessel or viscus naturally containing it, and its lodgment in another cavity, in the cellular substance (*infiltration*), or in the substance of parts. Effusion also sometimes signifies the morbid secretion of fluids from the vessels; thus pathologists frequently speak of coagulable lymph being effused on different surfaces.

EGR'RIES. *Egestio*. An excretion or evacuation.

EGE'STA. (*a*, *a*, f.; from *egero*, to carry out.) The feces and matters carried out of the healthy body.

EGG. See *Ovum*.

EGG PLANT. *Solanum melongena*.

EGG-SHAPED. *Ovatus*.

EGOPHO'NY. Egobronchophony. See *Cægophony*.

EIGHTH PAIR OF NERVES. The par vagum. See *Nervous system*.

EILAMIDES. The membranes involving the brain.

EILE'MA. In Hippocrates it signifies painful convulsions of the intestines from flatulence.

EI'LEON. The ilium.

EI'LEOS. See *Ileus*.

EI'SPNOR. Inspiration of air.

EJA'CLATORY. *Ejaculars*. (From *ejaculo*, to cast out.) *Ejaculatorius*. The vessels which convey the semen to the penis are called *ejaculatory ducts*. These are the epididymis, the vasa deferentia, and the vesiculæ seminales.

EJACULATOR SEMINIS. See *Accelerator urinæ*.

EJE'CTION. A dejection or excrement.

ELA'BORATION. A certain change or process through which it is supposed aliments, chyle, &c., pass to become assimilated to the fluids, &c., of the living body.

ELACA'LLI. *Euphorbia nervifolia*.

ELÆAGNA'CEÆ. A natural order of shrubby, arborescent exogens, inhabiting the entire northern hemisphere down to the equator, having leprous leaves, superior fruit, tubular calyx, and apetalous flowers. They are distinguished from *Thymelacææ* by the ovule being erect, from *Proteacææ* by the valvate calyx and the dehiscent fruit of the latter, and from *Santalacææ* by the superior ovary. The berries of some species are eaten in Persia and Nipaul.

ELÆA'GNON. *Vitex agnus castus*.

ELÆO'MELI. A sweet purging oil.

ELÆOPHA'NES. Having the appearance of oil.

ELÆOSA'CCHARUM. (*um*, *i*, n.; from *ελαιον*, oil, and *σακχαρον*, sugar.) A mixture of an essential oil with sugar.

ELAIDATE. A salt of *claidic acid*.

ELAIDIC ACID. An acid resulting from the saponification of elaidine. Formula, $C_{72}H_{106}O_6$.

ELAIDINE. A substance resembling stearine, which results from the action of nitrous acid upon olive, almond, and some other oils.

ELAIN. (From *ελαιον*, oil.) Oleine. The oily principle of solid fats and oils. It is an oleate of glycerin.

ELAIODATE. A salt formed by the elaiodic acid with a base.

ELAIODIC ACID. See *Oleoricinic acid*.

ELAIODON. (From *ελαιον*, oil.) A name given by Herberger to the fluid part of volatile oils.

ELAIS GUINEE'NSIS. A palm of Guinea and the West Indies. It yields the *Mackaw fat*, an emollient, fatty substance.

ELALDE'HYDE. A fluid resulting from the spontaneous change of aldehyde.

ELAO'PTEN. The liquid portion of a volatile oil, to distinguish it from the *stearopten*, which is solid, as in the case of camphor.

E'LAPS. A sub-genus of vipers.

E'LA'SMA. A lamina of any kind. A clyster-pipe.

ELASTIC. (*Elasticus*; from *ελαστος*, *impulsor*, which is from *ελαυνειν*, to impel, to push.) Springy; having the power of returning to the form from which it has been forced to deviate.

ELASTIC FLUID. A gas.

ELASTIC GUM. Caoutchouc.

ELASTICITY. *Elasticitas*. A force in bodies by which they endeavor to restore themselves to the posture from which they were displaced by any external force.

ELATE'RINE. A crystallizable matter distinct from elatin, found by Mr. Hennel in the juice of elaterium.

E L A T E ' R I U M. (*um, i, n.* *Ελατηριον*; from *ελαυνω*, to stimulate or agitate.) 1. Any drastic purgative. 2. At present it signifies a peculiar substance deposited from the juice of the wild cucumber. See *Momordica elaterium*.

ELATHE'RIA. A name of the cascarilla bark.

E'LATIN. The active principle of elaterium. See *Momordica elaterium*.

ELAT'INE. Antirrhinum elatine.

ELAYL. The name of Berzelius for olefiant gas or an isomeric compound.

ELCA'JA. *Trichilia emetica*. An Arabian tree, the fruit of which is emetic, and is employed in ointments for the cure of itch and other cutaneous diseases.

ELCO'SIS. (*is, eos, f.*; from *ελκος*, an ulcer.) Ulceration. Sauvages applies this term especially to a cachectic disease attended with fetid, carious, and chronic ulcers.

ELDER. See *Sambucus*.

ELDER, DWARF. See *Sambucus ebulus*.

ELDER OINTMENT. See *Unguentum sambuci*.

ELECA'MPANE. See *Inula helenium*.

ELECAMPANE CAMPHOR. See *Helenin*.

ELECA'MPIN. Inulin.

ELECTRIC. Pertaining to electricity.

ELECTRIC AURA. The current produced when a highly-charged vessel or conductor discharges its electricity from a pointed rod. The aura is sometimes made to act upon delicate parts of the body, as the eye, and produces a stimulant or irritating effect; or the same result may be produced by taking a current, by means of a pointed conductor, from the electrified patient.

ELECTRIC BATH. This term is employed to

designate that means of using electricity in medicine which consists in placing the patient on the glass stool, and putting him in contact with the prime conductor of the machine, either directly by his hand, or by means of a chain. It is the most gentle method of using electricity, and enables the operator to act upon any part by receiving sparks, or the aura therefrom.

ELECTRIC FISHES. The species of the class *Pisces* are so called which have the power of discharging electric shocks; the most remarkable are the *Torpedo*, *Gymnotus*, and *Silurus*, or *Malapterurus electricus*.

ELECTRIC FRICTION. A term introduced by Cavallo to designate the irritating action of taking sparks from a person in the electrical bath through a piece of flannel. It is said to be one of the most permanent and efficacious means of using this agent.

ELECTRIC SHOCKS. The sudden administration of a large amount of electricity from a Leyden jar, whereby the patient is thrown into a partial and rapid convulsion. The shock may be regulated by the size of the jar, or be of half a pint, a pint, or quart; or it may be of any force, by using the *medical electrometer*. Shocks from a pint jar are usually sufficiently severe.

ELECTRIC'CAL. Pertaining to electricity.

ELECTRICAL BALANCE. There are two machines bearing this name: Coulomb's torsion electrometer, and Harris's balance electrometer. See *Electrometer*.

ELECTRICAL BATTERY. A number of Leyden jars arranged in a box or frame, and communicating with each other by metallic rods, so that the whole can be discharged together.

ELECTRICAL COLUMN. An electrical pile of De Luc, consisting of thin plates of two metals, with paper between them, arranged like the pairs of a galvanic battery. The pairs are enclosed in glass tubes, and produce a feeble electrical current for some years.

ELECTRICAL MACHINE. There are two kinds in use, the plate and the cylinder machine. The plate machine consists of a circular plate of thick glass, through the centre of which passes an axis by which it can be rapidly rotated. The plate and axis are sustained by uprights of baked wood, which also carry cushions of leather or silk, against which the plate brushes in its revolutions, and receives its excitement. The cushions sometimes carry pieces of silk to assist the excitement; and they are also smeared with an amalgam of tin and mercury, or with mosaic gold, for the same purpose. There is also attached to the machine a metallic part, called the *prime conductor*, which is sustained by one or more glass legs. The conductor is of every shape and size, but usually cylindrical, with rounded ends. At the part nearest the glass plate it is furnished with many wires, set within a tenth of an inch from the glass, for the purpose of collecting the electricity evolved. The cylinder machine differs from the former only in the figure of the glass, which is cylindrical, and the position of the rubbers.

ELECTRICITY. (From *ηλεκτρον*, amber, which becomes electrical by heat.) An imponderable body or agent, manifesting itself by attracting or repelling light bodies, by produ-

cing light, decomposing water and certain fluids, and producing a shock or involuntary muscular motion in the bodies of animals when it is made to pass through them. An agent having some or all of these properties is set free when chemical action takes place, and when many bodies are heated or rubbed: in the former case it is usually termed *Galvanism*, in the latter *Electricity*; but the line of demarcation between them is indistinct.

Matter, as respects frictional electricity, is either susceptible of excitement, *electric* or *non-conducting*, as dry wood, glass, resins, furs, silk; or it is *non-electric* or *conducting*, as metals and moist substances. When two of the former, as glass and silk, are rubbed together, electricity is made free. An electrical machine is therefore a contrivance in which glass and silk, or leather variously prepared, are made to rub together, with an arrangement for retaining the electricity produced.

When bodies are electrified or excited, it appears that they attract some forms of matter and repel others. They attract all unexcited substances, and such as are in a different electrical state, while they repel all which have been similarly excited. In virtue of this phenomenon, it has been supposed that there are two electrical fluids, or two electrical states. These are severally called the *positive*, *plus*, or *vitreous* electricity, and the *negative*, *minus*, or *resinous* electricity. When two substances become excited by friction, one is negative, or indicates a loss of electricity, while the other becomes positive. The like fluids always repel, and the unlike attract.

An excited body influences all those within a certain distance, inducing in them the electrical state, and this takes place whenever an electrical change occurs in the vicinity of a body. Thus, if one wire be conducting electricity, any wire in the neighborhood will also be thrown into the electrical state. This action of excited matter is called *induction*: hence we have induced currents, induced electricity, &c.

The effects of electricity also differ. When it gives powerful shocks to the body, or decomposes fluids, it is said to have *tension*, or *intensity*; when, on the other hand, it develops great heat, as in certain galvanic arrangements, it is said to have *quantity*.

An *electric* current is an influence propagated along a wire or conductor. When it passes through fluids of a certain composition (*binary*), it produces decomposition or *electrolysis*. In this case, the wires which conduct the electricity are termed *electrodes*, that which conducts the *positive* or vitreous fluid is called the *anode*, and that at the other side the *cathode*.

Electricity has been often recommended in medicine, especially in diseases attended with a loss or derangement of nervous power, as paralysis, chorea. It is commonly administered by placing the patient on a stool furnished with glass feet, and making him hold the prime conductor of a machine. This causes the electrical fluid to flow over his body. It is occasionally given in smart shocks from a Leyden vial, or he may be placed between conducting rods

and currents sent through his body. Its operation is very uncertain, and it is difficult to say how much good it has effected, while it is at all times a very disagreeable therapeutical agent. Electricity from the machine can only be administered during dry weather, and therefore this implement is not as serviceable as the magneto-electrical machine.

ELECTRICITY, VOLTAIC. Galvanism.

ELECTRIZERS, HARRINGTON'S. Plates of copper, zinc, &c., which, being applied to the body, and connected by a wire, produce a feeble current.

ELECTRO'DE. 1. A surface by which electricity passes; a pole. 2. Any substance which becomes electrical by friction or heat.

ELECTRO'DYNAMICS. The phenomena of electricity in motion, or the action of conductors on each other when conveying electricity or galvanism.

ELECTROLYSIS. The direct or primary decomposition of bodies by galvanism.

ELECTROLYTE. A substance capable of being primarily decomposed by a galvanic current.

ELECTRO-MA'GNETISM. That portion of electrical science which investigates the reciprocal relations of electrical or galvanic currents to magnets. The basis of this science rests in the discovery of *Ærsted*, that a conductor placed near a magnetic needle affects it, producing a movement more or less intense, and varying in direction according to the position of the conductor, or the force of the traversing current. The most remarkable phenomena of this department of electricity are the rotatory movements produced by galvanic currents operating on temporary magnets, and the surprising power which may be produced in temporary magnets, by which they can sustain tons of weight. The temporary magnets are merely bars of soft iron, either curved or straight, around which are wound many hundred feet of fine copper wire, covered with silk; the ends of this wire being placed in contact with the poles of a galvanic battery, the soft iron becomes a powerful temporary magnet. See *Galvanism*, and *Magneto-electricity*.

ELECTRO'METER. An implement to measure electricity. There are several known to electricians. *Henley's quadrant electrometer* measures the electrical excitement of an object by the repulsion of a pith ball attached to a wire. *Coulomb's torsion electrometer* is an extremely delicate instrument, in which the repulsion of a pith ball is also used as the means of producing motion; but the amount of repulsion is measured by the twisting of a glass thread or fibre of cocoon silk. *Harris's balance electrometer* consists of a fine balance, from one arm of which a metal hemisphere is suspended a short distance from a stand, which is excited by contact. The suspended hemisphere is thereby attracted, and the force necessary to separate them is ascertained in grains in the scale pan.

ELECTRO'METER, MEDICAL. *Lane's electrometer*. This is a useful implement for regulating the force of sparks or shocks taken from the prime conductor. It consists of a curved

brass rod, which is attached to the conductor; this sustains a glass rod sufficiently long to hinder the passage of sparks, and is terminated by a brass knob, through which passes a brass wire, each end of which is also furnished with brass knobs. The shocks are taken by the patient holding one of these knobs in his hand, while the other is forced near to the conductor. The violence of the shock is thus regulated by the distance at which the knob is placed from the prime conductor; thus sparks of half an inch, one inch or two, three or more inches, may be administered.

ELECTROPHORUS. *Volta's electrophorus.* This is a cake of resin, accompanied by a disk of metal, surmounted by a glass handle. By exciting the resin with a silk rubber, it continues active for weeks, and a spark is obtained whenever the metallic disk is removed, and touched or applied to a conductor.

ELECTROPOLAR. A term used to designate that condition of a conductor in which one end or surface is negative and the other positive. This condition occurs when electricity is induced.

ELECTROPUNCTURE. See *Acupuncture.*

ELECTROSCOPE. An instrument for the discovery of electrical excitement. It differs from an electrometer, with which it is usually confounded, in not measuring the degree of excitement. Two pith balls, connected by a dry silk thread, form a good electroscope. Two strips of gold leaf, inclosed in a glass case, and connected at one end by a brass rod, with a knob or plate of brass, constitute the gold-leaf electroscope.

ELECTRO-STIMULATION. The prickly sensation produced by veratria, &c.—*Turnbull.*

ELECTROTINT. An engraving formed by the electrolyte from an original painted in thick colors, so as to produce sufficient inequalities to hold engravers' ink.

ELECTROTYPE. Casting by the galvanic current. Any metallic object being immersed in a proper solution of a metal, the latter is precipitated on the mold by means of a galvanic current, so as to produce a perfect fac simile or impression.

ELECTRUM. (*um, i, n.* *Ἠλεκτρον.*) *Succinum.* Amber.

ELECTRUM MINERALE. An old tincture of metals.

ELECTUARIUM. (*um, i, n.*) An electuary. The form of medicine now called a confection. See *Confectio.*

ELECTUARIUM ANTIMONII. Take *confectio sennæ*, ℥j.; *guaiaci gummi, hydrargyri cum sulphure, antimonii ppt. sing.*, ℥ss.; *syrupi simplicis, q. s.*: mix. This electuary was formerly used in chronic cutaneous diseases, generally in conjunction with decoction of elm bark or of sarsaparilla. The dose is one or two drachms twice a day.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ. *Confectio cassiæ.*

ELECTUARIUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. (*Ph. E.*) Electuary of catechu. Take of catechu, ℥iv.; kino, ℥ij.; cinnamon, nutmeg, each ℥j.; opium, diffused in a sufficient quantity of Spanish white wine, ℥iss.; syrup of red roses, boiled to the consistence of honey, ℔ij. Reduce the

solids to powder, and, having mixed them with the opium and syrup, make them into an electuary. A useful aromatic astringent. Ten scruples contain one grain of opium. Dose, ʒss. to ʒj.

ELECTUARIUM CINCHONÆ CUM SODA. *R.* Carbonate of soda, ʒij.; powder of cinchona, ʒj.; mucilage of gum arabic, q. s.: mix. The dose is two drachms twice or thrice a day.

ELECTUARIUM LENTIVUM. *Confectio sennæ.*

ELECTUARIUM OPIATUM. *E. Thebiacum.* *Confectio opii.*

ELECTUARIUM SCAMMONII. *Confectio scammonii.*

ELELI'SPHAGOS. A species of sage.

E'LEMENT. (*Elementum, i, n.*) A substance which can no further be divided or decomposed by chemical analysis. See *Equivalent.*

E'LEMI. A fragrant resin. See *Amyris elemifera.*

ELEOCHRY'SUM. *Gnaphalium stœchas.*

ELEOPTENE. The fluid portion of essential oils which have been partly solidified by cold. The solid portion is termed the *stearoptene*, or *stearoptene*.

ELEOSEL'NUM. *Apium graveolens.*

ELEPHANTIA. **ELEPHANTIASMUS.** See *Elephantiasis.*

ELEPHANTIASIS. (*is, is, f.* *Ἐλεφαντίασις, from ἔλεφας, an elephant.*) *Elephantiasis Græcorum. E. arabum. E. arabica.* It is a disease of warm climates, as Africa, the East and West Indies, Madeira, and the Isle of France; but occasional instances seem to occur in all climates. It is principally characterized by the appearance of shining tubercles, of different sizes, of a dusky red or livid color, on the face, ears, and extremities; together with a very thickened and rugous state of the skin, a diminution or total loss of its sensibility, and a falling off of all the hair, except that of the scalp. The tubercles finally ulcerate, the skin becomes fissured, and parts suffer from gangrene. The disease lasts for years, and death ultimately supervenes from internal inflammations. This formidable *leprosy* of the ancients is not, however, contagious. It is the *Juzam* of the Arabians. See, also, *Barbadoes leg.* and *Lepra.*

There is a disease of India, called *Baras*, often confounded with elephantiasis. This begins with circumscribed, pale blotches on the skin of the extremities, which are perfectly insensible. This state sometimes spreads over the whole body, the pulse falls to 50 or 60, the extremities become swelled and stiffen, bowels costive, mind dull, and little pain. Ulcers occur, which gradually, year by year, dismember the fingers and toes. During this the health is not much affected, except that the faculties are benumbed. The patient often dies in old age of some other disease.

It is said that the disease is cured in its first stage by the *Asclepias gigantea*, especially in combination with alterative doses of mercury and antimony, and with topical stimulants.

ELEPHANTIASIS ITALICA. See *Pelagra.*

E'LEPHAS. 1. The elephant. 2. *Elephantiasis.* 3. *Aqua fortis.* 4. *Ivory.*

ELETTA'RIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants, to which is referred the lesser cardamom plant, *Elettaria cardamomum*. See *Alpinia cardamomum*.

ELEUTHERIA. *Eleuteria*. Cascarella bark. See *Croton eleutheria*.

ELEVATIO. Elevation; sublimation.

ELEVATOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *elevo*, to lift up.) 1. A muscle in so called, the office of which is to lift up the part to which it is attached. See, also, *Levator*. 2. A surgical instrument, with which to raise any depressed portion of bone, especially of the cranial bones, after fractures and depressions. It is merely a bar or lever of steel, with one end made slightly rough, for the purpose of raising the bone.

ELEVATOR ANI. See *Levator ani*.

ELEVATOR LABII INFERIORIS PROPRIUS. See *Levator labii inferioris*.

ELEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS PROPRIUS. See *Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi*.

ELEVATOR LABIORUM. See *Levator anguli oris*.

ELEVATOR NASI ALARUM. See *Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi*.

ELEVATOR OCULI. See *Rectus superioris*.

ELEVATOR PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS. See *Levator palpebræ superioris*.

ELEVATOR SCAPULÆ. See *Levator scapulae*.

ELEVATOR TESTICULI. The cremaster muscle.

ELEVATOR URETHRÆ. The transversus perinei muscle.

ELEVATORIUM. The elevator.

ELI'BANUM. The same as olibanum.

ELICHRY'SUM. Gnaphalium stœchas.

ELI'DRION. *Elidrium*. 1. Gum mastich. 2. The rhaponticum. 3. Mercury. 4. An alloy of silver, gold, and brass.

ELI'GMA. A linctus. See *Elegma*.

ELIOSELI'NUM. See *Eleoselinum*.

ELIQUATION. 1. An operation by means of which a more fusible substance is separated from another which is less fusible. It consists in the application of a degree of heat sufficient to fuse the former, but not the latter. 2. Colliquation.

ELITHROID. See *Elytroid*.

ELIXA'TIO. Seething, or boiling.

ELIXIR. (*Elixir*, n. ind.; from the Arabic *elêkser*, quintessence.) A term formerly applied to many preparations, and chiefly to compound tinctures.

ELIXIR ACIDUM HALLERI. A mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol, used as a styptic in hemorrhages.

ELIXIR ALOES. Tinctura aloes et myrrhæ.

ELIXIR ANTIASTHMATICUM BOERHAAVI. *Boerhaave's antiasthmatic elixir*. This is composed of alcohol, aniseed, and the roots of orris, asarabacca, sweet flag, liquorice, and elecampane. The dose is twenty or thirty drops.

ELIXIR PAREGORICUM. *Paregoric elixir*. The tinctura camphoræ composita, and tinctura opii ammoniata.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS. *Elixir of nature*. An old preparation nearly corresponding with the compound tincture of aloes now in use.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS CUM ACIDO. The elixir proprietatis, acidulated with sulphuric acid.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS TARTARIZATUM. The elixir proprietatis, with the addition of salt of tartar.

ELIXIR SACRUM. A tincture made principally of rhubarb and aloes. Tinctura rhei et aloes.

ELIXIR SALUTIS. *E. of health*. Tinctura sennæ composita.

ELIXIR STOMACHICUM. The compound tincture of gentian. Tinctura gentianæ composita.

ELIXIR VITÆ MATHIOLI. This was composed of a great number of aromatic and stimulant substances, digested in alcohol.

ELIXIR VITRIOLI. *E. of vitriol*. Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.

ELIXIVIA'TIO. Lixivation.

ELK. Cervus alcis.

ELLA'GIC ACID. *Acidum ellagicum*. An insoluble acid existing in old nut-galls which have been changed by exposure to air; it is a moist powder. Form., $C_7H_2O_4$.

ELLEBORUM. See *Helleborus*.

ELLI'PSOID. A solid of such a figure that every section is an ellipse.

ELLI'PTIC. *Ellipticus*. Of an elliptical shape.

ELM. See *Ulmus*.

ELM-LEAVED SUMACH. See *Rhus coriaria*.

ELO'DES. Marshy; also, the sudor anglicus.

ELONGA'TION. (From *elongo*, to lengthen out.) 1. An imperfect luxation, where the ligaments are only lengthened, and the bone not put out of its socket. 2. The extension of a limb for the purpose of reducing a dislocation or fracture.

ELUTRIA'TION. (*Elutriatio*; from *elutrio*, to cleanse.) The pouring a liquor out of one vessel into another, in order to separate the clear fluid from the sediment. Decantation.

ELU'VIES. (*es, ei, f.*; from *eluo*, to wash out.) A swamp or quagmire. Some writers give this name to the discharge of a fluid, and especially to fluor albus.

ELUXA'TION. The same as luxation.

ELYMAGRO'STIS. Panicum.

E'LYMUS. A genus of grasses.

ELYTRI'TIS. *Elytroiditis*. Inflammation of the vagina.

ELYTROCE'LE. A hernia in the vagina.

ELY'TROID. *Elytroides*. Like a sheath. The tunica vaginalis is so called by some writers, because it includes the testis like a sheath. This epithet is also given to a pessary invented by M. Jules Cloquet.

ELYTRO'NCUS. *Elytrophyma*. A swelling or tumor of the vagina.

ELY'TRUM. (*Elytron*, a sheath; from *ελωω*, to involve.) 1. The membranes involving the spinal cord are called *ελυτρα* by Hippocrates. 2. The wing sheaths of an insect. 3. The female vagina.

ELYTROPTO'SIS. (From *ελυτρον*, and *πτωσις*, a falling down.) A name given by Callisen to inversion of the vagina. Also, prolapsus of the vagina.

ELYTRO'RRHAPHY. (From *ελυτρον*, and *ραφη*, a suture.) The operation of restoring the vagina by suture in cases of fissure, or of closing it in procidentia uteri.

EMACIA'TION. Leanness. See *Atrophy*, and *Marasmus*.

EMA'NSIO MENSURIUM. Retention of the menses. See *Amenorrhæa*, and *Chlorosis*.

EMA'RGINATE. *Emarginatus*. Nicked: that is, having a small, acute notch at the summit.

EMA'SCULATE. *Emasculatus*. Applied to a male deprived of the generative power.

EMASCULA'TION. The act of destroying the generative power in the male by lesion or removal of the organs on which it depends.

EMBALMING. The preservation of the dead body. The most common means employed by the Egyptians was by saturating every part with asphaltum.

EMBA'MMA. The Greek name of any liquid condiment in which the food was dipped.

EMBO'ITEMENT. A French word, used to designate that hypothesis of generation which regards the embryos of successive periods as incased within one another.

E'MBOLE. The setting of a dislocated bone.

EMBO'NPOINT. (From the French.) In good condition; rather stout, but not corpulent.

EMBO'RISMA. An aneurism.

EMBRE'GMA. An embrocation.

EMBROCA'TIO. (*o, onis, f.*; from *εμβρεχω*, to moisten or soak in.) An embrocation; a fluid application to rub any part of the body with. The following embrocations are useful:

EMBROCATIO ALUMINIS. Take of alum, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.; vinegar and proof spirit, of each, lbss . For chilblains and diseased joints.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ. \mathfrak{R} . Embrocationis ammoniæ acetatis, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$.; aquæ ammoniæ, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. For sprains and bruises.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. \mathfrak{R} . Liq. uoris ammoniæ acetatæ, solutionis saponis, sing. , $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. M . For bruises with inflammation.

EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS CAMPHORATA. \mathfrak{R} . Solutionis saponis cum camphora, liq. ammoniæ acetatæ, sing. , $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$.; aquæ ammoniæ puræ, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$. For sprains and bruises. It is also frequently applied to disperse chilblains which have not suppurated. It is said to be the same as Steer's opodeldoc.

EMBROCATIO CANTHARIDIS CUM CAMPHORA. \mathfrak{R} . Tinct. cantharidis, spiritus camphoræ, sing. , $\mathfrak{z}\text{j}$. M . This may be used in any case in which the object is to stimulate the skin. The absorption of cantharides, however, may bring on a strangury.

EMBROCA'TION. Embrocation.

E'MBROCE. An embrocation.

E'MBRYO. EMBRYON. (From *εμβρυω*, to bud forth.) 1. The *fœtus in utero* is so called before the fifth month of pregnancy. 2. The germ of a plant; the *corculum* of Linnæus.

EMBRYO'TONY. Synonymous with embryotomy.

EMBRYO'GRAPHY. The anatomical description of the fœtus.

EMBRYON. See *Embryo*.

EMBRYOTHLA'STES. *Embryothlasta*. *Embryorectes*. An instrument for breaking the bones of a dead fœtus to promote its delivery.

EMBRYO'TOMY. (*Embryotomia*, *a, f.*; from *εμβρυον*, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) The dismemberment of the fœtus while *in utero*, to extract it.

EMBRYU'LCIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *εμβρυον*, the fœtus, and *ελκω*, to draw.) 1. The obstetric

art. 2. The extraction of the dead fœtus, in particular, has been so called; and many use the term synonymously with *embryotomy*.

EMBRYU'LOUS. (From *εμβρυον*, a fœtus, and *ελκω*, to draw.) The blunt hook or forceps for drawing the child from the womb.

EMENDENT. *Emendans*. Corrigent.

EMERSUS. Emersed; raised above the water.

EMERUS. *Colutea arborescens*.

EME'SIA. (*a, a, f.*; *εμεσια*; from *εμεω*, to vomit.) *Emesia*. *Emesis*. The act of vomiting.

EMESIS. *Εμεσις*. Vomiting.

EME'TA. EMETIA. Pure *Emetine*, which see.

EME'TIC. (*Emeticus, εμετικός*.) 1. Possessed of the power of exciting vomiting. 2. A medicine which has the power of exciting vomiting. Emetics are used to remove injurious matters from the stomach, assist expectoration, break down fevers by producing a shock on the nervous system, produce relaxation and absorption by causing nausea, and to reduce the pulse and the heart's action. They are dangerous where there is determination of the blood to the head, especially in plethoric habits; in visceral inflammation, or where there is a probability of its occurrence; in the advanced stage of pregnancy; in hernia, and prolapsus uteri. The frequent use of emetics weakens the tone of the stomach. An emetic should always be administered in the fluid form. Its operation may be promoted by drinking any tepid diluent, or light bitter infusion. The chief emetics are ipecacuanha, squill, chamomile, mustard, asarum europæum, tobacco, tartar emetic, the sulphates of zinc, copper, and iron, and the subacetate of copper, common salt.

EMETIC TARTAR. See *Antimonium tartarizatum*.

EMETIC WEED. *Lobelia inflata*.

EMETIN. *Emetina*. *Emetine*. The active principle of ipecacuanha, which contains as much as 16 per cent. It forms transparent brownish-red scales, without smell, and is of a bitter, acrid taste, and soluble in water and alcohol. A grain acts as a powerful emetic, followed by sleep; six grains cause violent vomiting, and produce stupor and death, the lungs and intestines being found inflamed. It is seldom used. When prepared with great care (*Emetia*), it is a white powder, and alkaline; doses so small as the one tenth of a grain are emetic.

EMETOCATHARTIC. *Emetico-catharticus*. Operating both by vomit and stool.

EMINENCE. *Eminentia*. A projection or protuberance.

EMINENTIA ANNULARIS. The pons varolii.

EMINENTLE CANDICANTES. The corpora alba of the brain.

EMINENTLE LENTICULARES. The corpora striata.

EMINENTLE MAGNÆ CEREBRI. The thalami optici.

EMINENTLE QUADRIGEMINÆ. See *Tubercula quadrigemina*.

EMISSARIA DURÆ MATRIS. The processes of the dura mater, which accompany the cerebral nerves through the foramina of the cranium

EMISSA'RIUM. (*um, i, n.*) A canal through which any fluid passes out.

EMISSION. *Emissio*. The act of throwing off any matter or fluid from the body.

EMISSORIA SANTORINI. *Vena emissoria santorini*. The different small veins which pass through the foramina of the cranium, forming communications between the external veins of the head and the sinuses of the dura mater; and those which pass through the *foramina parietalia* and *foramina mastoidea*.

EMISSORLE VENE SANTORINI. Emissory veins of Santorin. See *Emissoria Santorini*.

EMISSORIIUS. Emissory. Applied to that which conducts any fluid out of the body, especially to certain veins.

EMME'NAGOGUE. EMMENIAGOGA. (*Emmenagogus*; from *εμμηνα*, the menses, and *αγω*, to move.) Whatever medicines possess the power of promoting the catamenia. They are supposed to act indirectly. These may be, 1. *Stimulating*, as *mercurial* and *antimonial preparations*, which are principally adapted for the young, and those with peculiar insensibility of the uterus.

2. *Irritating*, as *aloes*, *savine*, *ergot*, and *Spanish flies*; these are to be preferred in torpid and chlorotic habits.

3. *Tonic*, as *ferruginous preparations*, *cold bath*, and *exercise*, which are advantageously selected for the lax and phlegmatic.

4. *Antispasmodic*, as *assafoetida*, *castor*, small doses of *ipecacuanha*, *acetate of ammonia*, and heavy essential oils, as *pennyroyal*, *rosemary*, *tansy*; and *pediluvia*: the constitutions to which these are more especially suited are the delicate, the weak, and the irritable.

EMME'NIA. The menses.

EMMENIAGOGA. Emmenagogue.

EMMENOLOGIA. A treatise on menstruation.

EMMOTOS. Any medicament spread on lint.

EMOLLIENTS. *Emollientia*. (*Emolliens*; from *emollio*, to soften.) Medicines possessing the power of relaxing. The principal emollients are *warm water* and *tepid vapors*, *althaa*, *malva*, *mucilages*, *bland oils*, *fat*, and *pediluvia*.

EMOLLITO VENTRICULI. Gastromalacia.

E'MOTION. Mental affection; but *emotio* is also used for delirium.

EMPAS'MA. A powder sprinkled upon the body to restrain sweat. Compare *Catapasma*.

EMPATH'E'MA. (*a, atis, n.* *Εμπαθης*; from *παθηνα*, *passio*, *affectio*.) Ungovernable passion. A genus of disease in Good's Nosology.

EMPE'RIA. Empirical medicine, or that founded on experience alone.

EMPHLYSIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *ev, in*, and *φλυσις*, a vesicular tumor or eruption.) A vesicular tumor or eruption with ichorous discharge, as in *aphtha*, *erysipelas*, *pemphigus*.

EMPHRA'CTIC. (*Emphraticus*; from *εμφραττω*, to obstruct.) A medicine which, applied to the skin, shuts up the pores.

EMPHRA'CTICA. Physconia.

EMPHRA'GMA. (From *εμφραττω*, to obstruct.) That which obstructs. A generic term; as, *Emphragma lachrymale*. *Fistula lachrymalis*.—*E. salivare*. *Ranula*.

EMPHR'AXIS. An obstruction in any cavity or canal.

EMPHY'MA. A tumor originating below the integuments, and unaccompanied with inflammation, at least in its commencement, such as fleshy, bony, and other morbid growths. Used as a generic term by Dr. Good; including *sarcoma*, *exostosis*, *atheroma*, &c.

EMPHYSE'MA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *εμφυσω*, to inflate.) A swelling produced by air or gas. See *Pneumosis*.

EMPHYSE'MA ABDOMINIS. Tympanites.

EMPHYSEMA OF THE LUNGS. *E. PULMONUM*. The penetration of air into the intercellular structure of the lungs (*interlobular emphysema*), or a dilation of the cellules (*vesicular emphysema*). It is attended with a great increase of clearness in percussion. The expiration is laborious or wheezing. See *Pneumosis*.

EMPHYSEMA PECTORIS. Pneumothorax.

EMPHYSEMA UTERI. *E. of the womb*. *Physometra*.

E'MPHYTON THE'RMON. (*Εμφυτον θερμον*. *Calidum innatum*. *Innate heat*.) Animal heat.

EMPI'RIC. (*Empiricus*. *Εμπειρικός*; from *ev, in*, and *πειρα*, experience.) Formerly one who practiced the healing art upon experience, and not theory. The term is now applied to those who deviate from the line of conduct pursued by regular practitioners, and vend nostrums, or advertise.

EMPI'RICISM. The practice of empirics.

EMPLA'STICUS. Emplastic. Applied to medicines which, when spread upon the skin, stop the pores.

EMPLA'STRUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *εμπλασσω*, to spread upon.) A plaster. Plasters are composed of unctuous substances, united either to powders or metallic oxides, &c. They are usually kept in rolls wrapped in paper, and spread, when wanted for use, upon thin leather; if the plaster be not of itself sufficiently adhesive, it is to be surrounded at its margin by a boundary of resin plaster.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆ'RENS. Emplastrum saponis compositum.

EMPLASTRUM ADHÆ'SIVUM ANGLICUM. Court plaster. It is made by brushing, first, a solution of isinglass, and then a spirituous solution of benzoin, over black sarcenet or silk. An admirable sticking plaster, and which, when spread on white or pale-colored silk, allows the surgeon to see the progress of wounds, cuts, &c.

EMPLASTRUM ADHESIVUM. See *Emplastrum resina*.

EMPLASTRUM ALEXANDRIUM. An old plaster, made of wax, alum, &c.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI. (U. S.) Take of purified ammoniacum, ℥v.; vinegar, Oss. Dissolve the ammoniacum in the acid, then evaporate the liquor with a slow fire, constantly stirring it, until it acquires a proper consistence. This is stimulant and discutient.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO. (Ph. L.) Take of ammoniacum, ℔j.; mercury, ʒiij.; olive oil, f. ʒj.; sulphur, gr. viij. Add the sulphur gradually to the heated oil, stirring constantly with a spatula till they unite; then rub the mercury with them till the globules disappear; lastly, add by degrees the ammoniacum, previously melted, and mix the whole together. This plaster is discutient, and is ap

plied to nodes, indurated glands, and indolent tumors.

EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM. (Ph. D.) Aromatic plaster. Take of the concrete sap of pinus abies (frankincense), ʒij.; yellow wax, ʒss.; cinnamon powder, ʒvj.; oil of pimento, oil of lemons, each ʒij. Melt the wax and resin, and rub the oils and cinnamon together. Mix them when the melted mass is becoming cool, and stir. It does not keep well, but is a good local stimulant in flatulent colics, nausea, and dyspepsia.

EMPLASTRUM ANTIHYSTERICUM. See *Emplastrum assafoetida*.

EMPLASTRUM ASSAFOETIDÆ. (U. S.) Plaster of assafoetida. Take of lead plaster, assafoetida, each lbj.; galbanum, yellow wax, each lbss.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Dissolve the gum-resins in the alcohol, then strain while hot, evaporate to the consistence of honey, and mix with the melted wax and plaster. Anodyne and antispasmodic. It is occasionally directed to be applied to the umbilical region in hysterical cases and in flatulence.

EMPLASTRUM ATTRAHENS. See *Emplastrum cereæ*.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ. (U. S.) Plaster of belladonna. Take of extract of belladonna, ʒiss.; resin plaster, ʒij. Melt the plaster, and mix with the extract. An anodyne in neuralgic and rheumatic pains.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. (Ph. D.) *Emplastrum picis cum cantharide.* (U. S.)

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS. (Ph. L.) Blistering-fly plaster. Take of blistering flies, in very fine powder, lbj.; wax plaster, lbss.; lard, lbss. Having melted the plaster and lard together, and removed them from the fire, a little before they become solid sprinkle in the blistering flies, and mix the whole together. The *Ceratium cantharidis* has taken the place of this in the United States.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS VESICATORIÆ COMPOSITUM. (Ph. E.) Compound plaster of Spanish flies. Take of Venice turpentine, 18 pts.; Burgundy pitch, Spanish flies, of each 12 pts.; yellow wax, 4 pts.; subacetate of copper, 2 pts.; white mustard seed and black pepper, of each 1 part. Melt the pitch and wax, add the turpentine, and, as the mixture cools, stir in the other ingredients in fine powder. More active than blistering ointment, but dangerous, from the sores it sometimes produces.

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ. (Ph. L.) Wax plaster. Take of yellow wax, prepared suet, of each lbij.; yellow resin, lbj. Melt them together, and strain.

EMPLASTRUM CUCUTÆ. *E. conii.* A French preparation of pitch plaster, with hemlock powder.

EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE. See *Emplastrum plumbi*.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI. (Ph. L.) Cumin plaster. Take of cumin seeds, caraway seeds, bayberries, of each ʒij.; dried pitch, lbij.; yellow wax, ʒij. Melt the dried pitch and wax together, add the remaining articles, previously powdered, and mix. A warm stomachic plaster, and suppurative.

EMPLASTRUM DIACHYLON. *Empl. plumbi.*

EMPLASTRUM ELEPHANTINUM. A plaster composed of cerusse, wax, oil, and water.—*Celsus.*

EMPLASTRUM EPISPASTICUM. *Emplastrum cantharidis.*

EMPLASTRUM FERRI. (U. S.) *E. oxidi ferri rubri.* (Ph. E.) Iron plaster. Strengthening plaster. Take of red oxide of iron, ʒij.; lead plaster, lbj.; Burgundy pitch, lbss. Melt the plaster and pitch, and stir in the iron, in powder, as it cools. A mechanical support, and slightly stimulant.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI COMPOSITUM. (Ph. L. & U. S.) Compound galbanum plaster. Take of galbanum, ʒvij.; lead plaster, lbij.; common turpentine, ʒx.; Burgundy pitch, ʒij. This plaster is a warm digestive and suppurative, calculated to promote maturation of indolent or scirrhus tumors, and to allay the pains of sciatica, arthrodynia, &c.

EMPLASTRUM GALBANI. (Ph. D.) Galbanum plaster. Take of lead plaster, lbij.; yellow wax, ʒiv.; galbanum, lbss. Melt the galbanum, and then add it to the other ingredients, melted together; then melt again, and strain. Stimulant and discutient, but less active than the next.

EMPLASTRUM GUMMOSUM. (Ph. E.) *E. cum gummatibus. E. e gummis resinosis.* Gum plaster. Take of lead plaster, 8 pts.; gum ammoniacum, galbanum, and yellow wax, of each 1 part. To the melted wax and plaster add the gum-resins, previously melted. Very similar to the compound galbanum plaster, and to the French *E. cum gummis resinis.*

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI. (U. S.) Mercurial plaster. Take of mercury, ʒvj.; olive oil, resin, of each ʒij.; lead plaster, lbj. Mix the resin and oil, and when cool, rub the mercury with them until the globules disappear; lastly, add, by degrees, the lead plaster, melted by a slow fire, and mix the whole. Used to resolve buboes, &c., and as a discutient.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. (Ph. P.) A mercury plaster, with resins: of a very complex form.

EMPLASTRUM LADANI COMPOSITUM. Take of soft labdanum, ʒij.; of frankincense, ʒj.; cinnamon and expressed oil of mace, each ʒss.; essential oil of mint, ʒj. This has been superseded by the *E. cumini*.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI. *Emplastrum plumbi.*—*E. l. compositum.* *Emplastrum galbani compositum.*—*E. l. cum hydrargyro.* *Emplastrum hydrargyri.*—*E. l. cum resina.* *Emplastrum resina.*—*E. lyttæ.* See *Emplastrum cantharidis.*

EMPLASTRUM MELOS VESICATORII. *Emplastrum cantharidis.*

EMPLASTRUM NORIMBERGENSE. (Ph. P.) An ointment of red lead, wax, oil, and a little camphor.

EMPLASTRUM OPII. (U. S.) Plaster of opium. Take of opium, powdered, ʒij.; Burgundy pitch, ʒij.; lead plaster, lbj.; water, f. ʒiv. Having melted the plaster, add the resin, opium, and water, and boil down the whole with a slow fire to a proper consistence. An anodyne of little value.

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI FERRI RUBRI. *Emplastrum ferri.*

EMPLASTRUM OXIDI PLUMBI SEMIVITREUM. Emplastrum plumbi.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS. *Emplastrum picis compositum.* (Ph. L.) Compound pitch plaster. Take of Burgundy pitch, lbij.; resin of spruce fir, lbj.; yellow resin, yellow wax, of each ʒiv.; expressed oil of nutmegs, ʒj; olive oil, water, of each f. ʒij. Having melted together the pitch, resin, and wax, add first the resin of the spruce fir (or dry white turpentine), then the oil of nutmegs, the olive oil, and the water; lastly, mix the whole together, and boil down to a proper consistence. It is slightly rubefacient, and much used in coughs and rheumatic pains.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ. See *Emplastrum picis.*

EMPLASTRUM PICIS CUM CANTHARIDE. (U. S.) Plaster of pitch, with Spanish flies. Warming plaster. Take of Burgundy pitch, lbijss.; cerate of cantharides, lbss. Melt by a warm bath. A rubefacient, more active than pitch plaster, and useful in inflammations of the viscera.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI. *E. oxidi plumbi.* (U. S. & Ph. L.) Lead plaster. Take of semivitrified oxide of lead, in fine powder, lbv.; olive oil, Cj.; water, Oij. Boil slowly. A little boiling water is to be added toward the end of the process if required. Excoriations of the skin, slight burns, and the like, may be covered with this plaster; but it is in more general use as a defensive, and to make other plasters.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS. (U. S.) Plaster of carbonate of lead. Take of carbonate of lead, lbj.; olive oil, Oij.; yellow wax, ʒiv.; lead plaster, lbss.; orris root, powdered, ʒix. Boil together the oil and carbonate of lead, with a little water; then add the wax and plaster, and when these are incorporated, mix in the powder as they cool. An application to excoriated surfaces.

EMPLASTRUM POLYCHRESTUM. Emplastrum resinae.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ. (U. S. & Ph. L.) Resin plaster. *E. resinoseum.* Adhesive plaster. Take of yellow resin, lbss.; lead plaster, lbij. Having melted the lead plaster, add the resin in powder, and mix. This adhesive plaster is chiefly used for keeping on other dressings, and for retaining the edges of recent wounds together.

EMPLASTRUM ROBORANS. See *Emplastrum ferri.* (U. S.)

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS. *E. saponaceum.* (U. S., Ph. L. et D.) Soap plaster. Take of hard soap, sliced, lbss.; lead plaster, lbij. Having melted the plaster, mix in the soap; then boil it down to a proper consistence. A mild discutient, and used as a defensive.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM. (Ph. D.) Adhesive or sticking plaster. Take of soap plaster, ʒij.; resin plaster, ʒij. Make a plaster to be spread on linen.

EMPLASTRUM SIMPLEX. Emplastrum ceræ.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS COMPOSITUM. Compound frankincense plaster. Take of frankincense, lbss.; dragon's blood, ʒij.; litharge plaster, lbj. To the melted lead plaster add the rest, powdered. Adhesive; sustaining.

EMPLASTRUM VESICATORIUM. Emplastrum

cantharidis; but, in the United States, superseded by the *Ceratium cantharidis.*

EMPLASTRUM VIRIDE. *E. alexandrinum.*

EMPLATTO'MENA. The same as *emplastica.*

EMPNEUMATO'SIS. (From *εν*, in, and *πνεω*, to blow.) 1. An inflation of the stomach and abdomen.—*Galen.* 2. The term has also been used synonymously with *emphysema.* 3. Inspiration.

ΕΜΡΟ'ΡΙUM. A mart. The name formerly given to an imaginary reservoir in the brain in which the animal spirits were collected.

EMPRE'SMA. (From *εν*, in, and *πρηθω*, to influence.) Mason Good uses this as the generic name for visceral inflammation. Hence, *E. phrenitis.* Encephalitis.—*E. paristhmitis.* Cynanche, &c. See the species.

Ε'MPPION. Serrated. Applied by Galen to a particular kind of irregular pulse.

EMPROSTHO'TONOS. (*ος*, i, m.; from *εμπροσθεν*, before, or forward, and *τεινω*, to draw.) That form of tetanus in which the body is bent forward. See *Tetanus.*

ΕΜΠΤΕ. Empyema.

ΕΜΠΤΟ'Ε. *Empyema passio.* Hæmoptysis.

ΕΜΠΤΟ'SIS. Imbibition. Endosmosis.

Ε'MPTYSIS. (*is*, *is*, f.; from *εμπτω*, to spit out.) A discharge of blood from the mouth.

EMPYEMA. (*a*, *atis*, n.; from *εν*, within, and *πυον*, pus.) A collection of pus in the cavity of the thorax. It is one of the terminations of pleuritis. There is reason for believing that matter is contained in the cavity of the chest, when, after a pleurisy, the patient has a difficulty of breathing, particularly when lying on the side opposite the affected one; and when an œdematous swelling is externally perceptible. Empyema is generally fatal, but is occasionally cured by the operation of making a valvular opening into the chest at the most painful or tender part, or between the sixth and seventh ribs.

Empyema is also used as a generic term. Thus we read of empyema of blood, pus, air, serous fluid. Purulent empyema is the abscess of the pleura, commonly called empyema.

EMPYEA'SIS. (*is*, *is*, f.; from *εμπυω*, or *εμπυωω*, *suppuratio.*) 1. Suppuration. 2. A genus of disease characterized by phlegmonous pimples, which gradually fill with a purulent fluid, as small-pox.—*Good.*

EMPYESIS OCULI. Hypopion.

EMPYESIS PECTORIS. Empyema.

EMPYOCE'LE. (From *εν*, in, *πυον*, pus, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) A collection of pus within the scrotum has been so called.

EMPYO'MPHALUS. (From *εν*, in, *πυον*, pus, and *ομφαλος*, the navel.) An abscess under the navel. Umbilical hernia, the sac of which contains pus or blood.

ΕΜΠ'ΥΟΣ. Purulent.

EMPYREAL AIR. Oxygen gas.

EMPYREUM'MA. (*a*, *atis*, n.; from *εμπυρωω*, to kindle.) A peculiar and offensive smell that distilled waters and other substances receive from being exposed to heat in closed vessels, or when burned under circumstances which prevent the accession of air to a considerable part of the mass. It is due to volatile and tarry oils.

EMPYREUMATIC *Empyreumaticus*. Smelling as it were burned.

EMPYREUMATIC OILS. Those derived from the destructive distillation of bone and animal matters are powerfully antispasmodic.

EMULGENT. (*Emulgens*; from *emulgeo*, to milk out; applied to the artery and vein which go from the aorta and vena cava to the kidneys. The vessels of the kidneys are so termed. The emulgent artery is a branch of the aorta. The emulgent vein evacuates its blood into the ascending cava.

EMULSIN. A modification of albumen existing in some oily seeds, as the almond and mustard. Such seeds form a milky emulsion when rubbed with water. The mixture, on standing, separates, the oil rising like cream, and the fluid becoming coagulated by acetic acid, or by boiling. It soon passes into an incipient state of decay, in which it decomposes the amygdaline of almonds, and the myronic acid of black mustard.

EMULSIO. (*io, onis, f.*) An emulsion.

EMULSIO ACACIÆ. See *Mistura acaciæ*.

EMULSIO AMYGDALÆ. See *Mistura amygdalæ*.

EMULSIO CAMPHORATA. Take of camphor, ʒj; sweet almonds, blanched, refined sugar, ʒ. ʒss.; water, Oiss. This is to be made in the same manner as the common emulsion.

EMULSION. (*Emulsio, onis, f.*) A mixture. See *Mistura*. A soft and somewhat oily medicine resembling milk. An imperfect combination of oil and water, by the intervention of some other substance capable of combining with both these substances, as the yolk of egg, gum, sugar. An emulsion of castor oil, turpentine, or of gum-resins, is readily made, by rubbing with gum and yolk of egg.

EMULSION, ALMOND. *Mistura amygdalæ*.

EMULSION OF GUM ARABIC. *Mistura acaciæ*.

EMULSION OF ASSAËTIDA. *Emulsio antihysterica*. *Mistura assaëtidæ*.

EMULSION, CAMPHORATED. *Emulsio camphorata*.

EMULSION OF GUM AMMONIAC. *Mistura ammoniaci*.

EMULSIVE. Yielding oil by expression, as many seeds.

EMUNCTORY. (*Emunctorium, ii, n.*; from *emungo*, to drain off.) The excretory ducts of the body, and the cavities containing fluids to be excreted, are so called.

EMUNDANS. Applied to a liquid medicament which deterges a wound or ulcer, and, at the same time, washes away the sordes.—*Blancard*.

EMYDO-SAURIA. The name of an order of the class *Reptilia*, including the crocodiles and alligators.

ENÆMOS. So Hippocrates and Galen call any topical medicine which is applied to a wound to stop bleeding.

ENÆOREMA. A deposit floating in the urine.

ENAMEL. An artificial product, made by fusing oxide of tin with glass or fine sand.

ENANTHE'SIS. *Enanthema*. (From *ev, in*, and *antheo, floreo*: efflorescence from within.) Rash exanthem. A rash: in opposition to *exanthesis*, an eruption on the skin, not con-

nected with internal affection; as scarlet fever, measles, urticaria.

ENANTE'SIS. The near approach of ascending and descending vessels.

ENANTHIOPATHIC. Palliative.

ENARTHROSIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *ev, in*, and *arthron, a joint*.) The ball and socket joint. A species of diarthrosis, or movable connection of bones, in which the round head of one is received into a cavity of another, in such a manner as to admit of motion in every direction; as the head of the os femoris with the acetabulum of the os innominatum.

ENCANTHIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *ev, and kanthos*, the angle of the eye.) A disease of the caruncula lachrymalis, of which there are two species: *Encanthis benigna*, and *Encanthis maligna seu inveterata*. The encanthis is a soft, red, and sometimes rather livid excrescence, which grows from the caruncula lachrymalis, and, at the same time, from the neighboring semilunar fold of the conjunctiva.

The encanthis keeps up a chronic ophthalmia, impedes the action of the eyelids, and prevents, in particular, the complete closure of the eye. Besides, partly by compressing and partly by displacing the orifices of the puncta lachrymalia, it obstructs the free passage of the tears into the nose. The inveterate encanthis is ordinarily of a very considerable magnitude; its roots extend beyond the caruncula lachrymalis and semilunar fold of the membranous lining of one or both eyelids. Sometimes the disease assumes a cancerous malignancy. This character is evinced by the dull red, and, as it were, leaden color of the excrescence; by its exceeding hardness, and the lancinating pains which occur in it, and extend to the forehead. It is also shown by the propensity of the excrescence to bleed, by the partial ulcerations on its surface, which emit a fungous substance, and a thin and exceedingly acrid discharge.

ENCATAP'SIS. Catalepsy.

ENCATH'SMA. A semicupium, or bath for half the body.

ENCAUMA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *ev, in*, and *καω, to burn*.) The mark left by a burn, or a vesicle raised by a burn.

ENCAU'SIS. A burn. Ambustion.

ENCEINTE. (From the French.) Pregnant.

ENCEPHALALGIA. Headache.

ENCEPHALALGIA HYDROPHICA. Hydrocephalus.

ENCEPHALATA. The great sub-kingdom of vertebrate animals, in which the brain is protected by a bony case; as fishes, reptiles, birds, mammals.

ENCEPHALIC. Relating to the head or encephalon.

ENCEPHALITIS. Inflammation of the brain. There are three cases of inflammation within the head, viz., *meningitis*, or inflammation of the membranes; *cerebritis*, or inflammation of the substance of the brain; and *encephalitis*, the last term being used to signify the case in which the membranes and substance of the brain are both implicated.

1. **MENINGITIS.**—The symptoms of acute meningitis are sharp pains in the head, with great intolerance of light and sound; restlessness and

violent delirium; a quick and hard pulse; thirst; a hot skin; flushed countenance, and injected conjunctiva; spasmodic twitchings of the muscles, or convulsions, terminating in somnolency, coma, and entire loss of muscular power. Vomiting is very frequent; and a peculiar, sharp, quick cry, indicative of sudden and violent pain, is also very characteristic. It is frequent in children, and often confounded with acute hydrocephalus. Inflammation of the dura mater is not common, except as the result of mechanical injury of the head; and the best illustrations of it are to be found in surgical writings. It terminates, if not checked, in separation of the membrane from the bone, effusion of pus between them, and sloughing of the membrane itself. Chronic meningitis differs from the acute in the minor intensity of its symptoms, and the delirium is either absent or not violent.

The organic changes arising are an injected state, loss of transparency, thickening, adhesions; purulent effusion and ulceration are rare.

2. CEREBRITIS.—Inflammation of the substance of the brain. This may be *general* or *partial*, *acute* or *chronic*. Acute inflammation is indicated by symptoms very similar to those of acute meningitis; the pain in the head is intense, and the febrile excitement high: it may be observed, however, that the attack is generally less sudden in cerebritis, and is more frequently preceded by premonitory symptoms, such as pain and sense of fullness in the head, vertigo, drowsiness, confusion of thought, deviation from ordinary habits, various derangements of sensation, muscular pain and debility, tendency to spasm, and other symptoms indicative of lesion of the cerebral functions. The symptoms of general cerebritis also usually terminate in coma, and a collapsed state of the system, much sooner than those of meningitis. The patient sometimes dies within twenty-four or even twelve hours, and seldom survives longer than a week.

Partial cerebritis may be acute, subacute, or chronic. The acute form is marked by those symptoms generally indicative of inflammation of the substance of the brain, the lesion of particular functions being more or less remarkable, according to the part of the organ principally implicated.

The subacute form, which is the most frequent, presents the general symptoms of the acute in a minor degree of intensity. It is very insidious, and often brings about coma or paralysis before suspected.

In the chronic form, paralysis and loss of the senses commence the attack.

Acute cerebritis usually produces merely a florid appearance in the brain.

The subacute form gives rise to *abscesses*; *simple softness* or *flaccidity*; pulpy disorganization, or *ramolissement*; *induration* of the substance of the brain, which has been most frequently found in maniacs, and those who have died of typhoid fevers; *hypertrophy* and *atrophy* of the whole organ, or of particular parts. The *chronic* form generally occasions simple softening or induration.

3. ENCEPHALITIS. Inflammation of the brain

and its membranes. It usually commences with rigors, to which succeed a morbid heat, particularly about the head. Pain, more or less acute, sometimes is felt extending over the whole head, but more frequently confined to some particular region. High inflammatory fever is soon developed, commonly attended with parching thirst. The countenance is flushed, the eyes bloodshot, the pupils contracted, and the brows knit. There is furious delirium, with the most distressing intolerance of light and sound; in some cases this state of cerebral excitement alternates with one of stupor. The external senses are variously disordered, giving rise to double vision, spectra, illusory sounds, imaginary odors, &c., and the faculties of speech and deglutition are impaired. These symptoms having continued for three or four days, the fever assumes a typhoid type; the tongue is covered with a dark fur; there is stupor, with low, muttering delirium, and *subtulus tendinum*. The patient drawls when he attempts to speak, and often can not articulate at all; and the mouth is drawn to one side, or some other paralytic symptoms are present. Trembling of the muscles, and convulsions, often occur at all periods of the disease; convulsions frequently make their appearance for the first time when coma begins to supersede the stage of excitement. In the acute form it is generally fatal within a week. A natural crisis sometimes takes place, when the inflammatory symptoms are at their height, by means of a copious epistaxis, or the hæmorrhoidal or menstrual flux. Hæmorrhage, from the bowels and other parts, sometimes occurs at a more advanced stage of the disease, after the appearance of typhoid symptoms; but it is then never salutary, and resembles similar discharges which take place in cases of low fever. As a symptomatic or secondary affection, subacute encephalitis often forms a prominent feature of continued fever. In the acute, subacute, and chronic forms, it frequently occurs also in the course of maniacal affections.

Encephalitis is a highly dangerous disease. The acute form may often be arrested at the commencement by judicious practice; but if the disorder be allowed to gain head, it generally goes on to a fatal termination. In the subacute and chronic forms, the prognosis is, upon the whole, unfavorable, because the approach of the disease is insidious, and it has frequently made dangerous progress before its presence is suspected.

In the acute form the treatment is simple. The patient must be bled as largely as his strength will admit of; an active purge, followed by saline medicines; cold and the douche are to be applied to the head. The application of blisters should be deferred till the vascular actions have been diminished by other means, and it will then be better to apply them to the extremities than to the head. Antimonials should be given to keep the skin moist, and the antiphlogistic regimen exactly enforced. In the comatose and sinking state, very little can be done; the object of the judicious practitioner is to prevent, if possible, the accession of this state, by subduing the inflammation at first; it

is possible, however, that, by bringing the system under the influence of mercury, we may sometimes check an incipient disorganizing process, or promote the absorption of fluids that may have been effused. Throughout the disease, the position of the patient should be such as least favors the determination of blood to the head.

The subacute and chronic forms of inflammation of the brain afford less chance of success. The repeated abstraction of small quantities of blood by the lancet, cupping, or leeches, according to circumstances; continued counter-irritation by blisters or setons; laxatives; attention to diet; and, in some instances, the cautious use of mercury, constitute the best means.

ENCEPHALITIS EXUDATORIA. Hydrocephalus internus.

ENCEPHALOCE/LE. (*c, cs*, from *εγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *κληη*, a tumor.) A hernia of the brain. *Hernia cerebri*.

ENCEPHALOHE'MIA. Hyperæmia, or congestion of the brain.

ENCE'PHALOID. (From *εγκεφαλος*, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) *Cerebriform*. Resembling the matter of the brain. The epithet given by Laennec to that species of morbid matter which constitutes the mass of the disease called *fungus hæmatodes*. Encephaloid matter is found also irregularly blended with other morbid formations, in the substance of malignant tumors, as with schirrus, melanosis, cancer.

ENCEPHALO'MALACIA. Softening of the brain.

ENCE'PHALOS. *Encephalon*. (*Εγκεφαλος*; from *εν*, in, and *κεφαλη*, the head.) The contents of the cranium, which are the *cerebrum*, *cerebellum*, *tuber annulare*, and *medulla oblongata*, with their investing membranes, their blood-vessels, and nerves. The whole generally weighs in the human subject about forty-eight or fifty ounces. It is invested by three membranes: the dura mater, the tunica arachnoides, and the pia mater; these also pass down from the brain upon the spinal cord, and invest it to its termination.

The *dura mater* (*μηνιγξ σκληρη*), which is external, is thick, firm, and resisting, and consists of fibro-serous membranes, being a compound structure; the outer lamella being fibrous, the inner serous, and derived from the arachnoid membrane. It is in close apposition with the cranium, which it lines, at the same time that it invests the brain, and sends inward processes. It is, moreover, prolonged in a tubular form through the spinal cord, and along the foramina of the skull and vertebræ.

The processes of the dura mater are the following:

The *falx cerebri* is in the longitudinal fissure between the hemispheres of the brain, forming a partition between them. It extends from the crista galli of the ethmoid bone to the internal occipital protuberance, on a level with which it branches out at each side, becoming blended with the tentorium cerebelli. Between the duplications of the membrane, along the sagittal suture, is formed the longitudinal sinus, and at their lower edge the inferior longitudinal sinus. On the surface of the dura

mater, in the sinus, or upon the cerebral hemispheres, small albuminous masses occasionally exist, called *glandule Pacchioni*.

The *tentorium cerebelli* spreads out from the base of the falx, and serves to support the posterior lobes of the brain; one border of it is attached all around to the lateral grooves on the occipital bone, and to the margin of the pars petrosa; the other, concave and free, encloses an oval interval, which transmits the crura cerebri, processus ad testes, and basilar artery.

The *falx cerebelli* is a narrow fold placed between the lobes of the cerebellum, extending vertically from the under surface of the tentorium to the foramen magnum; its base lodges the occipital sinuses.

The arachnoid membrane has been described. See *Arachnoid membrane*.

The *pia mater* is made up of a thin lamella of cellular tissue, permeated by a multitude of minute capillary arteries. It invests the medulla spinalis, as well as the brain, and dips into the sulci between the convolutions of the latter; we also find it enclosed within the ventricles, where it is named "plexus choroides." Its inner surface is in close contact with the cerebral substance; the external is in apposition with the arachnoid membrane on the surface of the convolutions, but loses all connection with it after passing into the sulci.

Plexus choroides.—In the fissure observable at the base of the brain, between the inner margin of its middle lobe and the crus cerebri, the pia mater, which invests the external surface, is continuous with that process of it (plexus choroides) which is found in the ventricles; so that when we trace it, we find it, as it were, entering at the inferior cornu of the ventricle where it corresponds at first with the interstice between the corpus fimbriatum and the crus cerebri, and afterward lies along the floor of the ventricle, in which it ascends upon the thalamus nervi optici, and unites at the foramen or fissure of Monro with the plexus of the other side. At its entrance into the ventricle the plexus is drawn together so as to resemble a small vascular bundle, and becomes invested by the arachnoid membrane, which, by its reflection from the sides of the ventricles to the plexus, maintains the integrity of the cavity.

Where the pia mater is prolonged on the medulla oblongata, it forms a small plexus, which enters into the fourth ventricle, and becomes also invested by a duplicature of the arachnoid. As the membrane descends into the spinal canal it becomes firm, resistant, and much paler in color. Its inner surface is in close contact with the cord, the exterior is but slightly connected with the arachnoid; but the nerves, at the different points at which they pass outward, derive from it their immediate investment, or neurilema. The difference of character here pointed out between the spinal and cerebral parts of the pia mater, appears to MM. Jules and Hippolyte Cloquet sufficient to induce them to consider it as a distinct structure. But it would be difficult to show where the continuity of the membrane is interrupted; and as to any difference of character and consistency that may appear, they are merely such

as may be supposed to arise from the different circumstances in which the membrane is placed. In the spine it is exposed, at least in some degree, to the influence of motion and pressure, which necessarily produce the same effect on it as on cellular tissues elsewhere; that is to say, they render it thick and lamellar. Again, in the skull it is in contact with gray substance, in the spine with white; so that we can readily account for the difference of the vascularity in the membrane, by recurring to the relative vascularity of the structures with which it is in contact.

The cerebrum.—The part of the central mass of the nervous system which is lodged within the skull, presents, even on a superficial inspection, a division into parts, which differ in position, size, and form, as well as in the arrangement of their components; these have been named cerebrum, cerebellum (or great and little brain), cerebral protuberance, and, lastly, the connecting link between these and the spinal part, viz., the medulla oblongata.

The brain (*cerebrum*) forms the largest portion of the central mass of the nervous system, and occupies the principal part of the cranial cavity. It extends from the frontal bone to the occipital fosse, resting on the orbital processes of the former, on the tentorium cerebelli posteriorly, and in the center descends into the middle fosse, at the base of the skull. Its superior surface is convex and arched, corresponding with the vault of the cranium, beneath which it is placed, and presents along the middle line a deep fissure, running from before backward, by which it is divided into two equal parts (*hemispheres*). The surface of the brain is rendered unequal by several depressions and elevations marked upon it. The elevations are called *convolutions* (*gyri*), and are situated between the depressions (*sulci*). The course of the convolutions is winding and tortuous, as the name implies, and their size presents many varieties in different places. It should be observed, that the anterior extremity of the brain, which corresponds with the frontal bone, is narrower than the posterior, which is in apposition with the occipital bone.

Hemispheres.—The external surface of each hemisphere is convex in its general outline; the internal is flat and compressed, as it rests against its fellow of the opposite side, the falx major being interposed between them. The inferior surface presents several depressions and inequalities, corresponding with those of the base of the skull.

Lobes.—On the inferior surface of each hemisphere is observed its division into three lobes. The anterior lobe rests on the orbital process of the frontal bone and the smaller wing of the sphenoid bone; the posterior is supported by the tentorium cerebelli; and the middle is received into the central fossa, at the base of the skull. The anterior is separated from the middle lobe by a deep fissure (*fissura Sylvii*); but there is no precise line of demarcation between the latter and the posterior.

The Brain—its external surface.—The relation of size, form, and situation of the different objects seen on the external surface of the brain

should be carefully noted, as allusions are constantly being made to them during the description of the parts deeply seated, and also when tracing the progress of its development in the human subject, or in the animal series, and particularly when, after the manner of Gall and Spurzheim, we follow the course of the nervous fibers through the successive steps of their expansion, as the phrase is, from the medulla upward into the cerebral hemispheres. Nothing of consequence remains to be noticed on the superior and external surface in addition to what has been already stated.

The Brain—its base or inferior surface.—When we turn to the inferior surface, we observe that it presents in the middle line, and in front, a fissure, being the continuation of the longitudinal one, which establishes the separation between the hemispheres. It lodges the anterior extremity of the falx cerebri, its depth being limited by the corpus callosum, which passes across from one hemisphere to the other. The inferior surface of each anterior lobe, as it corresponds with the orbital plate on which it rests, is slightly concave.

Sulcus olfactorius.—A few lines external to the longitudinal fissure, and parallel with it, is a groove, resembling one of the sulci, which lodges the olfactory nerve, and at its posterior extremity is a rounded papilla, from which one root of that nerve is derived.

Fissure of Sylvius.—Posterior to the groove just noticed is the fissure (*fissura Sylvii*) which marks the separation between the anterior and middle lobes, and lodges the middle artery of the brain. It inclines from within outward and upward, and gradually terminates among the convolutions on the exterior of the hemisphere, its direction corresponding with that of the small wing of the sphenoid bone. At its internal termination it forms a right angle with another fissure, which extends from before backward, and which is bounded externally by the middle lobe, internally by the crus cerebri and tractus opticus, and deserves notice because it transmits the pia mater from the external surface to the lateral ventricle.

The angular part of the anterior lobe, which is included between the internal termination of the fissure of Sylvius, the longitudinal fissure, and the commissure of the optic nerves, has been named by Vicq d'Azyr *substantia perforata antica*, and by Reil *lamina cribrosa*, because it presents several foramina for the transmission of vessels. It deserves attention, inasmuch as the white lines seen at its inner border are continuous with those of the corpus callosum.

Optic commissure.—Between the fissure Sylvii, and corresponding with the interval between their internal terminations, is situated the *commissure of the optic nerves*. It is flat and quadrilateral in its form: one surface looks upward to the brain, and is connected with the anterior termination of the corpus callosum, which passes upon it in the form of a thin semi-transparent lamella; the other surface rests upon the depressed part of the sphenoid bone, which lies before the pituitary fossa; the lateral and anterior margins are free, but the posterior one is intimately connected with a delicate

stratum of gray matter, which is inserted between the nerves as they converge to their commissure.

Tuber cinereum.—The piece of gray matter just referred to is called by Scæmmering *tuber cinereum*: it extends from the posterior margin of the optic commissure to the corpora albicantia, gradually becoming a little thicker and firmer; for in front it is so thin as to be torn by the slightest touch. Its superior surface forms part of the floor of the third ventricle; the inferior one is slightly convex, and gives attachment by its center to a funnel-shaped process, called *infundibulum* (tige pituitaire). This is a thin, elongated process of reddish-gray matter, inclined obliquely downward and forward from the tuber cinereum to the pituitary gland: its extremities are slightly expanded, and its center constricted, which gives it an hour-glass shape.

Pituitary gland or body.—The pituitary gland appears to have received its name from its being supposed, in the infancy of anatomy, to communicate with the nose, and to secrete the viscid mucus (pituita) of that cavity; it is lodged in the excavation in the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, and is unequally divided into two portions or lobes: the anterior, which is larger and more firm than the other, is convex in front, and concave behind, so as to receive the other, whose border is round and convex. The situation of the pituitary gland is peculiar: it is interposed between the two lamellæ of the fibro-serous membrane. The dura mater will be found to line the surface of the bone on which the gland rests; but the arachnoid membrane, after having formed a funnel-shaped process round the infundibulum, is reflected off from it at its lower extremity, and stretched across the upper surface of the gland until it reaches the clinoid processes, where it becomes continuous with the inner lamella of the fibro-serous membrane. When cut into thin slices, it appears to consist of two substances, one being reddish-gray, the other white.

Mammillary bodies.—Immediately behind the tuber cinereum are placed two small bodies, called corpora mammillaria (albicantia, pisiformia). Their size is about that of a pea, but they are not quite round, being slightly compressed on three sides. Placed in apposition with one another, they are connected by a delicate process of gray matter, of which substance the greater part of their mass consists; they are, however, invested by a lamella of white matter, derived from the anterior pillars of the fornix, of which they may be regarded as the termination.

Behind the mammillary bodies is situated a thin lamella of white substance, which is pierced by a number of foramina for the transmission of vessels, and called *locus perforatus*, and sometimes *pons Tarini*. Its shape is triangular, the sides being formed by the crura cerebri, the base by the mammillary bodies, the apex being at the border of the pons varolii: it forms part of the floor of the third ventricle.

The *crura cerebri* are two thick, rounded bodies, about three fourths of an inch long,

and situated toward the center of the base of the brain, from which they project rather prominently. They are extended from the pons varolii forward and upward to the under surface of the hemispheres, into which they seem as if inserted. They are nearly in contact behind, but diverge as they pass forward, so as to leave an interval, which is occupied by the locus perforatus. The external surface of the crura consists of white matter, which is about two lines thick, and presents a distinctly fibrous character; within this is inclosed a quantity of gray substance, so dark as to have received the name of *locus niger*. The arrangement of these structures can be readily seen by making a transverse section of the crus: the dark part is found to be convex inferiorly, and concave above, so that the section of it presents a lunated form. The optic nerves rest upon the external surface of the crura as they pass forward to their commissure.

The *great commissure, corpus callosum.*—All the parts of the brain hitherto noticed can be examined without any division of its texture, as they are placed superficially; but several are inclosed within its interior, which can not be seen without dissection. Between the hemispheres, and extending transversely from one to the other, is placed the *corpus callosum* (mesolobe, commissura magna cerebri); its form is that of a broad layer of white fibres placed horizontally, but nearer to the anterior than to the posterior margin of the brain. Its extent from before backward is about three inches, but its breadth from side to side can not be assigned, as it becomes blended with the substance of the hemispheres. Its superior surface is convex in its general outline, and concealed by the hemispheres, which overlap it. When these are removed, a superficial linear impression will be perceived exactly in the middle line, and at each side of it a slight longitudinal elevation. To this the term *raphé*, or suture, is applied, as it indicates the point at which the union of the hemispheres takes place when their development is being completed. The fibres obviously are transverse from without inward, for they commence at the circumference of the hemispheres, and terminate by their junction along the *raphé*. The inferior surface of the corpus callosum forms the roof of the lateral ventricles on each side, and toward the middle line it rests on the fornix, with which it is blended posteriorly: in front it gives attachment to the septum lucidum. Its anterior extremity, which, when viewed externally, presents a rounded border, is prolonged downward and backward to the base of the brain, where it forms a thin, semi-transparent lamella. This reflected part is nearly horizontal in its direction, so that it lies beneath the corpora striata, and above the commissure of the optic nerves, to which it adheres, but still passes backward, and becomes continuous with the tuber cinereum in the middle line, while at each side its margins are blended with the *substantia perforata*. The posterior border of the corpus callosum is thick and rounded at the middle line, its thickness being greater (as may be seen when it is cut through perpendicularly) than that of the ante-

rior border, owing to its receiving a greater number of converging fibres from the posterior lobes. A little more externally, the border of the corpus callosum gives off at each side two fasciculi of fibres, which can be traced, one into the posterior, the other into the descending cornu of the ventricle; one of these forms the medullary investment of the hippocampus minor, the other that of the hippocampus major.

Lateral ventricles (ventriculi tricornes).—Beneath the corpus callosum are situated the lateral ventricles, occupying the interior of the hemispheres. Their shape is very irregular, and can scarcely be said to bear a resemblance to any known figure. Each of them may be considered as divisible into a body or central portion, and three cornua or diverticula, which pass away in different directions. The central part lies horizontally: one cornu extends forward from it into the anterior lobe, another backward into the posterior, and the third downward into the middle one; each of these presents certain peculiarities referrible to the parts seen within them, which deserve notice. In the central part will be observed the corpus striatum and thalamus nervi optici, and between them the tænia semicircularis; also the margin of the fornix, and part of the plexus choroides. These objects are for the present merely enumerated; each of them shall be noticed separately.

Septum inter ventriculos.—Previously to describing the objects just named, it may be observed that the lateral ventricles are separated by a partition (*septum lucidum*), which extends from the corpus callosum perpendicularly down to its reflected lamella in front, and to the fornix behind; it is round and broad before, but becomes narrowed to a point posteriorly. It consists of two thin lamella of white substance, between which is a fissure, or interval, called the *fifth ventricle*.

Fornix.—Beneath the corpus callosum and septum lucidum is a triangular lamella of white matter, which is extended from behind forward over the third ventricle, and is thence termed *fornix*. Its upper surface gives attachment to part of the septum lucidum, and posteriorly becomes united with the corpus callosum; the inferior one overlays the third ventricle and the thalami nervorum opticorum, but is separated from them by the velum interpositum. Some oblique lines are traced on this surface, on which account it has been termed *lyra*, or *corpus psalloides*. The anterior extremity of the fornix is narrow, and divides into two fasciculi (*pillars of the fornix*), which curve downward at the fore part of the third ventricle, immediately behind the anterior commissure, and terminate at the base of the brain by investing the corpora mammillaria. The base or posterior extremity of the fornix gives off at each angle a thin, flat process, which passes into the descending cornu of the ventricle, and assumes the name of *corpus fimbriatum*.

The *anterior cornu* of each ventricle inclines forward and outward, diverging from its fellow of the opposite side; the corpus striatum (its fore part) projects a little into its floor: the remainder of it resembles a groove in the cerebral

substance. The *posterior cornu*, called the *digital cavity*, converges toward that of the opposite side, and presents in its floor the *hippocampus minor* (calcar unguis). This is a slight elevation, composed of a lamella of white matter (continuous with, or derived from the corpus callosum), inclosing some cineritious substance; it gradually tapers to a point, and reaches to within an inch of the posterior extremity of the hemisphere.

The *inferior or descending cornu* passes at first backward and outward from the body of the ventricle; but, after descending a little, it changes its direction altogether, and proceeds forward and inward, to terminate at the base of the brain, within a few lines of the fissure of Sylvius. This is the largest of the cornua: its convexity looks outward and backward, its concavity in the opposite direction: the under surface of the thalamus forms its roof, and the plexus choroides rests loosely on its floor, concealing the hippocampus major and corpus fimbriatum.

The *hippocampus major* (cornu ammonis) resembles in shape a cerebral convolution; it is curved so that its convex border looks outward, and the concave inward, conforming with the direction of the cavity in which it lies. Its anterior extremity expands somewhat, and presents two or three, and sometimes as many as five small prominences, separated by slight depressions, which make it to resemble somewhat the back of the hand when shut close. Some of the older anatomists called it *pes hippocampi*, from its resemblance to the clubbed foot of some of the lower animals. External to the part where the cornu makes its curve forward, a slight elevation is observed, which is called *pes accessorius*.

Corpus fimbriatum.—Along the inner border of the cornu is a narrow falciform process of white substance (corpus fimbriatum), which is adherent by one edge to the floor of the cornu. It gradually becomes narrow, and ends in a point a little behind the pes hippocampi. Near the inner border of the corpus fimbriatum a narrow line of cineritious substance (*fascia dentata*) is placed; it is not perceptible until the middle lobe, together with the inferior cornu of the ventricle, is drawn outward, as it is excluded from the cavity of the cornu by the reflection of the arachnoid membrane; its free border is marked by several transverse notches, giving it a dentated appearance, from which its name is derived.

The cornu ammonis consists externally of a lamella of white substance, which, if traced upward into the body of the ventricle, will be found continuous with the corpus callosum. The corpus fimbriatum, in like manner, will be found continuous with the fornix.

The *corpora striata* (ganglions cérébraux supérieurs, Gall) are two in number, situated one in the body of each lateral ventricle. Each of these bodies is pyriform in its shape, the larger extremity being turned forward and inward, the smaller backward and outward. The superior surface is smooth and slightly prominent in the cavity, all the rest being imbedded in the substance of the hemisphere.

Their position is so oblique, that though in front they are separated by not more than three or four lines, their posterior extremities are from an inch and a half to two inches apart, the interval being occupied by the optic thalami and the third ventricle. Their external surface is composed of gray substance, but internally the gray and white are intermingled, so as to produce a striated appearance, whence the name is derived. The white fibres here found are continuous with those of the anterior pyramids and of the crura cerebri. They spread out considerably as they pass through the mass of gray matter of which the corpora striata consist, and appear to be at the same time enlarged and increased. Hence these bodies are considered by Dr. Gall to be ganglia of increase placed in the course of the fibres which are diverging to form the cerebral hemispheres.

The *optic thalami* (thalami nervorum optico-rum, ganglions cérébraux postérieurs, Gall) are placed behind and between the corpora striata. The upper surface of each projects into the body of the corresponding ventricle; the inferior one forms the roof of its descending cornu, and the external is blended with the corpus striatum and the substance of the hemisphere. The internal surface of each thalamus, which is contiguous to that of the opposite side, is united to it by a soft lamella of gray substance called the *soft commissure* (commissura mollis). The union, however, may be called partial, for before and behind the commissure a small interval exists, where the thalami are unconnected, being merely in apposition.

Corpora geniculata.—On the posterior border of each thalamus are observed two slightly raised papillæ (*corpus geniculatum internum et externum*), which are connected by medullary striæ of the tubercula quadrigemina, the external one being also united to the origin of the optic nerve.

Tænia semicircularis.—The contiguous borders of the optic thalamus and corpus striatum are separated by a thin fasciculus of nervous matter, of a pale straw color (*tænia semicircularis*), commencing near the anterior pillar of the fornix: it extends from before backward between the bodies just named, and can be traced as far as the posterior border of the thalamus, and for a little way into the roof of the descending cornu, where it ceases.

Pineal gland and its peduncles.—Along the inner margins of the thalami two delicate white fasciculi arise, and pass backward, converging to the pineal gland, whose *peduncles* they form, and, at the same time, constitute its only bond of connection with the substance of the brain. The pineal gland is a small mass of gray substance of a conical shape, and is sometimes called *conarium*, occasionally *acervulus*. Its base rests on the tubercula quadrigemina; it usually contains in its interior some sabbulous matter; at its first formation it consists of two masses, which unite into one.

The *third ventricle*.—The optic thalami inclose between them a narrow cavity (*third ventricle*), which corresponds exactly with the middle line, and resembles a longitudinal fissure. Its sides are formed by the thalami, its

floor by the locus perforatus and tuber cinereum; the velum interpositum and fornix cover it in. The anterior commissure, and the pillars of the fornix, bound it in front. Into this cavity leads an aperture (*foramen commune anterius, foramen Monroï*), which is a rima between the anterior pillars of the fornix and the thalami, and which establishes a communication between the third and the lateral ventricles; a foramen leads out of it downward and forward (*iter ad infundibulum*). It may be observed that the infundibulum becomes imperforate at its middle, which appears to be owing to a small cul-de-sac of arachnoid membrane which is prolonged into it. From the posterior extremity of the ventricle another foramen opens into a canal (*iter à tertio ad quartum ventriculum; aqueductus Sylvii*), which leads obliquely downward and backward into the fourth ventricle.

Commissures, anterior and posterior.—Two cord-like fasciculi are stretched across the extremities of the third ventricle, and prolonged into the hemispheres which they connect, serving as commissures. The *anterior commissure* lies just before the pillars of the fornix, and as it extends laterally it will be found imbedded in the substance of the corpora striata at each side, but does not become blended with them; its extremities arch backward a considerable way, so as to form a curve whose convexity looks forward. The *posterior commissure* is much shorter than the preceding, and extends but a few lines on each side into the thalami: it lies behind the ventricle, before the tubercula quadrigemina, and above the aqueduct of Sylvius.

The *cerebellum*.—The second division of the central mass of the nervous system is the cerebellum, which differs in situation and size, as well as in the arrangement of its component parts, from the cerebrum. It is lodged in the recess formed between the tentorium cerebelli and the inferior occipital fossæ, its weight, as compared with that of the brain, being as 1 to 16 in the infant, and as 1 to 8 in the adult. Its surface, instead of convolutions, is divided into a number of concentric lamellæ (*folia cerebelli*), placed perpendicularly on their edges, and inclosed one within the other. If, however, the sulci between them be opened, several other lamellæ will be found inclosed within them, but smaller, more irregular, and with various degrees of inclination.

Lobes.—The cerebellum is divided into two lateral lobes, the division being established behind by a fissure, which receives the falx cerebelli, and in front by a deep excavation, which lodges the medulla oblongata.

Superior vermiform process.—The superior surface of the cerebellum is slightly depressed on each side where the tentorium rests upon it, but along the middle line a rounded ridge (*processus vermiformis superior*) runs from before backward, and seems as if produced by the rippling up or admixture of the lamellæ of the lobes as they extend from without inward. There appear to be from sixty to seventy lamellæ on the upper surface of the cerebellum, which are aggregated into five fasciculi.

Inferior vermiform process.—The inferior surface is convex, and dips down into the occipital fossæ; along the middle line runs the *inferior vermiform process*, interposed between the lateral lobes; it resembles a lobe formed of short transverse plates; its anterior extremity has been compared to a mammillary process.

The mass of medullary matter inclosed within the cerebellum is connected with three pairs of medullary fasciculi, viz., *processus è cerebello ad testes*, *corpora restiformia*, and *crura cerebelli*, which require a detailed notice.

Processus è cerebello ad testes.—From the interior of the lobes, two fasciculi of white fibres pass forward and upward to the lower pair of the tubercula quadrigemina; the name given to them indicates the points between which they lie; they converge in their ascent, and are connected by a semi-transparent medullary lamella, named the valve of Viéussens. The valve (*valvula Viéussini*) presents on its upper surface a slight groove, running from above downward, and sometimes a linear ridge, like a raphé: it overhangs the fourth ventricle.

Posterior pyramids (*corpora restiformia*, *pyramides postérieures*).—Two white, rounded processes pass obliquely upward and outward from the medulla oblongata into the cerebellum, named by Ridley "restiform" bodies, by Gall "posterior pyramids;" we have already noticed them as part of the medulla oblongata.

Peduncles of the cerebellum (*crura cerebelli*).—These are the largest of the fasciculi here referred to; they are at first concealed within the lobes, and even when about to emerge from their substance they are overlapped by some minor lobules. They incline forward and inward, descending somewhat, and become continuous with the fibres of the pons varolii, which are thus derived from the *crura cerebelli*. The pons, from its mode of formation, bears the same relation to the cerebellum that the corpus callosum does to the cerebrum, as it is composed of converging fibres, and may therefore be called a commissure.

Fourth ventricle.—The cerebellum incloses a cavity called the "fourth ventricle," the roof of which is formed by the valve of Viéussens and *processus ad testes*, the sides by the lobes of the cerebellum; the dorsal surface of the medulla oblongata forms its floor, and it is completed inferiorly by a reflection of the arachnoid membrane: a process of pia mater projects into it at this situation, called *plexus chorioideus minor*.

Corpus dentatum.—If a vertical section be made of one of the lobes of the cerebellum in such a way as that two thirds of its breadth shall lie external to the incision, an oval nucleus of gray substance (*corpus dentatum*, vel *rhomboideum*) will be exposed: its texture is usually firm, and its border notched, so as to give it a dentated appearance. Gall considers it as a ganglion of increase to the formative fibres of the cerebellum. The surface of the section here indicated presents rather a peculiar appearance: the white substance will be found so disposed as to represent the stalk and branches of a tree, hence called *arbor vitæ*. The branches project into the lamellæ of the cere-

bellum, which are not unfrequently, in figurative phrase, termed *folia*, for the gray substance invests them so as to make them resemble pin-natifid leaves. If a horizontal section be made so as to divide the lobe into two equal parts, the quantity of white substance will appear considerably greater than that of the gray.

Tubercula annulare.—The *cerebral protuberance* (*nodus cerebri*, *pons varolii*, *protuberantia annularis*) is much the smallest portion of the central mass, its relative size being to that of the rest as 1 to 72. It is placed beneath the cerebellum, above the medulla oblongata, and before the cerebellum, having intimate relations with each by continuity of substance; hence it has been termed *nodus encephali*. It is a square mass, its depth being about equal to its length. Its anterior surface is convex, and rests against the basilar process of the occipital bone, and is composed of the converging fibres of the cerebellum, disposed so as to form a portion of a ring, which incloses the contiguous extremities of the *crura cerebri* and *medulla oblongata*: it is termed *protuberantia annularis*, or *pons varolii*. Its upper surface is bounded by a transverse line, marking its separation from the *crura cerebri*, and the lower by another line, which divides it from the medulla oblongata; along its middle is a shallow groove, running from above downward, which corresponds with the basilar artery.

Tubercula quadrigemina.—Upon the posterior surface of the cerebral protuberance, which is almost entirely concealed by the cerebellum, are placed four white, rounded bodies (*tubercula*, vel *corpora quadrigemina*), disposed in pairs, one above the other, and separated by two decussating lines. The upper pair are the larger, and called *nates*; the lower, *testes*: they are connected in front with the thalami, inferiorly with the *processus ad testes* and the valve of Viéussens, and between their upper surface and the corpus callosum is a rima or fissure (*fissure of Bichât*), through which the arachnoid membrane enters to line the ventricles.

Communication between the ventricles of the brain.—The irregular vacuities disposed in the interior of the cerebellum and brain communicate freely with one another by certain constricted portions, or foramina. If, while the brain and cerebellum remain *in situ*, the latter be divided by a vertical incision made from the valve of Viéussens downward through its substance, the fourth ventricle will be exposed. This cavity contracts toward its upper part into a tube (aqueduct of Sylvius), which is directed upward and forward, under the tubercula quadrigemina and the posterior commissure, into the middle or third ventricle. The latter again communicates at each side with the lateral ventricles by a rima (*foramen Monroï*), situated between the pillars of the fornix and the thalami, on which they rest. When the ventricles have been distended with fluid, this rima assumes a rounded form, and then only represents a foramen. These vacuities, then, should be considered, not as so many separate cavities, but as a series of compartments of one cavity contained within the cerebral mass; and this is the appearance they present during the earlier periods

of foetal life. The cavity, however, is not a shut sac, for the membrane which lines it is continuous with that which invests the external surface of the brain and cerebellum. It has been already stated that the arachnoid membrane passes in through the fissure of Bichat. Two other fissures are situated, one on each side, between the corpus fimbriatum and the crus cerebri, through which the pia mater enters, to form the plexus choroides. These may be considered as chinks between the portions of cerebral substance just referred to; but they are closed up by the manner in which the arachnoid membrane is reflected from the sides of the cornua of the ventricles upon the plexus choroides.

Medulla oblongata.—The upper part of the spinal cord, before it emerges from the cranium, is called medulla oblongata. It is broad and thick superiorly near the pons varolii, but tapers gradually toward the occipital foramen. Its anterior aspect is rounded, the posterior is somewhat flattened, and each presents a continuation of the median sulcus (anterior and posterior), by which it is divided into two symmetrical parts. The lateral depressions, which correspond with the points of origin of the spinal nerves, are also continued upward into the medulla oblongata. But though inferiorly the divisions established by these lines are so slightly marked as to have escaped notice until Ghaussier directed his attention to the subject, yet in the superior part (*medulla oblongata*) they are so well defined as to have been deemed deserving of particular names. The anterior and posterior pair have been called the anterior and posterior pyramids; the middle, from their shape, the corpora olivaria. These, according to Gall, are made up of the primitive or formative fibres of the cerebrum and cerebellum; for if they be traced upward, the anterior pyramids and the corpora olivaria will be found continuous with the fibres which are expanded into the cerebral hemispheres, while the posterior pyramids (usually called, since Ridley's time, *corpora restiformia*) are evolved into the lobes of the cerebellum. Besides these parts, which have been noticed by all anatomists, Sir C. Bell has described another, which is situated between the corpus olivare and restiforme. This consists of a narrow line of white matter, which may be traced along the medulla oblongata, and from thence downward between the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves. It is but slightly marked in the lower part of its extent, but becomes more perceptible opposite the corpus olivare; after which it narrows, and ceases altogether at the margin of the pons, "not being continued upward into the cerebral mass." This may be termed *tractus respiratorius*, as it gives origin to the class of respiratory nerves as established by Sir C. Bell.

Structure.—A transverse section of the medulla shows it to consist of a thin lamella of white matter, inclosing the gray or cineritious substance. The latter is disposed in a very peculiar way: it presents two lateral portions, each of a crescentic form, their concavities looking outward; the convex sides of each are turned toward the middle line, and are con-

nected by a short, transverse fasciculus of gray matter. The anterior cornua of the lateral masses are rather thick and rounded; the posterior extend as far as the corresponding collateral sulci.

The *anterior pyramids* (*corpora pyramidalia*) are close together, being separated only by the anterior sulcus, and extend, inclosed between the corpora olivaria, from the margin of the pons varolii to the foramen magnum. Some of the fibres of each pyramid which are close to the sulcus pass across it obliquely, and so a decussation is produced between them. The rest continue their course uninterruptedly, so that only a part of the pyramids change place, or decussate.

The *olivary bodies* (*corpora olivaria*), when stripped of their medullary lamella, are found to consist each of an oblong mass of gray matter, surrounded by a fringed or scalloped border, and attached toward the middle line by a slight petiole. Owing to this arrangement, it presents, when divided by a transverse section, an arborescent appearance.

The *posterior pyramids* (*corpora restiformia*, *pyramides postérieures*, Gall) correspond with the posterior and lateral parts of the medulla; they diverge as they ascend toward the lobes of the cerebellum. The posterior aspect of the medulla oblongata is slightly concave, and divided into two lateral parts by the median sulcus, to which two oblique lines converge, giving it an indented appearance. This has been termed *calamus scriptorius*. One or two elongated cords are also observable on this surface, which have not as yet received names, "but whose offices may one day be discovered."

Intimate structure of the Brain.—The cerebral hemispheres are considered by Gall as resulting from an expansion or evolution of the fibres of the medulla oblongata, which he therefore terms primitive, or formative fasciculi.

Diverging fibres.—The fibres of the anterior pyramids may be traced upward to the margin of the pons, where they become somewhat constricted. From the inner border of each, some fibres pass across the middle sulcus, and mutually change place, or decussate; those of the right side passing to the left, and *vice versa*. If an incision, a line or two in depth, be made through the pons, so that one lateral half of it may be turned outward, the fibres of the pyramid will be observed to pass into a quantity of gray substance lodged in the interior of the nodus encephali. In this situation the fibres diverge and separate, and are also considerably increased: at the upper margin of the pons they become continuous with the crus cerebri. Here an additional increase is derived from their passage through the gray substance lodged in the interior of the crus, after which they proceed through the inferior cerebral ganglion (*thalamus nervi optici*), and in the next place through the superior one (*corpus striatum*), being successively increased and rendered still more divergent, until finally they reach the anterior and middle lobes, where they are evolved into their inferior, external, and anterior convolutions. The corpus olivare contains within itself a small ganglion; its fibres pass, with-

out any decussation, into the gray substance lodged in the cerebral protuberance, where, like the pyramids, they receive additions, after which they pass into the crus cerebri, of which they form the posterior and inner part. Continuing their ascent, after being increased in the locus niger, they pass through the optic thalamus, and thence into the corpus striatum, receiving additions as they radiate through each, and finally are continued upward into the convolutions at the summit of the hemisphere, and backward into those of the posterior lobe. Previously to entering the optic thalamus, some fibres of the corpus olivare have been observed to turn inward, so as to give to the tubercula quadrigemina their medullary investment, and also to unite with those of the opposite side, to form the valve of Viessens. Finally, the diverging fibres, traced up, as has been pointed out, through their successive steps of increase, terminate in the gray substance of the cerebral convolutions.

Converging fibres.—Another order of fibres may be observed, quite distinct from those above noticed, and taking a different direction. These are called the “converging fibres,” as they commence at the peripheral terminations of the preceding set, and pass from without inward to the middle line, so as to connect the lateral parts, and bring them into relation with one another; on which account they are called commissures. The anterior and posterior commissures are formed in this way, as is also the corpus callosum; though the greater number of the fibres which compose the latter are transverse, those toward its extremities are oblique. This is owing to the manner in which the converging fibres of the anterior lobe are constrained to pass from before backward, and those of the posterior lobe from behind forward, in order to gain the corresponding borders of the corpus callosum. By this arrangement a greater number of fibres is collected to its extremities, which renders them thicker (particularly the posterior one) than any other part of its extent. Some of the inferior fibres thus traced from without inward, instead of uniting with the corresponding set along the middle line, become reflected downward from the under surface of the corpus callosum to the fornix, and so form the septum lucidum. The convolutions of the posterior lobe are brought into relation with those of the middle one by means of the fornix, the fibres of which are stretched from behind forward, in such a way that while its body is in a manner unattached, the extremities are identified with the parts just referred to.

Diverging fibres of the cerebellum.—The formative fibres of the cerebellum are derived from the posterior pyramids, or corpora restiformia; they pass upward and outward, and soon meet the corpus rhomboideum, which is considered as the ganglion of the cerebellum: the fibres are supposed to proceed through the gray substance of which it is composed, though it is difficult to demonstrate the fact; after which they pass outward, diverging into the lobes of the cerebellum.

Converging fibres.—From the peripheral terminations of the diverging fibres in the folia

a new set arise, which incline inward toward the middle line. These are the converging fibres, which, by their union, form the crura cerebelli; and the fibres of each crus, expanding as they pass downward and inward, constitute by their junction the pons varolii, which brings the lateral lobes of the cerebellum into relation, and becomes thereby their commissure. The processus à cerebello ad testes bring the lobes of the cerebellum into intimate connection with the cerebral hemispheres.

The weight of the brain in the adult is about three pounds; that of the cerebellum about four ounces and a half, and of the medulla oblongata half an ounce.

Vessels.—The brain is supplied with blood by the two internal carotid arteries, and the two vertebral; its residual blood is returned by the two internal jugular veins.

The preceding anatomical description of the encephalos is taken from Professor Quain's Manual of Anatomy. Nine, or, according to the arrangements of Sæmmering, twelve pair of nerves, rise from the brain, and make their exit at the different foramina of the skull. See *Nervous System*.

ENCHARA'XIS. A scarification.

ENCHILO'MA. See *Enchyloma*.

ENCHO'NDROMA. (From *εν*, and *χονδρος*, a cartilage.) Cartiliginous exostosis. A development of gelatinous cartilage in a bone, by which it becomes much swollen. It is not malignant, and is of very slow growth. Amputation or extirpation is completely efficacious.

ENCHO'NDRUS. Granular. Cartiliginous.

ENCHO'RIOS. Enchorial. Endemic.

ENCHRI'STUM. *Enchriston*. An ointment.

ENCHYLO'MA. An inspissated juice. An elixir, according to Lemery.

ENCHYLOSIS. Extraction.

ENCHY'MA. *Enchysis*. Infusion. Plethora.

ENCHYMO'MA. An infusion or pouring in of fluids. In the writings of the ancient physicians, this word expresses a sudden injection of blood into the cutaneous vessels, which arise from joy, anger, or shame; and, in the last instance, is what we usually call blushing.

ENCHYMO'SIS. Enchymoma.

Ε'NCHYTA. Applied to medicines which are dropped into the eyes.—*Galen*.

ENCLY'SMA. (From *εν*, and *κλυζω*, to cleanse out.) A clyster.

ENCEP'LIA. (From *εν*, within, and *κοιλια*, the belly.) The abdominal viscera.

ENCELITIS. Inflammation of the abdominal viscera.

ENCOLPI'SMUS. The introduction of any medicament into the female vagina.

ENCRANIUM. *Encranis*. *Encranion*. The cerebellum.

ENCYE'SIS. *Encymon*. *Encymosa*. Pregnancy. Fecundation.

ENCYSTED. (From *εν*, in, and *κυστις*, a bag.) *Saccatus*. A term applied to those tumors which consist of a fluid or other matter, inclosed in a sac or cyst.

ENCYSTIS. An encysted tumor.

ENDEIXIS. Indication.

ENDEMIC. (*Endemius*; *endemicus*; from *εν*, in, and *δημος*, people.) A disease is so term-

ed which is peculiar to, or particularly prevalent in, a particular region; as agues about marshes, bronchocele in hilly countries. Enchorial is a synonyme.

ENDERMATIĆ. **ENDERMIC.** (*Endermaticus*; from *ev*, and *δερματικός*, cutaneous.) Applied to that method of using medicines in which they are rubbed into the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed by a blister.

ENDERMIC. Improperly written for *Endermatic*.

ENDIVE. *Endivia*. Cichorium endiva.

ENDO-. A prefix. (From *ενδον*.) Within; of frequent use in science.

ENDOBANCHIA'TA. (From *ενδον*, within, and *βραγχία*, gills.) A family of the class annelides, which have no external gills.

ENDOCARDI'TIS. (From *ενδον*, within, and *καρδια*, the heart.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. See *Heart, diseases of the*.

ENDOCARDIUM. The serous membrane lining the interior of the heart.

ENDOCARP. *Endocarpium*. The inner coat or shell of a fruit.

ENDOCOLITIS. Dysentery.

ENDODONTI'TIS. Inflammation of the membrane lining the internal cavity of a tooth.

ENDOGASTRI'TIS. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

ENDO'GENOUS. **ENDOGENÆ.** (From *ενδον*, and *γενναω*, to engender.) Applied to plants, the vessels of which are dispersed through the whole stem, and are so disposed that the oldest are exterior, and hence the growth of the plant takes place from within; as palms, reeds.

E'NDOMETRITIS. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb.

E'NDONENTERI'TIS. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the intestines.

E'NDOGOSOPHAGI'TIS. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the œsophagus.

E'NDOPHLEBI'TIS. Inflammation of the lining membrane of a vein.

E'NDOPHLEUM. The liber, or innermost layer of the bark of trees.

ENDOPHY'LLOUS. When the young leaves are surrounded by a sheath, as in endogenous plants.

E'NDOPLEURA. The internal integument of the seed.

E'NDORRHIZA. Plants having a sheathed rootlet, as in the case of endogens.

E'NDOSIS. *Ενδοσις*. The remission of a fever.

ENDOSMO'SE. *Endosmosis*. (From *ενδον*, within, and *ωσμος*, impulsion.) The passage of liquids or gases through membranes from the exterior to the interior: a phenomenon of capillary attraction.

E'NDOSPERMIUM. The albumen or perisperm of seeds.

E'NDOSTEITIS. Inflammation of the lining membrane of a bone.

E'NDOSTOME. The orifice of the inner integument of the ovule.

ENDOSMOME'TER. An instrument to show the action of endosmosis, in the case of fluids, through a membrane.

E'NDOTHECIUM. The lining membrane of the anther.

E'NE'CIA. (From *ηνεκής*, continuous.) The generic name given by Mason Good to continued fever.

E'NEMA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *ενιμι*, to inject.) A glyster, or clyster. A liquid medicine thrown into the rectum. They are administered, 1. For emptying the bowels. 2. Relaxing the powers of the body; as when tobacco infusion is used to effect the reduction of a strangulated hernia. 3. To kill worms in the rectum, as the thread-worm. 4. To defend the bowels from the irritation of the bile or acrimonious secretions. 5. To restrain a diarrhœa. 6. To nourish the body, when aliment can not be received or retained in the stomach. 7. To allay spasms in the intestines, the stomach, the lungs, and kidneys. 8. To allay vomiting, caused by inverted peristaltic movements of the small intestines. The following forms are in use:

ENEMA ANO'DYNUM. Take of starch jelly, Oss.; tincture of opium, gtt. xl. to gtt. lx. Mix. Used in cases of dysentery or violent purging, and pain in the bowels.

ENEMA ANTISPASMODICUM. Take of tincture of assafœtida, ʒss.; tincture of opium, gtt. xl.; gruel, Oss. Mix. For spasmodic affections of the bowels.

ENEMA COLOCYNTHIDIS. Take compound extract of colocynth, ʒij.; soap, ʒj.; water, Oj. Useful in obstinate constipation.

ENEMA COMMUNE. Common or domestic glyster. Take of water gruel or molasses water, Oss. to Oj.; a spoonful of salt, and a little oil. A cathartic glyster.

ENEMA FETIDUM. Add of tincture of assafœtida, f. ʒij., to the laxative enema.

ENEMA LAXATIVUM. Take of sulphate of magnesia, ʒij.; dissolve in three quarters of a pint of warm gruel, or broth, with an ounce of fresh butter or sweet oil.

ENEMA NICOTIANÆ. Take of the infusion of tobacco from a half to a whole pint. Employed in cases of strangulated hernia. A very dangerous enema.

ENEMA NUTRIENS. Take of strong beef tea, twelve ounces; thicken with arrow-root or warm jellies.

ENEMA OPII. Enema anodynum.

ENEMA TABACI. See *Enema nicotiana*.

ENEMA TEREBINTHINÆ. Take of oil of turpentine, half an ounce; the yolk of one egg, and half a pint of gruel. The turpentine being first incorporated with the egg, add to them the gruel. This clyster is used with good effect in violent fits of the stone, and in cases of ascacides.

ENEPIDE'RMIC TREATMENT. The application of plasters, &c., to the skin, without abrasion or friction.

E'NERGY. (*Energia, e, f.*; from *ενεργω*, to act.) A term conveniently applied in physiology to certain powers of which we see the operation, but are ignorant of the nature: thus we speak of the *vital energy*, the *nervous energy*, &c.

ENERVATION. A state of weakness; the act of debilitating.

ENE'RVIS. *Enervius.* Ribless; applied to leaves which are without lines or ribs.

ENGALA'CTUM. *Salsola kali.*

ENGASTRIMY'THUS. A ventriloquist.

ENGESO'MA. A fracture of the skull, in which the broken portion of bone slides under the adjacent sound portion.—*Kühn.*

ENGHIEN SPRINGS, near Paris, contain sulphureted hydrogen gas, muriates of magnesia and soda, carbonates of lime and magnesia, free carbonic acid, &c.

ENGLO'TTO-GA'STOR. A ventriloquist.

ENGOMPHO'SIS. (*is, is, m.*; from *ev*, and *γῶφος*, a nail.) That species of articulation which resembles a nail driven into wood, as a tooth into its socket. *Gomphosis.*

ENGO'NIOS. The flexure, or angle made by the bending of a joint.

ENGORGEMENT. A French term synonymous with congestion.

ENGOUMENT. A French term signifying obstruction. Thus *engouement des bronches*, obstruction of the bronchi by effused mucus.

ENHEMON. *Εναμον.* An old plaster.

ENI'XUM PARACELSI. Supersulphate of potash.

ENNEA'NDRIA. *Enneandrous.* (From *εννεα*, nine, and *ανηρ*, a man.) A class of plants with hermaphrodite flowers and nine stamina.

ENNEAPHA'RMACUM. A medicine composed of nine simple ingredients.

ENNEAPHY'LLUM. Bear's-foot.

ENNUI'. Listlessness; mental languor.

ENO'DIS. Without knots.

ENO'RMON. The vital principle.

ENOSTO'SIS. (From *ev*, in, and *οστεον*, a bone.) A tumor formed in the medullary canal of a bone.

ENRY'THMUS. (*Ενρυθμος*; from *ev*, and *ρυθμος*, number.) An irregular pulse.

ENS. An entity. By this term Paracelsus signified a natural power capable of influencing the human body. Of such powers he enumerates five: an *ens astrale*, *ens venenale*, *ens naturale*, *ens spirituale*, and *ens Deale*. In *Alchemy*, an active body, as *ens martis*.

ENS MARTIS. An oxide of iron.

ENS PRIMUM SOLARE. Antimony.

ENS VENERIS. The muriate of copper.

ENSA'TUS. Sword-shaped.

E'NSIFORM. (*Ensisformis*; from *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, resemblance.) Sword-shaped; sword-like. In *Anatomy*, applied to some parts from their resemblance; as the ensiform cartilage. See *Cartilago ensiformis*.

ENSTA'CTUM. A liquid medicine, applied *stillatim*, or drop by drop.

ENTA'SIA. *ENTASIS.* (From *εντασις*, *intentio vehementia*.) The generic name applied by Dr. Good to constrictive spasm, embracing trismus, tetanus, priapism.—*E. loxia.* Torticollis.—*E. systemna.* Cramp.—*E. tetanus anticus.* Emprosthotonos.

ENTA'TICUS. (*Εντατικός*; from *εντεινω*, to strain; provocative.) Applied to that which excites venereal inclination.

ENTE'LIPATHIA. Nymphomania.

ENTELMETHA. A synonyme of *entozoa*.

ENTERADE'NES. The mucous intestinal glands.

ENTERALGIA. (From *εντερον*, the intestine, and *αλγος*, pain.) The generic name given by Swediaur to painful affections of the bowels.

ENTERELE'SIA. Pain caused by the invagination or strangulation of the intestines.—*Alibert.*

ENTEREMPHRA'XIS. Obstruction of the intestines.

ENTERE'NCHYTA. An instrument for administering clysters. A clyster-pipe.

ENTERIC. (*Entericus*; from *εντερον*, the intestine.) Appertaining to the intestines.

ENTERICA. A generic term of Dr. Good for diseases affecting the alimentary duct.

ENTERITIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *εντερον*, an intestine.) Inflammation of the intestines. Inflammation may attack any portion of the intestinal canal, and any of the three textures, mucous, muscular, or serous, which enter into its formation. The term enteritis has been most frequently applied to the commonest form of acute inflammation of the intestines, namely, that in which all the three coats are more or less implicated. See *Inflammation of the Stomach and Intestines*.

ENTERITIS, FOLLICULAR. Typhoid fever.

ENTERO- A prefix. (From *εντερον*.) An intestine; of common occurrence in medicine and surgery.

ENTEROBRO'SIS. Perforation of the intestines.

ENTEROCE'LE. (*e, es, f.*; from *εντερον*, an intestine, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) An intestinal rupture, or hernia. Every hernia may be so called that is produced by the protrusion of a portion of intestine, whether it is at the groin, navel, or elsewhere.

ENTEROCYSTOCE'LE. A hernia including a portion of the bladder and of intestine.

ENTERODE'LA. A section of polygastric infusorials, in which the alimentary canal is terminated by a mouth and anus.

ENTERO-EPI'PLOCE'LE. (From *εντερον*, an intestine, *επιπλοον*, the omentum, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) A rupture formed by the protrusion of part of an intestine, with a portion of the omentum.

ENTERO-EPIPLO'MPHALUS. (From *εντερον*, *επιπλοον*, and *ομφαλος*, the navel.) An umbilical hernia, in which both intestine and omentum are protruded. Most umbilical hernie are of this kind.

ENTERO-GASTROCE'LE. (From *εντερον*, *γαστηρ*, the belly, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) An abdominal hernia.

ENTERO'GRAPHY. (*Enterographia*; from *εντερον*, and *γραφω*, to describe.) The anatomical description of the intestines.

ENTERO-HYDROCE'LE. (From *εντερον*, *υδωρ*, water, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) This may be applied either to a common scrotal hernia, with a good deal of water in the hernial sac, or to a congenital hernia (in which the bowels descend into the tunica vaginalis testis), attended with a collection of fluid in the cavity of this membrane.

ENTERO-HYDRO'MPHALUS. (From *εντερον*, *υδωρ*, water, and *ομφαλος*, the navel.) An umbilical hernia, containing a portion of intestine and much serosity. This is sometimes the case when umbilical hernia coexists with ascites.

and the hernial sac communicates with the cavity of the abdomen.

ENTERO-ISCHIOCE'LE. (From *εντερον*, an intestine, *ισχιον*, the ischium, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) An intestinal hernia at the ischiadic foramen.

ENTERO'LITHUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *εντερον*, and *λιθος*, a stone.) Intestinal concretion, or calculus. This term embraces all those concretions which resemble stones, generated in the stomach and bowels. Intestinal calculi are common in many of the inferior animals, and they also occur in man, but much less frequently. They commonly consist of hair, or refuse matters, with phosphates. Magnesia sometimes forms these calculi.

ENTEROLO'GY. (*Enterologia, æ, f.*; from *εντερον*, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The part of anatomy which treats of the intestines.

ENTEROMALA'CIA. *Enteromalaxia.* Softening of the intestinal coats.

ENTERO-MEROCE'LE. A femoral hernia.

ENTERO-MESENTERIC FEVER. A typhus fever in which there is ulceration of the intestines and enlargement of the mesenteric glands.—*Petit and Serres.*

ENTERO'MPHALUS. An umbilical hernia, produced by the protrusion of a portion of intestine.

ENTERON. (*Εντερον*, and plural *εντερα*, the intestines; from *εντος*, within.) An intestine, or the intestines in general.

ENTEROPATHIA. *ENTEROPATHY.* (From *εντερον*, and *παθος*, a disease.) Intestinal disease: a generic term.

ENTEROPATHIA CANCEROSA. Cancer of the intestines.

ENTEROPERI'STOLE. Constriction or obstruction of the intestines.

ENTEROPHLO'GIA. *ENTEROPHY'RIA.* Enteritis.

ENTERORRAPHY. *Enterorrhaphia.* *Enterorrhaphie.* (From *εντερον*, and *ραφη*, a suture.) A suture of the intestines, or the sewing together the divided edges of an intestine.

ENTERORRHÆ'XIS. Perforation or rupture of the intestines.

ENTERORRH'GEA. Diarrhœa.

ENTERO'SCHEOCE'LE. (*e, es, f.*; from *εντερον*, *σχεον*, the scrotum, and *κηλη*, a rupture.) A scrotal hernia.

ENTERO'SES. A class of diseases, including all such as are situated in the intestines.—*Alibert.*

ENTERO'TOME. A form of scissors, invented by J. Cloquet, for readily opening the intestines in dissections.

ENTEROTO'MIA. *ENTEROTO'MY.* The dissection of the intestines. In *Surgery*, the cutting into the intestines to form artificial anus, or for any other object.

ENTEROZ'OA. See *Entozoa.*

ENTHELMINTHIS. Worms. See *Entozoa.*

E'NTHLISIS. A depressed fracture of the skull.—*Galen.*

ENTHUSIASM. (*Enthusiasmus*; *Ενθουσιασμος*; from *ενθουσιαζω*, to rave.) The delirious raving of those who fancy themselves inspired.—*Galen.*

ENTIRE. *Integer.*

ENTOMO'LINE. The substance also called *chitine.*

ENTOMO'LOGY. (From *εντομα*, insects, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The history, organization, and classification of insects.

ENTOMO'STRACEANS. The division of *crustaceans* which are covered with a thin, horny tegument or shell, in two or more pieces.

ENTONIA. (From the Greek.) Tension. Tonic spasm. A generic term; as in *Entonia catalepsis*, *catalepsy*, &c.

ENTOPHYTA. Parasitical fungi.

ENTOZO'A. *Entozoa.* (From *εντος*, within, and *ζων*, an animal.) Parasitical animals. We shall consider the diseased actions to which they give rise under the head *Invermiration.*

The entozoa of the human body may be divided into those which inhabit only the alimentary canal, and those which are found in other parts.

Of *alvino entozoa* there are two classes:

First class: those which are generated and nourished in the human intestinal canal. *Second class:* those insects or worms that accidentally enter the human primæ, and never propagate their species in that canal, but are soon eliminated from the body.

The **FIRST CLASS** contains: *Order I.* Round worms.

Genus I. Intestinal ascariides. *Character.*—Body round, head obtuse, and furnished with three vesicles.

Species 1. *Ascaris lumbricoides.* The long round worm, or lumbricoid ascaris. The *Ascaris* of Rudolphi. *Character.*—When full grown, a foot in length. Mouth triangular. 2. *Ascaris vermicularis.* The thread or maw-worm. The *Oxyuris* of Rudolphi. *Character.*—When full grown, half an inch in length; tail terminates in a fine point.

Genus II. Intestinal trichurides. *Character.*—Body round, tail three times the length of the body, head without vesicles.

Species 1. *Trichuris vulgaris.* The trichuris, or long thread-worm. This worm is the *Trichocephalus dispar* of Rudolphi. *Character.*—The head furnished with a proboscis.

Order II. The flat worms.

Genus 1. Intestinal tape-worm. *Character.*—Body flat and jointed.

Species 1. *Tenia osculis marginalibus.* The long tape-worm. The *Tenia solium* of Rudolphi. *Character.*—The oscula are situated upon the margin of the joints. 2. *Tenia osculis superficialibus.* The broad tape-worm. The *Bothriocephalus latus* of Rudolphi. *Character.*—The oscula are placed upon the flattened surface.

The **SECOND CLASS** contains: 1. The *Fasciola hepatica*, or fluke; very rarely found in man. 2. The *Scarabæus.* Several species have been found in the *meatus auditorius externus*, the alvine canal, the rectum, the vagina, &c. 3. The *Æstrus*, a fly, the ovula of which are deposited under the skin in wounds or fetid ulcers, and where the larvæ or maggots produce great mischief. 4. The *Gordius*, or horse-hair worm, which inhabits soft stagnant waters, and is taken into the stomach with the water. 5. The *Hirudo*, or leech, which is taken in the same way. 6. The *Musca.* Several of this

genus deposit their eggs in the nose, antra of Highmore, and in the rectum: especially the *M. carnaria*, or flesh-fly; the *M. vomitoria*, or blow-fly; the *M. cibaria*, or pantry-fly; the *M. putris*, or hopper-fly maggot.

The THIRD CLASS comprehends those animalcules which are found in other parts, as the viscera of the head, thorax, &c., and under the skin. These are, 1. The *Acephalocystis*, or hydatid. This is formed like a bladder, whitish, and distended with an aqueous fluid. They are sometimes formed in the natural cavities of the body, as the uterus, abdomen, and ventricles of the brain, but more frequently in the liver, kidney, and lungs, where they produce diseased actions of those viscera. They are usually found in a large cyst containing fluid when in the liver, but are rare. 2. The *Cysticercus*, or bladder-tail hydatid. See *Cysticercus*. 3. The *Polycephalus*, or many-headed worm. See *Polycephalus*. 4. The *Echinococcus*. See *Echinococcus*. 5. The *Filaria medinensis*, or Guinea worm. See *Filaria*. 6. The *Acarus* of the itch. See *Scabies*.

The symptoms arising from the presence of entozoa in the intestines, and the treatment required for their removal, will be found under the head *Invermiration*.

ENTOOZON FOLLICULORUM. *Acarus folliculorum*.

ENTRAILS. The viscera of the abdomen; the intestines.

ENTRICOMA. The ciliary edge of the tarsal cartilage.

ENTROPIUM. *Entropion*. (From *ev*, and *τροπω*, to turn.) A disease of the eyelids, in which the eyelashes and eyelid are inverted toward the bulb of the eye. This may arise from swelling of the lids or other causes, and soon produces irritation of the conjunctiva, or trichiasis. The eyelids must be returned to their normal position by reducing the swelling, or by removing a small portion of skin, or drawing the hairs out and cauterizing the bulbs.

ENTROPSIS. The glenoid cavity.

E'NUCLEATION. The shelling of fruits, or taking out the kernel or core of any thing, as an almond, a tumor, &c.

E'NULA. *E. campana*. *Inula helenium*.

ENURE'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *ενουρωω*, to make water.) An incontinency or involuntary flow of urine. This disease usually proceeds either from relaxation or a paralytic affection of the sphincter of the bladder, induced by various debilitating causes, as too free a use of spirituous liquors, masturbation, and 'excess in venery; or it arises from compression on the bladder, from a diseased state of the organ, or from some irritating substance contained in its cavity. Dr. Cullen makes two species:

1. *Enuresis atonica*, the sphincter of the bladder having lost its tone from some previous disease. 2. *Enuresis ab irritatione, vel compressione vesicæ*, from an irritation or compression of the bladder.

It is often cured by the internal exhibition of the tinctura cantharidis, uva ursi, by tonics, and by stimulating the rectum with aloetic suppositories: blisters to the perineum are also serviceable. When symptomatic of stone, or

any other disease, it requires the remedies for such complaint.

EP-. EPH-. EPI-. Common prefixes from *επι*, above, upon; and meaning exterior, above, increase, addition.

ΕΡΑΣΜΑ'STICOS. *Επακμαστικός*. Applied by the Greeks to a fever which gradually increases in severity till it arrives at the crisis.

ΕΡΑ'CME. The increase or exacerbation of a disease.

ΕΡΑΓΟ'GIUM. The præpuce.

ΕΡΑΝΔΙΠΛΟ'SIS. Reduplication: applied to the return of the cold fit of an ague before the hot fit is ended.

ΕΡΑΝΑ'STASIS. A tubercle or pustule.

ΕΡΑΝΥΛΟ'TUS. A serpentine bandage.

ΕΡΑΝΕ'TUS. (From *επανημι*, to remit.) A generic term applied by Dr. Mason Good to remittent fevers. The species are, *E. hectica*. Hectic.—*E. malignus flavus*. Yellow fever.—*E. mitis*. Remittent fever.

ΕΡΑΡΗ'RESIS. *Επαφαρσεις*. Repeated evacuation, and especially that of blood.

ΕΡΑ'ΡMA. *Eparsis*. (From *επαρω*, to evacuate.) A tumor of any part.

ΕΡΕ'NCRANIS. The cerebellum.—*Galen*

ΕΡΗΒΕ'UM. Parts above the pubes.

Ε'PHEDRA. *Ephedra*. The buttocks.

ΕΡΗ'LCIS. The crust of an ulcer.

ΕΡΗ'E'LIS. (*is, ides, f.*; from *επι*, and *ηλιος*, the sun.) This term denotes not only freckles, *E. lenticularis*, and the larger brown patches, *E. diffusa*, which likewise arise from exposure to the direct rays of the sun, as the name imports, but also those large dusky patches, which are very similar in appearance, but occur on other parts of the surface which are constantly covered. The best applications to such blemishes are very dilute alcohol, mineral acids, and potash, so dilute as just to be sensible to the tongue. One form of diffused ephelis is of a brownish color, and followed by desquamation of the skin, and is symptomatic of uterine and intestinal disturbance.

ΕΡΗ'MERA. *Ephemerus*. (From *επι*, and *ημερα*, a day.) A fever of a day's duration.

ΕΡΗΜΕΡΑ MALIGNA. *E. sudatoria*. See *Sudor anglicus*.

ΕΡΗ'MERIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *εφημερις*.) An almanac.

ΕΡΗ'MEROFY'RIA. *Ephemeræ*.

ΕΡΗ'SIUM EMPLA'STRUM. A stimulating plaster described by Celsus.

ΕΡΗΙΑ'LTES. (*es, is, m.*; from *εφαλλομαι*, to leap upon.) Nightmare. Distressing sensations during sleep, mostly preceded by a fearful dream, in which some known or unknown enemy is in close pursuit, and from whom the person affected can not escape, and is unable to speak, though he is constantly endeavoring so to do: in this struggle a great oppression or weight is felt on the chest. The causes of this affection are lying on the back, mental irritation from fatigue, and a dyspeptic state of the stomach.

It sometimes arises from flatulence, caused by indigestible matter in the stomach, after too heavy a supper; which, pressing the stomach against the diaphragm, impedes respiration, or renders it short and convulsed. Inflated intes-

tines may likewise produce similar effects, or mental perturbations.

There is another species, which has a more dangerous tendency, arising from an impeded circulation of blood in the lungs when lying down, or too great relaxation of the heart and its impelling powers. Epilepsy, apoplexy, or sudden death are sometimes among the consequences of this species of disturbed sleep.

EPHIA'LTIA. The herb peony.

EPHIDRO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *εφιδρω*, to perspire.) A violent and morbid perspiration, producing debility. A colligative sweat. Tonics, especially the mineral acids, are necessary to alleviate this condition.

EPH'PIUM. The sella turcica of the sphenoid bone.

EPHODOS. 1. An excretory duct. 2. The periodical attack of a fever.

EP'ALOS. The name given by the Greeks to a fever in which the morbid sensation of heat is accompanied with irregular shiverings. The Latin writers call it *Quercera*.

EPH'LTES. See *Ephialtes*.

EPHAN. Framboesia.

EPICANTHIS. The angle of the eye.

EPIC'RP. The outer covering or skin of a fruit.

EPIC'RPIUM. A medicament or plaster applied to the wrist.

EPICAU'MA. *Epicautis*. Encauma: a burn.

EPICERAS. *Trigonella fenum græcum*.

EPICERA'STICUS. Demulcent medicines.

EPICHO'LUS. Biliouis.

EPICHO'RDIS. The mesentery.

EPICHO'RION. The *tunica decidua uteri*.—*Chaussier*.

EPICHRISIS. Inunction.

EPICHO'RIOS. Enchorios.

EPICHO'RISIS. Epheles.

EPICÆ'LIS. Synonymous with *cilium*.

EPICOLIC. (*Epicolicus*; from *επι*, upon, and *κολων*, the colon.) The part of the abdomen which lies over the colon.

EPICO'NDYLE. The protuberance at the outer side of the distal extremity of the humerus, from which the extensor and supinator muscles of the forearm and hand rise by a common tendon.—*Chaussier*.

EPICO'NDYLO-CUBITALIS. The anconeus.

EPICO'NDYLO-RADIALIS. The *supinator radii brevis*.

EPICO'NDYLO-SU'PRA-METACARPIA'NUS. The *extensor carpi radialis brevis*.

EPICO'NDYLO-SUPRA-PHALANGE'TTIANUS COMMUNIS. The *extensor digitorum communis*.

EPICO'NDYLO-SUPRA-PHALANGETTA'NUS MI'NIMI DIGITI. The *extensor proprius minimi digiti*.

EPICOPHO'SIS. (From *επι*, and *κωφος*, deaf.) The same as *cophosis*; deafness. Castelli says that it applies more particularly to deafness supervening in the course of another disease.

EPICRANIUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *επι*, and *κρανιον*, the cranium.) This term is most usually applied to the tendinous expansion of the occipito-frontalis muscle; but some writers apply it to the skin of the head, and others to the whole of the soft parts which form the scalp.

EPICRA'NIUS. The occipito-frontalis muscle.

EPICRASIS. (From *επι*, and *κραννυμι*, to temper.) A critical evacuation of bad humors. When a cure is performed in the alterative way, it is called *per Epicrasin*.

EPICE'NIUM. The parts above and about the pubes.

EPICYE'MA. *Epicyesis*. Superfetation.

EPIDE'MIC. (*Epidemicus*; from *επι*, upon, and *δημος*, the people.) Applied to a disease which attacks a multitude of persons at the same time and in the same place. Epidemic diseases may arise from contagion or from some atmospheric cause, or from both combined, which last is probably the case in most instances.

EPIDEMIC OF THE ANTILLES. The dengue epidemic of Paris (in 1828). See *Acrodynia*.

EPIDEMY. An epidemic disease. The word epidemic is sometimes improperly used for this; *epidemic* is an adjective term.

EPIDE'NDRUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Gynandria. Monandria. Orchidaceæ*.—*E. vanilla*. Vanilla. The vanilla yields a long, flattish pod, containing a reddish-brown pulp, with small, shining black seeds, which have an unctuous, aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell. They are used by perfumers and confectioners.

EPID'ERIS. The clitoris.

EPIDE'RMIC. (*Epidermicus*; from *επι*, upon, and *δερμης*, the scarf skin.) Relating to the epidermis.

EPIDERMIC METHOD. See *Endermic*.

EPIDE'RMIS. (*is, idis, f. Epidermis*; from *επι*, upon, and *δερμα*, the skin.) The scarf skin, or cuticle of an animal or plant.

EPIDE'RMOID. (From *επιδερμης*, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) Resembling the epidermis.

EPIDE'RMOSE. A name given by Bouchardat to that portion of moist fibrin which is insoluble in dilute muriatic acid.

EPID'ESIS. The arresting of a discharge of blood by means of a bandage.

EPIDE'SMUS. A bandage by which splints, bolsters, &c., are secured.

EPIDI'DYMIS. (*is, is, m.*; from *επι*, upon, and *διδυμος*, a testicle.) A hard, vascular, oblong substance, that lies upon the testicle, formed of a convolution of the *vas deferens*. It has a thick end, which is convex, and situated posteriorly; and a thin end, which is rather flat, and situated inferiorly. The epididymis adheres to the testicle by its two extremities only, for its middle part is free, and the tunica vaginalis dips between it and the testicle, forming a little pouch.

EPID'OSIS. Increased growth or preternatural magnitude.

EPIDROME. An afflux of humors.

EPIFAGUS AMERICANUS. The orobanche virginiana.

EPIGE'OUS. A descriptive term in botany, denoting close contact with the earth or soil.

EPIGA'STRIC. (*Epigastrius*; from *επι*, upon, and *γαστηρ*, the stomach.) Appertaining to the epigastrum.

EPIGASTRIC ARTERY. A branch given off by the external iliac artery just where it passes under Poupart's ligament; it ascends between the rectus muscle and the peritoneum, and then

within the sheath of the rectus, inosculating with the internal mammary.

EPIGASTRIC REGION. See *Abdomen*.

EPIGA'STRIUM. The part immediately over the stomach.

EPIGASTROCE'LE. *Epigastriocle*. Abdominal hernia, situated at or near the epigastrium.

EPIGENE'MA. Epiginomena.

EPIGENESIS. (*Επιγενεσις*; from *επιγοναι*, to generate upon.) A theory of generation which regards the fœtus as the joint production of matter afforded by both sexes.

EPIGINO'MENA. (*Επιγινόμενα*; from *επιγονομαι*, to succeed or supervene.) Adventitious symptoms occurring in the course of a disease, but not necessarily connected with it.

EPIGLOSSUM. *Ruscus hypoglossum*.

EPIGLOTTIC GLAND. *Periglottis*. A collection of minute glands situated at the base of the anterior surface of the epiglottis. These supply a fluid which lubricates the epiglottis.

EPIGLOTTICUS. Relating to the epiglottis.

EPIGLOTTIS. (*is, idis, or is, is, f.*; from *επι*, upon, and *γλωττις*, the tongue.) The cartilage at the root of the tongue that falls upon the glottis, or superior opening of the larynx. Its figure is nearly oval; it is concave posteriorly, and convex anteriorly; the apex, or superior extremity, is loose, and is always elevated upward by its own elasticity. While the back of the tongue is drawn backward in swallowing, the epiglottis is put over the aperture of the larynx: hence it shuts up the passage from the mouth into the larynx. The base of the epiglottis is fixed to the thyroid cartilage, the os hyoides, and the base of the tongue, by a strong ligament.

EPIGLOTTUM. An instrument for elevating the eyelids.—*Paracelsus*.

EPIGLOU'TIS. The superior parts of the buttocks.

EPIGO'NATIS. The patella.

EPIGO'NIDES. About the knees.

EPIGONUM. A superfœtation.

EPIGYNOUS. When the stamens, petals, &c., are all attached to the ovarium, which thus becomes inferior.

EPILA'MPSIS. The same as *cclampsis*.

EPILEMPIS. See *Epilepsy*.

EPILEPSY. (*Epilepsia, a, f. Επιληψια*; from *επιλαμβάνω*, to seize upon.) Falling sickness. It consists of violent convulsions, with coma, and usually foaming at the mouth. Cullen has three species:

1. *Epilepsia cerebralis*; attacking suddenly, without manifest cause, and not preceded by any unpleasant sensation, unless, perhaps, some giddiness or dimness of sight.

2. *Epilepsia sympathica*; without manifest cause, but preceded by a sensation of an aura (the *aura epileptica*) ascending from some part of the body to the head.

3. *Epilepsia occasionalis*; arising from manifest irritation, and ceasing on the removal of this. It comprehends several varieties:

E. traumatica, arising from an injury of the head.

E. à dolore, from pain.

E. verminosa, from the irritation of worms.

E. à veneno, from poisons.

E. exanthematica, from the repulsion of cutaneous eruptions.

E. à cruditate ventriculi, from crudities of the stomach.

E. ab inanitione, from debility.

E. uterina, from hysterical affections.

E. ex onanismo, from onanism, &c.

This disease attacks by fits of a few minutes to half an hour, and goes off, leaving the person most commonly in his usual state: but sometimes a considerable degree of stupor and weakness remain behind, particularly where the disease has frequent recurrences. It is oftener met with among children than grown persons, and boys seem more subject to its attacks than girls. Its returns are periodical, and its paroxysms commence more frequently in the night than in the day, being somewhat connected with sleep.

Epilepsy may be idiopathic, hereditary, or symptomatic of irritation; it is not uncommon in youth; when it attacks those past middle age it is extremely intractable. It may pass away after other severe diseases, or may terminate in loss of mind, idiotcy, or apoplexy. There is nothing certain in the morbid anatomy.

The causes which give rise to epilepsy are blows, wounds, fractures, and other injuries done to the head by external violence, together with lodgments of water in the brain, tumors, concretions, and polypi. Violent affections of the nervous system, sudden frights, fits of passion, great emotions of the mind, acute pains in any part, worms in the stomach or intestines, teething, the suppression of long-continued evacuations, too great emptiness or repletion, and poisons received into the body, are causes which likewise produce epilepsy. Sometimes it is hereditary, and at others it depends on a predisposition, arising from affection of the sensorium, occasioned either by plethora or a state of debility.

An attack of epilepsy is now and then preceded by a heavy pain in the head, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, palpitations, flatulency in the stomach and intestines, weariness, and a small degree of stupor, and, in most cases, there prevails a sense of something like a cold vapor or *aura*, proceeding from some part of the body toward the head, and well known under the name of *aura epileptica*; but it more generally happens that the patient falls down suddenly without much previous notice; his eyes are distorted, or turned so that only the whites of them can be seen; his fingers are closely clinched, and the trunk of his body, particularly on one side, is much agitated; he foams at the mouth, and thrusts out his tongue, which often suffers great injury from the muscles of the lower jaw being affected; he loses all sense of feeling, and not unfrequently voids both urine and feces involuntarily. The spasms abating, he recovers gradually; but, on coming to himself, feels languid and exhausted, and retains not the smallest recollection of what has passed during the fit.

During the epileptic paroxysm in general, little or nothing is to be done except using precautions that the patient may not injure himself; and it will be prudent to remove any

thing which may compress the veins of the neck, to obviate congestion in the head. Should there be a considerable determination of blood to this part, or the patient be very plethoric, it may be proper, if you can keep him steady, to open a vein, or the temporal artery; and, in weakly constitutions, the most powerful antispasmodics might be tried in the form of clyster, as they could hardly be swallowed; but there is very seldom time for such measures. In the intervals, the treatment consists, 1. In obviating the several exciting causes. 2. In correcting any observable predisposition. 3. In the use of those means which are most likely to break through the habit of recurrence.

Where the fits are directly referrible to teething, worms, or a plethoric state, &c., the removal of these predisposing causes may be followed by a cure; otherwise there is little hope of cure; but the fits may be occasionally arrested by acting on the imagination, by emetics, powerful antispasmodics, or sedatives, especially stramonium. Metallic tonics are of great service, and the cuprum ammoniatum (gr. j. daily) and nitrate of silver (gr. v. to x. daily) have been known to produce cures; the latter, however, imparts a leaden hue to the skin when long used. Large doses of tartar emetic immediately before a fit will sometimes arrest it.

EPILEPTIC. *Epilepticus.* Affected with epilepsy, or of the nature of epilepsy.

EPILEPTICA PASSIO. Epilepsy.

EPILEPTICA/CIENTS. Those medicines which produce effects simulating epilepsy; as prussic acid, cyanides, oil of bitter almonds.—*Pereira.*

EPIME/LIS. The *Arbutus unedo*? or *Mespilus Germanica*.

EPI/MYLIS. The patella, or knee-pan.

EPINO/TIUM. The shoulder-blade.

EPINY/CTIDES. (*Επινυκτίδες*; from *επι*, and *νυξ*, night.) Vesicles rising during the night and disappearing in the morning. A fugacious kind of nettle-rash. Ecthyma, according to Sauvages.

EPIPAROXY/SMUS. The febrile paroxysm occurring with unusual frequency.

EPIPA/STUM. A pulverulent medicine to be sprinkled upon any part.

EPIPE/TALOUS. *Epipetalus.* Stamina, &c., attached to the corolla of a flower.

EPIPHENO/MENON. Any unusual symptom or appearance.

EPIPHLOGI/SMA. A burning heat of any part.

EPIPHORA. (*α, α, f.; επιφορα*; from *επιφορα*, to carry forcibly.) The watery eye. An involuntary flow of tears. A superabundant flow of a serous humor from the eyes. It may arise from a more copious secretion of tears than the puncta lachrymalia can absorb, or, as is most common, from an obstruction in the lachrymal canal, or from irritation of the various parts of the eye. The humor flowing over the side of the cheek soon produces irritation and excoriation.

EPIPHRA/GMA. The slender membrane which sometimes shuts the peristoma of mosses.

EPIPHY/LA. *Epiphyllous.* Parasitic fungi, or other bodies growing on the leaves of other plants.

EPIPHYMA/TA. Cutaneous diseases.

EPI/PHYSIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *επι*, upon, and *φωα*, to grow.) A portion of bone growing upon another, but separated from it by a cartilage. All the long bones, and many others, have epiphyses until the end of the juvenile period of life.

ΕΠΙΡΗΥΤΑ. Parasitic fungi.

ΕΠΙΡΙΓΜΑ. *Επιριγμα.* A surgical apparatus in the shape of the letter Π, used for the reduction of a luxated humerus.—*Oribasius.*

EPIPLA/SM. A poultice.

EPIPLE/GIA. Hemiplegia.

EPIPLERO/SIS. (From *επι*, and *πληρωσις*, repletion.) Excessive repletion or distension.

EPIPLOCE/LE. (*e, es, f.*; from *επιπλοον*, the omentum, and *κληη*, a tumor.) An omental hernia. A rupture produced by the protrusion of a portion of the omentum. See *Hernia.*

EPI/PLOIC. *Epiploicus.* Appertaining to the epiploon or omentum.

EPI/PLIOC APPENDAGES. See *Appendicula epiploica.*

EPI/PLIOC ARTERIES. *Arteriæ epiploicæ.* Branches of the gastro-epiploic artery distributed to the omentum.

EPI/PLOI/SCHOCÉ/LE. An omental hernia protruding through the ischiadic foramen.

EPI/PLOI/TIS. (*is, idis, f.*) Inflammation of the epiploon or omentum. See *Peritonitis.*

EPI/PLOMEROCE/LE. A femoral hernia formed by the omentum.

EPI/LOMPHALON. An omental hernia situated at the navel.

EPI/LOOMPHALON. See *Epiplocephalon.*

EPI/PLOON. (*on, i, n.*; from *επιπλωω*, to sail over: because it floats, as it were, upon the intestines.) A duplicature of the peritonæum, otherwise called the *omentum*. See *Omentum.*

EPI/PLOSCOCÉ/LE. A rupture in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

EPIPO/LASIS. A fluctuation of humors.

EPIPO/MA. The same with *epipigma*.

EPIPORO/MA. *Επιπρορωμα.* A hard tumor about the joints.

EPI/SCARCI/DIUM. Synonymous with *anasarca*.

EPI/SCHEISIS. (*Επισχεσις*; from *επισχωω*, to restrain.) A suppression of excretions.

EPI/SCHE/US. An order in the class *Locales* of Cullen, including diseases which arise from the suppression of excretions.

EPI/SCHIUM. The os pubis.

EPI/SCOPA/LES VALVULE. The mitral valves of the heart.

EPISEI/ON. *Επισειον. Επισιον.* The pubes.—*Hippocrates.* The vulva.

EPISEMA/ΣΙΑ. A sign or symptom.

EPI/SIONC/US. A tumor of the labia pudendi.

EPI/SIONRRAPHY. Synonyme of *elytrorrhaphy*.

EPI/SPA/DIAS. (From *επι*, upon, and *σπασω*, to draw.) That malformation of the urethra in which it opens on the dorsum of the penis. See *Hypospadia.*

EPI/SPASTIC. (*Epispasticus*; from *επισπασω*, to draw.) Those substances which have the power of inflaming the skin and causing an effusion of serum under the cuticle. Vesicatory.

EPI/SPASTIC SILK. Oiled silk covered with blistering cerate, to answer as a blister.

EPISPASTICUM. A blister.

EPISPERM. *Episperma*. The outer envelope of a seed; and the testa.

EPISPHERIA. The convolutions of the brain have been so called.

EPISTAMOS. A catarrh.—*Dioscorides*.

EPISTAPHYLINUS. The *azygos uvulae muscle*.

EPISTASIS. *Ἐπίστασις*. Hippocrates uses this word in the same sense as *ἐπίσχεσις*, a suppression of any kind; but generally it signifies any matter suspended near the surface of the urine, as opposed to *ὑποστάσις*, *hypostasis*, the sediment.

EPISTAXIS. (*is, is, f.*: from *ἐπίσταζω*, to distill from.) Bleeding at the nose. This is very common and unimportant in young persons of a plethoric habit, but when it occurs in advanced life may be symptomatic of apoplexy or palsy; it is also a dangerous symptom in typhoid fever. If necessary to arrest epistaxis, it may be done by cold, astringents, or pressure. Sometimes it is necessary to plug the nostrils. The subject should be treated by antiphlogistics if it recurs often.

EPISTERNAL BONES. Two bones which in young persons are separated from the sternum by a regular joint, but subsequently unite with the upper part of this bone.

EPISTHOTONOS. (*os, i, m.*: from *ἐπιθῆναι*, forward, and *τείνω*, to extend.) A tetanic affection of the muscles on the anterior part of the body, by which the trunk is bent forward. It is synonymous with *emprosthotonos*, which latter term is more frequently used.

EPISTROPHALUS. See *Epistrophis*.

EPISTROPHEUS. The dentatus.

EPISTROPHIS. *Epistrophalus*. *Epistrophia*. The first vertebra of the neck.

EPITASIS. The period of violence of a disease.

EPITHELIUM. (*um, ii, n.*: from *ἐπι*, and *τιθημι*, to place.) The cuticle on the prolabium, or red part of the lips, and on the mucous membranes in general. It is distinguished into the *scaly epithelium*, which forms the inner surface of the blood and lymph vessels, the inner surface of many mucous and serous sacs, &c.; the *columnar epithelium*, which forms the surface of the intestinal canal, as well as the surface of the passages for most glands; and the *ciliated epithelium*, which forms the surface of the mucous membrane of the organs of respiration, &c.

EPITHELIUM CELLS. *Epithelial cells*. Flattened, tessellated, or cylindrical cells covering the delicate tissues. They are sometimes covered with cilia, and are mostly of short duration, being cast off from the membrane, but sometimes absorbed, or more permanent.

EPITHEM. (*a, atis, n.*: from *ἐπιτίθημι*, to place upon or apply.) A lotion or fomentation, or any external application, except ointments and plasters.

EPITHEMATIUM. The same.

EPITHEMESIS. The straightening of crooked limbs by instruments.

EPITHYMUM. *Cuscuta epithymum*.

EPITROCHLEA. The part above the trochlea of the humerus; the lesser condyle.—*Chaussier*.

EPIZOOTIC. (*Epizooticus*; from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ζῷον*, an animal.) When a disease prevails among the inferior animals in the same manner as an epidemic does among men, it is said to be *epizootic*.

EPIZOOTY. An epizootic disease.

EPO'DE. *Epodos*. The curing of diseases by incantation.

EPO'MIS. The acromion, or upper part of the shoulder.

EPOMPHALIUM. An application to the navel.

EPSE'MA. *EPSE'SIS*. Decoction.

EPSOM SPRINGS. They are near London, and yield a purgative saline, containing sulphate of magnesia chiefly.

EPSOM SALT. Sulphate of magnesia. See *Magnesia sulphas*.

EPULIS. (*is, idis, f.*: from *ἐπι*, and *ὄυλα*, the gums.) 1. A swelling on the gums. 2. A morbid growth of the gum, which may become malignant.

EPULO'SIS. Cicatrization.

EPULOTIC. *Epuloticus*. (From *ἐπουλω*, to cicatrize.) That which promotes cicatrization.

EQUILIBRIUM. (*um, ii, n.*: from *ἴσους*, equally, and *libro*, to balance.) The exact relation of forces which brings about a condition of rest. In *Medicine*, the term is sometimes used to express a state of health in which the functions are said to be in equilibrium. In *Electricity*, it signifies a passive condition of the electrical forces. In the science of *Heat*, it means the state of uniform temperature to which all quiescent matter arrives.

EQUINIA. Glanders. Two species are recognized: *E. mitis*, produced by inoculation of the fluid of *grease*; and *E. glandulosa*, which is genuine glanders, a malignant disease sometimes affecting grooms who tend the diseased horses.

EQUIS'TIC ACID. The aconitic acid.

EQUSETUM. The pharmacopœial name of the mare's tail. *Hippuris vulgaris*.

EQUITANS. Equitant: applied to leaves which are disposed in two opposite rows, and clasp each other by their compressed base.

EQUITA'TION. *Equitatio*. Exercise on horse back.

EQUIVALENT. EQUIVALENTS, CHEMICAL. (From *ἴσους*, and *valéo*, I avail.) The proportional weight in which elementary and compound bodies unite. Hence the term *combining proportion* is often used for equivalent. There are two systems of equivalents recognized in chemistry: that which takes hydrogen, the lightest ponderable body in nature, as unity; and that which adopts oxygen as 100. The former is most common, but the latter is more convenient for calculation. The discovery of the law of equivalents, *i. e.*, that bodies combine in invariable weights, may be regarded as the origin of philosophical chemistry, inasmuch as it introduced exactitude into the discussions of the science. This law is not only true for the elements, but for secondary, tertiary, and more complex compounds, obtaining even in organic chemistry. Combination does not, however, occur between solitary atoms or equivalents only, but between one and two or

more. In organic bodies sometimes there are thirty, seventy, or more equivalents of one or more components. There is at present some discussion whether combination can occur with half, quarter, &c., parts of equivalents. The table gives a list of simple bodies, with their equivalents, on the hydrogen scale. By multiplying these numbers with 12.5, they will be converted into the equivalents on the oxygen scale. Those numbers marked with ? are not certain, some chemists using double the quantities given.

TABLE OF ELEMENTARY OR SIMPLE SUBSTANCES, WITH THEIR SYMBOLS AND EQUIVALENT OR ATOMIC WEIGHTS.

Non-metallic Elements.	Symbols.	At. wts.
Oxygen	O.	8.0
Hydrogen	H.	1.00
Nitrogen	N.	14.19
Sulphur	S.	16.12
Phosphorus	P.	15.72?
Carbon	C.	6.0
Chlorine	Cl.	35.47
Bromine	Br.	78.39
Iodine	I.	126.57
Fluorine	F.	18.74
Boron	B.	10.91
Silicon	Si.	22.22
Selenium	Se.	39.63
Metallic Elements.		
Potassium	K.	39.26
Sodium	Na.	23.31
Lithium	L.	6.44
Barium	Ba.	68.66
Strontium	Sr.	43.85
Calcium	Ca.	20.52
Magnesium	Mg.	12.89
Aluminum	Al.	13.72
Glucium	G.	26.54
Yttrium	Y.	32.25
Zirconium	Z.	33.67
Thorium	Th.	59.83
Cerium	Ce.	46.05
Lanthanum	La.	—
Didymium	D.	—
Erbium	E.	—
Terbium	Tr.	—
Manganese	Mn.	27.72
Iron	Fe.	27.18
Cobalt	Co.	29.57
Nickel	Ni.	29.62
Zinc	Zn.	32.31
Cadmium	Cd.	55.83
Lead	Pb.	103.73
Tin	Sn.	58.92
Bismuth	Bi.	71.07
Copper	Cu.	31.71
Uranium	U.	217.20
Mercury	Hg.	101.43
Silver	Ag.	108.31
Palladium	Pd.	53.36
Rhodium	R.	52.20
Iridium	Ir.	98.84
Platinum	Pt.	98.84
Gold	Au.	199.20
Osmium	Os.	97.72
Titanium	Ti.	24.33
Tantalum	Ta.	184.90
Tellurium	Te.	64.25
Tungsten	W.	99.70

Metallic Elements.	Symbols.	At. wts.
Molybdenum	Mo.	47.96
Vanadium	V.	68.66
Chromium	Cr.	28.19
Antimony	Sb.	64.62?
Arsenic	As.	37.67?

EQUIVOCAL. *Equivocalis*. That which is of a doubtful or uncertain nature.

EQUIVOCAL GENERATION. The kind of reproduction which can not be referred at once to copulation or any known process.

E'QUUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. A condition of frequent winking or nictitation. 2. The name of a genus of animals. The horse.—*E. asinus*. The ass: the female affords a light and nutritious milk. See *Milk*.

ERADICATI'VUS. Violent purgation or violent purgatives.

ERA'NTHUS. A species of chamomile.

ERAYVA. An African species of ricinus.

ERBIUM. A supposed new metal occurring with yttria.

EREBI'NTHUS. *Ερεβινθος*. The vetch.

ERECTILE TISSUE. A peculiar tissue described by Dupuytren and Rullier, which is susceptible of erection, or active turgescence, by an increased flow of blood. It is formed of arteries, veins, and nervous filaments, and consists of a spongy substance, the areolæ of which communicate with each other. This tissue is found in the corpora cavernosa of the penis and clitoris, in the corpus spongiosum urethre, the nipples, lips, iris, &c. This tissue is sometimes developed as a morbid structure, as in the case of *nævus maternus*, and aneurism by anastomosis. Some deny the distinct existence of the erectile tissue, and consider it merely as a congeries of blood-vessels largely supplied with nerves.

ERE'CTION. The enlargement which occurs in erectile tissues.

ERE'CTOR. (*or, oris, m.*) That which raises any thing up: applied to several muscles, the office of which is to raise up the part into which they are inserted.

ERECTOR CLITORIDIS. First muscle of the clitoris of Douglas. *Ischio-cavernosus* of Winslow. A muscle of the clitoris that draws it downward and backward, and serves to make the body of the clitoris more tense, by squeezing the blood into it from its crus. It arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, and is inserted into the clitoris.

ERECTOR PENIS. *Ischio-cavernosus* of Winslow. A muscle of the penis that drives the urine or semen forward, and, by grasping the bulb of the urethra, pushes the blood toward the corpus cavernosum and the glans, and thus distends them. It arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, and is inserted into the sides of the cavernous substance of the penis.

ERE'CTUS. Upright; a descriptive term.

EREMACA'USIS. (From *ηρημα*, slow, and *καυσis*, combustion.) That form of dry rot or decay which occurs in organic bodies freely exposed to air, and kept only moderately moist. It is altogether different to fermentation in its results. There is complete oxidation of the decaying parts.

ERE'MUS. See *Cenobium*.

BRETHRISM. **ERETHISMUS.** (From *ερεθίζω*, to excite or irritate.) Increased sensibility and irritability. A term variously applied by modern writers. Mr. Pearson has described a state of the constitution produced by mercury, the mercurial erethism; characterized by great depression of strength, anxiety about the præcordia, irregular action of the heart, frequent sighing, trembling, a small, quick, sometimes intermitting pulse, occasional vomiting, a pale, contracted countenance, a sense of coldness; but the tongue is seldom furred, nor are the vital and natural functions much disturbed. In this state, any sudden exertion will sometimes prove fatal.

ERETHRISMA. Rubefacient.

ERETHRISMUS. A generic term of diseases attended with great irritability. Irritation. Thus, *Erethismus ebriosum* is delirium tremens.—*E. hydrophobia* is hydrophobia.—*E. mercurialis*, see *Erethism*.—*E. simplex*, fidgets.

ERETRIUS. Dioscorides and Galen describe two kinds of *terra Eretria* as alkaline and absorbent earths.

ERUGMOS. *Ereuxis*. An eruption.

ERGASTERIUM. A laboratory.

ERGOT. *Ergota*. See *Secale cornutum*.

ERGOTÆTIA ABORTIFACIENTS. The supposed ergot fungus.

ERGOTIN. *Ergotine*. An unctuous, reddish, neutral powder from ergot. It does not appear to be the active principle.

ERGOTISM. The poisonous effects of the ergot of rye. See *Secale cornutum*.

ERICÆ. The genus of heaths.

ERICA'CEÆ. A natural order of shrubby exogens. It differs from *Vaccinacæ* and *Campanulacæ* in the superior ovary; from *Epacridacæ* in the anther being two-celled; from *Pyrolacæ* and *Monotropacæ* in the structure of the seeds and in habit; and from all the orders represented by *Scrophulariacæ* and *Gentianacæ* in the number of the cells of the ovary agreeing with the lobes of the calyx and corolla. Their general qualities are astringent and diuretic, some few being poisonous. The *Arbutus*, *Andromeda*, *Kalmia*, *Rhododendron*, *Azalea*, all well known shrubby plants of great beauty, belong to this order.

ERICÆÆ. See *Ericacææ*.

ERI'GERON. 1. Formerly applied to groundsel. 2. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia Superflua. Composita*.—*E. canadense*. Canada fleabane. An indigenous annual. The plant is bitter, acrid, and somewhat astringent. It appears to be tonic, astringent, and diuretic. Dose of the plant, ʒss. to ʒj., in powder.—*E. heterophyllum* is also officinal. It has properties similar to those of the following.—*E. philadelphicum*. Philadelphia fleabane. Scabious. A biennial herb, somewhat aromatic and bitter; it is diuretic and tonic, and has been much used in nephritic and dropsical affections. Dose, ʒj., in infusion or decoction, daily.

ERIGERON ACRE. Probably the *Conyza cœrula*.

ERINA'CEUS. The hedge-hog genus.

EROD. Gnawed; jagged.

ERODE'NTIA. Medicines which cause erosion.

ERODIUM MOSCHATUM. The geranium moschatum.

EROMANIA. Erotomania.

EROSION. (*Erosio, onis, f.*; from *erodo*, to gnaw out or eat into.) The gradual destruction of the substance of a part by increased action of the absorbents, whether spontaneous, or excited by the application of some irritating substance.

EROSUS. Jagged; gnawed.

EROTIC. *Eroticus*. Appertaining to the passion of love; as erotic melancholy.

EROTOMANIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *ερωσ*, love, and *μανια*, madness.) That melancholy or madness which is the effect of love.

ERPES. See *Herpes*.

ERPETOLOGY. See *Herpetology*.

ERRA'TIC. (*Erraticus*; from *erro*, to wander.) Wandering; irregular. A term occasionally applied to pains, or any disease which is not fixed, but moves from one part to another, as gout, erysipelas, &c.

ERRHINE. *Errhinus. Errhinum.* (*Ερρινα*; from *ev*, in, and *ρην*, the nose.) Medicines which, applied to the internal membrane of the nose, excite sneezing, and increase the secretion, independent of any mechanical irritation. Such are tobacco, asarabacca, turbit mineral, peppers, &c.; also called *sternutatories*.

ERRHYSIS. A trifling hemorrhage.

ERROR LOCI. Boerhaave introduced this term, from the opinion that the vessels were of different sizes, for the circulation of blood, lymph, and serum, and that when the larger sized globules were forced into the lesser vessels, they became obstructed by *error of place*.

ERUCA SYLVESTRIS. Brassica eruca.

ERUCIN. A principle of white mustard, of which little is known.

ERUCTA'TION. (*Eructatio, onis, f.*) Belching. See *Flatulency*.

ERUPTION. *Eruptio*. In medical language, the sudden appearance of a disease on the skin; thus we speak of the eruption of measles, small-pox, scarlet fever, &c. The term applies both to the disease itself, as developed on the skin, and the act of its breaking out.

ERUPTIVE FEVER OF DISEASES. Such diseases as are attended with exanthem or other cutaneous efflorescences.

ERVILLA. See *Ervum*.

ERVUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Diadelphica. Decandria. Leguminosæ*.—*E. ervilla*. The tare. Tare meal has been made into bread, and used as a resolvent in the form of poultice.—*E. lens*. The lentil. They are eaten as peas.

ERYNGIUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera*.—*E. aquaticum. Eryngium*. (U. S.) The root is sudorific and expectorant, and acts similarly with contrayerva; in large doses it is emetic.—*E. campestre* is used in many places for that of the sea eryngo.—*E. maritimum*. The sea holly, eryngo. The root is sweetish and aromatic. It was formerly celebrated for its aphrodisiac powers.

ERYNGO. See *Eryngium*.

ERYNGO, SEA. See *Eryngium*.

ERYNGO-LEAVED LICHEN. See *Lichen*.

ERY'SIMUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Tetradynamia. Siliquosa. Cruciferae.*—*E. alliardii*. Sauce alone, or stinking hedge-mustard. *Alliaria Camelina*. It was esteemed powerfully diaphoretic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.—*E. barbarea*. The leaves were considered antiscorbutic.—*E. officinale. Sisymbrium officinale*. Hedge-mustard. Formerly used as an expectorant and diuretic. The seeds resemble mustard in their effects.

ERYSIPELAS. (*as, atis, n.* *Ερσιπελας*; from *ερω*, to draw, and *πελας*, adjoining; so named from its tendency to spread to the neighboring parts.) *Ignis sacer*, St. Anthony's fire; the rose. A peculiar form of inflammation which occurs chiefly in the skin, and is generally accompanied with swelling, vesications on the affected part, and with symptomatic fever.

1. *Erysipelas phlegmonodes*. Phlegmonoid erysipelas. This form of erysipelas frequently occurs in the face, affecting usually one side of it only; sometimes it attacks one of the extremities; and in both cases it is ushered in by a smart feverish attack. The color is higher than in the other species, and the burning heat and tingling in the part are exceedingly distressing. The swelling generally appears on the second night or third day of the fever; the vesications rise on the fourth and fifth, and break or subside on the fifth or six, when the redness changes to a yellowish hue, and the swelling and fever begin to diminish, and on the eighth day both disappear; on the tenth, the new cuticle is commonly left exposed, the old one having separated, and the brownish or dark scab, which had formed where the fluid of the vesications had been discharged, having fallen off. Phlegmonoid erysipelas frequently terminates in suppuration, and in sloughing of the cellular membrane.

2. The *Erysipelas œdematodes* is less severe in its attack: the tumor is more gradual in its rise and extension, is of a paler red or of a yellowish-brown color, and is accompanied by less heat and local distress: its surface is smooth and shining, and, if it be strongly pressed with the finger, a slight pit remains for a short time. Vesications, which are smaller, less elevated, and more numerous than in the former species, appear on the third or fourth day from the commencement of the swelling, and are succeeded in two or three days by thin, dark-colored scabs, giving an appearance not unlike the confluent small-pox, from the edges of which a clear lymph exudes. This is a dangerous form, and often attacks persons of debilitated constitution.

3. The *Erysipelas gangrenosum* commences sometimes like the one and sometimes like the other of the foregoing species, and most commonly occurs in the face, neck, or shoulders. It is accompanied with symptoms of low fever, and with delirium, which is soon followed by coma, which remains through the subsequent course of the disease. The color of the affected part is a dark-red; and scattered phlyctenæ, with a livid base, appear upon the surface, which frequently terminate in gangrenous ul-

cerations. Even when it terminates favorably suppuration and gangrene of the muscles, tendons, and cellular substance often take place, producing little caverns and sinuses, which contain an ill-conditioned pus, together with sloughs of the mortified parts, which are ultimately evacuated from the ulcers. It is an exceedingly dangerous affection, the vital powers being frequently quite overwhelmed from the very first of the attack, and death taking place in a few hours.

A peculiar variety of gangrenous erysipelas occasionally occurs in infants, a few days after birth, especially in lying-in hospitals, and is often fatal. It most frequently commences about the umbilicus or the genitals, and extends upward or downward. The *Erysipelas infantum*, however, often terminates favorably in ten or twelve days.

4. In the *Erysipelas erraticum* the morbid patches appear, one after another, on different parts of the body. It commonly terminates favorably, however, in a week or ten days.

Erysipelas is sometimes contagious and epidemic, and those once affected are liable to periodic returns.

Erysipelas attacks all parts of the surface of the body; but it more frequently appears on the face, legs, and feet than in any other situation. It occurs oftener in warm climates than in temperate or cold ones. When there is little affection of the system, it is termed *erythema*.

Erysipelas often occurs from wounds in persons of bad constitution, and may supervene in malignant fevers.

The treatment of erysipelas must vary greatly, according to the form of the disease. When it occurs in robust, plethoric constitutions, partaking of the phlegmonous character, with severe inflammatory fever, it will be proper to begin by taking a moderate quantity of blood; then direct cooling saline purgatives, antimonial diaphoretics, a light vegetable diet, &c. But if the accompanying fever be more of the typhoid type, blood-letting is inadmissible, and the patient's strength must be supported: after clearing out the *prima viæ*, and endeavoring to promote the other secretions by mild evacuants, when the pulse begins to fail, a more nutritious diet may be resorted to, with wine, the sulphate of quinine, ammonia, and other powerful stimulants. In the decidedly gangrenous form of erysipelas, all depletion is out of the question, and a tonic and stimulating treatment must be resorted to from the first. Opium should be given in full doses, and calomel may be useful in correcting the disordered state of the abdominal secretions.

The local treatment is important. It consists of free incisions (in phlegmonous erysipelas) from the commencement, with poultices; the use of concentrated solution of nitrate of silver, and the application of cold. Blisters are used by the French.

ERYSIPELAS INFANTUM. See *Erysipelas*.

ERYSIPELAS PHLYCTENOIDES. *E. pustulosa. E. zoster. Herpes zoster.*

ERYSIPELATOID. *Erysipelatodes. Erysipelatous. Resembling erysipelas.*

ERYSIPELATOUS. Pertaining to erysipelas.

ERYTHE'MA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *ερυθρος*, red.) 1. Simple redness.—*Hippocrates*.

2. Rash, or inflammatory bluish without fever.—*Cullen*.

3. A lesser degree of erysipelas.—*Callisen*.

4. A nearly continuous redness of some portion of the skin, attended with disorder of the constitution, but not contagious.—*Willan*.

Dr. Willan has six varieties:

1. *Erythema fugax* consists of red patches, of an irregular form and short duration, resembling the redness produced from pressure. These patches are symptomatic of various febrile diseases, and appear successively on the arms, neck, breast, and face.

2. The *Erythema læve* exhibits a uniformly smooth, shining surface, and chiefly appears on the lower extremities, in confluent patches, and is generally accompanied by anasarca.

3. The *Erythema marginatum* occurs in patches, which are bounded on one side by a hard, elevated, tortuous red border, in some places obscurely papulated; but the redness has no regular boundary on the open side. The patches appear on the extremities and loins, in old people, and remain for an uncertain time, without producing any irritation in the skin. They are connected with internal disorder, and their occurrence is to be deemed unfavorable.

4. The *Erythema papulatum* occurs chiefly on the arms, neck, and breast, in extensive irregular patches, of a bright red hue, presenting not an inelegant painted appearance. For a day or two before the color becomes vivid, the surface is rough or imperfectly papulated. The redness afterward continues for about a fortnight; and as the eruption declines, it assumes a bluish hue, especially in the central parts of the patches. This eruption is sometimes attended with great disorder of the constitution, especially with a frequent, small pulse, total anorexia, and extreme depression of strength and spirits, and with acute pains and great tenderness of the limbs; but the general disorder is often trifling.

5. *Erythema tuberculatum* resembles the last variety in the large irregular patches of red efflorescence which it exhibits; but there are small, slightly-elevated tumors interspersed through the patches, which subside in about a week, leaving the erythema, which becomes vivid, and disappears in about a week more.

6. The *Erythema nodosum*, which is a more common and milder complaint, seems to affect females only, and occurs on the fore part of the legs. It is preceded by slight febrile symptoms for a week or more, which generally abate when the erythema appears. It shows itself in large oval patches, the long diameter of which is parallel with the tibia, and which slowly rise into hard and painful protuberances, and as regularly soften and subside in the course of nine or ten days, the red color turning bluish on the eighth or ninth day, as if the leg had been bruised. It has always gone through its course mildly, under the use of laxatives, followed by the mineral acids and other tonics.

ERYTHEMA ANTHRAX. *E. gangrenosum.* Anthrax.

ERYTHEMA EPIDEMICUM. *E. solare.* Pellagra.
ERYTHEMA À FRIGORE. *E. pernio.* Chilblain. See *Pernio*.

ERYTHEMA MERCURIALE. See *Eczema mercuriale*.

ERYTHRÆA CENTAURIUM. Synonyme of *Chironia centaureum*.

ERYTHRÆA CHILENSIS. *Chironia chilensis.*

ERYTHREMA. *Erythema.*

ERYTHRIC ACID. Purpuric acid, or murexan.

ERYTHRINA. A genus of plants. *Diadelphia. Decandria. E. corallodendron,* the coral tree. The bark of *E. Indica* is considered febrifuge. *E. Monosperma* is much frequented by the insect that forms gum lac.

ERYTHRINE. The name given by Heeren to the red coloring matter of the *Lichen roccella*.

ERYTHRO'DANUM. *Rubia tinctorum.*

ERYTHROÏDES. *Tunica vaginalis testis.*

ERYTHRO'GEN. A green substance sometimes found in the gall-bladder in jaundice; it is converted into a red color when combined with nitrogen.

ERYTHRO'ID VESICLE. A doubtful vesicle of the early fetus, longer, but of the same diameter as the umbilical vesicle.

ERYTHRO'LEINE. A red, oily fluid found in litmus by Kane. Form., $C_{26}H_{52}O_4$.

ERYTHRO'NIUM. (*un, i, n.*) 1. A name of *Vanadium*. 2. A genus of plants. *Heacadria. Monogynia. Liliacæ.—E. Americanum. Erythronium Indicum.* The root is emetic in doses of ʒss., but seldom used.—*E. dens caninus.* Dog's-tooth violet. The root has been given against colic and epilepsy, and applied externally in scald head.

ERYTHRO'PHYL. The red coloring matter of autumnal leaves and fruits. It is an oxide of ferrous phyll.

ERYTHRO'PROTIDE. A product of the action of a concentrated boiling solution of potash on protein. It is of a reddish-brown color, readily soluble in water and in boiling alcohol. It is precipitated by the salts of lead, silver, and mercury, of a rose color. Formula, $C_{13}H_8NO_6$.

ERYTHRO'SIS. (From *ερυθρος*, red.) A florid form of plethora, in which the blood is rich in fibrin and hæmotosin. It is the plethora arteriosa of some.

ERYTHROXYLUM. *Hæmatoxylum.*

ERYTHRUS. *Rhus coriaria.*

E'SAPHE. (*Εσαφη*; from *εσαφω*, to feel with the hand.) The touch; or feeling the mouth of the womb, to ascertain its condition.

E'SCHAR. (*Eschara, a, f. Eschara*; from *εσχαρω*, to scab over.) *Eschara.* The portion of animal substance that is destroyed by the application of a caustic, and which sloughs away.

ESCHARO'TIC. *Escharoticus.* A substance which possesses the power of destroying the texture of the various solid parts of the animal body to which it is directly applied. This class of substances may be arranged under two orders:

1. *Eroding escharotics*; as blue vitriol, alumenum ustum, &c.

2. *Caustic escharotics*; as potassa pura, argenti nitras, acidum sulphuricum, nitricum, &c.

E/SCULENT. *Esculentus*. Such animals and plants as may be used for food.

ESCU'LINE. A supposed alkaloid from the horse-chestnut.

ES'ENBECKINE. *Esenbeckina*. An alkaloid obtained from the *Exostema souzanium*, or Brazilian cinchona. This name was given to the product from the erroneous impression that the bark was derived from the *Esenbeckia febrifuga*.

ESO-. A prefix (from *εσω*, within), signifying internal; as, *Escocolitis*, dysentery.

ESO'ENTERITIS. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels.

ESO'GASTRITIS. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ESOX LUCIUS. The pike fish, from the liver of which an oil is obtained, which is termed, in some pharmacopœias, *oleum lucii piscis*. It is used in some countries to disperse opacities of the cornea.

E'SPHLISIS. A fracture of the skull, with depression.

ESPN'OIC MEDICINE. The application of medicines to the skin with friction.

ES'FRIT. A French word for a spirit, tincture, volatile oil, or fluid.

E'SSENCE. (*Essentia*, *α*, *f*.) Properly that part of any thing on which its most remarkable qualities depend. Usually volatile oils mixed with alcohol. It is also applied to some tinctures.

ESSENCE DE PETIT GRAIN. The volatile oil of the leaves of the orange, formerly of the young fruit.

ESSENCE OF COLT'S-FOOT. This is made of equal parts of balsam of tolu and compound tincture of benzoin, with double the quantity of rectified alcohol. It is sold as a pectoral.

ESSENCE OF MUSTARD. This is made of oil of turpentine, camphor, spirit of rosemary, and flower of mustard.

ESSENCE OF SARSAPARILLA, COMPOUND. A very concentrated state of the compound decoction of sarsaparilla.

ESSENCE OF SPRUCE. This is prepared by decoction from the twigs of the spruce fir (*pinus nigra*). When mixed with treacle or sugar, and water, and fermented, it forms spruce beer.

ESSENTIA. An essence; an aromatic and volatile preparation; also a tincture. See *Tinctura*, *Vinum*, and *Oils*, *Essential*.

ESSENTIA BINA. A preparation used to color brandy, porter, and other strong drinks. It is made by boiling coarse sugar till it becomes black and bitter, and then mixing it with lime water to the consistency of a syrup.

ESSENTIAL. *Essentialis*. Relating to the essence of any thing.

ESSENTIAL OILS. See *Oils*, *Essential*.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF BARK. A watery extract of Peruvian bark.

ESSENTIAL SALT OF LEMONS. The preparation so called is a mixture of cream of tartar and binoxalate of potash.

E'SSERA. (*α*, *α*, *f*.) *Sora*. *Sare*. A species of cutaneous eruption, distinguished by broad, shining, smooth red spots, mostly without fever, and differing from the nettle rash in

not being elevated. It generally attacks the face and hands. It is also applied to the nettle rash.

ESTHIO'MENUS. (From *εσθιω*, to eat.) A term formerly applied to any disease which rapidly destroyed, or, as it were, ate away the flesh; as some forms of herpes, lupus, cancer.

ESTIVAL. *Æstival*. Pertaining to the summer.

ESTIVA'TION. See *Æstivation*.

ESULA MAJOR. See *Euphorbia palustris*.

ESULA MINOR. See *Euphorbia cyparissias*.

E'THAL. A crystalline waxy substance, derived from the saponification of spermaceti. See *Cetyl*.

E'TCERIO. An aggregate fruit, the parts of which are achenia, as in the raspberry.

E'THER. See *Æther*.

ETHER, ACETIC. Acetic naphtha. An ethereal fluid, drawn over from an equal admixture of alcohol and acetic acid, distilled with a gentle heat from a glass retort in a sand-bath. It is an acetate of the oxide of ethyle. It has a grateful smell, is extremely light, volatile, and inflammable. Its medicinal properties nearly resemble the other ethers, and may be given in the same doses. It is seldom used.

ETHER, CHLORINE. See *Chloroform*.

ETHER, HYDRIC. Sulphuric or common ether. See *Æther sulphuricus rectificatus*.

ETHER, HYDROCHLORIC. *Æther hydrochloricus*. It is best prepared by saturating alcohol with gaseous hydrochloric acid, and distilling with a gentle heat into a receiver surrounded by ice. It is colorless, has a penetrating odor, and sweetish taste. Composition, AcCl , or chloride of ethyle or ethule. Its sp. gr. is 0.874 at 40° F., and it boils at 51° F. A spirituous solution is used as an antispasmodic; this is the *spiritus atheris hydrochlorici*. Dose, *f. ʒj.* to *f. ʒiij.*

ETHER, HYDROCYANIC. This has been employed by M. Magendie in some cases as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid, but its smell was found so insufferable that its use could not be continued.

ETHER, HYPONITROUS. See *Æther nitrosus*.

ETHER, MURIATIC. *E., marine*. See *Æther hydrochloric*.

ETHER, NITRIC. See *Æther nitrosus*.

ETHER, NITROUS. Nitricnaphtha. See *Æther nitrosus*.

ETHER, OENANTHIC. The aromatic liquid which imparts to wines and some spirits their peculiar odor. It is an œnanthate of oxide of ethyle; form., $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_2 + \text{AcO}$.

ETHER, SULPHURIC. See *Æther sulphuricus*.

ETHER, VITRIOLIC. See *Æther sulphuricus*.

E'THEREAL. (*Ethereus*; from *ather*.) A term applied to any highly-rectified essential oil or spirit.

ETHEREAL OIL. See *Oleum athereum*.

ETHEREO-SULPHURIC ACID. Sulphovinic acid.

ETHERIFICATION. The conversion of fluids into ethers; the process by which ethers are produced. The theory of etherification most countenanced is that which regards alcohol as the hydrated oxide of ethyle or ethule (AcO , HO); this being acted on by concentrated sulphuric acid, forms the hydrated bisul-

pnate of oxide of ethyle. The hydrated bisulphate is decomposed by the heat in distillation, and there arises ether or oxide of ethyle (AeO), while the water remains combined with sulphuric acid.

E'THERINE. A solid body isomeric with etherole, and deposited from it in the cold.

E'THEROLE. An insoluble oily product of the decomposition of sweet oil of wine when heated with water. It is isomeric with olefiat gas and etherine— C_4H_4 .

E'THIONIC ACID. A product of the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on alcohol. Its form. is $2SO_3, C_4H_5O$. It forms crystalline salts.

ETHIOPS. See *Æthiops*.

E'THMOID. (*Ethmoides*; from *ethnos*, a sieve, and *ειδος*, form; because it is perforated like a sieve.) Sieve-like.

ETHMOID BONE. *Os ethmoides. Os ethmoidæum.* Cribriform bone. A bone of the head and nose. The ethmoid is a light cellular bone, over which the olfactory nerves are spread. It lies between the eyes and ethmoidal notch of the os frontis; is of a cubical figure; contained above the *crista galli* and *cribriform plate*, in the center, and running the length of the bone, is the nasal plate or azygous process, which, with the vomer, forms the upper division of the nostrils; this plate also sustains at its lower part the two superior *turbinated bones*. Parallel with this, and on each side, are the two flat planes forming the *orbital plates*, which make up a considerable portion of the orbit.

ETHMOIDAL CELLS. The cells of the ethmoid bone.

ETHMOIDES. Ethmoid.

ETHU'LE. A synonyme of *Ethyle*.

E'THYLE. **ETHULE.** A hypothetical compound radical (C_4H_5) existing in the ethers. Symbol, Ae. Common sulphuric ether is the oxide of ethyle, AeO; alcohol the hydrated oxide, AeO, HO. There are also chlorides, bromides, &c. The *oxide of ethyle* acts the part of metallic oxides, forming salts, of which several are of considerable importance, as nitrous ether, which is the *hyponitrite of oxide of ethyle* (AeO, NO_3). There is a carbonate (AeO, CO_3): oxalate, or oxalic ether (AeO, C_2O_3), and numerous other salts, most of which have the characters of ethers.

ETIOLA'TION. The process of blanching plants by raising them in darkness.

ETIOLOGY. *Ætiology*.

E'TRON. *Ητρον.* The hypogastrum.

EU-. A prefix. (From *eu*.) Well or good; as *Eucæmia*, a good state of the blood.—*Euchymia*, when the humors are in a good condition.—*Eucrasia*, *Euexia*, a good temperament and constitution.—*Euetes*, benign.

EUCALYPTUS. A genus of plants. *Icosandria. Monogynia*.—The *E. resinifera* of New South Wales produces an astringent gum resin, resembling kino in properties.—The *E. manifera* of the same place yields a kind of manna, or eucalyptus sugar.

EUA'THEMUM. The chamomile.

EU'CHLORINE. The protoxide of chlorine; hypochlorous acid.

EUDIOMETER. (*Eudiometrum*, *i*, *n*.; from *εὐδία*, purity of air, and *μετρον*, a measure.) An

instrument for ascertaining the quantity of oxygen or any other gas in a given mixture of gases. The best is *Ure's*.

EUDIOMETRY. (*Eudiometria*, *a*.) The art of determining the quantity of any gas contained in a given bulk of atmospheric air, &c.

EUGE'NIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.) A genus of plants. *Icosandria. Monogynia. Myrtaceæ*.—*E. caryophyllata*. The clove tree of the Indies. It owes its hot, aromatic flavor to an essential oil, the *oleum caryophylli*. Dose, gtt. ij. to gtt. v., in mixture.—*E. jambos*. Yields the Malabar plum. They are used medicinally as a mild astringent.

EUGENIA PIMENTA. See *Myrtus pimenta*.

EUGE'NIN. The solid deposit from oil of cloves; the stearopten of oil of cloves.

EUGE'US. The uterus.

EU'LE. A worm found in putrid ulcers.

EUNU'CHIUM. *Lactuca sativa*.

EUNU'CHUS. One that is castrated.

EUPATH'A. Health.

EUPATO'RICEÆ. A subdivision of the great natural family *Compositæ*.

EUPATO'RIMUM. (*um*, *i*, *n*.) 1. The Greek name for agrimony. 2. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia æqualis. Compositæ*. 3. *Eupatorium cannabinum*.

EUPATORIUM ARABICUM. The eupatorium cannabinum.

EUPATORIUM AYA PANA. A Brazilian plant which resembles *E. perfoliatum* in properties, but is of inferior activity.

EUPATORIUM CANNABINUM. Hemp agrimony. The eupatorium of European writers. The plant was formerly much used in Europe, especially as a diuretic, and in dropsies. It was also considered emetic and purgative.

EUPATORIUM GRÆCORUM. The agrimonia eupatoria.

EUPATORIUM MESUES. The achillea ageratum.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM. Thoroughwort. Bonaset. This indigenous perennial finds a place in the Pharmacopœia, and is reputed tonic and diaphoretic. In larger doses it is cathartic and emetic. The *Infusum eupatorii perfoliati* is officinal. It has been much used in intermittents.

EUPATORIUM PILOSUM. A synonyme of *E. teucrifolium*.

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM. Gravel-root. This resembles the *E. perfoliatum* in tonic action. It is also said to be diuretic.

EUPATORIUM TEUCRIFOLIUM. *E. verbenifolium*. This indigenous perennial resembles the *E. perfoliatum* in its properties.

EUPATORIUM VETERUM. The eupatorium of the ancients. *Agrimonia eupatoria*.

EUPE'PSIA. Good digestion.

EUPE'PTIC. *Eupepticus*. Easy of digestion.

EUPHORBIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.) A genus of plants. *Dodecandria. Trigynia. Euphorbiacæ*.

EUPHORBIA ANTIQUORUM. A plant formerly supposed to produce the *Euphorbium*.

EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS. This yields the gum euphorbia of the Canaries.

EUPHORBIA COROLLATA. Large flowering spurge; an indigenous perennial. The root is emetic and purgative, and the whole plant acrid. Dose of the dried root, as an irritating

emetic, gr. x. to ℥j. In smaller doses it is purgative, and when gr. i. to gr. ij. are employed, diaphoretic. The juice of the fresh plant is desiccative.

EUPHORBIA CYPARISSIAS. The cypress spurge. This, like most of the spurges, is very acrimonious, inflaming the eyes and œsophagus after touching them. It is now fallen into disuse, whatever virtues may have been ascribed to it formerly, one of which, no doubt, was that of opening the bowels, for it was called poor man's rhubarb.

EUPHORBIA IPECACUANHA. Ipecacuanha spurge. American ipecacuanha spurge. This is an indigenous perennial, growing in the Middle and Southern States. The root is an irritating emetic and purgative in doses of gr. x. to ℥j.

EUPHORBIA LATHYRIS. The plant which affords the lesser cathartica seeds. The seeds possess purgative properties, but if exhibited in an over-dose, prove drastic and poisonous: a quality common to all the *Euphorbiaceæ*.

EUPHORBIA OFFICINARUM. The plant which affords the euphorbium, an inodorous gum-resin, in yellow tears, which have the appearance of being worm-eaten; said to be obtained from several species of euphorbia. It is imported from Mogadore. It contains an active resin, and is very seldom employed internally, but it enters as an ingredient into some resolvent and discutient plasters.

EUPHORBIA PALUSTRIS. The greater spurge. The juice is used in Russia as a common purge; and the plant is given, in some places, in the cure of intermittents.

EUPHORBIA PARALIAS. Sea spurge. Every part of this plant is violently cathartic and irritating, inflaming the mouth and fauces.

EUPHORBIA'CEÆ. A natural order of exogenous plants, inhabitants of almost all parts of the globe; nearly allied to *Malvaceæ* and *Rhamnaceæ*, especially agreeing with the former in the starry structure of the hairs, the monadelphous stamens, and the definite number of ovules in three united carpels. Their sensible properties are, on the whole, poisonous and exciting, both being of a volatile nature, and often dispelled by heat. Independently of the volatile principle there are two others, viz., caoutchouc and turnsol. The bark of several crotons, the wood of *Croton tiglium* and common box, the leaves of the latter, of *Cicca disticha*, and of several euphorbias, are sudorific; and many other species, among which *Ricinus* may be mentioned, are purgative; the latter produces castor oil.

EUPHORBIA' GUMMI-RESINA. **EUPHORBIVM.** A waxy, resinous body, derived from several species of euphorbia by incising the stems. The powder is an irritating and dangerous emetic and cathartic when taken internally, and is seldom or never prescribed. When added to Burgundy pitch, it may be employed as a rubefacient. See *Euphorbia officinarum*.

EUPHRASIA. (*a, a, f.*) 1. Euphrasia. 2. A genus of plants. *Didymamia. Angiospermia. Scrophulariaceæ.*—*E. officinalis.* Eye-bright. It is supposed to be useful in diseases of the eyes, but is inert.

EUPHON. A volatile, oily component of oil of tar. It boils at 117°; sp. gr., 0.74; and has a pleasant odor.

EUPLASTIC. (From *eu*, and *πλασσις*, formation.) Favorable to the formative forces. A term employed by Lobstein for the elaborated matter out of which animal tissues are formed, and opposed to *cacoplastic*, which means unfit for further organization.

EURYTHOS. Regularity of the pulse.

EUSTACHIAN TUBE. *Tuba eustachiana.* *Iter a palato ad aurem.* The tube which forms a communication between the posterior nares and the ear; so named after its discoverer, *Eustachius*. See *Auris*.

EUSTACHIAN VALVE. See *Valvula Eustachii*.

EUSTHE'NIA. Vigorous health.—*Hippocrates.*

EUTRO'PHIA. Vigorous nutrition.

EVA'CUANTS. (From *evacuo*, to empty.) Medicines or agents which cause a discharge from some emunctory, as purgatives, emetics sialagogues, &c.

EVACUA'TION. A discharge, more especially of fœces. Also, the act of discharging, by artificial means, the contents of an abscess, &c.

EVAPORA'TION. (*Evaporatio, onis, f.*) The slow conversion of any substance into vapor. It differs from distillation in its object, which chiefly consists in preserving the more fixed matters, while the volatile substances are dissipated and lost: and the vessels are accordingly different; evaporation being commonly performed in open, shallow vessels, and distillation in an apparatus nearly closed from the external air.

Evaporation is a process of infinite importance in the economy of nature; and in the animal body, evaporation from the skin (*spontaneous evaporation*) and lungs is one of the most obvious causes of diminution of temperature.

EVENTRA'TION. (From *ex*, out of, and *venter*, the belly.) Any condition arising from tumor or wounds in which the bowels are displaced or protruded. A *ventral hernia* is one form of eventration; an extensive wound from which the bowels protrude is another form.

EVERGREEN. *Sempervirens.*

EVERIV'COLUM. A scoop, used to clear the bladder from the small calculous particles which may remain after the operation of lithotomy.

ÈVE'RSIO PALPEBRÆ. Ectropium.

EVIL, KING'S. Scrofula.

EVIRA'TION. Castration.

EVOLU'TION. (*Evolutio, onis, f.*; from *evolvere*, to unroll.) 1. In *Physiology*, it means development. 2. That hypothesis respecting generation which supposes that the germ is not organized in the body of the parent, but pre-existent, already organized, and only developed by the process of generation, is called the hypothesis of *Evolution*: it is opposed to that of the *Epigenesis*. Compare *Epigenesis*.

EVOLUTION, SPONTANEOUS. In *Obstetrics*, this term has been applied by Dr. Denman to that case in which the arm and shoulder of the child being protruded from the vagina, a spontaneous turning takes place, and the child is expelled by the breech, as if in a natural pre-

entation of that part. The occasional occurrence of the fact is generally admitted, but the opinions of obstetricians are divided as to the precise manner and extent to which it takes place.

EVOMITION. *Evomitio*. Vomiting.

EVULSION. (*Evulsio*; from *evello*, to pluck up.) The forcible extraction or removal of a part: a term sometimes employed by surgeons.

EXACERBATION. (*Exacerbatio*; from *exacerbo*, to become violent.) An increase of intensity in the symptoms of a disease recurring at intervals. The term is generally applied to an increase of febrile symptoms, and is synonymous with *paroxysm*.

EXÆMATOSIS. *Hæmatisis*.

EXÆRESIS. (From *ἐξαιρεω*, to remove.) That division of the art of surgery which comprises the removal of whatever is injurious or superfluous to the body; as the extraction of foreign bodies, amputation of limbs, excision of tumors, &c.

EXAMBLO'MA. *Examblo'sis*. An abortion.

EXANASTOMOSIS. (From *ἐξ*, and *ανατομω*, to relax or open.) The opening of the mouths of vessels to discharge their contents.

EXANGIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *ἐξ*, and *αγγειον*, a vessel.) The generic name given by Mason Good to diseases which consist in enlargement, breach, or other morbid perforation of a large blood-vessel, without external opening. The genus includes *aneurism*, *varix*, and *cyania*.

EXANGUINOUS. (*Exanguis*; from *ex*, and *sanguis*, blood.) Deficient in blood. The pale color of patients suffering from hemorrhages, chlorosis, &c., is termed exanguinous.

EXA'NIA. (From *ex*, out of, and *anus*.) Prolapsus of the rectum. See *Procidencia ani*.

EXANTHE'M. *Exanthema*. (*Ἐξανθημα*; from *ἐξανθεω*, *effloresco*, to effloresce, or break forth on the surface.) *Exanthisma*. 1. An eruption of the skin, called a rash. 2. In the present day nosologists have limited it to an eruption or rash which is accompanied with fever, and which has its regular periods of efflorescence and decline. In Dr. Willan's arrangement it is appropriated solely to those appearances which are usually called rashes; namely, to patches of superficial redness of the skin, of various extent and intensity, occasioned by an unusual determination of blood into the cutaneous vessels, sometimes with partial extravasation; it has no reference, therefore, to the existence of fever or contagion. It comprehends measles, scarlet fever, nettle rash, rose rash, purples, and erythema.

EXANTHEM MERCURIALE. *Eczema mercuriale*.

EXANTHEMA, CARBUNCULAR. Anthrax.

EXANTHE'MATA. The name of an order of diseases, of the class *Pyrexia* of Cullen's Nosology.

EXANTHEMATIC. *Exanthematicus*. Eruptive.

EXANTHEM'ATICA. The genus of eruptive fevers in Good's Nosology.

EXANTHE'SIS. (*Ἐξανθησις*; from *ἐξανθεω*, to effloresce.) Properly, the breaking out of an efflorescence on the skin; but applied, also, to the efflorescence itself.

EXANTH'SMA. See *Exanthema*.

EXANTHRO'PIA. The same as *misanthropy*.

EXARCHIA'TER. A chief physician.

EXARTHRE'MA. *Exarthroma*. *Exarthrosis*. A dislocation or luxation.

EXARTHRO'MA. *Ἐξάρθρωμα*. A dislocation.

EXARTHRO'SIS. *Ἐξάρθρωσις*. A dislocation.

EXARTICULA'TION. (From *ex*, out of, and *articulus*, a joint.) A luxation or dislocation of a bone from its socket.

EXCÆCARIA AGALLOCHA. *Lignum aloes*.

EXCI'PULUM. A chemical receiver.

EXCI'SION. (From *excisio*, to cut out.) The cutting out of parts, as tumors, &c., which are not sufficiently large or prominent to be amputated. We do not say the penis was excised, but a tumor was excised.

EXCITABILITY. (From *excito*, to excite.) That condition of living bodies wherein they can be made to exhibit the functions and phenomena which distinguish them from inanimate matter; or the capacity of organized beings to be affected by various agents called stimuli.

EXCITANT. Exciting; stimulating. Applied to medicines which excite the actions of the system, *excitantia*. These are either *general*, acting on the whole system, as alcohol, or *particular*, acting only on certain parts, as diuretics, expectorants, &c.

EXCITA'TION. EXCITEMENT. (From *excito*, to excite.) 1. That state in which excitability is called into action. 2. The act of awakening excitability. 3. The result of the action of the exciting powers, as the circulation, mental action.

EXCITING CAUSE. See *Ætiology*.

EXCI'TO-MO'TORY SYSTEM. A division of the nervous system made by Dr. M. Hall. It consists of the tubercula quadrigemina, medulla oblongata, medulla spinalis, and the true spinal nerves. This system is brought into action by exterior agency, without the direct influence of the will. Thus the emission of semen is the result of an excito-motory phenomenon. The nerves of the gland, being excited, convey an impression to the spinal cord, and this reflects a nervous influence to the proper organs, which produces an emission altogether independent of the will. These nerves are therefore said to act by reflex action, and their function is termed the *reflex function*. The phenomena of respiration and nutrition, as well as the heart's action, are under this influence.

EXCORIA'TION. (*Excoriatio, onis, f.*; from *excorio*, to take off the skin.) An abrasion of the skin.

EXCREMENT. (*Excrementum, i, n.*; from *excerno*, to separate from.) Any useless matter ejected from the body, but generally applied to the fæces discharged from the bowels.

EXCREMENT'ITIOUS. Of the nature of excrement.

EXCRE'SCENCE. (*Exrescentia, æ, f.*; from *exresco*, to grow from.) Any preternatural growth; as a corn, a wart, piles, hydatids, &c.

EXCRETION. (*Excretio, onis, f.*; from *excerno*.) 1. The expulsion, by the various outlets of the body, of such matters as would be superfluous or injurious if they remained. 2.

Any matter so thrown off, as the feces, urine, &c.

EXCRETORY. (*Excretorius*; from *excerno*, to purge, sift, &c.) This term is applied to the ducts which convey the secreted fluids from the glands. Some glands have only one excretory duct, and others several.

EXCRETORY ORGANS. Those organs, viscera, or teguments which furnish a matter or product to be thrown off from the body; they are the reverse of secretory organs. The skin and the mucous membranes are of this class.

EXCUTIA VENTRICULI. A stomach brush. An instrument consisting of a ferule of iron or brass, with a bunch of hog's bristles at the end of it. It was formerly used to extract foreign bodies from the œsophagus; and some absurdly attempted to cleanse the stomach of viscous matters by means of it.

EXELCO'SIS. Ulceration.

EXERAMA. Matters vomited.—*Hippocrates*.

EXERCISE. (*Exercitatio, onis, f.*) The use of the muscles in subordination to the will. Exercise has been divided into *active* and *passive*; but many of the movements included in the latter can not properly be called exercise. See *Gestation*. Active exercise comprehends walking, running, dancing, and all those exercises usually termed athletic. They are of great importance in the preservation of health and in the removal of disease. The ancient physicians paid much more attention to this subject than the modern, inasmuch that *gymnastic medicine* formed, with them, a distinct department of the art.

EXERCITATION. Gymnastics.

EXERRHO'SIS. An insensible discharge; as that of the insensible perspiration.

EXFŒTATION. (From *ex*, outward, and *fœtus*.) Extra-uterine pregnancy, where the ovum is developed otherwise than in the uterus.

EXFOLIATION. (*Exfoliatio*; from *exfolio*, to cast the leaf.) The separation of a dead piece of bone from the living.

EXFOLIATIVUM TREPANUM. A raspatory, or instrument for scraping exfoliating portions of bone.

EXFOLIATIVUS. Conducive to exfoliation.

EXHALANTS. *Exhalant vessels.* Those capillary vessels which pour out a fluid.

EXHALATION. 1. The throwing off of vapor; evaporation. 2. A vapor or effluvia.

EXHAUSTION. 1. The state brought about by excessive fatigue, want of food, great mental effort, anxiety. 2. The effect produced by the action of the air-pump in removing air from vessels.

EXHORRIZÆ. Dicotyledonous or exogenous plants.

EXHUMATION. The act of disinterring a corpse.

EXI'SCHIOS. A luxation of the thigh bone.

EXO. A prefix. (From the Greek, *ἐξω*.) Outward; of great use in words derived from that language.

EXOCHAS. *E'xoche.* In general, a tumor. Paul of Ægina applies the term to soft tubercles at the anus—probably piles.

EXOCYSTIS. *Excocyste.* (From *ἐξω*, with-

out, and *κύστις*, the bladder.) A prolapsus of the inner membrane of the bladder.

EXOGENOUS. (From *ἐξ*, outside, and *γεννῶμαι*, I grow.) A term applied to those plants a transverse slice of whose stem exhibits a central cellular substance or pith, an external cellular and fibrous ring or bark, and an intermediate woody mass, and certain fine lines radiating from the pith to the bark through the wood, and called medullary rays. They are called exogens, because they add to their wood by successive external additions, and are the same as what are otherwise called dicotyledons. They constitute one of the primary classes into which the vegetable world is divided, characterized by their leaves being reticulated; their stems having a distinct deposition of bark, wood, and pith; their embryo with two cotyledons; and by their flowers usually formed on a quinary type. Our forest trees and most garden vegetables are of this kind.

EXOGENS. See *Exogenous*.

EXOMPHALOCELE. *Exomphalus*.

EXOMPHALUS. (From *ἐξ*, out of, and *ομφαλος*, the navel.) *Exomphalos*. An umbilical hernia. See *Hernia umbilicalis*.

EXONCUS. *Exoncoma. Exoncosis.* A large tumor.

EXOPHTHALMIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *ἐξ*, out, and *ὀφθαλμος*, the eye.) A swelling or protrusion of the bulb of the eye, to such a degree that the eyelids can not cover it. It may be caused by inflammation, when it is termed *exophthalmia inflammatoria*; or from a collection of pus in the globe of the eye, when it is termed the *exophthalmia purulenta*; or from a congestion of blood within the globe of the eye, *exophthalmia sanguinea*.

EXORMIA. A generic term, meaning an eruption, and employed by the Greek physicians with *papula, ecthyma, lichen, &c.*

EXOSMO'SIS. (From *ἐξ*, and *ωσμος*, impulsion.) When the current is the reverse of *Endosmosis*, which see.

EXOSTEMA. A genus of trees of the natural family *Cinchoniaceæ*; indigenous in Brazil, Peru, and South America, and yielding a portion of the false cinchona barks.—*E. floribunda* of the West Indies yields the St. Lucia bark.—*E. caribbæum* furnishes Caribbean or Jamaica cinchona bark.—*E. peruvianum* yields the false cinchona, or Peruvian bark.—*E. souzanium* the Brazilian cinchona, the bark of which contains *esenbeckine*.

EXOSTOME. The foramen of an ovule.

EXOSTO'SIS. (*is, is, m.*; from *ἐξ*, and *ὀστέον*, a bone.) *Hyperostosis*. A morbid enlargement, or hard tumor of a bone. The bones most frequently affected with exostosis are those of the cranium, the lower jaw, sternum, humerus, radius, ulna, bones of the carpus, the femur, and tibia. There is, however, no bone of the body which may not become the seat of this disease. It is not uncommon to find the bones of the cranium affected with exostosis in their whole extent. The *ossa parietalia* sometimes become an inch thick.

Exostosis, however, mostly rises from the surface of the bone, in the form of a hard, round tumor; and venereal exostoses, or nodes,

are observed to arise chiefly on compact bones, and such of these as are only superficially covered with soft parts; as, for instance, the bones of the cranium, and the anterior surface of the tibia.

EXOSTOSIS STEATOMODES. Osteosteotoma.

EXO'TIC. (*Exoticus*; from *εξω*, without.) Belonging to a foreign country.

EXPANSION. 1. The increase of bulk which a body undergoes by the recession of its particles from one another, so that it occupies a greater space while its weight remains the same. Expansion is one of the chief effects of the agency of caloric. 2. A prolongation or expanded condition, as of aponeuroses.

EXPE'CTANT MEDICINE. That theory or practice of medicine which consists in observing the course of a disease, leaving the system to the operations of nature for restoration, unless derangement occurs or symptoms arise too serious to be neglected. It has found much favor in France.

EXPE'CTORANT. (*Expectorans*; from *expectoro*, to discharge from the breast.) Applied to that which increases the discharge of mucus from the bronchial tubes.

EXPE'CTORANTS. Medicines which produce or assist expectoration. The principal of these are squills, the fetid gums, honey, liquorice, horehound, garlic, ipecacuanha, tartar emetic, senega root, balsam of tolu and benzoin, myrrh, and ammoniacum.

EXPECTORA'TION. (*Expectoratio, onis, f.*) The act of ejecting matters from the chest; also the sputum.

EXPECTORATIO SANGUINIS. Hæmoptysis.

EXPELLANT. EXPELLENS. Driving out; expulsive.

EXPERIENCE. Knowledge or tact acquired by practice.

EXPERIMENT. A practical test. Something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.—*Bacon*.

EXPIRA'TION. (*Expiratio*; from *expiro*, to breathe.) That part of respiration in which the air is expelled from the lungs.

EXPIRATORY. That which assists in the process of expiration.

EXPLORA'TION. *Exploratio.* (From *exploro*, to search out.) The investigation of the *physical signs* of disease, as opposed to the diagnosis derived from *symptoms*. Exploration, as it is called, is used chiefly in diseases of the thorax and abdomen, and consists of, *Inspection*, or examination by the eye; *Palpation*, manual examination, or examination by the sense of touch; *Mensuration*, or geometrical measurement, with a view to ascertaining the comparative size of the two sides of the chest or belly; *Percussion*, or striking with the hand, which affords indications cognizable both by the touch and the sense of hearing; *Auscultation*, which affords indications recognized only by the ear, either unaided or assisted by the intervention of the stethoscope.

EXPLORA'TORIUM. A sound.

EXPRESSED OIL. An oil obtained by pressing, as olive oil from the olive, almond oil from the almond, castor oil, &c.

EXPRESSION. (*Expressio, onis, f.*; from

exprimo, to press out.) 1. A mechanical operation by which the juices of plants and various fixed oils are obtained. 2. The indications of the state of the feelings, passions, and sensations, presented by the countenance, attitude, and gesture.

EXPU'TION. (From *expuo*, to spit out.) The act of spitting.

EXPULSIVE. *Expulsorius.* 1. A bandage constructed for exerting pressure on parts, so as to expel pus or other fluids, is called the *expulsive bandage*. 2. The pains which occur in the second stage of parturition, and by which the child is expelled, are called *expulsive pains*. 3. Diaphoretics have been called *expulsive medicines*.

EXSANGUINITY. (From *ex*, and *sanguis*, blood.) Bloodlessness. See *Anæmia*.

EXSE'RTUS. Protruding.

EXSICCA'TION. (*Exsiccatio*; from *exsiccio*, to dry up.) Drying. A pharmaceutical and chemical operation, by which plants, chemical preparations, &c., are deprived of their humidity. This is done by exposure to the sun, or to fire, in an oven, &c., on dry or absorbent substances.

EXSTIPULA'TUS. Without stipule.

EXSTRO'PHIA. *Ecstrophia.* (From *εκ στρεφω*, to invert.) Extroversion. The displacement of an organ, especially the bladder.

EXSUCCA'TIO. Synonymous with *Echymoma*.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS PRESCRIPTION. That form of prescription which is written at the bedside of the patient.

EXTENSIB'ILITY. The property or capacity of being extended.

EXTEN'SION. (From *extendo*, to stretch out.) 1. In *Physics*, the property of occupying a portion of space. 2. In *Surgery*, the act of pulling a broken or dislocated bone outward from the body, to bring the end into a natural position and restore the parts. It is the reverse of counter extension.

EXTEN'SOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *extendo*, to stretch out.) A term applied to those muscles the office of which it is to extend any part; the term is in opposition to flexor.

EXTENSOR BREVIS DIGITORUM PEDIS. A muscle of the toes, situated on the foot. *Extensor brevis* of Douglas. It arises, fleshy and tendinous, from the fore and upper part of the os calcis, and soon forms a fleshy belly, divisible into four portions, which send off an equal number of tendons that pass over the upper part of the foot, under the tendons of the extensor longus digitorum pedis, to be inserted into its tendinous expansion. Its office is to extend the toes.

EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS BREVIOR. An extensor muscle of the wrist, situated on the forearm. *Radialis externus brevior* of Albinus. *Radialis secundus* of Winslow. It arises, tendinous, from the external condyle of the humerus, and from the ligament that connects the radius to it, and runs along the outside of the radius. It is inserted by a long tendon into the upper and back part of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger. It assists in extending and bringing the hand backward.

EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS LONGIOR. An extensor muscle of the carpus, situated on the

fore-arm, that acts in conjunction with the former. *Radialis externus longior* of Albinus. *Radialis externus primus* of Winslow. It arises thin, broad, and fleshy, from the lower part of the external ridge of the os humeri, above its external condyle, and is inserted by a round tendon into the posterior and upper part of the metacarpal bone that sustains the fore-fingers.

EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS. *Ulnaris externus* of Albinus and Winslow. It arises from the outer condyle of the os humeri, and then receives an addition from the edge of the ulna; its tendon passes in a groove behind the styloid process of the ulna, to be inserted into the inside of the basis of the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

EXTENSOR DIGITORUM COMMUNIS. A muscle situated on the fore-arm, that extends all the joints of the fingers. *Extensor digitorum communis manus* of Douglas and Winslow. *Extensor digitorum communis, seu digitorum tensor* of Cowper. *Cum extensore proprio auricularis* of Albinus. It arises from the external protuberance of the humerus; and at the wrist it divides into three flat tendons, which pass under the annular ligament, to be inserted into all the bones of the fore, middle, and ring fingers.

EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS. See *Extensor longus digitorum pedis*.

EXTENSOR INDICIS. See *Indicator*.

EXTENSOR LONGUS DIGITORUM PEDIS. A muscle situated on the leg, that extends all the joints of the four small toes. *Extensor digitorum longus.* It arises from the upper part of the tibia and fibula, and the interosseous ligament; its tendon passes under the annular ligament, and then divides into five, four of which are inserted into the second and third phalanges of the toes, and the fifth goes to the basis of the metatarsal bone. This last Winslow reckons a distinct muscle, and calls it *Peroneus brevis*.

EXTENSOR LONGUS POLLICIS PEDIS. See *Extensor proprius pollicis pedis*.

EXTENSOR MAGNUS. See *Gastrocnemius*.

EXTENSOR MAJOR POLLICIS MANUS. See *Extensor secundi internodii*.

EXTENSOR MINOR POLLICIS MANUS. See *Extensor primi internodii*.

EXTENSOR OSSIS METACARPI POLLICIS MANUS. An extensor muscle of the wrist, situated on the fore-arm. *Abductor longus pollicis manus* of Albinus. *Extensor primi internodii* of Douglas. *Extensor primus pollicis* of Winslow. *Extensor primi internodii pollicis* of Cowper. It arises, fleshy, from the middle and posterior part of the ulna, from the posterior part of the middle of the radius, and from the interosseous ligament, and is inserted into the os trapezium, and upper part of the metacarpal bone of the thumb.

EXTENSOR POLLICIS PRIMUS. See *Extensor primi internodii*.

EXTENSOR POLLICIS SECUNDUS. See *Extensor secundi internodii*.

EXTENSOR PRIMI INTERNODII. A muscle of the thumb, situated on the hand, that extends the first bone of the thumb obliquely outward. *Extensor minor pollicis manus* of Albinus. This muscle, and the *Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis manus*, are called *Extensor pollicis primus*

by Winslow; *Extensor secundi internodii* by Douglas; *Extensor secundi internodii ossis pollicis* by Cowper. It arises, fleshy, from the posterior part of the ulna and from the interosseous ligament, and is inserted, tendinous, into the posterior part of the first bone of the thumb.

EXTENSOR PROPRIUS POLLICIS PEDIS. An extensor muscle of the great toe, situated on the foot. *Extensor longus* of Douglas. *Extensor pollicis longus* of Winslow and Cowper. It arises by an acute, tendinous, and fleshy beginning, some way below the head and anterior part of the fibula, along which it runs to near its lower extremity, connected to it by a number of fleshy fibers, which descend obliquely, and form a tendon, which is inserted into the posterior part of the first and last joint of the great toe.

EXTENSOR SECUNDI INTERNODII. A muscle of the thumb, situated on the hand, that extends the last joint of the thumb obliquely backward. *Extensor major pollicis manus* of Albinus. *Extensor pollicis secundus* of Winslow. *Extensor tertii internodii* of Douglas. *Extensor internodii ossis pollicis* of Cowper. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the middle part of the ulna and interosseous ligament; it then forms a tendon, which runs through a small groove at the inner and back part of the radius, to be inserted into the last bone of the thumb. Its use is to extend the last phalanx of the thumb obliquely backward.

EXTENSOR SECUNDI INTERNODII INDICIS PROPRIUS. See *Indicator*.

EXTENSOR TARSII MAGNUS. The gastrocnemius and soleus muscles together.

EXTENSOR TARSII MINOR. See *Plantaris*.

EXTENSOR TARSII SURALIS. See *Gastrocnemius internus*.

EXTENSOR TERTII INTERNODII INDICIS. See *Prior indicis*.

EXTENSOR TERTII INTERNODII MINIMI DIGITI. See *Abductor minimi digiti manus*.

EXTENUATIO. Leanness.

EXTERNUS AURIS. The laxator tympani.

EXTERNUS MALLEI. See *Laxator tympani*.

EXTINCTION OF MERCURY. The trituration of mercury with other substances till the globules disappear.

EXTINCTIO VOCIS. Imperfect aphonia.

EXTIPULATUS. Without stipulae.

EXTIRPATION. (*Extirpatio*; from *extirpo*, to eradicate.) The complete removal or destruction of any part, either by cutting instruments or the action of caustics.

EXTRACT. (*Extractum*, *i. n.*; from *extraho*, to draw out.) In *Pharmacy*, it includes all those preparations from vegetables which are separated by the agency of various liquids, and afterward obtained from such solutions, in a solid state, by evaporation of the menstruum. It also includes those substances which are held in solution by the natural juices of fresh plants, as well as those to which some menstruum is added at the time of preparation.

EXTRACT OF LEAD. Goulard's extract. The subacetate of lead.

EXTRACTION. (*Extractio*; from *extraho*, to draw out.) The taking extraneous substances out of the body. Thus we speak of the

extraction of bullets and splinters from wounds, and of stones from the urethra or bladder. Surgeons also sometimes apply the term *extraction* to the removal of tumors out of cavities; as, for instance, to the taking of cartilaginous tumors out of the joints. They seldom speak of extracting any diseased original part of the body, though they do so in one instance, viz., the cataract.

EXTRACTIVE. The mixture of gum, sugar, and peculiar principles dissolved from plants by any menstruum. This mixture was formerly considered a chemical body, but it has no determinate constitution.

EXTRACTIVE MATTERS OF BLOOD. In blood and all the secretions of the body there is a certain amount of animal matter, not gelatinous, and being no known form of protein, which is called extractive.

EXTRACTS. Various extracts, as of valerian, sabine, &c., are ordered by some pharmacopœias; but, being evaporated decoctions, are often without much activity, the oily parts being evolved during inspissation.

EXTRACTUM. (From *extraho*, to draw out.) An extract.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI. (U. S. & Ph. L.) Extract of aconite. Take of aconite leaves, fresh, ℥j. : bruise them in a stone mortar, sprinkling on a little water; then press out the juice, and evaporate. Narcotic and diuretic. Dose, one grain to five grains.

EXTRACTUM ACONITI ALCOHOLICUM. (U. S.) Alcoholic extract of aconitum. Take of dry aconitum leaves, in coarse powder, ℥j.; dilute alcohol, Oiv. Moisten the leaves with alcohol; let it digest twenty-four hours; put in a displacement vessel, and add the alcohol gradually. When the alcohol has ceased passing, add water to the leaves to keep them covered so long as a clear fluid percolates. Distill off the alcohol, mix, and evaporate. Dose, internally, gr. one sixth. Used chiefly in ointment in neuralgic pains.

EXTRACTUM ALOES PURIFICATUM. (Ph. L.) Purified extract of aloes. Take of aloes, powdered, fifteen ounces; boiling water, a gallon. Macerate for three days in a gentle heat; then strain, and set it by, that the dregs may subside. Pour off the clear solution, and evaporate. The dose is from five to fifteen grains. Purgative.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS. (U. S. & Ph. L.) Extract of chamomile. Take of chamomile flowers, dried, a pound; water, a gallon: boil down to four pints, strain while hot, and evaporate. The dose is ten grains to a scruple. A mild tonic.

EXTRACTUM ARTEMISIE ABSINTHII. (Ph. D.) Extract of wormwood. A strained decoction, evaporated. Tonic. Dose, gr. x. to ℥j.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNE. (U. S. & Ph. L.) Extract of belladonna. Take of deadly nightshade leaves, fresh, a pound. Prepare as *E. aconiti*. It is anodyne, and dilates the pupil. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. iiij .

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNE ALCOHOLICUM. (U. S.) Alcoholic extract of belladonna. Prepared as the *E. aconiti* alcoholicum.

EXTRACTUM CASCARILLE RESINOSUM. AL-

coholic extract of cascarrilla. Cascarrilla bark is digested with alcohol, then with water, and the mixed liquids strained and inspissated. Dose, gr. x. to ℥j.

EXTRACTUM CATECHU. See *Acacia catechu*.

EXTRACTUM CATHARTICUM. Extractum colocynthidis compositum.

EXTRACTUM CATHOLICON. A purgative extract resembling extractum colocynthidis compositum.

EXTRACTUM CHAMÆMELI. Extractum anthemidis.

EXTRACTUM CICUTÆ. Extractum conii.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. Extract of bark. The London Pharmacopœia has an *E. cinchona cordifolia*, *E. cinchona lancifolia*, and *E. cinchona oblongifolia*. The formula for each is the same. Take of the bruised bark, fifteen ounces; distilled water, four gallons: boil down in a gallon of water to six pints, and strain the liquor while hot. In like manner, boil down the bark in an equal measure of water four times, and strain. Lastly, all the liquors being mixed, evaporate to a proper consistence. This extract should be kept soft for making pills, and hard to be reduced to powder. Dose, gr. x. to ℥j.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. (U. S.) Take of Peruvian bark, in coarse powder, ℥j. Proceed as in *E. aconiti* alcohol, but make Ovj. of infusion with water. Evaporate all to an extract.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ RESINOSUM. (Ph. L.) Resinous extract of bark. Take of lance-leaved cinchona bark, bruised, a pound; rectified spirit, four pints: macerate for four days, and strain. Distill the tincture in the heat of a water-bath until the extract has acquired a proper consistence. The dose is ten grains to half a drachm.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM. (Ph. L.) Acetic extract of meadow saffron. Take of the fresh cornus of meadow saffron, a pound; acetic acid, three fluid ounces: bruise, gradually sprinkling with the acetic acid, then press out the juice, and evaporate. The dose is from one to two grains twice or thrice a day. It is used in the same cases as the other preparations of colchicum.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI CORMI. (Ph. L.) Extract of meadow saffron. Take of the cornus of fresh meadow saffron, a pound. Bruise, sprinkle with a little water, press out the juice, and evaporate. It is given in the dose of a grain every four hours, and is a very efficacious preparation of colchicum.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS. (Ph. L.) Extract of colocynth. Take of colocynth, ℥j.; water, two gallons. Boil six hours, strain, and evaporate. The dose is from five to thirty grains. Cathartic.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM. (U. S. & Ph. L.) Compound extract of colocynth. Cathartic extract. Take of colocynth pulp, ℥vj.; aloes, ℥xij.; scammony, powdered, ℥iv.; soap, ℥iij.; cardamom, powdered, ℥j.; proof spirit, a gallon. Macerate the colocynth in the spirit for four days in a gentle heat; strain the solution, and add it to the aloes, scammony, and soap; evaporate, the cardamom being mixed in toward the end of the process.

The dose is from five to thirty grains. A valuable cathartic.

EXTRACTUM CONII. (U. S. & Ph. L.) Extract of hemlock. Take of fresh hemlock leaves, ℥j. Prepare as in *E. aconiti*. The dose is from five grains to a scruple. Narcotic, &c., as the plant.

EXTRACTUM CONII ALCOHOLICUM. (U. S.) Alcoholic extract of hemlock. Prepare as for *E. aconiti* alcoholicum.

EXTRACTUM CORTICIS PERUVIANI. *Extractum cinchonæ.*

EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS. (Ph. L.) Extract of foxglove. Take of fresh leaves of digitalis, ℥j. Prepare as *E. aconiti*. Of very uncertain strength. Dose, gr. ss. to gr. ij. An arterial sedative.

EXTRACTUM DULCAMEARÆ. Prepared by displacement from coarse powder.

EXTRACTUM ELATERII. Extract of elaterium. Cut the ripe wild cucumbers into slices, and pass the juice, very gently expressed, through a very fine hair sieve; then set it by for some hours, until the thicker part has subsided; the thinner part, which swims at the top, being rejected. Dry the thicker part which remains by a gentle heat. The dose is from half a grain to three grains. Hydragogue cathartic.

EXTRACTUM GENISTÆ. *Extractum spartii scoparii.*

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ. (U. S. & Ph. L.) Extract of gentian. Take of gentian, sliced. Prepare as *E. anthemidis*. It may be prepared by displacement with cold water. Dose, from ten to thirty grains. Tonic.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ. Extract of liquorice. Take of liquorice root, sliced. An evaporated decoction.

EXTRACTUM HEMATOXYLI. (U. S. & Ph. L.) Extract of logwood. Take of logwood, powdered. Prepare as the *E. anthemidis*. Dose, from ten grains to half a drachm. Astringent.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI ALCOHOLICUM. (U. S.) Alcoholic extract of black hellebore. Prepared like *E. aconiti* alcoholicum.

EXTRACTUM HELLEBORI NIGRI. (Ph. D.) Extract of black hellebore root. Prepared as the *E. anthemidis*. Cathartic, gr. x. to ℥j.; said to be emmenagogue in doses of gr. iij. to gr. viij.

EXTRACTUM HUMULI. See *Extractum lupuli*.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI. (U. S. & Ph. L.) Extract of henbane. Take of fresh henbane leaves. Prepare as in *E. aconiti*. Dose, from three to twenty grains. Anodyne.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI ALCOHOLICUM. (U. S.) Alcoholic extract of hyoscyamus (henbane). Prepared from the dried leaves, like the *E. aconiti* alcoholicum.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. (U. S.) Prepared like the *E. cinchonæ*, U. S.

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ. Extract of jalap. Take of jalap-root, powdered, two pounds; rectified spirit, a gallon; distilled water, two gallons: macerate the jalap-root in the spirit for four days, and pour off the tincture; boil down the remaining powder in the water to half a gallon; then strain the tincture and decoction separately, and let the former be distilled and the latter evaporated, until each be-

gins to grow thick; mix these and evaporate. The dose is from ten to twenty grains. Hydragogue cathartic.

EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS. (U. S.) Extract of butternut. Formerly prepared like *E. anthemidis*, but now by displacement. Cathartic. Dose, ℥j.

EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ. (U. S.) Extract of rhatany. Prepared by displacement. Astringent.

EXTRACTUM LACTUÆ. (Ph. L.) Extract of lettuce. Take of fresh lettuce leaves. Prepare as *E. aconiti*. Dose, from five to ten grains twice or thrice a day. Anodyne.

EXTRACTUM LUPULI. (Ph. L.) Extract of hops. Take of hops, half a pound; boiling water, two gallons. Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil down to a gallon, strain while hot, and evaporate. This extract contains the bitter and narcotic principle of the hop, without the aromatic. Dose, gr. v. to ℥j.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ. (U. S.) Alcoholic extract of nux vomica. Take of nux vomica, ℥j.; soften by steam; slice dry, and reduce to a coarse powder. Macerate with alcohol, and place in a displacement apparatus, adding alcohol as long as the product is bitter; distill and inspissate. It acts like strychnia, producing tetanic convulsions, but is not very uniform. Dose, gr. ss. to gr. ij. The pharmacopœias of Edinburgh and Dublin have the same extract differently prepared.

EXTRACTUM OPII PURIFICATUM. (Ph. L.) *E. opii aquosum. E. opii gummosum.* Extract of opium. Take of opium, sliced, twenty ounces; distilled water, a gallon; pour a small quantity of the water upon the opium, and macerate it for twelve hours; add the remaining water gradually, and rub them together until the mixture be complete. Set it by, that the fæculencies may subside; then strain and evaporate. Dose, from half a grain to five grains.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. (Ph. L.) *E. papaveris albi. E. papaveris somniferi.* Extract of white poppy. Take of white poppy capsules, bruised, and freed from the seeds, fifteen ounces; boiling distilled water, a gallon. Macerate for twenty-four hours, then boil down to four pints; strain the hot liquor, and evaporate. Six grains are about equivalent to one of opium.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ. Extract of pareira. Take of pareira, bruised, two pounds and a half; boiling distilled water, two gallons. Macerate for four-and-twenty hours, boil down to a gallon, strain while yet hot, and evaporate to a proper consistence. This extract may be supposed to contain the virtues of the plant, if indeed the latter possess any. See *Cissampelos pareira*. The extract is given in doses of from ten grains to half a drachm.

EXTRACTUM PODOPHYLLI. (U. S.) Extract of May-apple root. Prepared as *E. cinchonæ*, U. S. Cathartic; a substitute for jalap. Dose, gr. v. to gr. xv.

EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ. (U. S.) Extract of quassia. Take of rasped quassia, ℥j.; water, q. s. Prepare by displacement. Tonic. Dose, gr. v. to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM QUERCUS. (Ph. D.) *E. corticis quercus*. Extract of oak bark. An evaporated decoction. Astringent. Dose, gr. x.–xj.

EXTRACTUM QUININE. Made by evaporating the mother liquor, after crystallization, in the preparation of sulphate of quinine. A very active preparation. Dose, gr. ij. to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM RHEI. (Ph. L. & D.) Extract of rhubarb. Take of rhubarb root, powdered. An aqueous and alcoholic extract, strained. Dose, from ten to thirty grains.

EXTRACTUM RUTÆ. *E. ruta graveolens*. Extract of rue. This may be prepared like other simple extracts. It is bitter.

EXTRACTUM SABADILLE ALCOHOLICUM. (*Turnbull.*) Extract of cevadilla (sabadilla). The evaporated tincture. It has the properties of veratria. Dose, one sixth of a grain, gradually increased.

EXTRACTUM SAMBUCL. (Ph. D.) The inspissated juice of the elderberry. Aperient. Used in eruptive diseases.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ. *Extractum sarsaparilla.*

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound extract of sarsaparilla of the druggists. Made by mixing the extract of sarsaparilla with the evaporated decoction of mezereon bark and guaiacum shavings, and adding a little oil of sassafras. About $\frac{5}{8}$ is equal to a pint of the compound decoction of sarsaparilla.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. (U. S.) Prepared from sarsaparilla in coarse powder, in the same manner as the *E. acniti* alcoholicum.

EXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ. *E. sarsæ.* (Ph. L.) Extract of sarsaparilla. Take of sarsaparilla root, sliced, lbiss.; boiling water, two gallons. Macerate for twenty-four hours, boil to a gallon, strain the hot liquor, and evaporate. Dose, from ten grains to a drachm. The Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias have an alcoholic fluid extract, *E. sarsæ fluidum*.

EXTRACTUM SATURNI. *Liquor plumbi acetatis.*

EXTRACTUM SPARTII SCOPARI. (Ph. D.) Extract of broom-tops. An evaporated decoction. Diuretic and laxative. Dose, ʒss. to ʒj.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. (U. S.) Take of fresh stramonium (thorn-apple) leaves, and proceed as in the *E. acniti*. Uncertain. Dose, gr. i., gradually increased.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII. (Ph. L.) Extract of thorn-apple. Take of the seeds of stramonium, fifteen ounces; boiling distilled water, one gallon. Macerate for four hours near the fire; take out and bruise the seeds; then put them again into the liquor, boil to four pints, strain while yet hot, and evaporate. Narcotic. Used in asthma. Dose, half a grain to two grains, in the form of pill.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII SEMINIS. (U. S.) Alcoholic extract of stramonium seeds. Prepare by displacement with dilute alcohol. Narcotic. Used in asthma and spasmodic affections. Dose, gr. i., gradually increased to gr. x.

EXTRACTUM STYRACIS. (Ph. E.) Strained storax. Dissolve storax in rectified spirit, strain, and evaporate.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI. (U. S. & Ph. L.)

Take of dandelion root, fresh and bruised. Prepare as the *E. anthemidis*. Dose, from ten grains to a drachm.

EXTRACTUM THEBAÏCUM. *Extractum opii.*

EXTRACTUM UVE URSI. (U. S. & Ph. L.) Extract of uva ursi (bearberry). Take of uva ursi, lbiss.; water (distilled), Oij. Macerate twenty-four hours, boil, strain, and evaporate. Astringent and tonic. Used in calculous and vesical affections. Dose, gr. v. to gr. xv.

EXTRA-NATURALS. A term used by the older hygeists, as distinguished from such agents as were *non-naturals*. Galen gives the following concise definition: *Res extra-naturam quo sunt tres, morbus, causa morbi et accidentia morbum comitantia.*

EXTRA'NEOUS BODIES. In *Hygeine*, any bodies, whether solid, fluid, gaseous, inanimate, or organized, which may enter or be found in the human system. Calculi, entozoa, effused fluids, and bodies accidentally present, belong to this class.

EXTRA-UTERINE PREGNANCY. When the ovum is developed out of the uterus, as in the ovary, Fallopian tube, parietes of the uterus, &c.

EXTRAVASATION. *Extravasatio*; from *extra*, without, and *vas*, a vessel.) A term applied by pathologists to the effusion of fluids from their proper vessels or receptacles. Thus, when blood is effused on the surface or in the ventricles of the brain, it is said that there is an extravasation. When blood is poured from the vessels into the cavity of the peritonæum, in wounds of the abdomen, this accident is called an extravasation. An extravasation of urine is said to take place when, in consequence of a wound, sloughing, or ulceration, the urine makes its way into the cellular substance or among the abdominal viscera. When the bile spreads among the convolutions of the bowels from wounds of the gall-bladder, this is also a species of extravasation.

EXTREMITY. *Extremitas.* This term is applied to the limbs, as distinguishing them from the other divisions of the animal, the head and trunk.

EXTRINSIC. That which is not closely connected or allied to a part or thing, but belongs rather to the outside.

EXTRORSAL. *Extrorse.* Turned outward. When any part of a plant or other object is turned away from the axis of development.

EXTROVERSION. *Extroversio.* That malformation in which a part is wrong side outward. This rarely occurs; but there are instances of the bladder being so situated.

EXUBER. A child that has been weaned.

EXUDATION. (*Exudatio*; from *exudo*, to sweat out.) The slow flowing out or sweating of a fluid from the surface of a membrane, the skin, an ulcer, &c. *Transpiration* is a feeble degree of exudation. The halitus or moisture of serous membranes is the result of exudation. It is a phenomenon of capillary action or exosmose.

EXULCERATION. (*Exulceratio, omis, f.*; from *exulcero*, to cause ulcers.) Mostly applied to the commencement of ulceration.

EXUMBILICATIO. *Exomphalus.*

EXUVIÆ. (*ie, arum*, pl. f.; from *exuo*, to strip off.) 1. The cast-off skins of those animals which change their skins by a natural process. The exuviae of serpents, *anguium senectæ*, were formerly boiled in wine, and used as a cure for deafness, &c. 2. Any matter rejected from an organized body.

EYE. The globular organ which occupies the cavity of the orbit and constitutes the apparatus of vision. There are certain parts called appendages of the eye: these are the *eyelids*, see *Tarsi*; the *lacrimal apparatus*, the *plica semilunaris*, the *caruncula lacrymalis*, see these titles; the *blood-vessels and nerves of the eye*, see *Ophthalmic artery*, *Optic nerve*, &c.; lastly, the muscles of the eye, which are six in number. See *Rectus* and *Obliquus*.

The globe of the eye is situated in the internal and anterior part of the orbital fossa. Its form is that of a spheroid. When viewed in profile, the globe appears to be composed of segments of two spheres, of which the anterior is smaller and more prominent. Anteriorly, the globe of the eye is in relation with the conjunctiva, which is reflected from the eyelids upon it; posteriorly, with the vessels and nerves (optic and ciliary) which enter it, and with a quantity of adipose substance in which it is in some measure imbedded; round its circumference, with the six muscles inserted into it; superiorly, and toward its outer side, with the lacrimal gland; and internally, with the *caruncula*, *tensor tarsi*, and *lacrimal sac*.

The globe, or, as it is often called, the ball of the eye, is composed of membranes placed one within the other, all of humors or fluids which they inclose; the former are not unfrequently called coats, or tunics; but, as none of them forms a complete investment, the term is not so applicable as that here adopted. The membranes are the conjunctiva, sclerotica, cornea, choroid, retina, and iris, the capsule of the crystalline lens, the hyaloid membrane, and that of the aqueous humor. The humors are the aqueous, vitreous, and the crystalline lens.

The Conjunctiva.—The conjunctiva (*membrana conjunctiva, sive adnata*) lines the free border and inner surface of the eyelids, from which it is reflected upon the globe of the eye, so as to cover its anterior third. Along the borders of the lids it is continuous with the skin, and by lining the *puncta lacrymalia*, forms a continuous surface with the mucous membrane of the lacrimal passages and nasal fossæ.

The Sclerotica.—The sclerotic (*σκληρος*, hard; *cornea opaca*) is fibrous, firm, and resistant in its texture, and forms about four fifths of the external investment of the eye, extending from the entrance of the optic nerve to the border of the cornea. The internal surface is concave and in apposition with the choroid membrane, with which it is connected by vascular and nervous filaments, and by some delicate cellular tissue. Posteriorly, it is pierced by a small circular aperture for the transmission of the optic nerve; anteriorly, it is truncated. The inner edge of this aperture is slightly beveled, so as to allow the cornea to be inserted into it, somewhat as a watch-glass is into its case. It is rendered thicker posteriorly by the tendinous

expansions of the muscles, which some anatomists have called the *tunica albuginea*. The aperture for the optic nerve is a little nearer to the nasal than to the temporal side of the globe, and is found to be divided by a number of septa, so as to constitute a *cribriform plate*, through which the pulp of the nerve may be made to ooze as if through minute pores. In the middle will be found one of these of larger size than the rest, which is named *porus opticus*. It gives passage to the *arteria centralis retinae*.

The Cornea.—The cornea (*cornea pellucida*) occupies the anterior fifth of the globe; its transverse diameter is about seven lines, the vertical a little less. The anterior surface, which is convex and prominent, is in contact with the conjunctiva; the posterior is concave, and is lined by the membrane of the aqueous humor. It is composed of five or six concentric lamellæ, united by some connecting medium, probably a fine cellular tissue, the interstices of which contain an aqueous or serous fluid.

Ciliary Ligament.—The ciliary ligament (*orbicularis ciliaris*, Haller) is a ring of light gray matter, about a line and a half in breadth, which is attached to the inner surface of the sclerotica, just at its junction with the cornea. Externally, it is united, though slightly, with the sclerotica; posteriorly, with the choroid membrane; and anteriorly, with the iris, which may be said to be inserted into its substance. Its external circumference presents a slight groove which runs round it, so that when in apposition with the sclerotica a minute canal is inclosed between them.

The Choroid.—The choroid membrane (*tunica vasculosa, choroidea*) lies between the sclerotica and the retina, extending from the entrance of the optic nerve as far as the ciliary ligament. In the greater part of its extent it is connected, though loosely, to the sclerotica by cellular tissue, and by the vessels which pass from without to reach it; but anteriorly, the union is established through the medium of the ciliary ligament. The inner surface is in apposition with Jacob's membrane. Posteriorly, the choroid presents a foramen for the transmission of the optic nerve; anteriorly, it forms the ciliary process. It is a very vascular and nervous tunic. The ciliary nerves pass along it, and the long ciliary arteries. The short ciliary arteries are distributed into its substance, principally on the inner surface, called the *tapetum*, from which the *pigmentum nigrum* seems to be secreted. The veins are larger, and disposed in whorls on the outside (*vasa vorticosa*). The distinction between the venous and arterial distribution led Ruysch to consider the choroid as made of two lamellæ, of which the interior was called *tunica Ruyschiana*.

Ciliary Processes.—The ciliary processes, formed, as has been above stated, of the anterior margin of the choroid, are from sixty to eighty in number. The form of each process is triangular. They are attached to the margin of the crystalline lens. The name ciliary body (*corpus ciliare*) is usually given to the aggregate of the ciliary process.

Retina.—The retina (*tunica nervea*) is placed between the choroid membrane and the vitre-

ous humor. It extends from the bottom of the eye, where it is continuous with the optic nerve, forward as far as the commencement of the ciliary processes. It seems to consist of two laminae. About two lines outside the entrance of the optic nerve may be observed in the retina a small hole and a yellow spot, first described by Sæmmering, and named by him, the one *foramen centrale*, the other *limbus luteus*. It is covered externally by Jacob's membrane.

The Iris.—The iris, which presents the colored circle seen through the transparent cornea, is a partition placed so as to divide, but very unequally, the interval between the cornea and the lens into two parts. This interval is filled by the aqueous humor, so that the iris moves freely in the fluid. The space between it and the cornea is the *anterior chamber*; that behind, the *posterior chamber*. The posterior surface is covered by a dark pigment called *uvea*. When this is washed off, a number of fine lines, or fibres, may be observed, converging from the greater circumference to the pupil: these are distinct from one another in the former situation, but in the latter are blended so as to form a membranous zone.

The great circumference of the iris corresponds with the ciliary ligament, into which it may be said to be inserted; the smaller forms the border of the aperture called the *pupil* (*pupilla*). The pupillary aperture is closed in the fœtus, up to the seventh month, by a delicate transparent membrane, called, from this circumstance, *membrana pupillaris*. The iris receives an abundant supply of nerves from the long ciliary nerves, &c. It also possesses the power of contraction, &c., by which the pupil is enlarged or lessened.

Aqueous Humor.—The *aqueous* humor is a thin, pellucid fluid, which fills up the two chambers of the eye, occupying the space between the cornea and crystalline lens. It is inclosed in a *capsule*.

Crystalline Lens.—The crystalline lens is situated at the union of the anterior third with the two posterior thirds of the eye, lying behind the iris, surrounded by the ciliary processes, and imbedded in the vitreous humor; it is perfectly transparent, soft in the greater part of its extent, but of high refracting power. The lens is doubly convex, the posterior segment being more convex than the anterior; the convexity of both is greater in infancy than in adult age. The greatest thickness of the lens

is about two lines and a half; its circumference measures from twelve to fourteen. It consists externally of a soft and homogeneous substance. The central part is more dense and firm, and is made up of concentric lamellae.

The lens is inclosed in a delicate capsule. If a puncture be made into this membrane, a small quantity of a pellucid fluid, which is termed *liquor Morgagni*, issues. The capsule forms a triangular canal, the *canal of Petit*, around the edge of the lens.

Vitreous Humor.—The vitreous humor (*humor vitreus, corpus vitreum*) fills up the posterior two thirds of the globe of the eye. It consists of a thin, transparent fluid, inclosed in a fine membrane (*hyaloid membrane*); this not only invests it externally, but forms a number of processes, projecting inward, and dividing it into detached masses, which may thus be said to be lodged within the areolar intervals of the membrane. Anteriorly, it lodges the posterior segment of the crystalline lens, and farther out, where it corresponds with the ciliary processes, is an annulus, or disk, called the *zonula of Zinn*.

The eye is a camera obscura, optically considered. See *Vision*.

EYE-BRIGHT. *Euphrasia officinalis*.

EYE GLASS. In an optical instrument, that lens or combination of lenses (*eye-piece*) which is placed near the eye. It is the part which magnifies the object or image, and converts the divergent rays to a parallel beam, by which the vision becomes clear.

EYE OF TYPHON. The squill. See *Scilla maritima*.

EYE SALVE. Ointment of the nitric oxide of mercury, used for touching the thickened tarsal ligament. An ointment containing subacetate of copper is known under the name of Smellome's eye-salve.

EYE STONE. The opercula of some small spiral shells, used in the island of Guernsey to remove particles of dust from the eye. For this purpose an operculum is placed under the eyelid, and, in passing over the conjunctiva, carries with it the extraneous body.

EYE TEETH. The fangs of the two upper cuspidati are very much larger than those on each side, and extend up near to the orbit, on which account they have been called eye teeth.

EYE WATER. The liquor zinci sulphatis.

EYE WATER, BLUE. The liquor cupri-ammonio sulphatis, and aqua saphyrina.

EYE, WATERY. Epiphora.

F.

F. The symbol of fluorine.

F. Ft. In a prescription, these letters are abbreviations of *fiat* or *fiant*, let it or them be made.

FA'BA. (*a, x, f.* By the Falisci, a people in *Hetruria*, the bean was called *haba*; and from thence, perhaps, *faba*. Martinus derives it from *ταω*, to feed.) A bean.

FABA ÆGYPTIACA. See *Nymphaea nelumbo*.

FABA CRASSA. Sedum telephium.

FABA FEBRIFUGA. See *Ignatia amara*.

FABA INDICA. See *Ignatia amara*.

FABA MAJOR. The bean.

FABA MARINA. Umbilicus marinus.

FABA PECHURIM. See *Laurus pechurim*.

FABA PORCINA. See *Hyoscyamus*.

FABA PURGATRIX. See *Ricinus communis*.

FABA SANCTI IGNATHI. See *Ignatia*.

FABA SULLA. See *Hyoscyamus*.

FABA'CEÆ. The *Leguminosæ*.

FABAGINEA. Fabago. See *Zygophyllum*.

FABAGO. See *Zygophyllum*.

FABA'RIA. Sedum telephium.

FABRA'RUM AQUA. Forge water. Water in which red-hot iron has been quenched. This is a good mild chalybeate.

FACE. *Facies.* The lower and anterior part of the head. The bones of the face are usually divided by anatomists into those of the upper and lower jaw. In the former, besides the teeth, we find fifteen bones, viz., two *ossa nasi*, two *ossa unguis*, two *ossa malarum*, two *ossa maxillaria superiora*, two *ossa palati*, two *ossa spongiosa inferiora*, two *ossa triangularia*, and the *vomer*. The lower jaw consists of only one bone besides the teeth, the *os maxillaria inferius*. The muscles of the face are numerous, and admit in the human subject of an infinite variety of action, so that all the stronger emotions of the mind have their corresponding characters in the countenance. The minute blood-vessels distributed to the integuments of the face are extremely numerous, and endowed with a high degree of irritability; hence arise continual changes of complexion, according to the state of the mind, of the bodily health, of temperature, &c. From these two circumstances, the variety of muscular action and the changes in the minute circulation, we derive the science of *physiognomy*, which, however it may have been exposed to ridicule when placed upon a false foundation, is of no small utility in the ordinary intercourse of life, and which, in the practice of medicine, is invaluable as a means of diagnosis. See *Physiognomy*.

FACE GRIPPE'Æ. The pinched-in face, or contracted face of persons laboring under peritonitis.

FACIAL. *Facialis.* Belonging to the face; as facial nerve, &c.

FACIAL ANGLE. See *Angle, facial*.

FACIAL ARTERY. 1. The artery, otherwise called the *labial*, the *external maxillary* or *angular* artery. It is a branch of the external carotid, which, passing under the stylo-hyoid

muscle and the tendon of the digastric, penetrates the submaxillary gland, and mounts over the side of the jaw to the angle of the mouth, and thence ascends to the inner angle of the eye, where it is dispersed. In this course it gives off palatine and lingual branches, branches to the submaxillary gland, and to various muscles; a copious supply of blood is sent to the lips by the *inferior labial*, and two coronary branches of this artery.

2. M. Chausier has given the name of *facial* to the external carotid artery.

FACIAL NERVE. *Nervus facialis.* The seventh pair of nerves. See *Portio dura*.

FACIAL VEIN. The vein which returns the blood from the facial artery. It usually joins the external jugular, but sometimes passes to the internal jugular.

FACIES. See *Face*. Also the general appearance of an animal.

FACIES CADAVERICA. The *facies Hippocratica*.

FACIES HIPPOCRATICA. That state of the countenance which immediately precedes death; the nose is sharp, the eyes hollow, the temple sunk, the ears cold and contracted, and their lobes inverted; the skin about the forehead hard, tense, and dry; the countenance pale, greenish, or dark.

FACIES RUBRA. *Acne (gutta) rosacea*.

FACIES TORTUALIS. The *facies Hippocratica*.

FACTITIOUS. *Factitius.* A term applied to any thing which is made by art, in opposition to that which is native, or found already made in nature.

FACU'LTY. (*Facultas*; from *facio*, to make.) 1. The power by which any action is performed. 2. The body of professors who constitute a college of medicine, &c.

FÆCES. (The plural of *fæx*.) The alvine excretions; also, the dregs. *Feculence.* The alvine discharges may consist of mucus, tenacious lymph, or pus, as in inflammations of the mucous membrane of the canal, the nature of the secretion depending on the degree of the inflammation; or they may consist of blood poured out by the vessels of the intestines generally, or by the enlarged veins of the rectum (piles). They may consist chiefly of ill-digested food, which happens in *tabes mesenterica*. They may be pale from the absence of bile, unusually yellow from its excess, green, as often happens in children, dark and offensive, from the long retention of feculent matter, or from morbid secretions of the liver. They often contain portions of hardened feces or scybala. It is important in all doubtful cases to distinguish those discharges which flow from the general surface of the intestines, from such as are the product of local disease in the rectum. When, therefore, pus or blood is discharged with the motions, the presence or absence of tenesmus, piles, or fistula should be ascertained.

FÆCULA. (*a, x, f.*; diminutive of *fæx*.) A substance obtained by bruising or grinding

certain vegetables in water. An impure starch. It is that part which, after a little, falls to the bottom. The fecula of plants differs principally from gum or mucus in being insoluble in cold water. The seeds of gramineous and leguminous vegetables, and all tuberous roots, contain it most plentifully.

FÆX. (*Fæx, æcis, f.*; an excretion.) 1. A sediment of any fermented liquor; as beer, wine, &c. 2. The alvine excretions are called *fæces*.

FAGA'RA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of trees. *Tetrandria. Monogynia.*—*F. octandra* yields shell tacamahaca. See *Tacamahaca*.—*F. piperita. Fagara major.* This plant is found in Japan and the Philippine Islands. Its berries are called Japan pepper, and resemble, in their virtues, the cubebs.

FAGIN. A narcotic substance of beech nuts.

FAGO'PYRUM. Polygonum fagopyrum.

FAGOTRI'TICUM. The buckwheat.

FA'GUS. (*us, i, f.*) 1. The beech. 2. A genus of trees. *Monœcia. Polyandria. Cupeliferæ.*—*F. castanea.* The chestnut tree. *Castanea Lopina.* They are nourishing, containing sugar, and much farinaceous substance.—*F. castanea pumila.* The chinquapin.—*F. sylvatica.* The beech tree. *Fagus.* The fruit and interior bark of this tree are occasionally used medicinally, the former in obstinate headache, and the latter in the cure of hectic fever. The oil expressed from beech nuts is supposed to destroy worms: a child may take two drachms of it night and morning; an adult an ounce.

FAINTING. See *Syncope*.

FAIRBURN. A village in Ross, Scotland, where there is a sulphureous spring.

FALCANOS. Orpiment.—*Ruland.*

FALCIFORM. *Falcate.* (*Falciformis*; from *falx*, a scythe, and *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a scythe.

FALCIFORM PROCESS. The falx. A process of the dura mater, that arises from the crista galli, separates the hemispheres of the brain, and terminates in the tentorium.

FALCO. (From *falco*, to hook.) A genus of birds, of the order *Accipitres*, as the eagle, falcon, hawk, &c.

FALDE'LLA. A compress of lint.

FALLING OF THE UTERUS. *Prolapsus uteri.*

FALLING SICKNESS. See *Epilepsy*.

FALLOPIAN LIGAMENT. See *Poupart's ligament*.

FALLOPIAN TUBE. See *Tuba Fallopiana*.

FALMOUTH, CLIMATE OF. The climate of this place is among the mildest in England, and favorable for rheumatic and plithisical invalids.

FALSE. *Falsus.* Spurious. That which is not pure, or which deviates from nature. In *Medicine*, this expression is frequently employed to designate imperfectly-formed diseases, or such as are of little severity, as *false peripneumony*, false pleurisy.

FALSE ANEURISM. See *Aneurism*.

FALSE ANGSTURA. See *Brucea*.

FALSE CONCEPTION. When the product of conception and gestation is not an infant, but a mole, hydatids, or other abnormal bodies.

FALSE JOINT. See *Articulation, false*.

FALSE MEMBRANE. A diseased product resembling a membrane, as that produced in croup, pleurisy, &c. It is due to an exudation of coagulable lymph.

FALSE PAINS. See *Parturition*.

FALSE PASSAGE. An accidental passage produced by carelessness or want of skill in surgical operations; this often occurs with the catheter, especially when armed with caustic.

FALSE SIGHT. *Pseudoblepsis*.

FALSE WATERS. *False labor.* A diseased accumulation of serous fluid between the chorion and amnios, and which is discharged at various periods of pregnancy, and must be distinguished from the true waters, or liquor amnii.

FALSE WINTER'S BARK. See *Canella alba*.

FALSIFICATION. (From *falsus*, false, and *facio*, to make.) The act of adulterating or sophisticating medicines for the purpose of securing a larger profit. The falsification of drugs is carried on to a large extent and with consummate skill. Tables representing the bodies commonly used in adulterations are readily obtained, but are of little value, for the substances employed are being continually changed, both for the purpose of avoiding detection, and from the fluctuating price of most of the substances. Several of these tables, printed quite recently, which I have examined, are so ridiculously in error from these causes, that I have preferred not to introduce any of them here, but to refer the reader to the little work of *Professor Beck on the Adulterations of Medicines*. It may be proper to remark, that the specific gravity of most substances is a characteristic test of their purity; and as respects fluids, the specific gravity and boiling point conjointly are usually sufficient to enable a skillful person to detect any practicable adulteration.

FALX. (*Falx, cis, f.* A scythe.) See *Falciform process*.

FALX CEREBELLI. The lesser falciform process of the dura mater, which lies between the lobes of the cerebellum.

FALX CEREBRI. The falciform process.

FALX MAJOR. The falx cerebri. See *Falciform process*.

FALX MINOR. The falx cerebelli.

FALX PERITONEI. *Falx of the umbilical vein.* *Great falx of the peritoneum.* A reflection or process of the peritoneum, which passes along with the veins from the umbilicus to the inferior surface of the liver. There are also lesser processes, called *Falces peritonei minime*, which form the lateral ligaments of the liver, and the part raised up by the umbilical arteries.

FAME'LICA FEBRIS. A fever accompanied by insatiable hunger.—*Sylvius*.

FA'MES. Hunger.

FAMES BOVINA. Bulimia.

FAMES CANINA. See *Bulimia*.

FAMES LUPINA. The same as *Fames canina*.

FAMIGERATI'SSIMUM EMPLASTRUM. An old plaster used in intermittent fevers, made of aromatic, irritating substances, and applied to the wrists.

FAMILY. A term used by different naturalists in various acceptations. It is now usually applied to a collection of a number of genera.

which are nearly allied to each other by characters derived from their organization.

FANCY MARK. *Nævus*.

FANON. A French term for an extemporaneous splint, made of straw bound together with cord, and enclosing a stick to make it more rigid; or a temporary splint of folds of linen or cloth.

FANTOME. The French give this name to the figures or dolls which are used by surgeons to demonstrate the application of bandages, and by obstetricians to illustrate the mechanism of labor.

FARCIMEN. *Farcy*.

FARCININA'LIS. The allantoid.

FARCINOMA. *Farcy*.

FARCTU'RA. *Stuffing*. An operation of the old pharmacy, which consisted in cramming medicinal substances into the body of an eviscerated animal or the empty rind of a fruit.

FA'RCY, or FARCIN. A disease of the horse which affects the lymphatics of the skin, either generally producing a distended appearance of the vessels like moles or buttons, when it is called the bud or button *farcy*; or locally, when it is chiefly confined to dropsical accumulations in the legs, and is called the water *farcy*. Both forms of the disease are contagious; and, like the glanders, an allied disease, both are difficult to cure. The button *farcy* is generally removed by burning off the buttons by caustics or a red-hot iron, and by the exhibition of mercury; and the water *farcy* by the exhibition of mercury alone. Both diseases are sometimes cured by feeding the animal entirely on green food.

FA'RFARA. *Tussilago farfara*.

FAR'INA. (*a, a, f*; from *far*, corn, of which it is made.) Meal or flour. A term given to the pulverulent and glutinous part of wheat and other seeds, which is obtained by grinding and sifting. It is highly nutritious, and consists of gluten, starch, and mucilage.

FARINA FOSSILIS. The *agaricus mineralis*.

FARINE RESOLVENTES. *Resolvent flours*. This name was formerly given to a mixture of the flour of the seeds of the white lupin, tare, bean, and barley.

FARINA'CROUS. Resembling flour or meal. All articles of food which contain *farina*.

FARINO'SUS. *Farinaceous*.

FA'RREUS. *Scurfy*. Applied to urine, when it deposits a branny sediment.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS. *Presbyopia*.

FA'SCIA. (*a, a, f*; from *fascis*, a bundle: because, by means of a band, materials are collected into a bundle.) 1. A bandage, fillet, or roller. 2. The tendinous expansions of muscles which bind parts together are termed *fascia*. See *Aponeurosis*.

FASCIA APONEUROTICA FEMORIS. See *Fascia lata*.

FASCIA CRIBRIFORMIS. A small web of cellular substance, stretched from the lower edge of Poupart's ligament over the inguinal glands.

FASCIA DIVIDENS. A dividing bandage, adjusted so as to keep parts separated, as in the case of burns.

FASCIA ILL'ACA. Iliac fascia or aponeurosis. The strong fascia which covers the inner surface

of the iliac and psoas muscles. Externally, it is attached to the crista of the ilium. Internally, it is continued behind the external iliac vessels to the ridge of the ilium, which bounds the superior aperture of the pelvis. Below, this fascia is attached to Poupart's ligament in the two outer thirds of its length.

FASCIA INFUNDIBULIFORMIS. A portion of cellular membrane of a funnel shape, which passes down on the spermatic cord, where it penetrates the fascia transversalis.

FASCIA INGUINALIS. The *spica bandage*.

FASCIA LATA. A thick and strong tendinous expansion, sent off from the back and from the tendons of the glutei and adjacent muscles, to surround the muscles of the thigh. It is the thickest on the outside of the thigh and leg, but toward the inside of both becomes gradually thinner. A little below the trochanter major it is firmly fixed to the *linea aspera*, and further down, to that part of the head of the tibia that is next the fibula, where it sends off the tendinous expansion along the outside of the leg. It serves to strengthen the action of the muscles by keeping them firm in their proper places when in action, particularly the tendons that pass over the joints where this membrane is thickest.

FASCIA LATA MUSCLE. The *tensor vaginæ femoris*.

FASCIA PROPRIA. The name given by Sir A. Cooper to the proper cellular envelope of a hernial sac.

FASCIA SCULTETI. *Scultetus bandage*, or that made of separate strips.

FASCIA SPIRALIS. See *Spiral bandage*.

FASCIA SUBMUSCULARIS. The *tunica vaginalis oculi*.

FASCIA SUPERFICIALIS. A very thin layer of cellular membrane, which covers the abdominal muscles immediately under the skin. It adheres to the crural arch of the fascia lata, and is continued downward upon the spermatic cord to the scrotum.

FASCIA T-FORMIS. The *T bandage*.

FASCIA TORTILIS. A *tourniquet*.

FASCIA TRANSVERSA'LIS. The cellular membrane lining the inner surface of the *transversalis abdominis* muscle in the inguinal region. The anatomy of this fascia is minutely described in the splendid work of Sir A. Cooper on hernia.

FA'SCIAL. *Fascialis*. Of, or belonging to, a fascia.

FASCIALIS. The *tensor vaginæ femoris* muscle.

FASCIA'TIO. The binding up any diseased or wounded part with bandages.

FASCICULA'R. *Fascicularis*. In bundles. Applied to roots which are sessile at their base, and consist of bundles of finger-like processes.

FASCICULA'TE. *Fasciculatus*. Bundled or clustered. Applied to the nerves, stems of plants, leaves, &c.

FASCICULI TERETES CORDIS. The *carneæ columnæ* of the heart.

FASCICULUS. *Fascicle*. (From *fascis*, a bundle.) 1. In *Pharmacy*, a handful. 2. In *Botany*, a number of flowers on little stalks,

variously inserted and subdivided, collected into a close bundle, and level at the top, as in sweet-william. 3. In *Anatomy*, a small bundle of fibres.

FASCICULUS CUNEATUS. *Fasciculus of reinforcement.* A band of fibres from the corpus innominatum of the brain, which ascends over the upper surface of the pons varolii, and is expanded into the optic thalami. It forms in its course the anterior side of the fourth ventricle.

FASCIOLA. (*a, e, f.*; diminutive of *fascia*.) The name of a genus of entozoa in some arrangements. The fluke worm. See *Distoma*.

FASCIOLA CINEREA. The tuberculum cinereum. See *Encephalon*.

FASTIDIUM CIBI. Want of appetite, or disgust of food. See *Anorexia*.

FASTIGIATUS. Flat-topped.

FASTING. A want of the supply of food to the stomach. When produced by want of appetite, without any other apparent affection of the stomach, this often arises from too great fatigue, or protracted fasting; from violent passions of the mind; and from habit, or other cause, enabling the system to sustain almost total abstinence for a long time. It is a most valuable antiphlogistic means.

FAT. A concrete oil contained in the cellular membrane of animals; it is generally white or yellowish, with little smell or taste, and varies in consistency according to the relative quantities of *stearine*, *margarine*, and *elaine* which it contains. The ultimate elements of animal fat are the same as those of vegetable oils: according to the analysis of Chevreul, 100 parts of human fat are composed of 79.0 carbon, 11.4 hydrogen, and 9.6 oxygen. Hog's lard and mutton suet are very similarly constituted.

FATTY. *Adipose. Adiposus.* Of the nature of fat. See *Adipose*.

FATTY LIVER. *Adiposis hepatica.* Fatty degeneration of the heart. That morbid state of the liver wherein it is swollen and laden with fat. This occurs in those whose liver is torpid and circulation languid, from a loss of vital energy, and from abuse of alcoholic drinks.

FATTY LIGAMENT. A reflection of the synovial membrane of the knee joint, which passes from the ligamentum patellæ to the depression between the condyles.

FATUITY. Idiocy. See *Amentia*.

FAUCES. (The plural of *faux*.) The pharynx and back part of the mouth.

FAUNA. The group of animals peculiar to a country.

FAUX. (*Faux, cis, f.*; in the plural, *fauces*.) 1. In *Anatomy*, the gorge, or opening of the pharynx. 2. In *Botany*, applied to the opening of the tube of a monopetalous corolla.

FAVUS. (From *favus*, a honeycomb.) Favose: honeycomb-like.

FAVUS. (*us, i, m.*; a honeycomb.) A pustule larger than the *acor*, flatter, and not acuminated. It contains a more viscid matter than the *acor*; its base, which is often irregular, is slightly inflamed; and it is succeeded by a yellow, semi-transparent, and sometimes cellular scab, like a honeycomb, whence its name.

FE. The symbol of iron.

FEATHERED. Plumosus.

FE/BRES. *Febris.* An order in the class *Pyrexia* of Cullen, characterized by the presence of pyrexia, without primary local affection.

FEBRICOSUS. Febricose. Feverish.

FEBRICULA. (Dim. of *febris*.) A slight fever. Ephemera.

FEBRIFEROUS. Affected with fever; engendering fevers.

FEBRIFUGA. The plant feverfew: *Matricaria parthenium*.

FEBRIFUGE. (*Febrifugus*; from *febris*, and *fugo*, to drive away.) That which possesses the property of curing or alleviating fever. Applied chiefly to medicines used against the ague, as cinchona, quinine, cusparia, arsenic, antimony, &c.

FEBRIFUGUM CRENII. Regulus of antimony.

FEBRIFUGUM MAGNUM. A name given by Dr. Hancock to cold water as a drink in fevers.

FEBRIFUGUM OLEUM. Febrifuge oil. The flowers of antimony, made with sal ammoniac and antimony sublimed together, and exposed to the air, which causes them to deliquesce.

FEBRIFUGUS. See *Febrifuge*.

FEBRIFUGUS PULVIS. In England, a mixture of oculi cancerum and emetic tartar, in the proportion of half a drachm and two grains, has obtained the same name; in fevers, it is given in doses of gr. iii. to iv.—*Hooper*.

FEBRIFUGUS SAL. The chloride of potassium.

FE/BRIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *ferveo*, to be hot.) *Pyrexia.* Fever. The name of a very extensive and important class of diseases, which, although much diversified, are generally conceived to have something common in their nature. In a wide acceptance, the term *fever* has been applied to every case in which there is acceleration of the pulse, increased heat of the surface of the body and dryness of the skin, thirst, suppression of urine, rigors, and more or less general disturbance of the functions of the whole system.

Fever may be *idiopathic* or *symptomatic*. The former is farther divided into *intermittent*, *remittent*, and *continued*. The continued fever has three principal forms: the *synocha*, or inflammatory fever; *typhus*, or low fever; and *synochus*, or common continued fever, in which the symptoms at the commencement are allied to *synocha*, and toward the termination to *typhus*. See *Synochus* and *Typhus*.

The cause of fever has been the subject of much discussion and numerous hypotheses. These have not made much impression on practice, and are, for the most part, disregarded. The views of Dr. Clutterbuck, that fever originates in disturbance or inflammation of the brain; of Bretonneau, that it arises from inflammation of the conglomerate and solitary glands of the intestines, or is a species of *dothen-enteritis*; and, finally, of Broussais, that it is always attended with gastro-enteritis, are the most modern views of the pathological school of physicians. All these theories have been based on dissections, but are partial, for the sequelæ of fever vary in different countries and constitutions.

Dr. Tweedie, in his illustrations of fever,

gives the following valuable statement of the results of the dissection of 521 cases of fever, selected from the records of the London Fever Hospital:

Cases in which the fever was not apparently complicated with local inflammation in any organ	163
Cases complicated with cerebral affection	114
thoracic affection	103
abdominal affection	71
cerebral and thoracic affection	26
cerebral and abdominal affection	30
cerebral, thoracic, and abdominal affection	14

We must conclude, then, that the proximate cause of fever remains to be discovered, and we may sum up our knowledge of the subject in the often quoted words of Fordyce, one of the most accurate and philosophical of medical reasoners. "A fever," says this author, "is a disease that affects the whole system; it affects the head, the trunk of the body, and the extremities; it affects the circulation, the absorption, and the nervous system; it affects the skin, the muscular fibers, and the membranes; it affects the body, and affects likewise the mind. It is, therefore, a disease of the whole system, in every kind of sense. It does not, however, affect the various parts of the system uniformly and equally; but, on the contrary, sometimes one part is much affected in proportion to the affection of another part."

For the treatment of continued fever, as well as for some further description of its varieties, the reader is referred to the articles *Synochus* and *Typhus*. See, also, *Fever*.

- FEBRIS ACMASTICA. *Fever*.
- FEBRIS ALBA. See *Chlorosis*.
- FEBRIS ALGIDA. See *Algida febris*.
- FEBRIS AMATORIA. This has been used both for chlorosis and hectic fever.
- FEBRIS AMERICANA. Yellow fever.
- FEBRIS AMPHIMERINA. A quotidian ague. See *Ague*.
- FEBRIS AMPULLOSA. *Pemphigus*.
- FEBRIS ANABATICA. Continued fever.
- FEBRIS ANGINOSA. See *Scarlet fever*.
- FEBRIS ANGIOTENICA. *Synocha*.
- FEBRIS APHTHOSA. See *Aphtha*.
- FEBRIS ARDENS. See *Causus* and *Remittent fever*.
- FEBRIS ASODES. See *Asodes*.
- FEBRIS BULLOSA. See *Pemphigus*.
- FEBRIS CARCERUM. *F. carceraria*. Jail fever. *Typhus* gravior.
- FEBRIS CASTRENSIS. Camp fever.
- FEBRIS CATARRHALIS. A fever attended with symptoms of catarrh.
- FEBRIS CATARRHALIS EPIDEMICA. *Influenza*.
- FEBRIS CAUSODES. *Synocha*.
- FEBRIS CHOLE'RICA. *Bilious fever*.
- FEBRIS CONTAGIOSA. *Typhus*.
- FEBRIS CONTINUA. Continued fever. *Synocha*.
- FEBRIS CONTINUA PUTRIDA. *Synochus*.
- FEBRIS CONTINUA ICTERODES CAROLINIENSIS. Yellow fever.

- FEBRIS CULICULARIS. *Miliary fever*. See *Miliaria*.
- FEBRIS DIARIA. *Ephemera*.
- FEBRIS ELODES. See *Eloides*.
- FEBRIS EPIALA. See *Epialus*.
- FEBRIS EPIDEMICA CUM ANGINA. *Cynanche maligna*.
- FEBRIS ERYSIPELATA. See *Erysipelas*.
- FEBRIS ESSEROSA. *Miliary fever*. See *Miliaria*.
- FEBRIS EXANTHEMA'TICA. A fever with an eruption. See *Exanthema*.
- FEBRIS FLAVA. The yellow fever. See *Remittent fever*.
- FEBRIS GA'STRICA. *Gastric fever*. Fever in which the digestive organs are chiefly affected.
- FEBRIS HECTICA. See *Hectic fever*.
- FEBRIS HECTICA MALIGNA NERVOSA. *Typhus mitior*.
- FEBRIS HEPATICA. *Bilious fever*.
- FEBRIS HORRIFICA. See *Algida febris*.
- FEBRIS HUNGA'RIA. *Lues Pannonia*. A form of camp fever formerly prevalent in Hungary.
- FEBRIS HYDROCEPHALICA. *Acute internal hydrocephalus*.
- FEBRIS HYDRO'DES. A fever with profuse sweats.
- FEBRIS ILIACA INFLAMMATORIA. *Enteritis*.
- FEBRIS INFLAMMATORIA. *Inflammatory fever*. See *Fever* and *Inflammation*.
- FEBRIS INFLAMMATORIA SIMPLEX. *Synocha*.
- FEBRIS INTERMITTENS. An intermittent fever. See *Ague*.
- FEBRIS INTESTINALIS ULCEROSA. *Typhus*.
- FEBRIS INTESTINORUM. *Enteritis*.
- FEBRIS LACTEA. *Milk fever*. A febrile state sometimes induced when the milk begins to be secreted after parturition, and which is mostly of the *synochous* type.
- FEBRIS LARVATA. *Masked fever*.
- FEBRIS LENTA. *Slow fever*. See *Typhus*.
- FEBRIS LENTICULARIS. A fever, attended by an eruption like small lentils.
- FEBRIS LOCHIALIS. *Lochial fever*.
- FEBRIS MALIGNA. See *Typhus*.
- FEBRIS MALIGNA BILIOSA. *F. maligna flava*.
- Yellow fever.
- FEBRIS MALIGNA CUM SOPORE. *Typhus* gravior.
- FEBRIS MARASMODES. *Hectic fever*.
- FEBRIS MILIARIS. See *Miliaria*.
- FEBRIS MORBILIOSA. See *Rubeola*.
- FEBRIS MUCOSA. *Febris pituitosa*. *Mucous fever*. A form of continued fever described by the French writers. It chiefly attacks those of the lymphatic temperament, and is characterized by irritation of the gastro-enteric mucous membrane, with redundant mucous secretion from this, and sometimes from the other mucous membranes.
- FEBRIS MUCOSA VERMINOSA. *Infantile remittent fever*.
- FEBRIS NAUTICA PESTILENTIALIS. *Typhus gravior*.
- FEBRIS NERVOSA. See *Typhus*.
- FEBRIS NERVOSA EPIDEMICA. *F. nervosa exanthematica*. *Typhus* gravior.
- FEBRIS NOSOCOMIORUM. *F. nosocomialis*. The fever of hospitals; generally of the typhoid kind.*

FEBRIS PALUSTRIS. Marsh fever. See *Ague* and *Remittent fever*.

FEBRIS PESTILENS. See *Pestis*.

FEBRIS PETECHIALIS. See *Typhus*.

FEBRIS PHTHISICA. Hectic fever.

FEBRIS PITUITARIA. See *Febris mucosa*.

FEBRIS PUERPERUM. *F. puerperalis*. Puerperal fever.

FEBRIS PURPURATA MALIGNA. Typhus gravior.

FEBRIS PUTRIDA. See *Typhus*.

FEBRIS PUTRIDA NERVOSA. Typhus gravior.

FEBRIS PUTRIDA SANGUINEA. Typhus mitior.

FEBRIS QUERCERA. See *Quercera*.

FEBRIS REMITTENS. See *Ague*.

FEBRIS REMITTENS INFANTUM. Infantile remittent fever.

FEBRIS RHEUMATICA INFLAMMATORIA. Acute rheumatism.

FEBRIS RUBRA. Scarlatina.

FEBRIS RUBRA PRURIGINOSA. Urticaria.

FEBRIS SANGUINEA. *F. sanguinea acuta*. Inflammatory fever.

FEBRIS SANGUINEA PUTRIDA. Typhus.

FEBRIS SAPROPYRA. Typhus gravior.

FEBRIS SCARLATINA. See *Scarlatina*.

FEBRIS SYNCHA. See *Synocha*.

FEBRIS TABIDA. Hectic fever.

FEBRIS TROPICA. Yellow fever.

FEBRIS TYPHOIDES. Typhoid fever.

FEBRIS URTICARIA. See *Urticaria*.

FEBRIS VARIOLOSA. See *Variola*.

FEBRIS VESICULOSA. See *Erysipelas*.

FEBRIS VIRGINUM. Chlorosis.

FEBRURE'S LOTION. A celebrated application to cancerous sores. It consists of: white arsenic, gr. x.; distilled water, Oj. Dissolve the arsenic completely, and then add of extract of conium, ʒj.; of solution of subacetate of lead, f. ʒij., and of tincture of opium, f. ʒj. Small quantities of the lotion are to be applied to the ulcerated surface with a camel's-hair pencil.

FÆCULA. See *Fæcula*.

FÆCULA AMYLACEA. Starch.

FÆCULA MARANTÆ. Arrow-root starch.

FÆCULENCE. The dregs.

FÆCULENT. Excrementitious; of the nature of dregs or refuse.

FÆCUNDATION. (From *fecundo*, to make fruitful.) The access of the male semen to the ovule produces fecundation or impregnation, and, after this effect, it commences to develop or is vivified. The portions of the semen termed seminal animalcules are those which reach the ovary.

FÆCUNDITY. The faculty of reproduction, and the extent of this power. The average result of marriages is equal to four children for the entire country.

FÆET, DISTORTION OF THE. Children are often born with the feet distorted inward or outward. The defect when the feet turn inward is called *varus*; when they are turned outward it is styled *valgus*. See *Club-feet*.

FÆIGNED DISEASES. Under this head are generally included the diseases simulated by impostors to answer their own ends, and also diseases which, though real, have been

voluntarily induced or aggravated. Such deceptions are practiced chiefly by vagrants to excite compassion and extort money, or by soldiers or sailors to escape duty. In the case of soldiers, this has got the name of *mal'ingering*. It is highly necessary for the practitioner to be aware of the various devices by which diseases are simulated. Much useful information on this subject is to be found in the different works on legal medicine, especially those of Mahon and Foderé. Dr. Hennen's Military Surgery may also be consulted with great advantage.

FEL. (*fel, fellis, f.*) Bile, which sec.

FEL BOVINUM. *F. bovis. F. tauri.* Ox bile. This was formerly used in medicine as a tonic. Dose, gr. ij. to gr. v., in pill. The bile of the hog has been used in the same way. Bile is employed in the arts to remove grease from various textures.

FEL NATURE. Aloes.

FEL-WORT. *Gentiana lutea*.

FELL'ULUS. The gall bladder.

FELLIFLUA PASSIO. Cholera.

FELLINIC ACID. An acid combined with bilin, and separated by hydrochloric acid as an insoluble mass; soluble in alcohol.

FELLIS OBSTRUCTIO. *F. suffusio*. Jaundice.

FELON. See *Paronychia*.

FEMALE. (From *fæmina*, a woman.) The animal which bears the fœtus, as distinguished from the male.

FEMEN. The inner part of the thigh.

FEMERO-TIBIAL. *Femero-tibialis*. Connected with the thigh bone, or femur, and the tibia.

FEMINEUS. Female.

FEMORAL. (*Femoralis*; from *femur*, the thigh.) Of, or belonging to, the thigh.

FEMORAL ARTERY. *Arteria femoralis*. Crural artery. A continuation of the external iliac along the thigh, from Poupart's ligament to the ham. For about two inches of its course below Poupart's ligament it is called the *inguinal* or *common femoral artery*. This gives off the external pudic arteries, and divides into the *proper femoral* and the *profunda*. The proper femoral artery passes down the thigh, covered by the fascia, between the vastus internus and second head of the triceps; about the middle of the inside of the thigh, it is situated behind the sartorius muscle; it afterward perforates the triceps muscle and passes into the ham, where it is called popliteal: it finally divides into the anterior and posterior tibial. The branches of the proper femoral artery are the *external* and *internal circumflex*, which, however, arise in many subjects from the profunda; and the *ramus anastomoticus magnus*.

FEMORAL BONE. *Fæ'moris os*. The thigh bone. A long cylindrical bone, situated between the pelvis and tibia. Its upper extremity presents three considerable processes; these are the head, the trochanter major, and trochanter minor. The head is received into the acetabulum of the os innominatum. It is covered by a cartilage, to which the strong, round ligament is attached.

The head is supported obliquely by the *cervix* or *neck*, which is about an inch long. At its basis we observe two oblique ridges, which extend from the trochanter major to the tro-

chanter minor. Around this neck is attached the capsular ligament of the joint. Posteriorly and externally, from the neck of the bone, is the *trochanter major*. Anteriorly, and immediately below the neck, is a small process called *trochanter minor*. These two processes have the name of *trochanters*, from the muscles that are inserted into them, being the principal instruments of the rotatory motion of the thigh. Below these processes the body of the bone begins. It is smooth except in the middle of its posterior surface, which presents a rough ridge, called *linea aspera*.

The lower extremity is larger than the upper, somewhat flattened, and terminates in two large protuberances, called *condyles*, which are united before so as to form a pulley, but are separated behind by a considerable cavity, in which the crural vessels and nerves are placed.

FEMORAL HERNIA. See *Hernia cruralis*.

FE'MORÆUS. The cruræus muscle.

FE'MORALIS. The triceps cruris muscle.

FEMOROCELE. See *Hernia cruralis*.

FE'MUR. (*Femur, oris, n.*) The thigh. The thigh consists of one bone, the os femoris; of several muscles, the psoas magnus, iliacus internus, gluteus maximus, medius, and minimus, the pectineus, triceps, obturator externus and internus, pyriformis, gemini, quadratus, tensor vaginæ femoris, sartorius, gracilis, rectus, crureus, vasti, semimembranosus, semitendinosus, and biceps. These muscles are bound by a strong fascia, and surrounded by the common integuments. The ligaments of the thigh are those of its articulation with the os innominatum, viz., the ligamentum teres and capsulare. The artery is the femoral, a continuation of the external iliac. Its veins and absorbents are numerous, and run parallel with the artery. The nerves are formed by the lumbar and sacral, and are the ischiadic, the obturator, and the crural. The glands are the inguinal and synovial.

FENE'STRA. (*a, œ, f.; a window.*) A name given by anatomists to two foramina in the ear.

FENESTRA COCHLEARIS. The fenestra rotunda.

FENESTRA OCULI. The pupil.

FENESTRA OVALIS. An oblong or elliptical foramen, between the cavity of the tympanum and the vestibulum of the ear. It is shut by the stapes. See *Auris*.

FENESTRA ROTUNDA. A round foramen leading from the tympanum to the cochlea of the ear. It is covered by a membrane in the fresh subject. See *Auris*.

FENESTRA VESTIBULARIS. The fenestra ovalis.

FENESTRAL BANDAGE. A bandage with interstices between the folds, to allow of the discharge of pus or other matters.

FENE'STRATE. Having the appearance of a window, as when the tissue of a leaf between the woody parts is incomplete.

FENNEL. *Anethum fœniculum*.

FENNEL, HOG'S. *Peucedanum*.

FENNEL, SWEET. *Anethum (fœniculum) dulce*.

FENNEL, WATER. *Phellandrium aquaticum*.

FENUGREEK. See *Trigonella*.

FERAMENTUM. Any surgical instrument of iron.

FERINUS. *Ferine*. Savage; brutal: applied to acute and malignant diseases.

FERMENT. An azotized body in an early state of oxidation, and capable of producing fermentation in certain solutions or mixtures, as yeast, &c.

FERMENTATION. (*Fermentatio, onis, f.; from fermento, to ferment.*) The molecular process by which complex organic substances are resolved into simpler forms in a moderate temperature (50° to 120°), by the agency of yeast or other ferments formed of decaying azotized matters. The presence of oxygen gas and abundant moisture are necessary to the process. The most common case of fermentation is the conversion of grape sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid, as seen in the processes of making beer, wine, or bread. Lactic acid or butyric acid are products of fermentation when the temperature and other conditions are regulated. The *putrefactive* fermentation of earlier writers is that which occurs in matters containing much nitrogen, and carbonate of ammonia is one of the results. The *acetous fermentation* is a different affair, and depends upon the continued access of oxygen; it is now distinguished as a case of *eremacausis*.

In the common fermentation of malt or sugar, there is developed in the fluid certain minute fungoid confervæ, called *torulæ* or *saccharomyces*, which give additional interest to the process, otherwise considered merely as a case of molecular motion propagated from the ferment. The amount of yeast required is always proportional to the sugar to be changed, and unless there be azotized matter in the solution, no new yeast is produced. Whatever means interfere with the conditions of fermentation (*antiseptics*), hinder the process, as cold, exclusion of oxygen, dryness, aromatic bodies, metallic salts, or spirituous bodies, which hinder the decay of the ferment by abstracting oxygen, combining with it to form a firm solid, or decomposing it into more stable substances.

Liebig and others have pointed out the similarity between the action of ferments and contagious and miasmatic bodies. In inoculation or vaccination, a portion of a morbid product is introduced into the system of a healthy person, and causes a molecular change throughout the body, ending in the production of an increased amount of the matter of the pustules (or ferment); or miasm, entering the lungs, acts upon the solids and fluids as a molecular force, without producing any additional ferment, except in the case of plague. These analogies are instructive, to say the least of them.

FERMENTATION, MUCOUS. That kind of molecular action which results in the production of a mucous substance. It occurs at low temperatures, and resembles the saccharine fermentation.

FERMENTATION, PANARY. The saccharine fermentation occurring in bread dough.

FERMENTATION, SACCHARINE. When sugar is produced from starch, as in malting and germination.

FERMENTUM. (*um, i, n.; quasi ferivi mentum, from ferreo, to ferment.*) Yeast.

FERMENTUM CEREVISIÆ. Yeast; barm: the scum which collects on beer while fermenting, and has the property of exciting that process in various other substances. Medicinally it is antiputrescent and tonic, and has been found useful internally in the cure of typhus fever, administered mixed with seven parts of beer. Externally it is used as a cataplasim.

FERŃ. A cryptogamic plant of the highest development. See *Filices*.

FERN, FEMALE. *Pteris aquilina*.

FERN, MALE. *Aspidium filix mas*. See *Fern, male shield*.

FERN, MALE SHIELD. The *Nephrodium filix mas*, the root and buds of which have been highly recommended as vermifuges.

FERN, MULES. *Asplenium hemonitis*.

FERN ROOT. The root of *Aspidium filix mas*.

FERONIA ELEPHANTUM. A large tree of India, family *Amentacea*. A gum exudes from the stem closely resembling gum arabic.

FERRARIA. The *scrofularia aquatica*.

FERRIN, CANAL OF. The supposed channel formed by the closed eyelids for the passage of the tears.

FERRIN, PYRAMIDS OF. The small papillæ of which the cones of the kidney are formed.

FERRI ACETAS. (Ph. D.) Acetate of iron. Iron liquor. Take of precipitated sesquioxide of iron, 1 part; acetic acid, 6 parts. Digest three days, and filter. It is a styptic and mild tonic. Dose, gtt. x. to gtt. xxv., in water.

FERRI ACETAS TINCTURA. (Ph. D.) Tincture of acetate of iron. Take of acetate of potash, 2 parts; sulphate of iron, 1 part; alcohol, 26 parts. Digest seven days; pour off the clear fluid, and preserve in a well-stopped bottle. An agreeable chalybeate. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒj.

FERRI ALKALINI LIQUOR. Alkaline solution of iron. Take of iron, ʒiiss.; nitric acid, f. ʒij.; distilled water, f. ʒvj.; solution of subcarbonate of potash, ʒvj. Having mixed the acid and water, pour them upon the iron, and when the effervescence has ceased, pour off the clear acid solution; add this gradually, and at intervals, to the solution of subcarbonate of potash, occasionally shaking it, until it has assumed a deep brown-red color, and no further effervescence takes place. Lastly, set it by for six hours, and pour off the clear solution. This preparation was first described by Stahl, and called *tinctura martis alkalina*. The dose is from half a drachm to a drachm.

FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDUM. (Ph. L.) *Ferri ammoniatum*. (U. S.) Ammonio-chloride of iron. Take of sesquioxide of iron, ʒij.; hydrochloric acid, f. ʒx.; hydrochlorate of ammonia, ʒiiss.; distilled water, four pints. Pour the acid on the sesquioxide, and digest in a sand-bath for two hours; afterward add the hydrochlorate of ammonia, dissolved in distilled water; strain and evaporate all the fluid; lastly, reduce the residuum to powder. This preparation is a mixture of sesquichloride of iron and hydrochlorate of ammonia. It is tonic and astringent, in doses of from three to fifteen grains, or more, in the form of bolus or pills, prepared with some gum. It is exhibited in most cases of debility, in chlorosis, asthenia, menorrhagia,

intermittent fevers, &c. See *Tinctura ferri ammonio-chloridi*.

FERRI CARBONAS. See *Ferri sesquioxydum*.

FERRI CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUS. (U. S.) See *Ferri sesquioxydum*.

FERRI CARBONAS PRÆPARATUS. (U. S.) This is common iron-rust.

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUM. (Ph. E.) Saccharine carbonate of iron. Take of sulphate of iron, ʒiv.; carbonate of soda, ʒv.; pure sugar, ʒij.; water, Oiv. Dissolve the salts separately, each in two pints of the water; mix; collect the precipitate on a cloth filter, wash it with cold water, press out as much of the water as possible, and immediately rub with the sugar, already powdered. Dry the mixture at a temperature not much above 120° F. The sugar checks, in a measure, the peroxidation of the iron. The preparation is similar to the *Pilula ferri carbonatis* (U. S.). It is used in the same cases as the pills, or the *Mistura ferri composita*. Dose, gr. v. to gr. x.

FERRI CITRAS. Citrate of iron. A mild chalybeate, very similar to the acetate of iron.

FERRI CYANURETUM. Prussian blue. See *Ferri ferro-sesquicyanidum*.

FERRI ET AMMONIÆ MURIAS. See *Ferri ammonio-chloridum*.

FERRI ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS. (U. S.) See *Ferri potassio tartras*.

FERRI FERROCYNANAS. Prussian blue. See *Ferri ferro-sesquicyanidum*.

FERRI FERRO-SESQUICYANIDUM. *F. ferro-cyanuretum.* (U. S.) Ferro-sesquicyanide of iron. Ferro-sesquicyanuret of iron. Ferro-prussiate of iron. Ferrocyanide or ferrocyanuret of iron. Prussian blue. Berlin blue. This substance is so abundantly made for commercial purposes that there is no occasion to introduce any pharmaceutical processes. It may be made extemporaneously by adding a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium to a solution of any persalt of iron, as the persulphate. Prussian blue occurs in masses of a rich blue color; it is tasteless, insoluble in water, alcohol, and dilute acids, but soluble in oxalic acid and strong mineral acids, frequently with decomposition. The composition of the pure anhydrous prussian blue is Fe_7Cy_6 , but there is also a substance called *basic prussian blue*, or basic sesqui-ferrocyanide of iron, formed by adding solution of yellow ferrocyanide of potassium to a solution of a protosalt of iron, and exposing the precipitate to air: this body has the composition of $Fe_7Cy_9 + 2(Fe_2O_3)$, or one equivalent of prussian blue with two of sesquioxide of iron: it is soluble in water. There is another substance resembling prussian blue, called *Turnbull's blue*, or *ferridcyanide of iron* (*Liebig*), which is formed when red ferridcyanide of potassium is added to a protosalt of iron: the composition of this is Fe_6Cy_6 .

The therapeutic action of prussian blue is not certainly known, but it is regarded as a tonic and febrifuge. It seems to have been useful in intermittents, epilepsy, and neuralgia, or, in other words, to be an antiperiodic medicine. It is not very active, for two drachms scarcely affected a dog. It has also been used in ointment to foul ulcers. Dose, gr. iv. to gr. x.

every four hours, in intermittents. The dose may be much increased.

FERRI FERRO-PRUSSIAS. *Ferri ferro-hydrocyanas.* Prussian blue. Ferro-prussiate of iron. See *Ferri ferro-sesquicyanidum*.

FERRI FILUM. Iron wire.

FERRI IODIDUM. (Ph. L., E., D., & U. S.) Iodide of iron. Take of iodine, ʒij.; iron filings, ʒj.; distilled water, a pint and a half. Mix the iodine with a pint of the water, and to these add the iron. Heat them in a sand-bath, and pour off the liquor when it has acquired a greenish color. Wash what remains with the half pint of water, boiling. Let the mixed and strained liquors evaporate at a heat not exceeding 212° in an iron vessel, that the salt may be dried. Keep it in a well-stopped vessel, the access of light being prevented.

The solution obtained is one of iodide or protiodide of iron: it is of a green color, and by evaporation with as little contact of air as possible, green tabular crystals may be formed. By evaporation to dryness and heating moderately, this salt is fused, and on cooling becomes an opaque crystalline mass of an iron-gray color and metallic lustre. When exposed to the air it attracts moisture, and is very soluble both in water and in alcohol. In order to prevent the deposition of sesquioxide of iron by the absorption of oxygen, the solution should be kept with an iron wire in it.

This medicine has been lately introduced into practice by Dr. A. T. Thomson, who recommends it in every form of scrofula, in chlorosis, atonic amenorrhœa, hysteria, secondary syphilis, incipient cancer, and other cases. The dose is from three grains, increased to eight grains or more.

The *Liquor ferri iodidi* is an official preparation, which see. There is also a syrup, the *Syrupus ferri iodidi*, twelve parts of which contain one grain of the fresh iodide of iron.

FERRI LACTAS. Lactate of iron. Lactate of the protoxide of iron. This is made by slowly digesting fine iron wire in lactic acid. It has no advantage over the ferri carbonas saccharatum, and is used in the same cases. Dose, in the day, gr. x. to ʒj., given in lozenges or pills.

FERRI LIMATURA PURIFICATA. Purified iron filings. These possess slight tonic and deobstruent virtues, and are calculated to relieve chlorosis, and other diseases in which steel is indicated, where acidity in the primæ viæ abounds.

FERRI OXYDI SQUAME. (Ph. D.) The scales of iron from a smith's forge. They consist of a mixture of protoxide and peroxide of iron. See *Ferri oxydum nigrum*.

FERRI OXYDUM FUSCUM. See *Ferri sesquioxidum*.

FERRI OXYDUM HYDRATUM. See *Ferri sesquioxidum hydratum*.

FERRI OXYDUM NIGRUM. (Ph. D. & E.) Magnetic, or black oxide of iron. Iron scales. It is made by washing and triturating the scales of a smith's forge. It is a mixture of the protoxide and peroxide in fluctuating proportions. It has the tonic, astringent, and deobstruent action of the chalybeates. Dose, gr. v. to ʒj., two or three times daily.

FERRI OXYDUM RUBRUM. (Ph. E. & D.)

Red oxide of iron, or rust. See *Ferri sesquioxidum*.

FERRI PERCYANIDUM. (Ph. L.) Prussian blue. See *Ferri ferro-sesquicyanidum*.

FERRI PERNITRAS. Pernitrate of iron. Nitrate of the peroxide of iron. This is readily made by neutralizing dilute nitric acid by iron filings. It is a powerful astringent, and has been found useful in chronic diarrhœas. Dose, commence with gr. j., and increase gradually.

FERRI PERSULPHAS. Persulphate of iron. Sulphate of peroxide of iron. This is readily formed by boiling a solution of common sulphate of iron with a little dilute nitric acid. The persulphate is powerfully astringent and styptic. Dose, half a grain, gradually increased.

FERRI PHOSPHAS. (U. S.) Phosphate of iron. Take of sulphate of iron, ʒv.; phosphate of soda, ʒvj.; water, Cj. Mix the solutions, and wash the precipitate with warm water. It is an insoluble slate-colored powder, consisting of a mixture of the proto and perphosphate of iron, and said to be useful in amenorrhœa and dyspepsia, and is a mild chalybeate. Dose, gr. v. to ʒss., in pill or lozenge.

FERRI PILA. Iron filings.

FERRI POTASSIO TARTRAS. (Ph. L.) Potassio-tartrate of iron. *Ferrum tartarizatum*. Take of sesquioxide of iron, three ounces; hydrochloric acid, f. ʒx.; solution of potash, ʒvss., or as much as may be sufficient; bitartrate of potash, ʒviiss.; distilled water, Ciss. Mix the sesquioxide of iron with the acid, and digest for two hours in a sand-bath. Add to these two gallons of the water, and set aside for an hour; then pour off the supernatant liquor. The solution of potash being added, wash the precipitate frequently with water, and while yet moist, boil it with the bitartrate of potash, previously mixed with a gallon of the water. If the liquor should be acid when tried by litmus, drop into it solution of sesquicarbonate of ammonia until it is saturated. Lastly, strain the liquor, and with a gentle heat let it evaporate, so that the salt may remain dry.

This salt is composed very nearly of one equivalent of tartrate of potash and one of tartrate of the sesquioxide of iron. It is a mild and efficacious chalybeate, and is less nauseous to the taste than the other preparations of iron. The dose is from grs. x. to ʒss., in solution or bolus, combined with an aromatic bitter.

FERRI PROTOCARBONAS. Protocarbonate of iron. The official preparations of this body are the *Ferri carbonas saccharatum*, *Pilula ferri carbonatis*, and *Mistura ferri composita*, which see.

FERRI PROTOSULPHAS. *F. p. viridis*. Protosulphate of iron. Sulphate of the protoxide of iron. Green vitriol. See *Ferri sulphas*.

FERRI PRUSSIAS. Prussiate of iron. Prussian blue. See *Ferri ferro-sesquicyanidum*.

FERRI RAMENTA. Iron filings.

FERRI RUBIGO. See *Ferri sesquioxidum*.

FERRI SCOBO. Iron filings.

FERRI SESQUIOXIDUM. (Ph. L.) *Ferri subcarbonas.* *Ferri carbonas.* *Ferrum precipitatum*. Formerly called *Chalybis rubigo preparata* and *Ferri rubigo*. Sesquioxide of iron; also called subcarbonate of iron. Take of sulphate

of iron, ʒviij.; carbonate of soda, ʒix.; boiling water, one gallon. Dissolve the sulphate of iron and carbonate of soda separately, each in half a gallon of water; then mix the solutions together, and set it by, that the precipitated powder may subside; then, having poured off the supernatant liquor, wash the precipitate of iron with hot water, and dry it. It possesses mild corroborant and stimulating properties, and is exhibited with success in leucorrhœa, chlorosis, dyspepsia, rachitis, &c. Dose, from two to ten grains.

FERRI SESQUIOXYDUM HYDRATUM. *Ferri oxydum hydratum.* (U. S.) Hydrated oxide of iron. Hydrated peroxide, sesquioxide, or tritoxide of iron. Take of sulphate of iron, ʒiv.; sulphuric acid, f. ʒijss.; nitric acid, f. ʒvj., or q. s.; aqua ammonia, q. s.; water, Oij. Dissolve the sulphate in the water, add the sulphuric acid, boil, and add the nitric acid gradually, so that the solution becomes of a brown-red color. Allow the solution to cool; filter, and add to the filtrate the ammonia, stirring it briskly. Throw the precipitate on a calico filter, and wash with warm water until the filtrate does not precipitate a solution of nitrate of barytes. The moist precipitate, which is the hydrated peroxide, should be kept as a thick magma in a tight bottle if it is to be used as an antidote for arsenic; otherwise, if it is to be made into pills, it should be pressed as dry as possible, and dried at a temperature not exceeding 180 F. It is a reddish-brown magma, and composed, according to Guibourt, of 3.5 per cent. of sesquioxide, the rest being water, with a minute amount of ammonia. In cases of poisoning by arsenic, it is best to give it in the state of magma, a table spoonful being administered every five minutes. A large proportion is necessary to neutralize the poison, and no fears are to be apprehended from the action of an excess of sesquioxide.

FERRI SUBCARBONAS. See *Ferri sesquioxidum*.

FERRI SULPHAS. (Ph. U. S., L., E., & D.) Sulphate of iron. Sulphate of protoxide of iron. Formerly called *Ferrum vitriolatum*. Green vitriol. Take of iron filings, eight ounces; sulphuric acid, fourteen ounces; water, four pints. Mix together the sulphuric acid and water, and add thereto the iron; then, after the effervescence has ceased, filter the solution, and set it aside that crystals may form. Evaporate the decanted liquor that it may again yield crystals. Dry them all. This is an excellent preparation of iron, and is exhibited in many diseases as a styptic, tonic, astrigent, and anthelmintic. Dose, from one grain to five grains. It is emetic in doses of gr. x. to ʒj.

FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUS. (Ph. E.) Dried or exsiccated sulphate of iron. This is formed by drying the powdered sulphate at a temperature of about 300° F., whereby it loses most of its water of crystallization, and becomes a grayish powder. It is used in preparing the *Pilula ferri sulphas* (Ph. E.).

FERRI SULPHAS CALCINATUS. Peroxide of iron, formed by keeping the sulphate exposed for a long time to a red heat, whereby the sulphuric acid is driven off.

FERRI SULPHURETUM. (Ph. U. S., D., & E.)

Sulphuret of iron. Take of iron filings, ʒiv.; sulphur, ʒij. Mix, and place in a covered crucible, and expose to an obscure red heat till they unite. It is only employed in forming sulphureted hydrogen.

* **FERRI TARTARUM.** (Ph. D.) See *Ferri potassio-tartras*.

FERRIC ACID. A very instable oxide of iron, of the composition FeO_3 , scarcely known in the insulated state.

FERRIC OXIDE. Peroxide of iron.

FERRIDCYA'NOGEN. A hypothetical compound radical, consisting of two atoms of ferrocyanogen; form., Cy_6Fe_2 . It is tribasic, and forms an acid with hydrogen, the *ferridcyanic*, which exists in red prussiate of potash, or ferridcyanide of potassium. Its composition is $C_6Fe_2+H_3$, or Cfy_4H_3 .

FERRIDCYANIDE OF IRON. Turnbull's blue. See *Ferri ferro-sesquicyanidum*.

FE'RRRO-. A common prefix in chemistry (from *ferrum*, iron), attached to those compounds in which this element unites with cyanogen and other radicals.

FERRO-CHYA'ZIC ACID. The ferrocyanic acid.

FERROCY'ANATE. *Ferrocyanas*. The same as ferrocyanide.

FERROCYANATE OF POTASH. The old name for ferrocyanide of potassium, or yellow prussiate of potash.

FERROCYA'NIC ACID. A yellow, acid, crystalline body, being a compound of ferrocyanogen and hydrogen: Cfy_4H_2 . It is bibasic.

FERROCYANIDE OF IRON. The modern name of Prussian blue, or $3Cfy_4Fe_4$, formerly called ferro-sesquicyanide of iron. See *Ferri ferro-sesquicyanidum*.

FERROCYANIDE OF POTASSIUM. Prussiate of potash. Yellow prussiate of potash. The yellow salt obtained by burning animal matter with potash in the presence of iron. The crystals are quadrangular prisms, soluble, and composed of Cfy_4K_2+3HO . It is of great use in the laboratory as a test for iron, copper, and other metals, and for the production of other compounds of cyanogen. It has not much therapeutic action, two drachms producing little or no effect, but it is recommended by Dr. Smart as both a nervous and arterial sedative. Dose, ten to twenty grains every six hours.

FERROCYA'NOGEN. A hypothetical radical, supposed to form the basis of the ferrocyanides. Its formula is Cy_3Fe ; symbol, Cfy ; and equivalent, 105.87. The most permanent compounds are with potassium, iron, and hydrogen.

FERRO-PRUSSIC ACID. Ferrocyanic acid.

FERRO-SE'SQUICYA'NIC ACID. The ferridcyanic acid.

FERRO-SESQUICYANIDE OF IRON. Prussian blue; now called *Ferrocyanide* of iron. See *Ferri ferro-sesquicyanidum*.

FERRO-TARTRATE OF AMMONIA. A salt of tartrate of iron and ammonia. It is a good, mild chalybeate.

FERRO-TARTRATE OF POTASH. *Ferro-tartras potassii*. See *Ferri potassio-tartras*.

FERROSO-FERRIC OXIDE. The magnetic iron ore, or scales from the smith's anvil, is so called by Berzelius. See *Ferri oxydum nigrum*.

FERROSO-FERRIC SULPHATE. The partially-changed sulphate of iron, when it contains both proto and per sulphate of iron, is so called by Berzelius.

FERROUS OXIDE. Protoxide of iron.

FERRUGINEUS. 1. Appertaining to iron. 2. Chalybeate. 3. Having a yellowish-brown color, like the rust of iron.

FERRUGO. (Ph. E.) The ferri sesquioxylum hydratum.

FER'RURUM. (*um, i, n.*) The metal iron, which see.

FERRUM AMMONIATUM. See *Ferri ammoniochloridum*.

FERRUM OXYDATUM HYDRATUM. The hydrated sesquioxide of iron. See *Ferri sesquioxylum hydratum*.

FERRUM POTABILE. See *Ferri potassio-tartaras*.

FERRUM PRÆCIPITATUM. See *Ferri sesquioxylum*.

FERRUM SALITUM. Muriate or chloride of iron.

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM. See *Ferri potassio-tartaras*.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM. See *Ferri sulphas*.

FERRURETED CHYAZIC ACID. Ferrocyanic acid.

FERSÆ. The measles have been so called.

FERTILE. *Fertilis.* Fruitful. Applied, 1. In *Physiology*, to women, and the female of brute animals, which are prolific. 2. In *Botany*, a flower which produces a seed capable of vegetation, or such as have both stamens and pistils.

FERTILIZATION. Impregnation: a term chiefly used in botany.

FER'ULA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera.*

FERULA AFRICANA GALBANIFERA. The galbanum plant. See *Galbanum*.

FERULA AMMONIFERA. The plant now called *Dorema ammoniacum*.

FERULA ASSAFETIDA. The systematic name of the assafetida plant. *Assafetida.* A native of Persia. The drug is the inspissated juice, obtained by scarifying the plants. That is accounted best which is clear, of a pale reddish color, and variegated with a great number of white tears. This concrete juice consists of two thirds of gum, and one third of resin and volatile oil, in which its taste and smell reside. It yields all its virtues to alcohol. Triturated with water, it forms a milk-like mixture, the resin being diffused by the medium of the gum. It is the most powerful of all the fetid gums, and is a most valuable remedy: employed in hysteria, hypochondriasis, flatulent colics, and nervous diseases. Where we wish it to act immediately as an antispasmodic, it should be used in a fluid form, as that of tincture, from half a drachm to two drachms. When in the form of enema, one or two drachms of the solid are to be diffused in eight ounces of warm milk or water. It is sometimes applied externally in the form of plaster as a stimulant and discutient. It is expectorant, emmenagogue, and a nervous stimulant. Dose of powder, gr. v. to ʒj.

FERULA PERSICA. Stinking giant fenel.

This plant was supposed by Willdenow to yield the *Sagapenum*. The source whence this drug is derived is still uncertain. See *Sagapenum*.

FERULA TINGITANA. A species yielding the African ammoniacum.

FERULACCA. *Bubon galbanum*.

FERVOR. (From *ferveo*, to boil.) A violent or scorching heat. It designates a sensation much more acute than that termed ardor.

FETLOCK. A tuft of hair growing behind the pastern-joint of horses.

FEVER. (From *fervor*, a violent heat.) Fevers constitute a class of diseases marked by rigors, increased heat, disturbed circulation, prostration, and, most commonly, local inflammation of some viscus. They are divided into continued, intermittent, and remittent, or into active and typhoid. The following subdivision, by Pinel, is much more scientific:

1. The *Angeio-tenic*, or inflammatory fever, situated in the organs of circulation.

2. The *Meningo-gastric*, or bilious fever, originating in the mucous membrane of the intestines.

3. The *Adeno-meningeal*, a form of gastric fever, depending on disease of the mucous follicles.

4. The *Ataxic*, or irregular fever, in which the brain and nervous system are chiefly affected.

5. The *Adynamic*, or fever characterized by prostration or depression of the vital powers.

For the characteristics of fever and most of the species, see *Febris*.

FEVER, ADYNAMIC. Typhoid fever.

FEVER, ASTHENIC. Typhus fever: also used for fevers in which there is great prostration.

FEVER, ASTHMATIC. An intermittent fever, in which the respiratory function is much disturbed.

FEVER, ATAXO-ADYNAMIC. Fevers in which the nervous system is much affected, and when there is great prostration.

FEVER, BILIOUS. *F., bilio-gastric.* The common bilious remittent of the autumn.

FEVER, BILIOUS REMITTING. Yellow fever.

FEVER, BILIOUS REMITTING, OF INFANTS. See *Fever, infantile remittent*.

FEVER, BLADDERY. Pemphigus.

FEVER, BRAIN. Phrenitis.

FEVER, CAMP. Typhus gravior.

FEVER, CEREBRAL. Phrenitis.

FEVER, CHILDRED. Puerperal peritonitis.

FEVER, CONGESTIVE. A fever in which there is much oppression, with obscure symptoms, and in which reaction is very slow. It is associated with congestion of some viscus, and originates from the action of miasm in warm climates.

FEVER, CONTAGIOUS. This term is applied to typhus fever usually.

FEVER, CONTINUED. See *Febris continua*.

FEVER, DIARY. Ephemeral fever.

FEVER, DOUBLE. Those forms of complex intermittent in which two paroxysms occur in one day, are termed double quartans, double quotidians, &c.

FEVER, EPHEMERAL. Simple fever of short duration.

FEVER, EXACERBATING. Remittent fever.

FEVER, ENDEMIC. *F., endemial.* Remittent fever.

FEVER, ENTERO-MESENTERIC. Typhoid fever.

FEVER, HOSPITAL. Typhus gravior.

FEVER, ICTERIC. A fever in which jaundice supervenes.

FEVER, INFANTILE REMITTENT. A low fever occurring in childhood, which resembles in symptoms hydrocephalus, and seems to originate in disturbance of the gastric and intestinal organs.

FEVER, INFLAMMATORY. See *Synocha*.

FEVER, INTERMITTENT. See *Ague*.

FEVER, JAIL. Typhus gravior.

FEVER, LOW. Typhus fever.

FEVER, MALIGNANT. Typhus gravior.

FEVER, MILK. The slight febrile disturbance which precedes the secretion of milk in women.

FEVER, MIXED. *Synocha*.

FEVER, PALUDAL. *Ague*.

FEVER, PAROXYSMAL. Remittent fever.

FEVER, PESTILENTIAL. Typhus gravior, when very severe. The plague.

FEVER, PUTRID. Typhus gravior.

FEVER, SHIP. Typhus gravior.

FEVER, SPOTTED. A form of typhus gravior attended with sudden prostration, intractable vomiting, spontaneous hemorrhages, or petechiæ of a purple or black color.

FEVER, STRANGER'S. Remittent or yellow fever.

FEVER, TERTIAN. That form of *ague* in which the paroxysm returns every third day.

FEVER, TYPHOID. *Entero-mesenteric fever.* Fever with metamorism, rose-colored spots on the abdomen, sudamina, torpor, lesion of Peyer's gland, and enlargement of the spleen.—*Cope-land*.

FEVER, VERMINOUS. Fever produced by the irritation of worms. The bilious remittent fever of children is sometimes so called.

FEVER, VERNAL. *Ague* in the spring.

FEVER, YELLOW. A very violent fever, more or less adynamic, and complicated with jaundice and the vomiting of black matter. It is endemic, originates in miasm, and is chiefly confined to the tropics, but sometimes occurs in the autumn, after a hot, moist season, in cities situated in marshy districts. The treatment, where the prostration does not occur at the outset, consists in bleeding and the free use of calomel; but bleeding is often fatal to persons of debilitated constitutions.

FEVERFEW. *Matricaria pyrethrum.*

FEVER ROOT. The triosteum perfoliatum.

FEVERWORT. *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

FEVILLEA CORDIFOLIA. Antidote cocoon. A climbing shrub of the West Indies, the seeds of which are used as a stomachic and hydragogue, and said to be useful as an antidote for poisoning by fish. In large doses they are purgative and emetic. The seeds abound in a mild oil, which may be extracted by pressure.

FIBRE. (*Fibra, a, f.*) A simple filament. Many of the textures of animal and vegetable bodies are manifestly composed of fibres.

FIBER. Castor fiber.

FIBRA SANGUINIS. Fibrin.

FYBRIL. A small, thread-like fibre; the little roots.

FIBRILLE. Minute fibres.

FIBRIN. FIBRINE. A protein compound of animals and plants. It exists in the soluble state in blood, and insoluble in muscle. It is obtained readily from fresh blood by beating with twigs, to which it attaches itself in fibres, and may be washed white. It is elastic, insoluble, tasteless, and inodorous; by long boiling it is, however, partly changed and dissolved. Dried in vacuo, it loses 80 per cent. of water, and becomes horny. Fresh venous or muscular fibrin, triturated with one and a half times its weight of water and one third nitrate of potass, at a temperature of 100° to 120° F., and left for twenty-four hours, becomes gelatinous, and eventually fluid. This does not occur with arterial fibrin, or that long exposed to air. All the forms of fresh fibrin are slowly dissolved by concentrated acetic acid, dilute caustic potass, phosphoric acid, or hydrochloric acid. In solution it closely resembles albumen. Pure fibrin, according to Mülder, consists of,

Carbon . . .	54.56	Oxygen . . .	22.13
Hydrogen . .	6.90	Phosphorus .	0.33
Nitrogen . .	15.72	Sulphur . . .	0.36

This agrees with the formula $C_{400}H_{310}N_{50}O_{310}P.S.$, but it is common to use the formula $C_{48}H_{36}O_{14}N_6 + (S.P.)$ They both contain an ash of from 0.7 to 2.5 per cent. of phosphates of lime, magnesia, &c. The per centage of fibrin in normal blood is, according to Simon, about 0.3, but it is increased in inflammatory diseases to as much as 1.2, and is deficient in chlorosis, &c. Hence the division of diseases into those with excess of fibrin, or hyperinosis, and those with deficiency, or hypinosis.

Vegetable fibrin precipitates itself in the gelatinous state from vegetable juices.

FIBRO-CARTILAGE. The fibrous cartilage of the ear, trachea, and other parts of the body.

FIBROUS. *Fibrosus.* Composed of fibres.

FIBROUS MEMBRANES. Those membranes which are made up of fibres. Pathologists designate by this term the periosteum and the various fasciæ, more especially those which have a fibrous texture, and differ from the muscular tissues in being of a gelatinous composition.

FIBROUS NERVOUS TISSUE. See *Nervous matter*.

FIBULA. (*a, a, f.*; a clasp or brace.) A long bone of the leg. It is situated on the outer side of the tibia, and forms, at its lower end, the outer ankle. Its upper extremity is formed into an irregular head, on the inside of which is a slightly concave articulating surface. Externally, the head of the fibula is rough and protuberant, serving for the attachment of ligaments, and for the insertion of the biceps cruris muscle. Immediately below it, on its inner side, is a tubercle, from which a part of the gastrocnemius internus has its origin. Immediately below this head the body of the bone begins. It is of a triangular shape, and appears as if it were slightly twisted at each end in a different direction. It is likewise a little curved inward and forward. Of the three angles of the bone, that which is turned toward

the tibia is the most prominent, and serves for the attachment of the interosseous ligament. The lower end of the fibula is formed into a spongy, oblong head, externally rough and convex, internally smooth, and covered with a thin cartilage where it is received by the external triangular depression at the lower end of the tibia. Below this the fibula is lengthened out, so as to form a considerable process, called *malleolus externus*, or the outer ankle. It is smooth, and covered with cartilage on the inside, where it is contiguous to the astragalus, or first bone of the foot. At the lower and inner part of this process there is a spongy cavity, filled with fat; and a little beyond this, posteriorly, is a cartilaginous groove, for the tendons of the peroneus longus and peroneus brevis, which are here bound down by the ligamentous fibres that are extended over them.

FIBULAR. Appertaining to the *fibula*; as fibular artery, fibular nerve, &c.

FICARIA. *Ranunculus ficaria*.

FICATIO. The development of a tubercle of the kind called *ficus*.

FICOIDEÆ. A natural order of shrubby or herbaceous exogens, inhabiting hot sandy plains. They are related to *Crassulaceæ*, *Che-nopodiaceæ*, and *Silenaceæ*, and especially to *Cactaceæ*; but are distinguished by their embryo being curved round mealy albumen, a superior calyx, and perigynous stamens. The succulent leaves of some are eaten, while others yield soda.

FICOIDES. Fig-like.

FICUS. (*us, i, f.*; and *us, ùs, f.*) 1. A species of condyloma, so named from its being shaped like a fig. 2. A genus of plants. *Poly-gamia. Diœcia. Urticaceæ.*

FICUS CARICA. The fig-tree. *Carica. Ficus vulgaris. Ficus communis.* The fresh fruit is wholesome and laxative; the dried fruit will sometimes disagree.

FICUS INDICA. See *Lacca*.

FIDA. An alchemical name of gold or silver.

FIDGETS. Restlessness and uneasiness, with a constant desire of changing the position.

FIDICINA'LIS. The lumbricales muscles have also been called *fidicinales*, for their action in moving the fingers.

FIFTH PAIR OF NERVES. See *Nervous system*.

FIG. *Ficus carica*.

FIGWORT. *Ranunculus ficaria* and *scrofularia*.

FILA'GO. (*ago, aginis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia necessaria. Compositæ.—F. leontopodium.* The herb lion's-foot, formerly used in diseases.—*F. pigma* is astringent.

FILAMENT. (*Filamentum*; from *filum*, a thread.) 1. Applied, in *Anatomy*, to a small, thread-like portion adhering to any part, and frequently synonymous with fibre. 2. In *Botany*, to the *stamen* of a flower, which consists of the filament, anther, and pollen. The filament is the column which supports the anther.

FILARIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of worms in Rudolphi's classification.—*F. Medinensis.* The Guinea-worm. It is of a white color, and about the thickness of a violin string; is commonly

found in the legs, but sometimes in the muscular part of the arms. While it moves under the skin it creates no trouble; but, in time, the place near the mature filaria suppurates. If it be drawn, it excites considerable uneasiness, especially if broken, for the part left within creates intolerable pain. These worms are of different lengths, and may be three yards and a half long. There is also a species sometimes found in the aqueous humor of the eye, the *F. oculi*.

FILLELUM. The frænum of the prepuce.

FILLE'TUM. The frænum of the tongue.—*Editors of Castelli*.

FILICES. (Plural of *filix*.) Ferns. They are plants which bear their fruit on the back of the leaf or *frond*.

FILICINA. A supposed alkaloid, derived from the root-stock of the male fern.

FILICULA. *Adiantum capillus veneris*.

FILIFORM. *Filiformis.* Thread-like.

FILIPENDULA. *Spiræa filipendula*.

FILIPENDULA AQUATICA. *Enanthe fistulosa*.

FILIUS ANTE PATREM. Any plant the flower of which comes out before the leaf, as colt's-foot.

FILIX. See *Polypodium*.

FILIX FLORIDA. *Osmunda regalis*.

FILIX FÆMINA. *Pteris aquilina*.

FILIX MAS. *Aspidium filix mas*.

FILLE'T. A ribbon of linen employed by accoucheurs instead of the blunt hook, for the purpose of bringing down the extremities of the fetus in certain presentations.

FILTER. A contrivance for filtering. Paper, linen, and woolen cloth are commonly employed.

FILTRATE. The part which passes through the filter.

FILTRATION. (*Filtratio*; from *filtrum*, a strainer.) An operation by means of which a fluid is mechanically separated from solid particles. Filtration is performed through bibulous paper, fine linen, sand, a sponge, charcoal, &c., according to circumstances.

FILTRUM. A filter.

FILUM. (*um, i, n.*) A thread or filament.

FILUM ARSENICALE. Sublimed arsenic.

FIMBRIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A fringe. Applied, in *Anatomy*, to any fringe-like body, and especially to the fringed extremity of the Fallopian tube.

FIMBRIA'TUS. Fringed.

FIMUS. Dung. Various kinds of animal dung were formerly used in medicine.

FINCKLE. *Anethum fœniculum*.

FINGERED. *Digitatus*.

FINGERS. See *Hand*.

FIR. See *Pinus*.

FIR, CANADA. *Pinus balsamea*.

FIR, NORWAY SPRUCE. *Pinus abies*.

FIR, SCOTCH. *Pinus sylvestris*.

FIR, SILVER. *F. spruce. Pinus picea*.

FIR, BALSAM. *Pinus balsamea*.

FIRE. *Ignis*.

FIRE-DAMP. A gas evolved in coal-mines, containing light carbureted hydrogen.

FIRE, SAINT ANTHONY'S. *Erysipelas*.

FIRMI'SIUM MINERALIUM. Antimony.

FISH GLUE. See *Ichthyocola*.

FISH SKIN. See *Ichthyosis*.

FISSIPARA. The polypes and infusorials which engender by *fissiparous generation*, which see.

FISSURA. (*a, a, f.*; from *fendo*, to cleave or crack.) A fissure. 1. That species of fracture in which the bone is slit, but not completely divided. 2. A name given to a deep and long depression in a part.

FISSURA GLASERI. A fissure situated in the deepest part of the glenoid fossa.

FISSURA LONGITUDINALIS. A deep fissure observed in the median line, on the upper surface of the brain, occupied by the falx cerebri of the dura mater.

FISSURA MAGNA SYLVII. *Fissure of Sylvius*. The anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each side are parted by a deep, narrow sulcus, which ascends obliquely backward from the temporal ala of the os sphenoides to near the middle of the os parietale. This sulcus is called *Fissura magna Sylvii*.

FISSURA UMBILICALIS. The fissure in the liver which lodges the umbilical vein in the fetus.

FISSURE OF BICHAT. The name given to the transverse fissure of the brain, from the opinion of Bichat that it was here that the arachnoid entered into the ventricles.

FISSURE OF THE ANUS. See *Anus*.

FISSURE OF THE SPLEEN. The groove which divides the inner surface of the spleen. It is filled by vessels and fat.

FISSUS. Cleft; cloven.

FISTIC NUT. *Pistachia vera*.

FISTULA. (*a, a, f.*) A long and sinuous ulcer, that has a narrow opening, and which sometimes leads to a larger cavity, and has no disposition to heal.

FISTULA CIBALIS. The œsophagus.

FISTULA IN ANO. A sinus by the side of the rectum. From the laxity of the cellular membrane in the vicinity of the rectum, abscesses which form here easily become diffused, and the matter burrows by the side of the gut, often to a very formidable extent, and hence the necessity of early attention and great care in the treatment of abscesses so situated. Those fistulæ in which the matter has made its escape by one or more openings through the skin only, are called *blind external fistulæ*; those in which the matter has been discharged through an opening into the rectum, without any aperture in the skin, are called *blind internal fistulæ*; and those which open both into the gut and also externally through the skin, are called *complete fistulæ*. The cure is by a surgical operation, which consists in laying the sinus freely open, and applying proper dressings to promote fleshy granulations.

FISTULA IN PERINEO. When the urethra is perforated by ulceration or injury, and the urine escapes into the surrounding cellular membrane, it occasions inflammation, sloughing, and abscess. If the patient survive, the matter finds its way out by ulceration, through the integuments of the perineum, and the urine also escapes through these ulcerous apertures. The term *fistula* is not very correctly applied to these. *Fistulæ* in perineo, as they are called,

are most frequently the result of neglected or ill-treated strictures of the urethra.

FISTULA LACHRYMALIS. Properly an ulcerated opening in the lachrymal sac, which has no tendency to heal, and through which a puriform fluid is discharged. The term has been applied to almost every diseased state of the lachrymal passages.

FISTULA SALIVARY. When by any means the parotid duct has been wounded, the wound is often prevented from healing by the continued escape of saliva; and the irritation and pressure of this occasions the formation of an ulcerated opening in the integuments of the cheek, through which the saliva escapes.

FISTULA SPIRITALIS. The windpipe.

FISTULA'RIA. *Delphinium staphisagria*.

FISTULOUS. *Fistulosus*. Like a fistula; hollow, like a reed.

FIXED. *Fixus*. In *Chemistry*, applied to those substances which can not be caused to pass by a strong rarefaction from the solid or liquid state to that of an elastic fluid.

FIXED AIR. Carbonic acid.

FIXED OILS. Common fats, and those oils which require a temperature of 600° F. before they are decomposed.

FIXITY. The property by which bodies resist the action of heat, so as not to rise in vapor.

FLABELLIFORM. *Flabelliformis*. Fan-like: a term applied generally in natural history.

FLAG. A water weed. See *Algæ*.

FLAG, SWEET. See *Acorus*.

FLAG, WATER. *Iris pseudacorus*.

FLAG, YELLOW WATER. *Iris pseudacorus*.

FLAGELLIFORM. *Flagelliformis*. Whip-like. A term applied to a stem that is long and pliant.

FLAG'LLUM. A runner, or a twig, which runs out long and slender.

FLAKE WHITE. Subnitrate of bismuth.

FLA'MMULA. *Ranunculus flammula*.

FLAMMULA JOVIS. *Clematis recta*.

FLANK. The iliac region of the abdomen.

FLATULENCE. By this is understood a morbid collection of gas in the stomach and bowels. Flatulency is often a symptom of other diseases, especially indigestion, colic, cholera, hysteria, and hypochondriasis. For the cure of this disease, carminatives, aperients, and tonics are resorted to, as nutmegs, cardamoms, pimenta, pepper, capsicum, camphor, peppermint, spearmint, cinnamon, rosemary, lavender, pennyroyal, &c. The aromatic essential oils are powerful carminatives. If these do not succeed, ethereal preparations and warm tonics should be given, and the strictest attention paid to the diet, in which all oleraceous vegetables, and all kinds of peas, beans, and flatulent fruits, should be avoided; also, large draughts of fluids. The diet should consist of plain animal food.

FLATU'LENT. *Flatulentus*. Windy; troubled with flatulence.

FLA'TUS. Wind in the stomach and bowels.

FLAYEDO. The outer rind of the orange and lemon is thus called.

FLAVUS. Yellow.

FLAX. See *Linum*.—*F.*, *purging*. *Linum catharticum*.—*F.*, *spurge*. *Flax-leaved daphne*.

Daphne gnidium.

FLĒBANE. *Inula dysenterica*.

FLEABANE, GREAT. *Conyza squarrosa*.

FLEABANE, CANADA. *Erigeron canadense*.

FLEAWORT. *Plantago psyllium*.

FLEAM. (From *flamma*, Latin.) A coarse lancet used to bleed horses or to lance the gums. Also, a cutting instrument inclosed in a metallic case and subject to the action of a spring, formerly used in bleeding, and but little employed in this day.

FLECTENS PAR LUMBORUM. A name given by Cassirius to the *quadratus lumborum* muscle.

FLEMEN. (*n, nis, n.*) A Latin word signifying swelling of the ankles from over-fatigue.

FLERESIN. A name that has been given to gout.

FLESH. The muscular substance of an animal.

FLESH BRUSH. A brush for rubbing the surface of the body in order to excite the cutaneous circulation. Its use is very advantageous where the action of the capillary vessels is languid.

FLESH, PROUD. Fungous granulations.

FLESHY. *Carnosus*.

FLEXIBILITY. The capacity of being bent readily.

FLEXION. (*Flexio, onis, f.*) The bent state of a joint, or the act of bending a joint; it is opposed to *extension*.

FLEX'OR. The name of several muscles, the office of which is to bend the joints.

FLEXOR ACCESSORIUS DIGITORUM PEDIS. See *Flexor longus digitorum pedis*.

FLEXOR BREVIS DIGITORUM PEDIS, PERFORATUS SUBLIMIS. A flexor muscle of the toes. *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis, perforatus*, of Albinus. *Flexor brevis* of Douglas. *Flexor digitorum brevis, sive perforatus pedis*, of Winslow. *Perforatus, seu flexor secundi internodii digitorum pedis*, of Cowper. It arises by a narrow, tendinous, and fleshy beginning, from the inferior protuberance of the os calcis. It likewise derives many of its fleshy fibers from the adjacent aponeurosis, and soon forms a thick belly, which divides into four portions. Each of these portions terminates in a flat tendon, the fibers of which decussate, to afford a passage to a tendon of the long flexor, and afterward reuniting, are inserted into the second phalanx of each of the four lesser toes. This muscle serves to bend the second joint of the toes.

FLEXOR BREVIS MINIMI DIGITI PEDIS. *Parathenar minor* of Winslow. This little muscle is situated along the inferior surface and outer edge of the metatarsal bone of the little toe. It arises, tendinous, from the basis of that bone, and from the ligaments that connect it to the os cuboides. It soon becomes fleshy, and adheres almost the whole length of the metatarsal bone, at the anterior extremity of which it forms a small tendon, that is inserted into the root of the first joint of the little toe. Its use is to bend the little toe.

FLEXOR BREVIS POLLICIS MANUS. *Flexor secundi internodii* of Douglas. *Thenar* of Winslow. *Flexor primi et secundi ossis pollicis* of Cowper. This muscle is divided into two portions by the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis. The outermost portion arises, tendinous, from the anterior part of the os trapezoides and in-

ternal annular ligament. The second, or innermost and thickest, portion arises from the same bone, and likewise from the os magnum and os cuneiforme. Both these portions are inserted, tendinous, into the sesamoid bones of the thumb. The use of this muscle is to bend the second joint of the thumb.

FLEXOR BREVIS POLLICIS PEDIS. A muscle of the great toe, that bends the first joint of that part. *Flexor brevis* of Douglas. *Flexor brevis pollicis* of Cowper. It is situated upon the metatarsal bone of the great toe; arises, tendinous, from the under and anterior part of the os calcis, and from the under part of the os cuneiforme externum. It soon becomes fleshy and divisible into two portions, which do not separate from each other till they have reached the anterior extremity of the metatarsal bone of the great toe, where they become tendinous, and then the innermost portion unites with the tendon of the abductor, and the outermost with that of the abductor pollicis. They adhere to the external os sesamoideum, and are finally inserted into the root of the first joint of the great toe. These two portions, by their separation, form a groove, in which passes the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis.

FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS. A long, thin muscle, situated obliquely at the inner and anterior part of the fore-arm, between the palmaris longus and the pronator teres. *Radialis internus* of Albinus and Winslow. It arises, tendinous, from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and, by many fleshy fibers, from the adjacent tendinous fascia. It descends along the inferior edge of the pronator teres, and terminates in a long, flat, and thin tendon, which afterward becomes narrower and thicker, and, after passing under the internal annular ligament, in a groove distinct from the other tendons of the wrist, it spreads wider again, and is inserted into the fore and upper part of the metacarpal bone that sustains the fore-finger. It serves to bend the hand, and its oblique direction may likewise enable it to assist in its pronation.

FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS. *Ulnaris internus* of Winslow and Albinus. A muscle situated on the cubit or fore-arm, that assists in bending the arm. It arises, tendinous, from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and, by a small fleshy origin, from the anterior edge of the olecranon. Between these two portions we find the ulnar nerve passing to the fore-arm. Some of its fibers arise, likewise, from the tendinous fascia that covers the muscles of the fore-arm. In its descent it soon becomes tendinous, but its fleshy fibers do not entirely disappear till it has reached the lower extremity of the ulna, where its tendon spreads a little, and, after sending off a few fibers to the external, and internal, and annular ligaments, is inserted into the os pisiforme.

FLEXOR LONGUS DIGITORUM PEDIS PROFUNDUS PERFORANS. A flexor muscle of the toes, situated along the posterior part and inner side of the leg. *Perforans seu flexor profundus* of Douglas. *Flexor digitorum longus, sive perforans pedis*, and *perforans seu flexor tertii internodii digitorum pedis* of Cowper. It arises, fleshy, from the back part of the tibia, and, after

running down to the internal ankle, its tendon passes under a kind of annular ligament, and then through a sinuosity at the inside of the os calcis. Soon after this it receives a small tendon from the flexor longus pollicis pedis, and about the middle of the foot it divides into four tendons, which pass through the slits of the flexor brevis digitorum pedis, and are inserted into the upper part of the last bone of all the lesser toes. About the middle of the foot this muscle unites with a fleshy portion, which, from the name of its first describer, has been usually called *massa carnea Jacobi Sylvii*: it is also termed *Flexor accessorius digitorum pedis*. This appendage arises by a thin, fleshy origin, from most part of the sinuosity of the os calcis, and likewise by a thin, tendinous beginning from the anterior part of the external tubercle of that bone; it soon becomes all fleshy, and unites to the long flexor just before it divides into its four tendons. The use of this muscle is to bend the last joint of the toes.

FLEXOR LONGUS POLLICIS MANUS. *Flexor longus pollicis* of Albinus. *Flexor tertii internodii* of Douglas. *Flexor tertii internodii sive longissimus pollicis* of Cowper. A muscle of the thumb, placed at the side of the flexor longus digitorum profundus perforans, and covered by the extensores carpi radiales. It arises, fleshy, from the anterior surface of the radius, immediately below the insertion of the biceps, and is continued down along the oblique ridge, which serves for the insertion of the supinator brevis, as far as the pronator quadratus. Some of its fibers spring, likewise, from the neighboring edge of the interosseous ligament. Its tendon passes under the internal annular ligament of the wrist, and, after running along the inner surface of the first bone of the thumb, between the two portions of the flexor brevis pollicis, goes to be inserted into the last joint of the thumb, being bound down in its way by the ligamentous expansion that is spread over the second bone. In some subjects we find a tendinous portion arising from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and forming a fleshy slip that commonly terminates near the upper part of the origin of this muscle from the radius. The use of this muscle is to bend the last joint of the thumb.

FLEXOR LONGUS POLLICIS PEDIS. A muscle of the great toe, situated along the posterior part of the leg. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, a little below the head of the fibula, and its fibers continue to adhere to that bone almost to its extremity. A little above the heel it terminates in a round tendon, which, after passing in a groove formed at the posterior edge of the astragalus, and internal and lateral part of the os calcis, in which it is secured by an annular ligament, goes to be inserted into the last bone of the great toe, which it serves to bend.

FLEXOR OSSIS METACARPI POLLICIS. *Opponens pollicis* of Innes. *Opponens pollicis manus* of Albinus. *Flexor primi internodii* of Douglas. *Antithenar sive semi-interosseus pollicis* of Winslow. A muscle of the thumb, situated under the abductor brevis pollicis, which it resembles in its shape. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the os scaphoides, and from the anterior

and inner part of the internal annular ligament. It is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the under and anterior part of the first bone of the thumb. It serves to turn the first bone of the thumb upon its axis, and, at the same time, to bring it inward opposite to the other fingers.

FLEXOR PARVUS MINIMI DIGITI. *Abductor minimi digiti, Hypothenar Riolani* of Douglas. *Hypothenar minimi digiti* of Winslow. A muscle of the little finger, situated along the inner surface of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the hook-like process of the unciform bone, and likewise from the anterior surface of the adjacent part of the annular ligament. It terminates in a flat tendon, which is connected with that of the abductor minimi digiti, and inserted into the inner and anterior part of the upper end of the first bone of the little finger. It serves to bend the little finger, and likewise to assist the abductor.

FLEXOR PROFUNDUS PERFORANS. *Profundus* of Albinus. *Perforans* of Douglas. *Perforans vulgo profundus* of Winslow. *Flexor tertii internodii digitorum manus, vel perforatus manus*, of Cowper. A muscle of the fingers, situated on the fore-arm, immediately under the *perforatus*, which it greatly resembles in its shape. It arises, fleshy, from the external side and upper part of the ulna, for some way downward, and from a large portion of the interosseous ligament. It splits into four tendons a little before it passes under the annular ligament of the wrist, and these pass through the slit in the tendons of the flexor sublimis, to be inserted into the fore and upper part of the third or last bone of all the four fingers, the joint of which they bend.

FLEXOR SUBLIMIS PERFORATUS. This muscle, which is the *perforatus* of Cowper, Douglas, and Winslow, is, by Albinus and others, named *sublimis*. It is called *perforatus* from its tendons being perforated by those of another flexor muscle of the finger, called the *perforans*. They who give it the appellation of *sublimis* consider its situation with respect to the latter, and which, instead of *perforans*, they name *profundus*. It is a long muscle, situated most commonly at the anterior and inner part of the fore-arm, between the palmaris longus and the flexor carpi ulnaris; but, in some subjects, we find it placed under the former of these muscles, between the flexor carpi ulnaris and the flexor carpi radialis. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the inner condyle of the os humeri, from the inner edge of the coronoid process of the ulna, and from the upper and fore part of the radius, down to near the insertion of the pronator teres. A little below the middle of the fore-arm, its fleshy belly divides into four portions, which degenerate into as many round tendons, that pass altogether under the internal annular ligament of the wrist, after which they separate from each other, become thinner and flatter, and, running along the palm of the hand, under the aponeurosis palmaris, are inserted into the upper part of the second bone of each finger. Previous to this insertion, however, the fibers of each tendon decussate near the extremity of the first bone, so as to afford a

passage to a tendon of the perforans. Of these four tendons, that of the middle finger is the largest, that of the fore finger the next in size, and that of the little finger the smallest. The use of this muscle is to bend the second joint of the fingers.

FLEXOR TERTII INTERNODII. See *Flexor longus pollicis manus*.

FLEXUOSUS. Flexuous; full of turnings or windings.

FLINT GLASS. A highly refractive glass, containing 20 to 30 per cent. of lead, and used in optical instruments. Also, the finer kinds of glass used in domestic economy.

FLOCCILATION. (*Floccilatio, onis, f.*; from *floccus*, the nap of clothes.) Picking the bed-clothes. A symptom of great danger in acute diseases. See *Carphologia*.

FLOCCI. The minute ciliæ constituting the nap of mucous membranes.

FLOCCI VOLITANTES. Muscæ volitantes.

FLOCCULUS. A small tuft: applied especially to the pneumogastric lobule of the cerebellum.

FLOCCUS. The tuft of loose hairs terminating the tail of some animals.

FLOODING. The popular name for uterine hemorrhage, especially when occurring during parturition.

FLORAL. (*Floralis*; from *flos*, a flower.) Belonging to a flower; as floral leaf, &c.

FLORAL LEAF. A bractea.

FLORENCE, CLIMATE OF. This city and vicinity is subject to great changes of temperature, and is one of the worst localities in Italy for consumptive patients.

FLORES. (The plural of *flos*.) Flowers; a term given to several crystalline bodies, &c.

FLORES ANTIMONII HELMONTII. An old preparation, made by dissolving sulphuret of antimony in aqua regia, and subliming the product with sal ammoniac.

FLORES ANTIMONII RUBRI. An old preparation, made by subliming a mixture of sulphuret of antimony and sal ammoniac.

FLORES BENZOES. Benzoic acid.

FLORES MARTIALES. See *Ferri ammonio-chloridum*.

FLORES SALIS AMMONIACI. See *Ammonia subcarbonas*.

FLORES SULPHURIS. Sublimed sulphur.

FLORES SULPHURIS LOTI. Sulphur lotum.

FLORES ZINCI. Oxide of zinc.

FLORESCENTIA. The act of flowering.

FLORET. A little flower. Flosculus.

FLORIDA, CLIMATE OF. The climate of Florida is subject to much less change than that of most of the States; but nearly all the places on the coast, which alone are healthy, are subject to occasional violent and sharp winds, which render them very doubtful wintering stations for consumptives. Tampa Bay and Pensacola are very superior to St. Augustine.

FLOS. (*os, oris, f.*; a flower.) 1. A flower. 2. An old term of chemists for whatever had a flower-like appearance, especially if obtained by sublimation; as flowers of sulphur, benjamin, zinc, &c.

FLOSCULOSUS. Having little florets.

FLOSCULUS. A little flower; a floret.

FLOUNDER. *Pleuronectes flossus*.

FLOUNDER, LIVER. *Distoma hepatica*.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE. See *Iris*.

FLOWERS. The menses are sometimes so called.

FLOWERS OF BENJAMIN. Benzoic acid.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR. Sublimed sulphur.

FLU'ATE. *Fluas.* A fluoride.

FLUCTUATION. *Fluctuatio.* A term used in medicine to express the undulation of a fluid; thus, when pus is formed in an abscess, or when water accumulates in the abdomen, if the fingers be applied in a proper manner to the abscess or the abdomen, the motion of fluctuation may be distinctly felt.

FLUCTUATION, PÉRIPHÉRIQUE. A mode of detecting effusion of fluid within the abdomen. It consists in placing both hands on the abdomen, two or three inches apart, and with the two fore fingers parallel, and then slightly striking the abdomen with the fore finger of the right hand: this produces an undulation of the fluid, which is readily felt by the fore finger of the left hand.

FLUCTUATION, SUPERFICIAL. See *Fluctuation, périphérique*.

FUPELLIN. Antirrhinum elatine.

FLUID. A body, the particles of which are readily movable in all directions with respect to each other. Fluids are divided into *liquids*, and *elastic fluids, gases, or æriiform fluids*. They differ from solids physically in possessing the quality of propagating pressures in every direction equally.

FLUIDITY. The state of a fluid.

FLUIDUM. A fluid.

FLUKE. The distoma hepaticum.

FLUO- A prefix; of frequent occurrence in chemistry, and derived from fluorine. It indicates compounds in which this element is present; as *fluosilicic acid*, an acid containing fluorine and silicic acid.

FLUORO'RIC ACID. A gaseous acid body. Terfluoride of boron.

FLU'OR. (From *fluo*, to flow.) Applied, in *Pathology*, to an increased discharge of a white mucous secretion from the internal surface of the vagina of females.

FLUOR ALBUS. *F. albus benignus. F. muliebris. F. uterinus.* Leucorrhœa.

FLUOR ALBUS MALIGNUS. Gonorrhœa.

FLUOR SPAR. The native fluoride of calcium, employed in chemistry as a source of hydrofluoric acid as a flux.

FLUORIC ACID. The hydrofluoric acid.

FLUORIC ACID, SILICATED. Fluosilicic acid.

FLU'ORIDE. A compound of fluorine.

FLU'ORINE. A hypothetical basis of hydrofluoric acid. Eq., 18.74; sym., F.

FLUOSILICATE. A compound of the fluo silicic acid with a base.

FLUOSILICIC ACID. See *Hydrofluoric acid*.

FLUX. 1. In *Pathology*, often applied to diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera. 2. In *Chemistry*, used to denote any substance or mixture added to assist the fusion of metals.

FLUX, BILIOUS. Cholera.

FLUX, BLACK. When one part of nitre and two of cream of tartar are deflagrated together in a crucible, a black powder remains, which is a mixture of charcoal and subcarbonate of

potash. This substance is called *black flux*, and is of much use in the reduction of metals.

FLUX, BLOODY. A dysentery.

FLUX, CRUDE. A mixture of nitre and cream of tartar put into a crucible along with a metal to aid its fusion.

FLUX, INTESTINAL. See *Diarrhœa*.

FLUX, WHITE. When equal parts of nitre and cream of tartar are deflagrated together, the whole of the carbon is dissipated: the residue, which consists of subcarbonate of potash, is called *white flux*.

FLUXIO. A cutarrh.—*F. alba*. *F. vulva*. Leucorrhœa.

FLUXION. *Fluxio*. Fusion.

FLUXUS. (*us, i, m.*) A flux or discharge. A generic term for discharges; as, *Fluxus dysentericus*. Dysentery.—*F. celiacus*. Cœliac flux.—*F. lunaris*. *F. menstrualis*. The menses.—*F. matricis*. Leucorrhœa, &c.

FLUXUS CAPITLORUM. Alopecia.

FLY. See *Musca*.

FLY POWDER. The gray oxide of arsenic. See *Arsenic*.

FLY, SPANISH. See *Cantharis*.

FO'CALE. The ulna or radius.

FO'CUS. (*A fire*) 1. The right lobe of the liver. 2. The point at which converging rays of heat, light, &c., meet together, and which is characterized by great heat and brilliant light, as in the case of the sun's rays.

FOD'NA. The labyrinth of the ear.

FŒNICULA'TUM LIGNUM. Sassafras.

FŒNIC'ULUM. Anethum.

FŒNICULUM ALPINUM. See *Æthusa*.

FŒNICULUM AQUATICUM. Phellandrium aquaticum.

FŒNICULUM DUCE. See *Anethum*.

FŒNICULUM GERMANICUM. See *Anethum fœniculum*.

FŒNICULUM MARINUM. See *Crithmum*.

FŒNICULUM ORIENTALE. See *Cuminum*.

FŒNICULUM PORCINUM. Peucedanum officinale.

FŒNICULUM STENSE. See *Anisum stellatum*.

FŒNICULUM SYLVESTRE. *F. tortuosum*. See *Seseli*.

FŒNICULUM VULGARE. See *Anethum*.

FŒ'NUM. (*um, i, n.*) Hay.

FŒNUM CAMELORUM. Juncus.

FŒNUM GRÆCUM. See *Trigonella*.

FŒNUM SYLVESTRE. Wild fenugreek.

FŒTA'BULUM. An encysted abscess.

FŒTAL. *Fœtalis*. Appertaining to the fœtus.

FŒTAL CIRCULATION. See *Circulation, fœtal*.

FŒTAL HEAD, DIAMETERS OF. The diameter from one parietal bone to the other, or *biparietal* or transverse diameter, is three and a half inches; the occipito-mental, five inches; the temporal, three inches; the occipito-frontal, four and a quarter to four and a half inches; the vertical diameter, three inches.

FŒTATION. Pregnancy.

FŒTICIDE. Destruction of the fœtus in utero, or criminal abortion.

FŒTOR. (From *fæteo*, to stink.) A strong, offensive smell; a fetor.

FŒTOR ORIS. Bad breath.

FŒTUS. (*us, ūs, m.*; from *feo*, to bring

forth.) The child inclosed in the uterus of its mother is called a fœtus from the fifth month after pregnancy until the time of its birth. See *Ovum*.

FOLIACEOUS. Leafy.

FOLIATA TERRA. Sulphur. Acetate of potash.

FOLIATED EARTH OF TARTAR. Acetate of potash. See *Potassa acetata*.

FOLIA'TION. (*Foliatio*; from *folium*, a leaf.) The manner in which leaves are folded up in their buds. See *Vernatio* and *Gemma*.

FOLIA'TUS. Foliate: leafy.

FOLIO'LUM. A leaflet or little leaf.

FOL'IUM. A leaf.

FOLLICLE. See *Follicule*.

FOLLICLES OF LIEBERKUHNS. The minute follicles of the mucous membrane of the small intestines.

FOLLICULE. *Folliculus*. (Diminutive of *follicis*, a bag.) A little bag. In *Anatomy*, applied to a simple gland or follicle. One of the most simple species of gland, consisting merely of a hollow vascular membrane or follicle, and an excretory duct; such are the mucous follicles, the sebaceous follicles, &c. In *Botany*, a follicle is a one-valved pericarp, or seed-vessel.

FOLLICULUS FELLIS. The gall bladder.

FOMENTA'TION. *Fomentatio*. Partial bathing with warm water, simple or medicated. It is effected by applying hot and wet cloths, often changed, to the part.

FO'MES. (*es, ūis, m.*; à *fovendo*.) Fuel. In medical language, a fomes means a porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining contagious effluvia. Wool and woollen cloth are among the most active *fomites*.

FOMES MORBI. An old term for the exciting cause of a disease.

FO'MITES. Plural of *fomes*.

FONS PULSANS. *F. pulsantis*. A fontanel.

FONTANA, CANAL OF. A canal of a triangular shape at the inner side of the ciliary circle of the eye.

FONTANEL. *Fontanella*. (*a, æ, f.*; diminutive of *fons*, a fountain.) *Fons pulsantis*. The parietal bones and the frontal do not coalesce until the third year after birth, so that before this period there is an obvious interstice, commonly called *mold*, and scientifically the *anterior fontanel*. There is also a lesser space, occasionally, between the occipital and parietal bones, termed the *posterior fontanel*. These spaces between the bones are filled up by the dura mater, pericranium, and external integuments, so that, during birth, the size of the head may be lessened; for, at that time, the bones of the head, upon the superior part, are not only pressed nearer to each other, but they frequently lay over one another, in order to diminish the size during the passage of the head through the pelvis.

FONTICULUS. (*us, i, m.*) An issue. An artificial ulcer formed in any part by incision or caustic, and kept discharging by introducing daily a pea, covered with any digestive ointment.

FOOD. A substance containing any of the principles which exist in the body, is digestible, and not combined with a poisonous ingredient.

There are three principal varieties of food: 1st. That capable of repairing the waste of the flesh or muscle, called *Azotized* food, and essential to the strength of animals. 2d. That which sustains the heat of the body, called *non-Azotized* food. 3d. That which repairs the waste of fat, and called *Oleaginous* food, the importance of which is inferior to the two former, except for fattening animals.

The *azotized* elements of food, so called from containing azote, or nitrogen, are fibrin, casein, and albumen; they go to the repair of muscles, membranes, &c., which, in the active state of the body, are being perpetually consumed. Seeds and meats contain most of these principles: the former from 10 to 20 per cent., and lean meat 23 to 25 per cent. The richest seeds are beans, peas, wheat, barley, oats, rye, corn. They are the only class capable of sustaining life by themselves.

The *non-azotized* contain no nitrogen. Starch, sugar, and gum are the principal of these; they are, by digestion, conveyed into the system, and changed so as to produce the heat which maintains life. Exposure to cold calls for a greater consumption of these principles than in a warm situation. Potatoes, beets, carrots, and roots generally excel in these principles, but no vegetable food is deficient in them. These can not alone sustain life.

Fatty or oleaginous food adds fat to the body, which, in sickness and other circumstances, also contributes to the maintenance of animal heat. They are incapable of sustaining life.

The food usually consumed is a mixture of these in different proportions; thus, corn meal consists of 9 per cent. of oil, 12 of azotized principles, 50 of non-azotized, the rest being water, husk, and saline matter; but the true value of any food is directly as the nitrogen principles it contains.

Besides these substances, others are, in less measure, useful as food, viz.: salt, which assists digestion; jelly, or gelatin, which repairs waste in the cellular tissue; bone earth (as it exists in the food), which repairs the waste of the bones. Vinegar, alcohol, the juices of acid fruits, are also food of the non-azotized kind.

In perfect digestion, these varieties of food are taken up into the system, and the husk, certain useless salts, and water rejected; but it often occurs that the proportion of fat or starchy matters is so great, that much is rejected, unaltered, by the bowels.

The amount of food necessary to maintain an animal in exercise is dependent on the weight. A man requires 45 ounces of wheat bread, or 14 of beef or mutton, daily, to maintain strength. — *The Farmer's Dictionary*. See, also, *Aliment*.

FOOT. *Pes*. That part of an animal on which it stands or walks.

FOOT-BATH. *Pediluvium*.

FOOT, FLAT. See *Kyllosis*.

FORA'MEN. (*en, inis, n.*; from *foro*, to pierce.) A little opening. The following are the principal:

FORAMEN CENTRALE. Foramen of Sæmmering.

FORAMEN CÆCUM. 1. A single opening, in the basis of the cranium, between the ethmoid

and the frontal bone, that gives exit to a small vein. 2. A depression at the posterior part of the tongue, the *foramen cæcum Morgagni*. 3. Also, the designation of a little sulcus, situated between the corpora pyramidalia and the pons varolii.

FORAMEN INCISIVUM. *Foramen palatinum anterius*. A foramen behind the upper incisive teeth, common to the two upper jaws below, but proper to each above.

FORAMEN LACERUM ANTERIUS. *Foramen lacrum orbitale superius*. A large opening between the greater and lesser wing of the sphenoid bone on each side, through which the third, fourth, first branch of the fifth, and the sixth pair of nerves, and the ophthalmic artery, pass.

FORAMEN LACERUM IN BASI CRANII. A foramen in the basis of the cranium, through which the internal jugular vein, and the eighth pair and accessory nerves pass.

FORAMEN MAGNUM OCCIPITIS. The great opening at the under and fore part of the occipital bone.

FORAMEN MONROI'NUM. Foramen of Monro. An aperture under the anterior part of the body of the fornix, by which the lateral ventricles of the brain communicate with each other. See *Encephalos*.

FORAMEN MAGNUM. See *Occipital bone*.

FORAMEN OF MONRO. See *Foramen Monroi anum*.

FORAMEN OF SÆMMERING. *Foramen centrale*. A depression in the retina in the axis of vision. See *Eye*.

FORAMEN OF WINSLOW. An opening in the omentum. See *Omentum*.

FORAMEN OPTICUM. The hole which transmits the optic nerve.

FORAMEN OVALE. The opening between the two auricles of the heart of the fœtus. See, also, *Innominate os*.

FORAMEN ROTUNDUM. The fenestra rotunda.

FORAMEN SUPRA-ORBITARIUM. The upper orbital hole, situated on the ridge over which the eyebrow is placed.

FORAMEN VESALII. An indistinct hole, situated between the foramen rotundum and foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone, particularly pointed out by Vesalius.

FORAMINA THEBESII. Minute pore-like openings, by which the venous blood exhales directly from the muscular structure of the heart into the auricle, without entering the venous current. They were originally described by Thebesius.

FORAMINULUM OS. The ethmoid bone.

FORCEPS. (*eps, ipis, f.*; *quasi ferriceps*, from *ferrum*, iron, and *capio*, to take.) The name given to a great variety of surgical instruments, which are used in order to take firm hold of bodies, and are of the nature of pinchers.

FORCEPS, OBSTETRICAL. The forceps employed by obstetricians in extracting the fœtus where there is preternatural difficulty in its expulsion. It consists of two curved levers, one of which is first introduced and then the other, when they are locked together by a suitable joint, and thus constitute a pair of forceps: The blades are introduced in such a manner that

the branches inclose the sides of the child's head about the ears. When used, traction is made from side to side, and the blades are drawn out in a curved direction toward the abdomen or nates, according to the presentation of the child.

FOR'ENSIC. *Forensis. Forensicus.* Belonging to the forum, or courts of law. Forensic medicine is the application of medical science to the elucidation of judicial questions.

FOR'ESKIN. The prepuce.

FOR'EX. Scissors.

FORGE WATER. *Fabrarum aqua.*

FOR'MIATE. *Formias.* A salt of formic acid.

FORMIC ACID. *Acidum formicum.* This acid is found in the ant, or *formica rufa*, from which it may be obtained by simple distillation, or it may be prepared artificially. It is very sour, and blisters the skin. Form., $C_2H_3O_3$.

FORMICA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of insects. 1. The ant. 2. A black wart, with a broad base and cleft superficies. 3. A varicose tumor on the anus and glans penis.

FORMICA RUFA. The ant. They were formerly used in medicines as diuretic and carminative.

FORMICATION. A creeping sensation, with some tingling, such as one might imagine to be produced by the passage of numerous ants over the part.

FOR'MIX. *Herpes exedens.*

FORMULA. (*a, e, f.*; diminutive of *forma*, a form.) A prescription for the preparation of medicines. In *Chemistry*, the form or structure of any compound.

FORMULARY. A collection of formulæ.

FORMYLE. A hypothetical compound radical, of which formic acid is a derivative. The composition is C_2H , and symbol, *Fo*.

FOR'NAX. A furnace.

FORNICA'TUS. Fornicate; vaulted.

FORNICIFO'RMIS. Forniciform; vaulted.

FOR'NIX. (*ix, icis, f.*; an arch or vault.) The part beneath the corpus callosum in the brain is so called, because, if viewed in a particular direction, it has some resemblance to the arch of a vault.

FOR'PEX. Scissors.

FO'SSA. (*a, e, f.*; from *fodio*, to dig.) *Fovea.* A little depression or sinus. The pudendum muliebre.

FOSSA AMYNTÆ. A double-headed roller for the face.

FOSSA HYALOIDE'A. The depression in the vitreous humor in which the crystalline lens is lodged.

FOSSA LACHRYMALIS. A sinuosity in the frontal bone for lodging the lachrymal gland.

FOSSA MAGNA. 1. The great groove of the ear. 2. The external pudendum muliebre.

FOSSA NAVICULARIS. 1. The cavity at the bottom of the entrance of the pudendum muliebre. 2. The great groove of the ear.

FOSSA OVALIS. The depression in the right auricle of the human heart, marking the site of the foramen ovale in the fœtus.

FOSSA PITUITARIA. The hollow in the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, which contains the pituitary gland.

FOSSA SYLVII. The fifth ventricle of the brain.

FO'SSIL. The organic remains of animals and vegetables are termed *extraneous fossils*, as opposed to minerals, which are the natural productions of the earth.

FOSSIL SALT. Rock salt.

FOSSIL UNICORN. See *Unicorn*.

FOTHERGILL'S PILLS. A nostrum of aloes, colocynth, scammony, and oxide of antimony.

FO'TUS. (*us, us, m.*) A fomentation.

FOTUS COMMUNIS. Decoction of poppies. See *Decoctum papaveris*.

FOURCHÉ'TTE. (French.) 1. The commixture of the labia majora at the posterior part. 2. A surgical instrument for raising the tongue in the operation of dividing the frænum.

FOUR-TAILED BANDAGE. A bandage for the head, jaw, and face, with four tails or heads.

FOURTH PAIR OF NERVES. Nervous system

FOU'SEL OIL. Oil of grain or potato spirit.

FO'VEA. 1. A little depression. 2. The pudendum muliebre. 3. A partial sweating-bath.

FOVEA'TUS. Having a little depression or pit.

FOVI'LLA. The fecundating matter contained in pollen.

FOWL, DUNGHILL. See *Phasianus*.

FOWL, GUINEA. *Numidia meleagris*

FOWL, PEA. *Pavo cristatus*.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION. An arsenical solution of Dr. Fowler. The arsenical solution of the pharmacopœias is similar to this.

FOXGLOVE. See *Digitalis purpurea*.

FOXGLOVE, EASTERN. See *Sesamum orientale*.

FRA'CTURE. (*Fractura, e, f.*; from *frango*, to break.) In *Surgery*, the breaking of a bone into two or more fragments. A *simple fracture* is when the bone only is divided. A *compound fracture* is a division of the bone, with a laceration of the integuments, the bone mostly protruding. When the bone is splintered into a number of small pieces, this is called a *comminuted fracture*. A fracture is also termed *transverse, oblique, &c.*, according to its direction.

FRE'NA OF THE VALVULE OF BAUHIN. *F. Morgagni.* The rugæ of the mucous membrane at the extremities of the lips of the ileo-cæcal valve.

FRE'NULUM. Frænum.

FRE'NUM. (*um, i, n.*) A name given by anatomists to any ligament which binds down or restrains the motion of a part.

FRENUM EPIGLOTTIDIS. The ligament which connects the epiglottis with the root of the tongue and os hyoides.

FRENUM GLANDIS. *F. penis.* See *Frænum præputii*.

FRENUM LABIORUM. 1. The fourchette. 2. Folds of mucous membrane which bind down the lips to the maxillary bones.

FRENUM LINGUÆ. A fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, which binds down the tongue.

FRENUM PRÆPUTII. A fold of integument connecting the prepuce with the glans penis.

FRAGA'RIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Icosandria. Polygynia. Rosaceæ.*—*F. sterilis.* The barren strawberry. *Astringent.*—*F. vesca.* The strawberry plant.

FRAGILITAS OSSIIUM. Fragility or brittleness of the bones. See *Malacosteon*.

FRA'GMEN. *Fragmentum.* A splinter of a bone.

FRA'GUM. *Fragaria vesca.*

FRAMBE'SIA. (From *framboise*, Fr. for a raspberry.) The yaws; a disease that is endemic to the Antilles Islands as well as Africa. It appears with excrescences like mulberries growing out of the skin in various parts of the body, which discharge an ichorous fluid. The ichor possesses contagious properties, and the disease appears but once.

The period during which the eruption is in progress varies from a few weeks to several months. "When no more pustules are thrown out," Dr. Winterbottom observes, "and when those already upon the skin no longer increase in size, the disease is supposed to have reached its acme. About this time it happens, on some part of the body or other, that one of the pustules becomes much larger than the rest, equaling or surpassing the size of a half-dollar piece; it assumes the appearance of an ulcer, and, instead of being elevated above the skin, like others, it is considerably depressed; the surface is foul and sloughy, and pours out an ill-conditioned ichor, which spreads very much, by corroding the surrounding sound skin: this is what is called the *master* or *mother yaw*." When arrived at its acme, however, the eruption continues a considerable time without undergoing much alteration, often without very materially injuring the functions, and it seldom proves dangerous, except from the mischievous interference of ill-directed art.

The *master yaw* sometimes remains large and troublesome after the rest of the eruption has altogether disappeared. It requires to be treated with gentle escharotics, and soon assumes a healing appearance under these applications. Stronger caustics are requisite for the cure of the *crab yaws*, or tedious excrescences which occur on the soles of the feet.

FRA'NGIPAN. An extract of milk, made by evaporating skimmed milk to dryness, and mixing with pounded almonds and sugar. It is used to prepare artificial milk.

FRA'NGULA. *Rhamnus frangula.*

FRANKINCENSE. Formerly *olibanum*, but now the resin of the spruce fir.

FRA'SERA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. The American *calumba*. 2. A genus of plants. *Tetrandria. Monogynia. Gentianac.*—*F. Walteri. F. carolinensis.* American *calumba*; false *calumba*. An indigenous plant, which has a triennial root (*radix Fraseri*), of a spindle shape, fleshy, of a yellow color, and somewhat resembling *calumba*. It is a simple bitter, without astringency, and of no particular value, certainly inferior to *calumba*. Dose, ʒss. to ʒj., in powder or infusion.

FRAXINE'LLA. *Dictamnus albus.*

FRA'XININE. A crystallizable bitter principle, obtained from the bark of the *Fraxinus excelsior*.

FRA'XINUS. (*us, i, f.*) A genus of plants. *Polygamia. Diacia.*—*F. excelsior.* The ash-tree. *Fraxinus.* The bark is bitter, and has been exhibited in intermittents. The seeds are

diuretic in the dose of a drachm.—*F. ornus.* The tree from which manna flows. Many other trees and shrubs have likewise been observed to emit a sweet juice, which concretes upon exposure to the air, and may be considered of the manna kind, especially the *F. rotundifolia* and *excelsior*. The best manna is in oblong pieces or flakes, moderately dry, friable, very light, of a whitish or pale yellow color, and in some degree transparent: the inferior kinds are moist, unctuous, and brown. It is a gentle purgative, and is apt, in large doses, to create flatulency and gripes, both of which are prevented by a small addition of some warm carminatives. It purges in doses of from ʒj. to ʒij. The dose for children is from one scruple to three.—*F. rotundifolia.* This tree also affords manna.

FRECKLE. *Ephelis.*

FREEZING POINT. The degree of cold at which water freezes; it is thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit.

FREEZING MIXTURE. *Frigorific mixture.* A preparation by which a very low degree of cold may be suddenly obtained. Such mixtures are sometimes of great service in surgery, and also furnish the chemist with the means of condensing many preparations, and testing the freezing point of fluids. The following table is by Mr. Walker:

<i>Mixtures with Snow.</i>		
Mixture.	Therm. falls	
Snow, or pounded ice, two parts, by weight:	} From any temperature	to—5°
Muriate of soda 1		
Snow or pounded ice 5	} to—12°	
Muriate of soda 2		
Muriate of ammonia 1	} to—18°	
Snow or pounded ice 24		
Muriate of soda 10	} to—25°	
Muriate of ammonia 5		
Nitrate of potash 5	} from +32°	
Snow or pounded ice 12		
Muriate of soda 5	} to—23°	
Nitrate of ammonia 5		
Dilute sulphuric acid 2	} from +32°	
Snow 3		
Concentrated muriatic acid 5	} to—27°	
Snow 8		
Concentrated nitrous acid 4	} from +32°	
Snow 7		
Muriate of lime 5	} to—40°	
Snow 4		
Crystal. muriate of lime 3	} from +32°	
Snow 2		
Fused potash 4	} to—50°	
Snow 3		
Snow 3	} from +32°	
Snow 3		
Snow 3	} to—51°	
Snow 3		

These mixtures may also be made by the rapid solution of salts, without the use of snow or ice. The salts must be finely powdered, dry, and intimately mixed.

Mixtures without Snow.

Mixture.	Therm. falls
Muriate of ammonia 5	} from +50°
Nitrate of potash 5	
Water 16	} to—10°
Muriate of ammonia 5	
Nitrate of potash 5	} from +50°
Sulphate of soda 8	
Water 16	} to—10°
Water 16	

Mixtures.	Therm. falls
Nitrate of ammonia 1	from +50°
Water 1	to +4°
Nitrate of ammonia 1	from +50°
Carbonate of soda 1	to -7°
Water 1	
Sulphate of soda 3	from +50°
Dilute nitrous acid 2	to -3°
Sulphate of soda 6	
Muriate of ammonia 4	from +50°
Nitrate of potash 2	to -10°
Dilute nitrous acid 4	
Sulphate of soda 6	from +50°
Nitrate of ammonia 5	to -14°
Dilute nitrous acid 4	
Phosphate of soda 9	from +50°
Dilute nitrous acid 4	to -12°
Phosphate of soda 9	from +50°
Nitrate of ammonia 6	to -21°
Dilute nitrous acid 4	
Sulphate of soda 8	from +50°
Muriatic acid 5	to -0°
Sulphate of soda 5	from +50°
Dilute sulphuric acid 4	to -3°

FRE'MISEMENT CATAIRE. The purring tremor.

FRE'MITUS. (Latin.) Shuddering. In physical diagnosis, the sensation communicated to the hand in certain morbid states of the respiratory organs, and resembling a feeble vibration. Thoracic fremitus may be produced by speaking (*vocal fremitus*), by coughing (*tussive fremitus*), by the bubbling of air through fluids in the lung (*rhoncal fremitus*), by the collision and rubbing together of plastic matter exuded upon the pleural surfaces (*rubbing fremitus*), and by pulsation of the lung (*pulsatile fremitus*.)

FRE'NA. The sockets of the teeth have been so called.

FRENCH BERRIES. See *Rhannus insectarius*.

FRIABILITY. (*Friabilitas*; from *frio*, to crumble.) The property of being easily crumbled or reduced to small particles by pressure.

FRIABLE. Possessed of friability.

FRIARS' BALSAM. *Tinctura benzoini composita*.

FRIC'ATORIUM. A liniment.

FRICITION. (*Fricitio, onis*; from *frico*, to rub.) Friction is a therapeutical agent of considerable power; by means of it, the circulation is stimulated in debilitated parts, and medicinal substances are made to penetrate the pores of the skin.

FRICITION, SOUND OF. In auscultation, the sound of friction, or *bruit de frottement*, is a sound which is heard when there is considerable roughness on the surface of the pulmonary or costal pleura. It is synchronous with the respiratory movements.

FRIESLAND GREEN. Brunswick green.

FRIGIDITY. *Frigiditas*. 1. A sensation of coldness. 2. Impotence. 3. Frigidity of the stomach. The *Anorexia exhaustorum* (Sauv.) is a want of appetite arising from excessive venery or other exhaustion.

FRIGOR'FIC. Possessed of the power of inducing cold.

FRIGORIFIC MIXTURE. See *Freezing mixture*.

FRI'GUS. Cold.

FRIGUS TENUO. A rigor.

FRITILLARIA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Hexandria. Monogynia. Liliaceae.*—*F. imperialis.* The crown imperial has an acrid bulb, which has been used as a resolvent, externally applied.

FROG TONGUE. *Ranula*.

FROLE'MENT. (French.) Touching lightly, or grazing. Used to designate a slight rustling sound in diseases of the heart—the *Frolement pericardique*, or rustling noise of the pericardium. It resembles the rustling of a thick silk, and accompanies the systole and diastole of the heart, indicating a roughness of the pericardium, produced by thickening from disease.

FRO'ND. The leaves of ferns and lichens are so called.

FRO'NS. (*s, tis, f. or m.*) 1. The forehead. 2. (*frons, dis, f.*) The leaf of cryptogamous plants, to signify that the stem, root, and leaf are all in one, as in ferns, fuci, &c.

FRO'NTAL. (*Frontalis*; from *frons*, the forehead.) Belonging to the forehead.

FRONTAL ARTERY. The arteria supra-orbitalis, a branch of the ophthalmic distributed to the muscles of the forehead.

FRONTAL BONE. See *Frontis os*.

FRONTAL NERVE. A branch of the ophthalmic nerve derived from the fifth pair.

FRONTAL SINUS. See *Frontis os*.

FRONTAL SPINE. The spine or ridge on the inner side, and centrally, of the os frontis, to which the falx cerebri is attached.

FRONTALIS. See *Frontal*.

FRONTALIS VERUS. See *Corrugator supercilii*.

FRONTIS OS. The frontal bone. *Os coronale. Os inerecundum.* The external surface of this bone is smooth at its upper convex part, but below several cavities and processes are observed. At each angle of the orbits the bone juts out to form two internal and two external processes; and the ridge under the eyebrow, on each side, is called the superciliary process, from which the orbital processes extend backward, forming the upper part of the orbits; and between these the ethmoid bone is received. The nasal process is situated between the two internal angular processes. At the internal angular process is a cavity for the caruncula lachrymalis; and at the external, another for the pulley of the major oblique muscle. The foramina are three on each side: one in each superciliary ridge, through which a nerve, artery, and vein pass to the integuments of the forehead; a second near the middle of the internal side of the orbit, called internal orbital; the third is smaller, and lies about an inch deeper in the orbit. On the inside of the os frontis there is a ridge (the frontal spine), which is hardly perceptible at the upper part, but grows more prominent at the bottom, where the *foramen cecum* appears; to this ridge the falx is attached. The frontal sinus is placed over the orbit on each side: except at this part the frontal bone is of mean thickness between the parietal and occipital, but the orbital process is so thin as to be almost transparent.

FRONTO-ETHMOID FORAMEN. The foramen cecum of the os frontis.

FROST-BITE. A state of numbness, with diminished or arrested circulation in a part, more especially the toes, ears, and nose, from their exposed position, arising from the action of severe cold. Unless this condition be relieved, the part becomes mortified and sloughs off. The circulation is restored by friction, especially with flannel; by the action of water slightly warm, but not hot; and by stimulating frictions and lotions; but before the latter are applied it is necessary to restore the organ in some degree, otherwise, if used at first, they would lead to injurious consequences.

FRUCTIFICATION. (*Fructificatio, onis, f.*; from *fructus*, fruit, and *facio*, to make.) Under this term are comprehended the flowers and the fruit of a plant.

FRUCTUS. (*us, us, m.*; à *fruo*.) The fruit of a tree or plant. By this term is understood, in *Botany*, the produce of the germen, consisting of the seed-vessel and seed.

FRUCTUS ACIDO-DULCES. Subacid fruits.

FRUGIVOROUS. Feeding on fruits.

FRUIT. Fructus.

FRUIT-STALK. Pedunculus.

FRUMENTACEOUS. *Fru mentaceus*. Applied to plants like wheat.

FRUMENTUM. (*um, i, m.*) Wheat; also, all the cerealia, the grains of which make bread.

FRUTESCENTIA. Frutescence. The mature state of a fruit.

FRUTEX. (*ex, icis, m.*) A shrub.

FRUTICOSE. *Fru ticosus*. Shrubby.

FUCUS. (*us, i, m.*) A sea weed. *Cryptogamia. Algæ.*—*F. bacciferus*. Gulf-weed is eaten raw or pickled.—*F. digitatus*. Sea girdle and hangers. It affords soda.—*F. edulis*. Red dulce is eaten raw or broiled, when it tastes like roasted oysters.—*F. esculentus. F. teres. F. fimbriatus*. Daberlocks. Edible fucus. It has a broad, plain, simple, sword-shaped leaf, springing from a pinnated stalk.—*F. helminthocorton*. This plant has great repute in destroying all species of intestinal worms!—*F. natans*. Sea lentil. Said to be useful against some forms of dysuria.—*F. palmatus*. Handed fucus. Dulce. Consists of a thin-lobed leaf like a hand, and is eaten either raw, boiled, or broiled.—*F. pinnatifidus*. Pepper dulce is warm, like cresses.—*F. saccharinus*. Sweet fucus is very sweet, and when dry, exudes a substance like sugar.—*F. vesiculosus*. The sea oak. Sea wrack. Bladder wrack. Burned in the open air, and reduced to a black powder, it forms the *Æthiops vegetabilis* of the shops, which, as an internal medicine, is similar to burned sponge, containing a considerable quantity of iodine.

FUGACIOUS. *Fugax*. (From *fugere*, to fly.) Fading or perishing quickly. A descriptive term, much used in botany, to distinguish between organs which rapidly fade away and those which are persistent; also used in pathology, as *fugacious redness*, &c.

FULCRUM. (*um, i, n.*) A prop or support. The roots, branches, and trunk were called fulcra.

FULGURATION. In *Chemistry*, a sudden brilliancy emitted by gold and silver before the

blowpipe, when assayed, as they begin to cool below the red heat.

FULGINOUS. *Fuliginosus*. 1. Sooty, or full of smoke. 2. Of a dark brown color.

FULIGO. (*o, onis, f.*; quasi *fumiligo*; from *fumus*, smoke.) Soot. Wood-soot. *Fuligo ligni*. It has a pungent, bitter, and nauseous taste. The tincture prepared from this substance, *tinctura fuliginis*, has been recommended as a powerful antispasmodic in hysterical affections.

FULIGO' KALI. (From *fuligo*, soot, and *kali*, potassa.) A remedy for chronic cutaneous diseases, prepared by boiling 100 parts of soot and 20 parts of potassa in water, then filtering and evaporating the solution. A sulphureted fuligokali is prepared by dissolving 14 parts of potassa and 5 of sulphur in water, then adding 60 parts of fuligokali, evaporating, and drying the residuum.

FULLER'S EARTH. An argillaceous earth

FULMINATING GOLD. See *Aurum*.

FULMINATING MERCURY. See *Mercury*

FULMINATING PLATINA. See *Platina*.

FULMINATING SILVER. See *Argentum*

FULMINATION. Detonation.

FULMINIC ACID. It exists in fulminates, but has not been separated. It is bibasic— $Cy_2O_2 + 2HO$.

FULLNESS OF BLOOD. Plethora.

FUMANS NIX. Quick lime.

FUMARIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia. Decandria. Papaveraceæ.*—*F. bulbosa*. The root was formerly given to restore the suppressed menses, and as an anthelmintic.—*F. officinalis*. The fumitory *Fumaria*. The infusion of the dried leaves, or the expressed juice of the fresh plant, was esteemed for its property of clearing the skin of many disorders of the leprous kind.

FUMARIC ACID. An acid existing in fumaria and Iceland moss; also derived by heating the maleic acid.

FUMIGATING PASTILLES. A preparation for the purpose of burning in sick rooms, and yielding an agreeable odor; they are made of fine charcoal, nitre, and cascarilla bark powdered, or gum benzoin, and united with mucilage.

FUMIGA'TION. (*Fumigatio, onis, f.*; from *fumus*, smoke.) The application of fumes, to destroy contagious miasmata or effluvia. The most efficacious substances for this purpose are chlorine, chloride of lime, the vapor of nitric acid, and that of the muriatic.

FUMING LIQUOR OF BOYLE. *Fuming liquor of Beguine*. Hydrosulphuret of ammonia.

FUMING LIQUOR OF CADET. *Fuming liquor of arsenic*. Chloride of arsenic.

FUMING LIQUOR OF LIBAVIUS. Bichloride of tin.

FUMING ACID OF NORDHAUSEN. The concentrated sulphuric acid obtained by distilling green vitriol. It consists of two atoms of sulphuric acid and one of water.

FUMITORY. *Fumaria officinalis*.

FUMUS. (*us, i, m.*) Smoke.

FUMUS ALBUS. Mercury.

FUMUS CITRINUS. Sulphur.

FUMUS DUPLEX. Sulphur and mercury.

FUMUS RUBENS. Orpiment.

FUMUS TERRÆ. Fumitory.

FUNCTION. (*Functio, onis, f.*) In *Physiology*, any action by which vital phenomena are produced. The functions of the living body are now generally distributed into, 1. Those of *nutrition*, embracing digestion, absorption, circulation, secretion, assimilation, and the evolution of heat. 2. Those of *relation*, embracing sensation, the intellectual and moral phenomena, the voice, and voluntary motion. 3. The *generative functions*, or those which relate to the perpetuation of the species, including coition, gestation, parturition, and lactation. We have also a subdivision into *organic* and *animal* functions, the latter being the functions of relation, and the former the functions of nutrition and generation.

FUNDA. 1. A four-headed bandage used in injuries of the face, especially fracture of the lower jaw; called, also, *funda Galeni* and *funda maxillaris*. 2. The sling used by obstetricians.

FUNDA GALENI. See *Funda*.

FUNDA MAXILLARIS. See *Funda*.

FUNDAMENT. (*Fundamentum, i, n.*) The anus.

FUNDAMENT, FALLING DOWN OF. Prolapsus ani.

FUNDUS. (*us, i, m.* Latin.) The base or bottom of an organ; a term much used in anatomy, as *fundus uteri*, &c.

FUNGL. (Plural of *fungus*.) An order of the class *Cryptogamia*, including mushrooms, toadstools, puffballs, &c.

FUNGIC ACID. The expressed juice of fungi, boiled to coagulate the albumen, then filtered.

FUNGIFORM. *Fungiformis*. Resembling a fungus.

FUNGIFORM PAPILLÆ. The papillæ near the edges of the tongue have been so called.

FUNGIN. The fleshy part of mushrooms, deprived by alcohol and water of the soluble parts. It is azotized, and highly nutritious.

FUNGOID. *Fungoides*. Somewhat resembling a mushroom.

FUNGOID DISEASE. *Fungus hæmatodes*.

FUNGOITY. A fungous ulcer or excrescence.

FUNGOUS. *Fungosus*. Similar to a fungus.

FUNGOUS ULCER. See *Ulcer*.

FUNGLUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. In *Surgery*, a luxuriant and unhealthy growth of a texture softer than that which is natural to the part from which it springs. 2. In *Botany*, the name of an order of plants in the Linnean system, belonging to the class *Cryptogamia*.

FUNGLUS ARTICULI. *Spina ventosa*.

FUNGLUS BLEEDING. *Fungus hæmatodes*.

FUNGLUS CEREBRALIS. *Encephaloid*.

FUNGLUS CEREBRI. *Hernia cerebri*.

FUNGLUS HÆMATODES. *Spongoid inflammation*. *Soft cancer*. *Medullary sarcoma*. A peculiar form of malignant disease, having a remarkable similarity to the substance of the brain.

Most commonly it presents itself in masses, contained in fine membranous partitions; but it has three varieties, as originally pointed out by Laennec. The first is the *encysted*, which varies from the size of a filbert to that of an apple. The *unencysted*, which may be very

small, but in other instances obtains the magnitude of a child's head. Its exterior is not so irregular as that of the encysted, though divided into lobules, with fissures between them. The *infiltrated* or *diffused* consists of masses, which are not circumscribed, and the medullary substance presents a diversified appearance, in consequence of its being blended in various proportions with the tissues among which it is produced. It is generally of the same consistence as the cerebral medulla, but sometimes much softer. It varies also in color: in some instances it is quite white; in others light red; and it has occasionally been found to be of a deep red color. A section of the tumor exhibits numerous bloody points. A vascular organization is conspicuous in it, and as the coats of its vessels are remarkably delicate, the circulation of the blood through them is readily interrupted; hemorrhage from congestive rupture takes place; and the effused blood is mixed with the brain-like matter. When superficial, medullary sarcoma begins as a colorless swelling, soft and elastic to the touch, unless bound down by a fascia, in which case it has a firm, tense feel. When immediately subcutaneous, it is elastic, and hence liable to be mistaken for a tumor containing fluid. When it occurs in the testicle, it is frequently supposed at first to be hydrocele.

Like cancer, it has a tendency to spread to the absorbent glands, which become converted into a similar substance. In every sense of the expression, it is a new formation, an adventitious growth, whether situated in the cellular membrane, in the tissue of the muscles, in that of the viscera, or within the orbit, or in any cavity, or on any surface of the body. When it occurs in deep-seated parts, it has an invariable tendency to make its way to the surface; and, when this happens, a considerable swelling arises, the skin at length becomes thin and discolored, and, from being at first smooth, now projects irregularly; openings are formed in these projections, and a medullary growth springs up, which sometimes bleeds profusely. It is only at this period of the disease that the name of fungus hæmatodes is at all applicable; and even now it is not very correct, as the mass is not a fungus, but a substance of medullary consistence. Medullary sarcoma seems to be a constitutional disease, and rarely confined to one organ. It has been observed in the eye, the brain, the lungs, the heart, the liver, the spleen, the kidneys, the bladder, the uterus, the ovaries, the mammae, the mesenteric glands, the dura mater, the bones, and the thyroid gland. It may commence in almost every texture, or upon every surface. Sometimes it originates in the antrum, from which it extends to the brain, through the orbit.

An early symptom of this terrible and very common organic disease is a wan, pale complexion, such as is remarkably indicative of what may be termed a fatal organic disease. Medullary sarcoma is not uncommon in young subjects and persons below the middle age, whereas cancer chiefly attacks individuals between the ages of forty-five and fifty, or older persons. With regard to the treatment, we

know of no medicine which can correct the state of the constitution upon which this disease depends. The only chance of curing it is by the removal of the tumor at an early period of its formation, before the lymphatic glands and several other parts of the body have become affected. Thus, if the disease has extended up the spermatic cord, castration will be of no avail. Extirpation seldom brings a radical cure.

FUNGUS IGNIARIUS. *Boletus igniarius*.

FUNGUS LA'RICIS. *Boletus laricis*.

FUNGUS MEDULLARIS. 1. *Fungus hæmatodes*. 2. An encephaloid tumor.

FUNGUS MELITENSIS. See *Cynomorium*.

FUNGUS PETRÆUS. *Agaricus mineralis*.

FUNGUS PHALLOIDES. *Phallus impudicus*.

FUNGUS ROSACEUS. See *Bedeguar*.

FUNGUS SALICIS. *Boletus suaveolens*.

FUNGUS SAMBUCINUS. *Peziza auricula*.

FUNICULUS. (*Funiculus*; diminutive of *funis*, a cord.) A little cord.

FUNICULUS SPERMATICUS. The spermatic cord.

FUNICULUS UMBILICALIS. Umbilical cord.

FUNICULUS VARICOSUS. *Cirsocele*.

FUNIS ARBORUM. *Smilax levis*.

FUNIS UMBILICALIS. Umbilical cord.

FUNNEL-SHAPED. *Infundibuliform*.

FURCA'LE OS. *Furcella*. *Furcula*. The clavicle.

FURCA'TUS. *Furcate*; forked.

FURCELLA. See *Furcale os*.

FURCE'LLA INFERIOR. The ensiform cartilage.

FURCULA. The clavicle.

FURCULA SUPERIOR. The upper bone of the sternum, and also the clavicle.

FURFUR. (*ur, uris, m.*) 1. Bran. 2. *Pityriasis*.

FURFURA'CEOUS. *Furfuraceus*. A term applied to the bran-like sediment occasionally deposited in the urine.

FURFURA'TIO. *Pityriasis*.

FURNACE. (*Furnus, i, m.*) The furnaces employed in chemical operations are of three kinds: 1. The *evaporatory furnace*, which has received its name from its use: it is employed to reduce substances into vapor by means of heat, in order to separate the more fixed principles from those which are more volatile. 2. The *reverberatory furnace*, which name it has received from its construction, the flame being prevented from rising, but made to play over

an arched surface. It is appropriated to distillation. 3. The *forge furnace*, in which the current of air is determined by bellows.

FURNACE CADMIA. Tutty or tuttia.

FURNUS. (*us, i, m.*) A furnace.

FURNUS ANE'MIUS. A wind furnace.

FUROR UTERINUS. See *Nymphomania*.

FURUNCLE. A boil or furunculus; also called a *sthenic furuncle*.

FURUNCULAR ANTHRAX. Anthrax, which see.

FURUNCULI VENTRICULUS. The core of a boil.—*Celsus*.

FURUNCULUS. *F. verus*. *F. benignus*.

(From *furo*, to rage; so named from its heat and inflammation before it suppurates.) A boil. An inflammatory, circumscribed, and very painful swelling immediately under the skin. It seldom exceeds the size of a pigeon's egg. It always has a central core, and is mostly found in persons in strong health, and in the vigor of youth. Sometimes, however, boils occur in cachectic habits. A boil always suppurates, and sooner or later discharges its contents. This disease rarely requires medical or surgical treatment, unless the person has many, and then bleeding and purging are required in plethoric constitutions, and an alterative course of sarsaparilla in weak and unhealthy ones.

FURUNCULUS GANGRÆNOSUS. *F. malignus*.

ANTHRAX.

FUSEL. Fousel oil; oil of grain spirits.

FUSIBILITY. The susceptibility of fusion.

FUSIBLE. Possessed of fusibility.

FUSIBLE CALCULUS. See *Calculi, urinary*.

FUSIBLE METAL. A combination of three parts of lead with two of tin and five of bismuth. It melts at 197° F.

FUSIFORM. *Fusiformis*. Spindle shaped.

FUSION. (*Fusio*; from *fundo*, to pour out.) A chemical process, by which bodies are made to pass from the solid to the liquid state, in consequence of the application of heat. The chief objects susceptible of this operation are salts, sulphur, and metals. Salts are liable to two kinds of fusion: the one, which is peculiar to saline matters, is owing to water contained in them, and is called *aqueous fusion*; the other, which arises from the heat alone, is known by the name of *igneous fusion*.

FUSTIC. A dye-wood, derived from the *Morus tinctoria*. There is also another dye, called young fustic, derived from the *Rhus cotinus*, or Italian sumach.

FYADA. An alchemical name of mercury.

G.

G. The symbol for glucinum. Among the Greeks, an ounce weight.

GABAL. See *Cabala*.

GABBARA. A mummy.

GABIA'NUM OLEUM. Petroleum rubrum.

GABI'REA. *Tabipea*. A kind of myrrh.

GADUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of fishes, order *Jugulares*, including the codfish, haddock, and the Baltic torsk.

GADUS MO'RRHUA. The codfish. This fish, well known in our markets, abounds in the Northern seas. Its flesh is white, and is much eaten. When salted, it is also well-flavored and in general esteem. The liver oil is officinal. See *Oleum jecoris aselli*.

GAGEL. Myrica gale.

GALA'CTIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *γαλα, lac*, milk; or *γαλακτινος, lacteus*, milky.) Mislactation: a genus of disease in Good's nosology, embracing defective, excessive, vitiated, premature, erratic, and other morbid secretions of the milk.

GALACTIC ACID. Lactic acid.

GALACTINA. Aliment prepared with milk.

GALACTINUS. Food made of milk.

GALACTIRRHE'A. (*a, e, f.*; from *γαλα, lac*, milk, and *ρρω, to flow*.) An excess or overflow of milk.

GALACTITES. A calcareous mineral of the ancients, used as an astringent and as a promoter of milk.

GALACTODE'NDRON UTILE. The cow or milk tree of South America.

GALACTO'PHORUS. *Galactophorous*. (From *γαλα, lac*, milk, and *φορω, to bring or carry*.) Galactophorous; milk-bearing. As an adjective, applied, 1. To that which has the property of increasing the secretion of the milk. 2. The excretory ducts of the glands of the breasts of women, which terminate in the papilla, or nipple, are called *ducti galactophori*, because they bring the milk to the nipple. 3. As a substantive, an instrument used to facilitate lactation, when the nipple is not sufficiently developed.

GALACTOPOIE'TICUS. (From *γαλα, lac*, milk, and *ποιω, to make*.) Galactopoeitic, or milk-making.

GALACTOPO'SIA. The curing diseases by a milk diet.

GALACTO'PY'RA. Milk fever.

GALACTO'SIS. *Galactopoeisis*. The secretion or production of milk.

GALANGA MAJOR. See *Kampferia*.

GALANGA MINOR. *Maranta galanga*.

GALANGAL. *Maranta galanga*.

GALANGAL, ENGLISH. *Cyperus longus*.

GALBANETUM. A balsam of galbanum, with turpentine.

GAL'BANUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *chalbanah*, Heb.) A genus of umbelliferous plants, of which *G. officinale* yields the fetid gum-resin *galbanum*. This has the same properties as assafoetida, but in a less degree. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss., in pills or emulsion.

GAL'BULUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *galbus, yellow*.) 1. The name given by Vogel to a natural yellowness of the skin which is observed in some persons. 2. The fruit of the cypress-tree.

GAL'LE. Myrica gale.

GAL'LEA. (*a, e, f.*) A helmet. 1. In *Anatomy*, the amnion. 2. In *Surgery*, a bandage for the head. 3. In *Pathology*, a headache, extending all over the head, has been so called. 4. In *Botany*, the upper arched lip of a ringent and personate corolla.

GALEA'TE. *Galceatus*. Helmet-shaped: applied to leaves, flowers, &c.

GAL'LEGA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia*. *Decandria*. *Leguminosae*.—*G. officinalis*. Goat's rue. *Galga*. In Italy the leaves are eaten in salads.—*G. virginiana* is an indigenous species, said to be diaphoretic and anthelmintic.

GALE'NA. 1. An ancient name of the theriac before the addition of vipers as an ingredient. 2. The native sulphuret of lead.

GALENICAL MEDICINE. *Medicina Galenica*. The authority of Galen was paramount till the sixteenth century, when the chemical sect, with Paracelsus at their head, commenced a furious contest with the Galenists. In the treatment of diseases, the Galenists trusted almost entirely to simple vegetables; the chemists derived their most powerful remedies from the mineral kingdom, and prepared them by complex processes.

GAL'LENISTS. *Galenici*. The followers of Galen.

GAL'ENIUM. (*Γαληνιον*; from *γαληνη, galena*.) A cataplasm containing the galena.

GALEN'S BANDAGE. The four-tailed bandage.

GALEN'S MADWORT. See *Marrubium*.

GALEO'BDOLON. A genus of plants. *Didynamia*. *Gymnospermia*. *Salviaceae*.—*G. luteum*. Yellow archangel was formerly esteemed vulnerary, but is now disused.

GALEO'PSIS. A genus of plants. *Didynamia*. *Gymnospermia*. *Salviaceae*. Several species were formerly used, but are now altogether overlooked.

GALERIC'ULUM APONEURO'TICUM. A name that has been given to the tendinous expansion which lies over the pericranium, from its resemblance to a little cup, *Galericum*.

GAL'LIA. There were two medicines of this name, the *pure* and *aromatic*. *Galia moschata* contained aloe, amber, and musk; *galia zebellina*, civet.

GALIANCO'NES. Those who have short and small arms.

GALIP'E'A CUSPARIA. The new name of the *Angustura* bark-tree, or *Bonplandia trifoliata*; also called *Galipaea officinalis*.

GALIPOT. *Baras*. The white turpentine that dries on the trees during winter.

GAL'LIUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Tetrandria*. *Monogynia*. *Rubiaceae*.—*G. album*. See *G. mollugo*.—*G. aparine*. Goosegrass. Cleavers. The expressed juice has

been given as an aperient and diuretic in incipient dropsies.—*G. mollugo*. Greater ladies' bedstraw. It has been said to cure epilepsy.—*G. tinctorium* is an indigenous species, resembling in properties the *G. verum*. The root yields a red dye.—*G. verum*. Ladies' bedstraw, or cheese-rennet. The *Galium* of the pharmacopœias. The leaves and flowers possess the property of curdling milk, and have been used in epilepsy.

GALL. See *Bile*.

GALL-BLADDER. *Vesicula fellea*. An oblong receptacle, situated under the liver, to which it is attached in the right hypochondrium. It is composed of three membranes, a cellular, fibrous, and mucous. On one side it adheres closely to the liver, and on the other is covered by the peritoneum. Its use is to retain the bile which regurgitates from the hepatic duct, there to become thicker and more acrid, and to send it through the cystic duct, which proceeds from its neck into the ductus communis choledochus, to the duodenum.

GALL DUCTS. See *Hepar*.

GALL SICKNESS. The remitting fever of marsh miasmata.

GALL-STONE. See *Calculus, biliary*.

GALLA. (*a, e, f.*) A gall-nut. See *Quercus infectoria*.

GALLA TURCICA. See *Quercus infectoria*.

GALLATE. A salt of gallic acid.

GALLIC ACID. *Acidum gallicum*. A sparingly soluble, silky, and crystalline substance, obtained by the oxidation of tannic acid, from which it differs in not possessing the property of precipitating gelatine. It is astringent. Form., $C_7H_5O_5 + 2HO$.

GALLICUS MORBUS. Syphilis.

GALLINÆ. The family of fowls to which the cock, partridge, and pheasant belong.

GALLIPOT. A pot of earthenware used to contain medicines.

GALLITRICHIS. Callitriche.

GALLS. Gall-nuts. See *Quercus infectoria*.

GALLUS DOMESTICUS. The domestic fowl.

GALVANIC BATTERY OF TROUGH. An apparatus consisting of a number of simple galvanic circles, so arranged as to be discharged together. The galvanic battery of Professor Grove is the most perfect and efficient now employed.

GALVANISM. (*Galvanismus*; from *Galvani*, the inventor.) The form of electricity obtained by chemical action, as in the oxidation of zinc by water, &c. For the collection of the fluid, it is necessary to immerse into the exciting mixture a plate of copper, platina, gold, or some metal not acted on; thus the electricity arising from chemical action on the positive or zincous element is collected by the negative or platinum surface, and when these are made to unite by a wire outside the fluid, the action is increased. This constitutes a single circle, which, in practice, is usually made of zinc, copper, and dilute sulphuric acid; but by using two fluids, which gradually unite and act upon one another, the galvanic effect is increased, as in Grove's battery, or rendered more permanent, as in Daniell's. A number of simple circles, in which each pair is made to unite, constitutes a battery, and the end wires proceed-

ing from the terminal zinc and copper plates are called the poles or electrodes. Galvanic currents are increased in power by the size and closeness of the plates, strength of the exciting fluid, and thickness and shortness of the wires. By such an arrangement metals may be rapidly deflagrated, powder ignited, even at great distances, &c. If, on the other hand, *tension* is required, the number of plates must be increased irrespective of their size. By this means powerful shocks are given, and the decomposition of water and numerous binary compounds effected. The common form of battery is Cruikshank's, which has been improved by Dr. Hare.

Galvanism is thought by Dr. Wilson Philip to be identical with the nervous fluid; and from its effects on animals, producing muscular contractions when a current is transmitted through a nerve to a muscle, as well as from the examination of the electrical eel, there is an unquestionable connection. The galvanic current has been less used than common electricity and galvano-magnetism in the treatment of disease. It is said to have occasionally produced favorable effects in asthma and nervous complaints. In the arts it is extensively employed in the precipitation of metals, or the *electrotype*, in the telegraph, blasting, &c.

In Dr. Ure's experiments on an executed criminal, respiration was freely established by sending a current from a battery of 270 four-inch plates, one pole being in contact with the phrenic nerve and the other with the great head of the diaphragm, through a small incision made under the cartilage of the seventh rib. He remarks, with respect to the restoration of persons partially drowned, or in whom respiration is suspended,

"I would, however, beg leave to suggest another nervous channel, which I conceive to be a still readier and more powerful one, to the action of the heart and lungs, than the phrenic nerve. If a longitudinal incision be made, as is frequently done for aneurism, through the integuments of the neck, at the outer edge of the *sterno-mastoidens* muscle, about half way between the clavicle and angle of the lower jaw; then, on turning over the edge of this muscle, we bring into view the throbbing carotid, on the outside of which the *par vagum* and great sympathetic nerve lie together in one sheath. Here, therefore, they may both be directly touched and pressed by a blunt metallic conductor. These nerves communicate, directly or indirectly, with the phrenic, and the superficial nerve of the heart is sent off from the sympathetic.

"Should, however, the phrenic nerve be taken, that of the left side is the preferable of the two. From the position of the heart, the left phrenic differs a little in its course from the right. It passes over the *pericardium*, covering the *apex* of the heart.

"While the point of one metallic conductor is applied to the nervous cords above described, the other knob ought to be firmly pressed against the side of the person, immediately under the cartilage of the seventh rib. The skin should be moistened with a solution of

common salt, or, what is better, a hot, saturated solution of sal ammoniac, by which means the electric energy will be more effectually conveyed through the cuticle, so as to complete the voltaic chain.

"For the purposes of resuscitating dormant irritability of nerves, or contractility of their subordinate muscles, the positive pole must be applied to the former, and the negative to the latter."

GALVANO-MAGNETISM. The magnetic effects produced by passing a galvanic current through a wire wound around a center of soft iron, whereby it becomes a temporary and powerful magnet.

GALVANO'METER. An instrument for measuring the intensity of a galvanic current, by its effect in deflecting the magnetic needle.

GAMBIR CATECHU. The catechu derived from the *Uncaria gambier*.

GAMBO'GIA. **GAMBO'GIUM.** **GAMBOI'DEA.** Gamboe. See *Cambogia*.

GA'MMA. An old iron instrument used for cauterizing a hernia.

GA'MMARUS. Cancer gammarus.

GA'MOPETALOUS. Synonymous with *monopetalous*.

GAMPHE'LE. The cheeks; the jaw.

GA'NGAMON. The omentum.

GANGLIA, ABDOMINAL. The semilunar ganglia and solar plexus.

GANGLIA CEREBRI POSTICA. The thalami nervorum optiocorum.

GANGLIA, LUMBAR. Five or fewer on each side, placed between the twelfth rib and the articulation of the last vertebra with the sacrum.

GANGLIA, SACRAL. Three or four on each side, placed upon the sides of the anterior surface of the sacrum.

GANGLIA, SEMILUNAR. *G. solar.* Two ganglia of the abdomen, lying partly upon the crura of the diaphragm, partly upon the aorta, opposite the cœliac trunk.

GA'NGLIFORM. A term which has been applied to an enlargement in the course of a nerve.

GA'NGLION. (*Γαγγλιον*, a knot.) A knot. 1. In *Anatomy*, a natural knot-like enlargement in the course of a nerve. See *Nervous system*. 2. In *Surgery*, an encysted, hard, indolent tumor, formed in the sheath of a tendon, and containing a fluid like the white of an egg. It most frequently occurs on the back of the hand or foot. It is treated by compression, discutients, or extirpation.

GANGLION, ABDOMINAL. The semilunar ganglia.

GANGLION AZYGOS, VEL IMPAR. A small ganglion situated on the first bone of the coccyx.

GANGLION, CARDIAC. A plexus, constituting the central point of union of the cardiac nerves.

GANGLION CAVERNOSUM. A ganglion placed at the outer side of the internal carotid artery, toward the middle of the cavernous sinus. It does not always exist.

GANGLION CEREBELLI. *G. ciliare.* The corpus dentatum.

GANGLION CERVICALE INFERIUS. The inferior cervical ganglion, situated behind the vertebral artery, between the transverse process

of the seventh cervical vertebra and the neck of the first rib. It is sometimes double, and frequently continuous with the preceding ganglion.

GANGLION CERVICALE MEDIUM SEU THYROIDEUM. A ganglion situated opposite to the fifth or sixth vertebra. It is often entirely wanting; sometimes double.

GANGLION CERVICALE PRIMUM. The superior cervical ganglion, situated under the base of the skull, and remarkable for its size and the regularity of its occurrence. Under the term *great sympathetic* or *intercostal nerve* are commonly associated all the ganglia which occur from the upper part of the neck to the lower part of the sacrum, together with the filaments which issue from them.

GANGLION, NASO-PALATINE. A ganglion discovered by Cloquet in the anterior palatine foramen.

GANGLION OF ANDERSCH. The ganglion petrosum.

GANGLION OF EHRENITTER. *G. jugulare superius.* *G., Müller's.* Ganglion of the glossopharyngeal nerve, situated in the foramen lacerum, above the ganglion petrosum.

GANGLION OF GASSERIUS. A ganglion on the posterior cord of the fifth pair of nerves.

GANGLION OF MECKEL. The sphenopalatine ganglion, the largest of the cranial ganglia.

GANGLION OF RIBES. A small ganglion of communication between the sympathetic filaments of the anterior cerebral arteries.

GANGLION OF VIEUSSENS. The cœliac plexus.

GANGLION OPHTHALMICUM. The ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion, placed on the outer side of the optic nerve; one of the smallest ganglia of the body.

GANGLION, OTIC. A small ganglion discovered by Arnold near the foramen ovale.

GANGLION PETROSUM. Ganglion of Andersch; a gangliform swelling on the glossopharyngeal nerve.

GANGLION SPHENOIDAL. The sphenopalatine ganglion.

GANGLION SPLANCHNICUM. The semilunar ganglia.

GANGLION, SUB-MAXILLARY. A ganglion which occurs opposite the sub-maxillary gland.

GANGLIONIC. Having ganglions. This term is applied to nerves which have ganglions in their course, and to the ganglions collectively, as forming a system.

GANGRÆNA ORIS. See *Stomacacæ*.

GANGRÆNA OSSIS. See *Spina ventosa*.

GANGRÆNA SENILIS. See *Mortification*.

GA'NGRENE. (*Γαγγραινα.* *Gangrena*, *α*, f.: from *γρᾶω*, to feed upon.) See *Mortification*.

GARCINIA. (*α*, *α*, f.) A genus of plants. *Dodecandria. Monogynia.*—*G. Mangostana.* The mangosteen of Java and Molucca. The fruit is excellent, and the dried bark is used in dysenteries and tenesmus, and a strong decoction as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats.

GARDE'NIA. (*α*, *α*, f.) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia.*—*G. dumetorum* yields an emetic root, and *G. gummifera* produces the East Indian *Elemi*.

GARGA'REON. *Γαργαρεων.* The uvula.

GARGARI'SMA. (*a, atis, n.*; and *Gargarismus, i, m.*; *Gargarismum, i, n.*: from γαργαρίζω, to gargle.) A gargle or wash for the throat.

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS. One drachm of purified alum, half a fluid ounce of tincture of myrrh, and seven fluid ounces of mint water, mixed.

GA'RGATHUM. A bed on which lunatics were formerly confined.

GARGEATIO. See *Sudor anglicanus*.

GARGLE. Gargarisma.

GARLIC. See *Allium*.

GAROSMUM. *Chenopodium vulvaria*.

GAROU. *Daphne gnidium*.

GARROPHY'LLUS. See *Eugenia*.

GAS. (A Teutonic word, signifying air or spirit.) *Gaz.* Aeriform fluid. A term applied to all permanently elastic fluids, simple or compound, except the atmosphere, to which the term *air* is appropriated.

GAS, AMMONIACAL. See *Ammonia*.

GAS, AZOTIC. Nitrogen.

GAS, CARBONIC ACID. Carbonic acid.

GAS, HEAVY CARBONATED HYDROGEN. Carbureted hydrogen.

GAS, HEPATIC. Sulphureted hydrogen gas.

GAS, LIGHT CARBONATED HYDROGEN. Carbureted hydrogen.

GAS WATER. The water which remains after the gas used for illumination has passed through the purifier. It has been recommended in chronic diseases of the skin.

GAUSCOIGNE'S POWDER. A powder of one pound of the compound powder of crab's-claws, and one ounce of prepared Oriental bezoar, mixed together. Balls made of this are called Gascoigne's balls.

GASEOUS OXIDE OF CARBON. Carbonic oxide.

GASOMETER. A reservoir for containing gas.

GA'STER. Γαστήρ. 1. The belly or abdomen. 2. The stomach. 3. The womb.

GASTERO'PODA. A class of molluscous animals, with an organ of locomotion situated on the abdominal surface; as the snail.

GASTERO'STOMA. A name given to the *Tenia oculis superficialibus*.

GASTRALGIA. Cardialgia.

GA'STRIC. *Gastricus*. Appertaining to the stomach.

GASTRIC ARTERIES. *Arterie gastricae*. These are, the *right gastro-epiploic*, a branch of the hepatic artery; the *left gastro-epiploic*, a branch of the splenic; the *coronaria ventriculi*, a branch of the celiac; the *pyloric arteries*, which are small branches of the hepatic and gastro-epiploics; and the *vasa brevia*, which are branches of the splenic.

GASTRIC FEVER. Common continued fever, with gastric disturbance: the *Meningo-gastric fever* of Pinel.

GASTRIC JUICE. A fluid secreted by the stomach. It is tolerably clear, yellowish, sometimes acid, at others neutral. It contains two per cent. of solid matter, being *pepsin*, salivary matter, mucus, lactic acid, and saline matters. The animal matter, or pepsin, is the active agent, and possesses the property of dissolving azotized aliments in the presence of acids, but

loses this property, and acquires the power of acting on amylaceous bodies when neutral or alkaline. In these respects it is allied to saliva and the pancreatic fluid.

GASTRIC NERVES. These are derived from the pneumogastric and great sympathetic.

GASTRIC PLEXUS. The plexus coronarius ventriculi, derived from the solar plexus. The branches accompany the coronary artery of the stomach.

GASTRI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.*) Inflammation of the stomach. See *Inflammation of the Stomach and Bowels*.

GA'STRO-ARTHRITIS. Gout.

GASTROBRO'SIS. Perforation of the stomach. — *Alibet*.

GASTROCE'LE. (*c, es, f.*; from γαστήρ, the stomach, and κηλη, a tumor.) A hernia of the stomach, occasioned by a protrusion of that viscus through the abdominal parietes. Hernia ventriculi.

GASTROCNE'MIUS. (*us, i, m.*; from γαστήρ, the stomach, and κνημη, the leg.) Two, or, according to some anatomists, four muscles, form the fleshy part or calf of the leg.

GASTROCNEMIUS EXTERNUS. An extensor muscle of the foot, situated immediately under the integuments at the back part of the leg. Winslow describes it as two muscles, which he calls *gastrocnemii*. The gastrocnemius externus arises by two distinct heads. The first, which is the thickest and longest of the two, springs from the upper and back part of the inner condyle of the os femoris, adhering strongly to the capsular ligament of the joint. The second head arises from the back part of the outer condyle of the os femoris. A little below the joint, their fleshy bellies unite in a middle tendon, and below the middle of the tibia they cease to be fleshy, and terminate in a broad tendon, which unites with that of the gastrocnemius internus to form one round tendon, the *tendo Achillis*.

GASTROCNEMIUS INTERNUS. It arises by two heads. The first springs from the posterior part of the head of the fibula, and for some way below it. The second arises from an oblique ridge at the upper and posterior part of the tibia. This muscle, which is narrow at its origin, spreads wider as it descends, as far as its middle, after which it becomes narrower again, and begins to grow tendinous; but its fleshy fibers do not entirely disappear till it has almost reached the extremity of the tibia, a little above which it unites with the last muscle to form the *tendo Achillis*. This thick, round cord is inserted into the lower and posterior part of the os calcis, after sliding over a cartilaginous surface on that bone, to which it is connected by a tendinous sheath that is furnished with a large *bursa mucosa*.

Both the gastrocnemii have the same use, viz., that of extending the foot, by drawing it backward and downward.

GASTROCO'LIC. *Gastrocolicus*. The greater omentum.

GASTRODY'NIA. (*a, a, f.*; from γαστήρ, and ὀδύνη, pain.) Spasmodic pain in the stomach.

GA'STRO-ENTERI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from

γαστήρ, and *εντέρον*, the intestine.) Inflammation of the stomach and intestines. See *Inflammation of the Stomach and Intestines*.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS MUCOSA. Common cholera.

GASTRO-EPIPLOIC ARTERIES. Two arteries which supply the stomach and omentum.

GASTRO-EPIPLOIC GANGLIONS. The lymphatic glands of the greater omentum.

GASTRO-HEPATIC. Connected with the liver and stomach.

GA'STRO-HYSTERO'TOMY. (*Gastro-hysterotomia*; from *γαστήρ*, *υστερον*, the womb, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) The Cæsarian section.

GASTRO'LOQUISM. Ventriiloquism.

GASTROMALACIA. *Gastromalazia*. (From *γαστήρ*, and *μαλακος*, soft.) Softening of the stomach; a morbid result occurring most commonly in infancy, and usually preceded by hydrocephalus, acute exanthemata, or disease of the respiratory organs.

GASTRO-PERIODYNIA. A periodical spasmodic affection of the stomach, attended with great pain, and common in the East Indies, where it is called *sool*.

GASTRO-PHRENIC. Connected with the stomach and diaphragm; as the *gastro-phrenic ligament*, which is a reflection of the peritoneum.

GASTRO'RAPHY. (*Gastroraphe*; from *γαστήρ*, and *ραφή*, a suture.) The sewing of wounds of the abdomen.

GASTRORRHÆ'GIA. *Hæmatemesis*; a discharge of blood from the stomach.

GASTRORRHÆ'A. A superabundant secretion of mucus from the gastric and intestinal mucous membrane.

GASTRO'SES. A generic term of diseases seated in the stomach.

GASTRO-SPLENIC OMENTA. The folds of the peritoneum passing between the stomach and spleen.

GASTROTOMY. (From *γαστήρ*, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) The operation of cutting into the abdomen, which has been practiced under several circumstances.

GAULTHERIA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. A genus of Ericaceous, shrubby plants. 2. *Gaultheria procumbens*, or partridge berry. The leaves and whole plant are fragrant, and yield an oil of a peculiar odor, the *Oleum gaultheria*.

GA'YACINE. The resin of guaiacum.

GE'IC ACID. The same as *geine*.

GE'INE. A name given by Berzelius to vegetable mold, which, according to Braconnot, resembles ulmin.

GEISO'MA. *Geison*. The prominent parts of the eyebrows.

GELA'SMUS. The sardonic laugh.

GEL'ATINE. (*Gelatina, e, f.*) Jelly. An animal substance, soluble in water, but not in alcohol; capable of assuming a well-known elastic or tremulous consistence by cooling. It is precipitated by tannin; and this is the foundation of the art of tanning leather. Alcohol and corrosive sublimate also precipitate it.

Gelatine is obtained by boiling the skin, fibrous tissues, bones, &c., of animals. When pure it is colorless. Size and glue are impure forms. That from cartilage (*chondrine*) is

slightly different. When dried it keeps for years. Gelatine is not capable of sustaining life, but, according to Liebig, serves to repair the waste of the cellular and other tissues. It is a modified protein compound. Formula, $C_{13}H_{10}N_2O_5$. *Chondrine* is $C_{16}H_{13}N_3O_7$.

The substance called vegetable jelly is peccin.

GELATINE, SUGAR OF. A product of the action of potash on gelatine. It is very sweet and soluble, and crystallizes in prisms. Its formula is $C_8H_7N_2O_5 + 2HO$, and it forms compounds with metallic oxides.

GELATINOUS. Of the nature of gelatin.

GELATINOUS CAPSULES. See *Capsules*.

GELATINOUS NERVOUS TISSUE. See *Nervous matter*.

GELATINOUS TISSUES. Those tissues the basis of which is gelatine, as the epidermis, fibrous tissues, mucous membrane.

GELA'TIO. (*o, onis, f.*; from *gelo*, to freeze.) 1. Freezing. 2. The rigidity of the body in catalepsy, as if the person were frozen.

GELL. Jelly.

GEME'LLUS. The gastrocnemius and gemini muscles.

GE'MINI. (*i, orum, m. pl.*) Twins.

GEMINI MUSCULI. *Gemelli*. A muscle of the thigh that consists of two portions, united together by a tendinous and fleshy membrane, and affords a passage to the tendon of the obturator internus. These two portions are placed under the glutæus maximus, between the ischium and the great trochanter. The superior portion arises from the external surface of the spine of the ischium, and the inferior from the tuberosity, and from the posterior sacro-ischiatic ligament. They are inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the cavity at the root of the great trochanter. This muscle assists in rolling the os femoris outward, and prevents the tendon of the obturator internus from slipping out of its place while that muscle is in action.

GE'MMA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. A gem. 2. In *Botany*, a bud on the stems of plants. 3. A granulation of a wound.

GEMMA OCVLI. The crystalline lens.

GEMMA'CEUS. A term applied by botanists to a flower-stalk which grows out of a leaf-bud, as is seen in the *Berberis vulgaris*.

GEMMIPAROUS. (From *gemma*, bud, and *pario*, to bring forth.) Applied to plants and animals which propagate by buds.

GE'MMULE. A little bud. The termination of the plumula of germinating seeds.

GE'NA. (*a, e, f.*) The cheek.

GENERAL ANATOMY. The anatomy of the textures of which the body is composed, as distinguished from descriptive anatomy.

GENERA'TION. (*Generatio, onis, f.*; from *γεννωται*, to beget.) It is a sexual action, performed in different ways in most animals; many of them have different sexes, and require conjunction: such are the human species, quadrupeds, and others. The females of quadrupeds have a matrix, separated into two cavities, *uterus bicornis*, and a considerable number of teats; most of them bear several young at a time, and the period of their gestation is generally short. The generation of birds is very different. The

males have a strong genital organ, which is often double. The vulva in the females is placed behind the anus; the ovaries have no matrices, and there is a duct for the purpose of conveying the egg from the ovarium into the intestines: this passage is called the oviduct. The eggs of pullets have exhibited unexpected facts to physiologists who examined the phenomena of incubation. There is no determinate conjunction between fishes: the female deposits her eggs on the sands, over which the male passes, and emits his seminal fluid for the purpose of fecundating them: these eggs are hatched after a certain time. The males of several oviparous quadrupeds have a double or forked organ. Insects exhibit all the varieties which are observed in other animals; there are some, indeed the greater number, which have the sexes in two separate individuals; among others, the reproduction is made either with or without conjunction. The organ of the male, in insects, is usually armed with two hooks to seize the female: the place of these organs is greatly varied; with some, it is at the upper part of the belly, near the chest, as in the male dragon-fly; in others, it is at the extremity of the *antenna*, as in the male spider. Most worms are hermaphrodite, each individual having both sexes. Polypi, and most infusoria, are reproduced by buds or offsets, the buds being separated from vigorous animals. This is also the mode of reproduction of the blood globules and most celules. These are the principal modes of generation in animals. In the human species, which engages our attention more particularly, the phenomena are as follows:

The part of the male, in the act of reproduction, is to deposit the semen in the vagina, at a greater or less distance from the orifice of the uterus.

The function which the female discharges is much more obscure: some feel, at this moment, very strong voluptuous sensations; others appear entirely insensible; while others, again, experience a sensation which is very painful. Some of them pour out a mucous substance in considerable abundance at the instant of the most vivid pleasure, while in the greater part this phenomenon is entirely wanting. In all these respects, there is, perhaps, no exact resemblance between any two females.

These different phenomena are common to the most frequent acts of copulation; that is, to those which do not produce impregnation, as well as those which are effective.

The most recent opinion is, that the uterus during impregnation opens a little, draws in the semen by aspiration, and directs it to the ovarium by means of the Fallopian tubes, the fimbriated extremity of which closely embraces that organ.

The contact of the semen determines the development of one of the vesicles, which then passes into the uterus, where the new individual is to be elaborated. The fibrous particles of the semen, called the seminal animalculæ, are those which reach the ovarian vesicle and impregnate it.

On account of the difficulty of conceiving the passage of the semen to the ovarium, some

authors have imagined that this matter is not carried there, but only the vapor which exhales from it, or the *aura seminalis*. Others think that the semen is absorbed in the vagina, passes into the venous system, and arrives at the ovaria by the arteries. The phenomena which accompany the fecundation of women are, then, nearly unknown. An equal obscurity rests on the fecundation of other mammiferous females. Nevertheless, it would be more easy to conceive a passage of the semen to the ovaria in these, since the uterus and the Fallopian tubes possess a peristaltic motion like that of the intestines. Fecundation, however, taking place by the contact of the semen with the ova, in fishes, reptiles, and birds, it is not very likely that nature employs any other mode for the *mammifera*; it is necessary, then, to consider it as very probable that, either at the instant of coition, or at a greater or less time afterward, the semen arrives at the ovarium, where it exerts more especially its action upon the vesicles most developed.

Fecundation having taken place, a motion is induced in the vivified ovum, which ruptures the tender vesicle that contains it; the fimbriæ of the Fallopian tube then grasp and convey it into the tube, which, by its peristaltic motion, conducts it into the cavity of the uterus, there to be evolved and brought to maturity, and, at the expiration of a fixed term, to be sent into the world.

GENERATION, EQUIVOCAL. *Generatio æquivoca. Generatio spontanea. Generatio heterogena. Generatio primitiva.* It was the belief of the ancients that a plastic energy existed in the universe, under the influence of which, matter, in certain circumstances, could become organized, and new living beings thus spontaneously produced, as when minute animals are apparently formed from putrefaction, and in infusions of animal or vegetable substances: this was called *equivocal generation*, or *epigenesis*. In the present day the attention of physiologists is again being turned to the conditions under which the lower fungi appear on decaying bodies, and a theory of spontaneous generation is gaining ground.

GENERATION, FISSIPAROUS. Generation by division. The production of a new organism by a separation from the substance of the parent, as in the propagation of plants by shoots; and that of certain animals, as some of the infusoria and polypi.

GENERATION, ORGANS OF. The parts subservient to generation in a woman are divided into external and internal. The external parts are the *mons veneris*, the *labia*, the *perineum*, the *clitoris*, and the *nymphæ*. The internal parts of generation are the *vagina* and *uterus*, the *ovaria* and *Fallopian tubes*.

The parts which constitute the organs of generation in men are the *penis*, *testes*, *vesicula seminales*, *vasa deferentia*, and *prostate gland*.

GENERIC. *Genericus*. Appertaining to a genus.

GENETICA. (From γενεσις, origin.) Diseases of the sexual functions.—*Good*.

GENEVA. Gin or whisky from malt, rectified with juniper berries or turpentine.

GE'NIAL. Relating to the chin.
GENICULA'TE. *Geniculatus.* Bent like the knee.

GENI'COLUM. The knot or joint of stems, grasses, &c.

GEN'IO. A prefix. (From γενειον.) The chin; belonging to the chin.

GENI'O-GLO'SSUS. See *Genio-hyo-glossus.*

GENI'O-HY'O-GLO'SSUS. (From γενειον, the chin, νοειδες, the os hyoides, and γλωσσα, the tongue.) *Genio-glossus.* The muscle which forms the fourth layer between the lower jaw and os hyoides. It arises from a rough protuberance in the inside of the middle of the lower jaw, and its fibers are inserted into the tip, middle, and root of the tongue, and base of the os hyoides. Its use is to draw the tip of the tongue backward into the mouth, the middle downward, and to render its back concave. It also draws its root and the os hyoides forward, and thrusts the tongue out of the mouth.

GENI'O-HYOIDE'US. The muscle which constitutes the third layer between the lower jaw and os hyoides. It is a long, thin, and fleshy muscle, arising, tendinous, from a rough protuberance at the inside of the chin, and growing somewhat broader and thicker as it descends backward to be inserted by very short, tendinous fibers into both the edges of the base of the os hyoides. It draws the os hyoides forward to the chin.

GENI'O-PHARY'NGEUS. See *Constrictor pharyngis superior.*

GENIPI ALBUM. *Artemisia rupestris.*

GENIPI VERUM. The *Achillea foliis pinnatis.* It has a very grateful smell, and is bitter. It is exhibited in Switzerland in epilepsy, diarrhoea, and debility of the stomach.

GENI'STA. (*a, æ, f.*) 1. A genus of plants. *Diadelphia. Decandria. Leguminosæ.* 2. The spatulum scoparium.—*G. canariensis.* See *Aspalathus canariensis.*—*G. spinosa indica. Bahel schulli.* An Indian tree, a decoction of the roots of which is diuretic.—*G. tinctoria.* The dyer's broom.

GENITA'LIS. Appertaining to generation.

GENITAL ORGANS. See *Organs of generation.*

GENITA'LIUM. A disease of the genital parts.

GENITICUS. (From γεννομαι, gignor.) Appertaining to the sexual function.

GENITU'RA. (From gigno.) 1. The male seed. 2. The genital organs of either sex.

GENOA, CLIMATE OF. Although this Italian city is in a warm climate, it is, according to Sir James Clark, decidedly injurious to the consumptive during winter, from the occasional invasion of cold, sharp winds.

GENSING. *Panax quinquefolium.*

GENTIAN. See *Gentiana lutea.*

GENTIAN SPIRIT. A stomachic spirit, formed by the fermentation of a strong infusion of gentian.

GENTIA'NA. (*a, æ, f.*) 1. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digenia. Gentianaceæ.* 2. *Gentiana lutea.*

GENTIANA ALBA. See *Laserpitium.*

GENTIANA CACHENLAGUEN. The chironia chilensis.

GENTIANA CATESBÆI. Blue gentian. It is

an indigenous species, the root of which is very similar in properties with the yellow gentian.

GENTIANA CENTAURIUM. *Chironia centaarium.*

GENTIANA CHIRAYITA. This species is much employed in the East Indies as a tonic and anti-periodic febrifuge in intermittents. It is also a valuable alterative.

GENTIANA LUTEA. The officinal gentian. *Gentiana rubra.* The root is the medicinal part. It has great bitterness, and is in general use as a tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge. The tincture, infusion, and extract are much employed.

GENTIANA MAJOR. *G. rubra. G. veterum.* The officinal gentian. *Gentiana lutea.*

GENTIANA'CEÆ. The gentian tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with leaves opposite; flowers terminal, axillary; stamens alternate with the segments of the corolla; ovarium single, superior, one or two celled; fruit, a many-seeded berry.

GEN'TIANINE. An alkaline principle of gentian, supposed to be the active part of the plant. It is yellow, bitter, inodorous, nearly insoluble in cold water, but very soluble in alcohol and water.

GEN'TIANITE. Gentianine.

GENTI'LII MORBI. Hereditary diseases.

GEN'U. (Indeclinable in the singular, n.; *genua, genuorum, &c.,* in the plural.) The knee.

GENUGRA. Gout in the knee.

GEN'US. One of the lesser subdivisions of natural history. A group of objects allied in most important organs or particulars.

GENY'ANTRUM. The antrum of Highmore.

GEOD'ES. A hollow mineral.

GEOFFRE'A. (*a, æ, f.*) *Geoffroya.* A genus of plants. *Diadelphia. Decandria. Leguminosæ.*—*G. inermis.* See *Andira inermis.*—*G. surinamensis.* The bark is esteemed as an anthelmintic.

GEOPHA'GISM. The habit of dirt-eating.

GEOR'GIA BARK. The bark of the *Pinkneya pubens,* an indigenous tree, which is febrifuge, and has been mentioned as a substitute for the cinchona bark.

GERANIA'CEÆ. A natural family of plants, of which the genus *geranium* is the type.

GERA'NIS. A bandage for a fractured clavicle.

GERA'NIUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Monadelphia. Decandria. Geraniaceæ.*—*G. batrachioides.* Geranium pratense.—*G. columbinum.* Geranium rotundifolium.—*G. moschatum.* It is astringent.—*G. pratense.* It possesses slight astringent virtues.—*G. robertianum.* Stinking crane's-bill. Herb Robert. Formerly esteemed as an external application in cancer, mastodynia, and old ulcers.—*G. rotundifolium.* It is slightly astringent.—*G. sanguineum.* Slightly astringent.

GERM. The rudimentary state of a being; a germen.

GERMANDER. See *Teucrium.*

GERMANIS OLEUM. *Pinus cembra.*

GE'RMEN. (*en, enis, n.*) The rudiment of the young fruit and seed of vegetables, found at the bottom of the pistil or carpel.

GERMINAL CELL. A cytoblast.

GERMINAL MEMBRANE. See *Ovum*.

GERMINA'TION. (*Germinatio, onis, f.*) The first development of a seed.

GEROCO'MIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *γερως*, old age, and *κομω*, to be concerned about.) That part of hygiene which regards the regimen and treatment of old age.

GERONTOPO'GON. The herb old man's beard, a tragopogon.

GERONTO'XON. The Arcus senilis.

GERSA. An alchemical name of ceruse.

GERYON. Quicksilver.

GESTATION. (*Gestatio, onis, f.*; from *gero*, to carry.) Carrying. 1. Passive exercise, in which the body is moved without the exertion of its own muscles; such as swinging, being carried in a litter, riding in a carriage, sailing. 2. Pregnancy.

GESTATION, UTERINE. *Gestatio uterina.* The period from the impregnation of a female to the time of labor. See *Pregnancy*.

GE'UM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Icosandria. Polygynia. Rosaceæ.* — *G. rivale.* The root is astringent, and it is used in intermittents. — *G. urbanum.* The herb bennet, or avens. The root has been employed as a gentle astringent, corroborant, and stomachic.

GEUSIONO'SI. Diseases of the function of taste.

GIBBOSITAS. This word is sometimes used for curvature of the spine, especially that species constituting hump back.

GIBBOSITY. (*Gibbositas, atis, f.*; from *gibbus*, a swelling or protuberance.) Crookedness.

GIBBUS. (*us, i, m.*) Gibbous; bulged; swelled. An irregularity or swelling on the back, or any other part of the body.

GICH. An alchemical name of lime.

GIDDINESS. See *Vertigo*.

GI'GARTINA HELMINTHOCORTON. The fucus helminthocorton.

GILEAD, BALSAM OF. *Amyris gileadensis.*

GILL. See *Branchia* and *Lamella*.

GILLE'NIA. (*a, a, f.*) 1. A genus of plants. *Icosandria. Polygynia. Rosaceæ.* 2. The *gillenia trifoliata*. — *G. trifoliata.* An indigenous perennial plant, the root of which is a safe and effectual emetic in doses of 30 grains. It is the Indian physic, or American ipecacuanha. The *G. stipulacea* is very similar in properties.

GILLFLOWER. See *Dianthus*.

GIMBERNAT'S LIGAMENT. The aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen divides at the inguinal aperture into two portions. The lower portion is doubled inward, and inserted into the spine of the pubis, the linea ileo-pectinea, and adjacent portion of the fascia lata. The tendinous fibres thus inserted constitute what is called *Gimbernatal's ligament*, which is defined by some to be the third insertion of Poupart's ligament.

GIN. Geneva.

GINGER. See *Zingiber*.

GINGER BEER. A pleasant and sufficiently wholesome effervescing beverage, made by fermenting ginger, cream of tartar, and sugar, with yeast. It is made according to several well-known receipts.

GINGER, WILD. *Asarum canadense.*

GINGIBER. See *Zingiber*.

GINGIBRA'CIUM. The scurvy.

GI'NGLIE OIL. The bland oil of the sesamum orientale.

GINGIPE'DIUM. The scurvy.

GINGI'VA. (*a, a, f.*) The gum. The very vascular and elastic fleshy substance that covers the alveolar arches of the upper and under jaws, and embraces the neck of the teeth.

GI'NGLYMOID. Resembling a hinge.

GI'NGLYMUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *γυγγλυμος*, a hinge.) The hinge-like joint. A species of diarthrosis, or movable connection of bones, which admits of flexion and extension.

GINSENG. *Panax quinquefolium.*

GIR. Quick-lime.

GIRMIR. Tartar.

GIROUX SPRINGS. Near Riez. They are hot, and strongly impregnated with muriate of soda, carbonate of magnesia, sulphuret of potash, and a bituminous matter.

GITHA'GO. *Agrostemma githago.*

GLABE'LLA. (From *glaber*, smooth.) The space between the eyebrows.

GLA'BER. (From *galab*, Hebrew.) Glabrous; smooth.

GLABULA. Galbulus.

GLACIAL. Resembling ice; crystalline; as glacial acetic, glacial phosphoric acid.

GLA'CIÉS. Ice.

GLADIATE. Ensiform; sword-shaped.

GLADIOLUS LUTEUS. *Iris pseudacorus.*

GLAIRINE. A gelatinous vegetable matter found in some thermal waters.

GLA'MA. *Γλαμα.* The sordes of the eye.

GLAND. (*Glandula, a, f.*; a diminutive of *glans*, an acorn.) 1. In *Anatomy*, an organ composed of blood-vessels, nerves, and absorbents, and destined for the secretion or alteration of some peculiar fluid. A gland is either,

1. *Folliculus*, a follicle, which is a small bag appended to the extremity of a duct into which the secretion is made, and from which it is evacuated by the duct.
2. *Lacuna*, a little sac opening into the passage, and into which, generally, mucus is secreted, and is discharged when matter moves along the passage.
3. *Crypta*, a soft body, consisting of vessels not completely surrounded with a membrane. The great intestines and kidneys furnish examples of this apparatus for secretion.
4. *Acinus*, a round body, not regularly invested with a membrane. The liver is principally composed of acini.

The glands of the human body are divided by anatomists into different classes, either according to their structure, or the fluid they contain. According to their fabric, they are distinguished into four classes: simple, compound, conglobate, and conglomerate.

According to their fluid contents, they are more properly divided into mucous, sebaceous, lymphatic, salival, and lachrymal.

1. *Simple glands* are small, hollow follicles, covered with a peculiar membrane, and having a proper excretory duct, through which they evacuate the liquor contained in their cavity. Such are the mucous glands of the nose, tongue, fauces, trachea, stomach, intestine, and urinary

bladder, the sebaceous glands about the anus, and those of the ear. These simple glands are either dispersed here and there, or are contiguous to one another, forming a heap in such a manner that they are not covered by a common membrane, but each hath its own excretory duct, which is never joined to the excretory duct of another gland. The former are termed solitary simple glands, the latter aggregate or congregate simple glands.

2. *The compound glands* consist of many simple glands, the excretory ducts of which are joined in one common excretory duct; as the sebaceous glands of the face, lips, palate, and various parts of the skin, especially about the pubes.

3. *Conglobate*, or, as they are also called, *lymphatic glands*, are those into which lymphatic vessels enter, and from which they go out again, as the mesenteric, lumbar, &c. They have no excretory duct, but are composed of a texture of lymphatic vessels connected together by cellular membrane: they are the largest in the fœtus.

4. *Conglomerate glands* are composed of a congeries of many simple glands, the excretory ducts of which open into one common trunk; as the parotid gland, thyroid gland, pancreas, and all the salival glands. Conglomerate glands differ but little from the compound, yet they are composed of more simple glands than the compound.

The excretory duct of a gland is the duct through which the fluid of the duct is excreted. The vessels and nerves of glands always come from the neighboring parts, and the arteries appear to possess a high degree of irritability. The use of the glands is to separate a peculiar liquor, or to change it. The use of the conglobate glands is unknown.

II. In *Botany*, Linnæus defines a gland a little tumor discharging a fluid.

GLA'NDERS. Equinia.

GLANDIFORM. Having a spongy texture, like a gland, or resembling a gland in figure.

GLA'NDULA. (*a, æ, f.*; a diminutive of *glans*.) A little gland.

GLANDULA BASILARIS. The pituitary gland.

GLANDULA INNOMINATA GALENI. The lachrymal gland.

GLANDULA LACHRYMALIS. See *Lachrymal gland*.

GLANDULA RIVINIANA. The sublingual gland.

GLANDULA SALIVALIS ABDOMINIS. The pancreas.

GLANDULÆ ARTICULARES. The synovial glands.

GLANDULÆ BRUNNERI. See *Brunner's glands*.

GLANDULÆ CERVICIS UTERI. Naboth's glands.

GLANDULÆ DURE MATRIS. See *Glandula Pacchioni*.

GLANDULÆ INTESTINALES. *G. mucosæ coaginatae*. See *Peyer's glands*.

GLANDULÆ MYRTIFORMES. See *Caruncula myrtiformes*.

GLANDULÆ ODORIFERÆ. Tyson's glands. Minute glandules situated around the corona glandis of the male penis, and on the same part of the clitoris, which secrete a strong-smelling smegma.

GLANDULÆ PACCHIONI. A number of small fibrous substances, situated under the dura mater, about the sides of the longitudinal sinus. Their use is not known, and some suppose them to be morbid products.

GLANDULÆ PEYERI. See *Peyer's glands*.

GLANDULÆ PLEXIFORMES. Peyer's glands.

GLANDULÆ PROSTRATÆ MULIERUM. The spongy texture which surrounds the orifice of the urethra in women.

GLANDULÆ SEBACEÆ CILIARES. The Meibomian glands.

GLANDULÆ SOLITARÆ. The solitary glands. See *Brunner's glands*.

GLANDULÆ SUPRA-RENALES. The renal capsules.

GLANDULÆ VASCULOSÆ. Conglomerate glands.

GLA'NDULAR. *Glandulo'sus*. Having the appearance, structure, or function of a gland.

GLANS. (*s, dis, f.*) 1. A gland. See *Gland*. 2. The acorn and similar fruits.

GLANS CLITO'RIDIS. The imperforate summit of the clitoris, which is erectile, and similar in structure, but smaller than the glans penis.

GLANS JOVIS. The chestnut.

GLANS PENIS. The very vascular body that forms the apex of the penis. The inferior circle is termed the *corona glandis*. See *Corpus spongiosum urethræ*.

GLANS UNGUENTARIA. See *Guilandina*.

GLASER'S SAL POLYCHRESTUM. Glaser's sal polychrest. Potassæ sulphas cum sulphure of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

GLASS. *Vitrum*. This substance was formerly employed by surgeons, when roughly powdered, to destroy opacities of the cornea.

GLASS OF ANTIMONY. See *Antimonii vitrum*.

GLASS-SHAPED. *Cyathiformis*.

GLASSWORT, SNAIL-SEEDED. *Salsola kali*.

GLAUBER'S SALT. *Sodæ sulphas*.

GLAUBER'S SECRET SAL AMMONIAC. Sulphate of ammonia.

GLAUBER'S SPIRIT OF NITRE. Nitric acid.

GLAUCE'DO. *Glaucoma*.

GLAUCI'NA. A name given to the natural cow-pox, from the grayish-blue color of the vesicles.

GLA'UCINE. An alkaloid extracted from the leaves of the *Glaucium luteum*.

GLAU'CIUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Monogynia. Papaveracea*. 2. The horned poppy, *G. maritimum*.

GLAU'CO'MA. (*a, alis, n.*; from *γλαυκος*, glaucous; because of the eye becoming of a blue or sea-green color.) 1. Dimness or obscurity of sight from an opacity of the vitreous humor. It is difficult to ascertain, and is only to be known by a very attentive examination of the eye. It is generally produced by a cloudy secretion of the vitreous humor, or by a torpidity of action in the absorbents that carry off the fluid from the cells of the vitreous substance. A continued course of mercurial alteratives is likely to be beneficial, with blisters near the eye, as behind the ears, &c. 2. This name has been given to cataract. See *Cataract*.

GLAU'CO'SIS. See *Glaucoma*.

GLAU'GUS. Glauous; hoary. Of a gray, bluish-green color.

GLECHO'MA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Gymnospermia. Labiata.* — *G. hederacea.* Ground-ivy, or gill. It has a strong smell, is bitterish, and somewhat aromatic.

GLE'CHON. Ἰληχων. Pennyroyal.

GLECHON'I'TES. (From ἰληχων, pennyroyal.) Wine impregnated with pennyroyal.

GLEET. A mucous discharge from the urethra, commonly a sequela of gonorrhœa. See *Urethritis.*

GLE'NE. Ἰληνη. 1. The cavity of the eye. 2. That cavity of a bone which receives another within it.

GLE'NOID. *Glenoides.* The name of some articular cavities of bones. The surface of the scapula, with which the head of the humerus is articulated, is called the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

GLENOID LIGAMENT. The fibro-cartilaginous ring which surrounds and increases the depth of the glenoid cavity.

GLEU'XIS. A sweet wine.

GLU'ADINE. The part of gluten soluble in hot alcohol.

GLI'RES. (From *glis*, a dormouse.) The Linnaean name of the tribe *Rodentia.*

GLISCHRO'CHOLOS. Viscid bilious excrement.

GLISOMA'RGO. Chalk.

GLISSON'S CAPSULE. See *Capsule of Glisson.*

GLOBATE. See *Gland.*

GLO'BOSE. *Globosus.* Round.

GLOBUL'ARIA ALYpum. The leaves are used in Spain in the venereal disease. It is also a powerful cathartic.

GLOBULE. *Globulus.* A small globe or spherical object.

GLOBULES OF THE BLOOD. This term is commonly used to designate the red globules, and does not include the lymph and chyle globules. See *Blood.* The red globules are of a discoid figure in mammalia, and elliptical in birds and reptiles. They contain a central nucleus of *globulin* or fibrin, and an inner coat of a red substance, called *haematin*, united with albumen, and an envelope of transparent tissue. The size of the red globules in man is about the $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of an inch, but their figure is modified under many circumstances of nutrition. They are rapidly dissolved by pure water, but preserved in saline fluids, especially sulphate of soda. Their amount in the blood fluctuates in health and disease. See *Blood.*

GLO'BULIN. The substance which forms the nucleus of the red blood globules. It is a form of fibrin.

GLO'BUS. (*us, i, m.*) A ball.

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS. The air ascending in the œsophagus, and prevented by spasm from reaching the mouth, is so called, because it mostly attends hysteria, and gives the sensation of a ball ascending in the throat. This globus, or feeling of a ball in the throat, is a very common annoyance to persons of a nervous temperament; and it is, with them and others, a common attendant, not only in hysterical, but also in nervous and hypochondriacal complaints. Fits of passion, both of anger, grief, and fear, produce it, and often to an extent that threatens suffocation. Many emotions of the mind, even in the strongest, whose minds were well

regulated, give rise to this affection. Steadying the mind, cold water about the throat, and a small piece of ice, or very cold water in the mouth, generally relaxes the spasm, when an idiopathic disease. When symptomatic, the remedies of the primary disease are to be resorted to.

GLOBUS MAJOR EPIDIDYMI. The upper and larger end of the epididymus. The lower end is the *globus minor.*

GLOBUS MARTIALIS. *Globuli tartari martialis.* The ferri potassio tartaras.

GLOBUS UTERINUS. The round ball of the uterus after delivery, as it may be felt through the abdominal parietes.

GLO'CHIS. A pointed hair. A sharp point.

GLO'MER. A conglomerate gland.

GLO'MERATE. (*Glomeratus;* from *glomer.*) 1. In *Anatomy*, a gland is so called which is formed of sanguineous vessels, having no cavity, but furnished with an excretory duct, as the lachrymal and mammary glands. 2. In *Botany*, it means congregated.

GLOMERULUS. In *Botany*, a *capitulum*, mostly in the axilla of the peduncle.

GLO'SSA. (*a, e, f.;* from ἡλωσσα, and ἡλωτα, the tongue.) See *Tongue.*

GLO'SSAGRA. (*a, e, f.;* from ἡλωσσα, the tongue, and ἄγρα, a seizure.) A violent pain in the tongue, with inflammation.

GLO'SSALGIA. Syn. of *glossagra.*

GLO'SSANTHRAX. Carbuncle of the tongue, a disease common in cattle.

GLOSSIA'NUS. The lingual muscle.

GLOSSI'TIS. Inflammation of the tongue; glossagra.

GLOSSOCA'TOCHOS. An instrument in Paulus Ægineta for depressing the tongue; a spatula lingue.

GLOSSO'LOGY. The word is commonly used to designate a vocabulary, or appendix, explanatory of hard terms, from *glossa*; but it may also be used for a description of the tongue.

GLOSSOLY'SIS. Syn. of *glossoplegia.*

GLOSSO'NCUS. A swelling or tumor of the tongue.

GLOSSO-PHARYNGEAL NERVES. See *Nervous System.*

GLOSSO-PHARYNGEUS. See *Constrictor pharyngeus superior.*

GLOSSOPLE'GIA. Paralysis of the tongue.

GLOSSOTOM'IA. Glossotomy. Excision of the tongue.

GLOSSO-STAPHYLINUS. See *Constrictor isthmi faucium.*

GLOSSOCE'LE. (*e, es, f.;* from ἡλωσσα, and κηλη, a tumor.) An extrusion of the tongue from swelling.

GLOSSO'COMA. A retraction of the tongue.

GLO'TTA. (From ἡλωττα, the tongue.) See *Tongue.*

GLO'TTIS. (*is, idis, f.;* from ἡλωττα, the tongue.) The superior opening of the larynx at the bottom of the tongue; the opening between the arytenoid cartilages, also called the *rima glottidis.*

GLU'CIC ACID. A product of the action of alkalis on sugar. It is very soluble, and has the composition of $C_{12}H_{20}O_{13}$, 3HO.

GLUCI'NA. (*a, e, f.;* from ἡλυκς, sweet)

An earth found in the beryl and emerald. It is white, light, and soft; insipid, and adheres to the tongue; and infusible. Sp. gr., 2.967.

GLUC'NUM. The metallic base of the earth *glucina*.

GLUCO'SE. (From $\gamma\lambda\upsilon\kappa\upsilon\varsigma$, sweet.) Grape sugar. Diabetic or starch sugar. That form of sugar which is found in acid fruits and plants. It is difficultly crystallizable, spontaneously fermentable, and has the composition $C_{12}H_{24}O_{14}$, and hence differs from cane sugar in containing three atoms more water. It is produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on starch. Glucose forms definite compounds with baryta, lime, oxide of lead, and other bases.

GLUCO'SURIA. Diabetes mellitus.

GLUE. An inspissated jelly from the parings of hides and other offal.

GLU'ME. (*Gluma*, α , f.; à *glubendo*, a husk of corn.) The husk. The calyx of grasses and grass-like plants, of a chafly texture.

GLUMO'SE. *Glumo'sus*. A flower which is quadrigeminate, and has a husky calyx.

GLUTEUS. See *Gluteus*.

GLUTE'AL. *Glutealis*. Belonging to the buttocks.

GLUTEAL ARTERY. A branch of the internal iliac artery.

GLUTEAL NERVE. A large branch from the fifth pair of lumbar nerves.

GLUTE'N. (From *gelo*, to congeal.) 1. Glue. 2. A glutinous body found in wheat and other grains.

GLUTEN, ANIMAL. Gelatine.

GLUTEN BREAD. Bread or biscuits made from flour, previously washed to remove a part of its starch. It has been recommended in diabetes by Dr. Bourchardat.

GLUTEN, VEGETABLE. If wheat flour be made into a paste, and washed in a large quantity of water, it leaves behind an insoluble part called gluten, and amounting to 10 or 20 per cent.: this is the nutritious part. It is grayish, tenacious, and soon decays if moist. It consists, for the most part, of vegetable fibrin, with some albumen.

GLUTE'US. (From $\gamma\lambda\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, the buttocks.) The name of muscles, arteries, &c., of the buttocks.

GLUTEUS MAXIMUS. *Gluteus magnus*. *Gluteus major*. A broad radiated muscle. It is divided into a number of strong fasciculi, is covered by a pretty thick aponeurosis derived from the *fascia lata*, and is situated immediately under the integuments. It arises from the outer lip of the posterior half of the spine of the ilium, from the ligaments of the two posterior spinous processes, the posterior sacro-ischiatic ligament, and the outer sides of the os sacrum and os coccygis. From these origins the fibers of the muscle run toward the great trochanter of the os femoris, where they form a broad and thick tendon, between which and the trochanter there is a considerable *bursa mucosa*. This tendon is inserted into the upper part of the *linea aspera* for the space of two or three inches downward, and sends off fibers to the fascia lata, and to the upper extremity of the vastus externus. It serves to extend the thigh by pulling it directly backward; at the same time,

it draws it a little outward, and thus assists in its rotatory motion.

GLUTEUS MEDIUS. The posterior half of this muscle is covered by the *gluteus maximus*. It arises, fleshy, from the outer lip of the anterior part of the spine of the ilium, from part of the posterior surface of that bone, and from the fascia that covers it. From these organs its fibers run toward the great trochanter, into the outer and posterior part of which it is inserted by a broad tendon.

GLUTEUS MINIMUS. *Gluteus minor* of Albinus and Cowper. A radiated muscle. It is situated under the *gluteus medius*. It arises, fleshy, between the two semicircular ridges of the ilium, from the edge of its great niche. Its fibers run, in different directions, toward a thick, flat tendon, which adheres to a capsular ligament of the joint, and is inserted into the fore and upper part of the great trochanter. This muscle assists the two former in drawing the thigh backward and outward, and in rolling it.

GLU'TIA. 1. The buttocks. 2. The corpora quadrigemina.

GLU'TINOUS. *Glutinosus*. Adhesive

GLUTTONY. See *Bulimia*.

GLU'TUS. The buttock.

GLYCA'SMA. A sweet, medicated wine.

GLY'CE'RI'NE. (From $\gamma\lambda\upsilon\kappa\upsilon\varsigma$, sweet.) The sweet principle of oils and fats, acting in these bodies the part of a base. Its composition is $C_6H_5O_5 + HO$, or hydrated oxide of *glyceryle*, GO_5HO . It is gelatinous, and left in the process of soap-making.

GLYCE'RYL. *Glycerule*. The hypothetical basis or radical of glycerine, which see.

GLYCI'COLL. *Glycocoll*. Sugar of gelatine. See *Gelatine*, *Sugar of*.

GLY'CI'ON. *Glycyrrhizine*.

GLYCYPI'CIOS. *Solanum dulcamara*.

GLYCYRRH'ZA. (α , e , f.) 1. Liquorice. 2. A genus of plants. *Diadelphia*. *Decandria*. *Leguminosae*.—*G. echinata* is substituted in some places for the *glabra*.—*G. Glabra*. The official liquorice. *Glycyrrhiza*. It is in common use as a pectoral or emollient in catarrhal defluxions on the breast, coughs, hoarsenesses, &c. Infusions, or the extract made from it, which is called *Spanish liquorice*, afford likewise very commodious vehicles for the exhibition of other medicines.

GLYCYRRH'ZINE. The sugar of liquorice. It is neither crystallizable nor fermentable, and forms salts both with acids and bases.

GLYSTER. See *Enema*.

GNAPHAL'IUM. (*um*, i , n .) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia superflua*. *Compositae*.—*G. arenarium*. See *Gnaphalium stæchas*.—*G. dioicum*. *Gnaphalium albinum*. Cotton weed; flores gnaphalii. They were formerly used as astringents.—*G. stæchas*. Goldilocks. The flowers are warm, pungent, and bitter, and said to possess aperient and corroborant virtues.

GNATHUS. (From $\gamma\lambda\alpha\tau\tau\omicron$, to bend.) 1. The jaw, or jaw-bones. 2. The cheek.

GOAT. The capra hircus.

GOAT'S-BEARD, GRAY. *Clavaria cinerea*.

GOAT'S-BEARD MUSHROOM. *Clavaria coral loides*.

GOAT'S-RUE. *Galega officinalis*.
 GOAT'S-THORN. *Astragalus verus*.
 GOAT-WEED. See *Agopodium*.
 GODBOLD'S VEGETABLE BALSAM. A nostrum, consisting chiefly of simple oxymel.
 GODFREY'S CORDIAL. A quack medicine, made by infusing saffras, ξ ix.; seeds of caraway, coriander, and anise, of each, ξ l., in six pints of water; simmering the mixture till reduced to four pints, then adding six pounds of treacle, boiling the whole for a few minutes, and adding three ounces of tincture of opium.
 GODFREY'S SMELLING-SALTS. These are prepared by resubliming the common subcarbonate of ammonia with pearlsh and a portion of strong alcohol.

GOITRE. See *Bronchocele*.
 GOLD. See *Aurum*.
 GOLD-BEATER'S SKIN. The prepared intestine of the ox, used as a dressing by surgeons.
 GOLD-CUP. See *Ranunculus*.
 GOLD-THREAD. *Coptis trifolia*.
 GOLDEN MAIDENHAIR. See *Polytrichum*.
 GOLDEN ROD. See *Solidago virgaurea*.
 GOLDEN SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY. See *Antimonii oxy sulphuretum*.
 GOLDLOCKS. *Gnaphalium stæchas*.
 GOMPHIASIS. *Gomphiasmus*. Incorrectly written for *agomphiasis*. See *Agomphiasis*.
 GO'MPHIOI. The dentes molares, or grinding teeth.

GOMPHO'SIS. (*is, is, f. Γομφώσεις*; from *γομφω*, to drive in a nail.) *Gomphoma*. A species of immovable connection of bones, in which one bone is fixed in another, like a nail in a board, as the teeth in the alveoli of the jaws.
 GO'NAGRA. (*a, e, f.*; from *γονν*, the knee, and *αγρα*, a seizure.) The gout in the knee.

GONA'LGIA. See *Gonyalgia*.
 GONGRO'NA. *Bronchocele*.
 GONGY'LION. A pill.
 GONIO'METER. (From *γωνία*, an angle, and *μετρον*, a measure.) An instrument for measuring angles, especially those of crystals.

GONORRHŒ'A. (*a, e, f.*; from *γονν*, the semen, and *ρῶα*, to flow.) 1. A flow or discharge of semen. *Spermatorrhœa*. As a disease, it is an involuntary emission of the seminal fluid without copulation. It is mostly caused by an indulgence of libidinous ideas, sometimes with an erection of the penis, and sometimes without. *Gonorrhœa dormientium*. If it takes place in strong and vigorous constitutions, and especially from a superabundant secretion of seminal fluid, the best remedies are blood-letting and purgatives, with a low and abstemious diet, and regular exercise. Or it may arise in relaxed persons: this is the *gonorrhœa laeozum*, and requires that sexual intercourse should be forbidden, and the system invigorated by cold sea-bathing, &c.

2. The clap is also called gonorrhœa, from an old notion that the discharge consisted of semen. The *gonorrhœa benigna* is supposed to arise from irritation, unconnected with venereal contamination, and *gonorrhœa virulenta, maligna, or venerea*, when it arises from the application of the venereal virus. See *Urethritis*.

GONORRHŒA BALANI. A gonorrhœal discharge, affecting the glans penis only.

GONORRHŒ'AL. Relating to the clap, or gonorrhœa virulenta.

GONYA'LGIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *γονν*, the knee, and *αλγος*, pain.) *Gonialgia. Genalgia*. Pain in the knee.

GOOSE. Anser domesticus.
 GOOSE-FOOT. *Chenopodium*.

GOOSE-GRASS. *Goose-sharc*. *Galium aparine*.

GO'RDIUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of animals. Class, *Annelides*. Order, *Abbranchia*.—*G. aquaticus*. The hair-tail worm, or *Seta equina*, found in stagnant marshes.—*G. medinensis*. See *Filaria medinensis*.

GO'RGET. The name given to an instrument used in the operation of lithotomy. Gorgets are of two kinds, *cutting* and *blunt*. The cutting gorget is a kind of knife, furnished with a beak, which runs in the groove of the staff, so that the gorget being pushed along it, divides the neck of the bladder and the prostate gland. The blunt gorget is merely a sort of large directory for guiding the forceps into the bladder. The gorget is now seldom used, the cutting one being superseded by a simple knife, and the blunt one by the use of the finger. The gorget for fistula in ano is a wooden staff or bougie, to receive the point of the bistoury when it cuts through the intestine.

GORGO'NIA. A genus of corals.—*G. antipathes*. *Antipathes*. Black coral was formerly used in epilepsy.

GOSSYP'IIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) 1. Cotton. 2. A genus of plants. *Monadelphia. Polyandria. Malvaceæ*.—*G. herbaceum*. The cotton plant.

GO'TIUM. A goitre. See *Bronchocele*.

GOULARD'S CERATE. The ceratum plumbi subacetatis (U. S.).

GOULARD'S EXTRACT. A saturated solution of acetate of lead. See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis*.

GOURD, BITTER. *Cucumis colocynthis*.
 GOURD-WORM. *Distoma hepaticum*.

GOUT. Several names are given to this disease, according to the part affected; as *arthritis, podagra, chivagra*. It has also been called *dolor podagricus, febris podagrica, &c.* It is characterized by pain in the joints, chiefly of the great toe, or, at any rate, chiefly of the feet and hands, returning at intervals, with more or less of swelling, and redness of the skin, the functions of the stomach being mostly disturbed previous to the attack.

It is a very painful disease, preceded usually by flatulency and indigestion, and accompanied by fever, pains in the joints of the hands and feet, particularly in that of the great toe, and which returns by paroxysms, occurring chiefly in the spring and beginning of winter. It most frequently attacks the male sex, particularly those of a corpulent habit and robust frame, who use wine and luxurious eating. It seldom attacks before forty. There are three species:

1. The *regular Gout*.—A paroxysm sometimes comes on suddenly, without any previous warning; at other times it is preceded by an unusual coldness of the feet and legs, a suppression of perspiration in them, and numbness, or a sense of prickling along the whole of the lower extremities; and with these symptoms the appetite is diminished, the stomach is

troubled with flatulency and indigestion, a degree of torpor and languor is felt over the whole body, great lassitude and fatigue are experienced after the least exercise, the body is costive, and the urine pallid. The pain is intense, and resembles that of a dislocated bone, and is attended with the sensation of cold; and this pain becoming more violent, is succeeded by rigors and other febrile symptoms, together with a severe throbbing and inflammation in the part. Sometimes both feet become swelled and inflamed, so that neither of them can be put to the ground; nor can the patient endure the least motion without suffering excruciating pain. In a few hours he falls asleep, and a gentle sweat breaks out, and terminates the paroxysm, a number of which constitutes what is called a fit of the gout. The duration of the fit will be longer or shorter, according to the disposition of the body to the disease, the season of the year, and the age and strength of the patient. When a paroxysm has thus taken place, although there is an alleviation of pain at the expiration of some hours, still the patient is not entirely relieved from it, and for some evenings successively he has a return both of pain and fever, which continue, with more or less violence, until morning. At first, an attack of gout occurs, perhaps, only once in two or three years; then every year, and at length it becomes more frequent, and is more severe, and of longer duration, each succeeding fit. In the progress of the disease, various parts of the body are affected, and translations take place from one joint or limb to another; and, after frequent attacks, the joints lose their strength and flexibility, and become so stiff as to be deprived of all motion. Concretions of a chalky appearance are likewise formed upon the outside of the joints, and nephritic affections arise from a deposit of the same kind of matter in them, which, although fluid at first, becomes gradually dry and firm. This matter is chiefly a compound of the uric acid and soda, and other urates.

2. *Atonic Gout.*—It sometimes happens that, although a gouty diathesis prevails in the system, yet, from certain causes, no inflammatory affection of the joints is produced; in which case the stomach becomes particularly affected, and the patient is troubled with flatulency, indigestion, loss of appetite, eructations, nausea, vomiting, and severe pains; and these affections are often accompanied with much dejection of spirits, and other hypochondriacal symptoms. This is what is called atonic gout. A great variety of anomalous symptoms are referable to the same source.

3. *Podagra retrograda.*—Retrocedent gout. After the inflammation has occupied a joint, instead of its continuing the usual time, and going off gradually, it ceases suddenly, and is translated to some internal part. The term retrocedent gout is applied to occurrences of this nature. When it falls on the stomach, it occasions nausea, vomiting, anxiety, or great pain; when on the heart, it brings on syncope; when on the lungs, it produces an affection resembling asthma; and when it occupies the head, it is apt to give rise to apoplexy, or palsy.

4. *Misplaced Gout* is when the gouty diathesis, instead of producing the inflammatory affection of the joints, occasions an inflammatory affection of some internal parts, and which appears from the same symptoms that attend the inflammation of those parts from other causes.

Besides the more easily recognized forms of gout, there is no doubt that the gouty diathesis gives rise to a specific inflammation of various membranous parts. This is exemplified in the gouty form of iritis. (See *Iritis*.) It appears also to exert, occasionally, a pernicious influence on the nervous system; and Beer admits a distinct form of gouty *amaurosis*.

In attempting the cure of this disease, our attention must be directed to the paroxysm, and to the management during its absence; and particularly to the state of the constitution and previous habits, which may demand different and opposite plans.

Treatment of the Paroxysm of a regular Fit of Gout.—The practice is to endeavor to subdue the paroxysm by bleeding, leeches, purgatives, sudorifics, local astringents, refrigerants, &c., so managed as to prevent any danger of repelling the gout to some internal organ, and thus converting a regular paroxysm into a retrograde or atonic gout. The medicine which is most used during this fit, and which possesses the power of shortening its duration, and sometimes of hindering the access, is the *Vinum colchici*, prepared either from the roots or seeds. It is administered in doses of $\mathfrak{z}\jmath$, combined with carbonate of magnesia, every two or three hours, until purging or vomiting are produced. It is, however, to be used with great caution, as it often irritates the stomach and heart.

In atonic gout, our uniform attempt should be to produce a transfer from the part on which it has seized, and fix it in the extremities: in retrocedent gout, on the contrary, to render the vacillating attack on the extremities more permanent, and prevent it from shifting to any other quarter.

To obtain the first intention, we have to strengthen and even stimulate the system generally by warm tonics and a generous diet, and, above all things, to take off the severe suffering, in whatever it may consist, from the affected organ: for the longer the fit continues there, the less capable is it of any instinctive remedial exertion. At the same time, we may solicit the paroxysm to the extremities by putting the feet into warm water.

In atonic gout, the sufferings, though widely different according to the seat of the disease, are almost insupportable. In the head the pain is maddening, or the disorder is accompanied with great horror, or resembles the stupor of apoplexy: in the stomach there is a faintness like that of death, with the sense of weight and coldness; or there is a gnawing or a burning agony, or a spasmodic stricture which seems to cut the body in two, and renders breathing almost impossible; often, also, accompanied with a rapid and sinking palpitation of the heart.

It is of importance to determine accurately that these anomalous symptoms are really those of gout, of which we have chiefly to judge from the general character of the patient's con-

stitution, his hereditary predisposition, habits of life, and the ailments to which he has been previously subject. In most cases, too, during the paroxysm, and especially where the stomach is affected, the warmest cordials are necessary: as brandy, the aromatic spirit of ammonia, spiritus aetheris nitrosi, or the tincture of ginger or of capsicum. Sinapisms, hot applications externally, are to be freely used; but our sheet-anchor is opium; and it should be given freely, and in union with some preparations of antimony, so as to act toward the surface generally, and thus to restore to the living power its interrupted equilibrium.

In gout, the intervals of this disease are of as much importance to be attended to as its paroxysms. A cautious change of diet, from excess of wine to a moderate use, plain food, regular exercise, the use of the bath and flesh-brush, a regular state of the bowels, and suitable clothing, are the essential steps toward a cure. All that irritates or weakens nervous energy, as excessive study or venery, must be controlled. Where the system, and especially the digestive function, is weak, it will be necessary to superadd a course of *invigorating medicines*, as stimulants, bitters, and astringents. Where uric acid gravel is a common symptom, doses of phosphate of soda, of ʒj. daily, dissolved in a quart of water or ordinary beverage, may be used to obviate any tendency to the formation of calculus.

GOUT, DIAPHRAGMATIC. Angina pectoris.

GOUT, RHEUMATIC. Acute rheumatism, especially in the extremities.

GOUT-STONE. See *Chalk-stone*.

GOUT-WEED. See *Ægopodium*.

GOUTTES D'OR DU GENERAL LAMOTTE. De Lamotte's golden drops. A medicine prepared by dissolving nitrate of gold in alcohol. It has gained great reputation in gout and nervous diseases, in which, however, there is no reason to believe that it possesses any real efficacy.

GOUTY AMAUROSIS. See *Amaurosis*.

GOUTY CONCRETIONS. See *Gout*.

GOUTY IRITIS. See *Iritis*.

GOWLAND'S LOTION. This is made by triturating an ounce of bitter almonds, and two ounces of sugar, with two pounds of distilled water; then adding to the strained liquor two scruples of corrosive sublimate, previously ground with two drachms of rectified alcohol. It is used in obstinate cutaneous diseases.

GRA'CILIS. (So named from its slenderness.) *Rectus inferior femoris, sive gracilis inferior* of Winslow. A long, straight, and slender muscle of the thigh, situated immediately under the integuments, at the inner part. It arises, by a broad and thin tendon, from the anterior part of the ischium and pubis, and soon becoming fleshy, descends nearly in a straight direction along the inside of the thigh. A little above the knee, it terminates in a slender and roundish tendon, which afterward becomes flatter, and is inserted into the middle of the tibia, behind and under the sartorius. This muscle assists in bending the thigh and leg inward.

GRAIN. *Granum*. A weight, the 60th part of a drachm, and $\frac{1}{480}$ of an ounce troy or apothecaries.

GRAINS OF PARADISE. See *Anomum granum paradisi*.

GRA'MEN. (*en, inis, n.*) Grass. Any kind of grass-like herb.

GRAMEN ARUNDINACEUM. See *Calamagrostis*.

GRAMEN CANINUM. *Triticum repens*.

GRAMEN CRUCIS CYPERIODEIS. *Græmen ægyptiacum*. Egyptian cock's-foot grass, or grass of the cross. The roots and plants are diuretic.

GRA'MIA. The sordes of the eyes.

GRAMINEÆ. *Graminæ*. The natural family of the grasses.

GRA'MMA. A scruple.

GRA'MME. 1. The iris. 2. A French weight, 15·434 grains Troy.

GRANADILLA. The passion-flower. The fruit is refrigerating.

GRANA ACTES. Elder-berries.

GRANA FINA. *G. nigra. G. jaspeada*. Cochineal.

GRANA MOLLUCCA. *Grana tiglia*. The seeds of the *Croton tiglium*. See *Croton tiglium*.

GRANA MOSCHATA. The seeds of the hibiscus abelmoschus.

GRANA PARADISI. See *Anomum granum paradisi*.

GRANA SYLVESTRIA. *Granilla*. A variety of the cochineal.

GRANATRISTUM. A carbuncle.—*Paracelsus*.

GRANATUM. (*um, i, n.*); from *granum*, a grain, because it is full of seed.) The pomegranate. See *Punica granatum*.

GRANDINOSUS. The os cuboides.

GRAN'DO. Chalazion.

GRANIFERUS. Bearing grain.

GRANULAR DISEASE OF THE KIDNEY. Bright's disease of the kidney.

GRANULAR LIVER. Cirrhosis of the liver

GRANULATED ZINC. Zinc which is reduced to small masses by pouring the melted metal in small quantities into water.

GRANULATION. (*Granulatio, onis, f.*; from *granum*, a grain.) 1. In *Surgery*, the little grain-like fleshy bodies which form on the surfaces of ulcers and suppurating wounds, and serve both for filling up the cavities and bringing nearer together and uniting their sides, are called granulations. The color of healthy granulations is a deep florid red. When livid they are unhealthy, and have only a languid circulation. Healthy granulations, on an exposed or flat surface, rise nearly even with the surface of the surrounding skin, and often a little higher; but when they exceed this, and take on a growing disposition, they are unhealthy, become soft, spongy, and without any disposition to form skin. Healthy granulations are always prone to unite to each other, so as to be the means of uniting parts.

2. In *Chemistry*, the method of dividing metallic substances into grains or small particles, in order to facilitate their combination with other substances, and sometimes for the purpose of readily subdividing them by weight.

GRANULATUS. Granulated. 1. In *Surgery*, applied to ulcers. 2. In *Botany*, beaded.

GRANULE. *Granulum*. A little grain.

GRA'NUM. (*um, i, n.*) A grain or kernel.

GRANUM CNIDIUM. *Daphne mezereum*.

GRANUM INFECTORIUM. See *Kermes*.
 GRANUM KERMES. See *Kermes*.
 GRANUM MOSCHI. See *Hibiscus*.
 GRANUM PARADISI. See *Amomum*.
 GRANUM REGIUM. The castor oil seed.
 GRANUM TIGLII. *Croton tiglium*.
 GRANUM TINCTORIÆ. See *Kermes*.
 GRAPE. See *Vitis vinifera*.
 GRAPE SUGAR. See *Glucose*.
 GRAPHIOIDES. An epithet of the styloid processes of the temporal bone and ulna.
 GRAPHISCUS. *Cyathiscus*. Generally used by the Greek writers to signify a scoop or probe with a hollow at the end of it.
 GRAPHITE. *Graphites*. Plumbago, or black lead.

GRASSA. BOTAN.
 GRASS OIL OF NAMUR. A volatile oil derived from the andropogon nardoides.

GRATIOLA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. A genus of plants. *Diandra*. *Monogynia*. *Salviaceæ*.—*G. officinalis*. Hedge-hyssop. *Gratia dei*. *Gratiola centaurioides*. The leaves have a nauseous, bitter taste; they purge and vomit briskly in the dose of half a drachm of the dry herb, or of a drachm infused in wine or water. It has been used in dropsies.

GRATIA DEI. The old name of some plants, as *Gratiola*, *Geranium robertianum*, &c.

GRAVE'DO. (*o, inis, f.*; from *gravis*, heavy.) A name for *coryza*, on account of the sense of weight in the head which accompanies it.

GRAVEL. See *Calculus*.

GRAVEL ROOT. The root of the eupatorium purpureum.

GRAVE WAX. Adipocere.

GRAVIDINE. The same as *kiestine*.

GRAVIDITAS. See *Pregnancy*.

GRAVIMETER. Nicholson's areometer, or any hydrometer.

GRAVITATION. Generally used synonymously with *gravity*; but gravity more properly denotes the cause, and gravitation the effect. Thus, when a body falls to the earth, this is an instance of *gravitation*, which is occasioned by the law or power of *gravity*.

GRAVITATIVE. *Gravivus*. This term is sometimes applied to pain accompanied with a great sense of weight.

GRAVITY. (*Gravitas, atis, f.*) The term used by natural philosophers to denote the cause by which all bodies move toward each other, unless prevented by some other force or obstacle. It operates directly as the mass, and inversely as the square of the distance.

GRAVITY, SPECIFIC. The density of the matter of which any body is composed, compared to the density of another body, assumed as the standard. This standard is pure distilled water, at the temperature of 60° F. To determine the specific gravity of a solid, we weigh it, first in air, and then in water. In the latter case, it loses of its weight a quantity precisely equal to the weight of its own bulk of water; and hence, by comparing this weight with its total weight, we find its specific gravity. The rule therefore is, Divide the total weight by the loss of weight in water, the quotient is the specific gravity. If it be a liquid or a gas, we weigh it

in a glass or other vessel of known capacity; and dividing that weight by the weight of the same bulk of water, the quotient is, as before, the specific gravity.

GRAY LOTION. The black wash.

GREAT SYMPATHETIC NERVE. See *Nervous System*.

GREEN SICKNESS. Chlorosis.

GREEN VITRIOL. Sulphate of iron.

GREEN WEED. *Genista tinctoria*.

GRESSU'RA. The perinæum.

GRI'AS. (*as, adis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Polyandria*. *Monogynia*.—*G. cauliflora*. The anchovy pear.

GRI'E'LUM. Parsley and smallage.

GRIFFITH'S MIXTURE. The *mistura ferri composita*.

GRIPEs. The colic.

GRIPHO'MENOS. Applied to pains which surround the body at the loins.

GRIFFE. (French.) The influenza.

GROATS. The decorticated seed of the oat.

GROCKER'S ITCH. A variety of the *Eczema impetiginoides*, produced by the irritation of sugar.

GROG BLOTCH. *G. blossom*. *Acne rosacea*.

GROMWELL. *Lithospermum officinale*.

GROS. A French weight, 59·070 troy grains.

GROSSULA'RIA. The gooseberry.

GROSSU'LIN. Vegetable jelly; pectin.

GROSSUS. FICUS.

GROTTO DEL CANE. (The Italian for the dogs' grotto: so called because the experiments with the gas of the grotto are generally made upon dogs.) A grotto near Naples, in which carbonic acid gas rises about eighteen inches. A man, therefore, is not affected; but an animal, as a rabbit or a dog, forcibly held in, or that can not rise above it, is soon killed, unless taken out. He is recovered, if not kept in too long, by being brought into the open air.

GROTTO DEI SERPI. Near Braccano, in Italy. It is filled with warm vapor, and those affected with cutaneous diseases resort to it.

GROUND-IVY. *Glechoma hederacea*.

GROUND-LIVERWORT. *Lichen caninus*.

GROUND-NUT. *Bunium bulbocastanum*.

GROUND-PINE. *Teucrium chamæpitys*.

GROUNDSEL. *Senecio vulgaris*.

GROUSEBERRY. The *gaultheria procumbens*.

GRUB. A worm or maggot hatched from the egg of the beetle kind, or scarabeus: applied, occasionally, to the sebaceous secretion of the subcutaneous follicles of the skin.

GRUINA'LES. Plants resembling the geranium.

GRUMA. Tartar.—*Ruland*.

GRUMOUS. *Grumosus*. Curdled; clotted.

GRUMUS. (*us, i, m.*) A curd; a clot of blood.

GRU'TUM. (*um, i, n.*) A hard, white tubercle of the skin, resembling, in size and appearance, a millet-seed.

GRY'PHUS FE'S. *Pied de Griffon*. Griffon's foot. An instrument described by Ambroise Paré for extracting moles from the uterus.

GRYPHO'SIS. (From *γρῦπῶς*, to incurvate.) A disease of the nails, which turn inward, and irritate the soft parts below.

GRYPHUS LAPIS. The philosopher's stone.

GUACO. The *Eupatorium guaco* of South America. The juice is said to be efficacious

against snake-bites, and the plant has been spoken of as a remedy in cholera.

GUAIACIC ACID. **GUAIACIN.** This is the resin of guaiacum, and constitutes 90 per cent. of the drug. It is remarkable for the changes of color it is capable of undergoing.

GUAIACUM. (*um, i, n.*) 1. The gum-resin of the guaiacum officinale. 2. A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia.*—*G. officinale.* Guaiacum. The wood is called *Guaiacum americanum*. Guaiacum is obtained by wounding the bark, and it exudes copiously from the wounds; is hardened by exposure to the sun. It is of a friable texture, of a deep greenish color, and sometimes of a reddish hue; it has a pungent, acrid taste, but little or no smell, unless heated. Water dissolves about 9 per cent. of guaiac, alcohol 95, and ether 40; it therefore consists almost entirely of resin, which is now called *guaiacin*, or *guaiacic acid*. The wood and resin of guaiacum are now in general medicinal use, and employed in gout and rheumatic pains, and some cutaneous diseases, either in the form of tincture of the resin or decoction of the wood. In diseases of the skin, arising from secondary syphilis, it is often serviceable.

GUAJAVA. *Guavo. Guajabo.* The guava-tree, *Psidium pomiferum*. The fruit furnishes an excellent jelly-like preserve.

GUANO. The partially-decayed faeces of birds.

GUAPARAIBA. See *Rhizophora*.

GUARANA. *Guaranine.* See *Paullinia sorbifolia*.

GUARERBA. The momordica elaterium.

GUBERNA/CULUM TESTIS. *Ligamentum testis.* A name given by John Hunter to a fibro-vascular cord, extended between the testis and scrotum in the fetus.

GUESTONIAN EMBROCATION FOR RHEUMATISM. *Ol. terebinth., f. ʒjss.; ol. oliv., f. ʒiss.; acid. sulph. dilut., f. ʒijj.*

GUIDO'S BALSAM. The tinctura, or linimentum saponis et opii.

GUIANA CORTEX. See *Simarouba*.

GUILA'NDINA. (*a, e, f.*; named after Melchior Guilandinus.) The name of a genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia.*—*G. bonduc.* The plant yielding the *Bonduch indorum*, Molucca or bezoar nut. It possesses warm, bitter, and carminative virtues.—*G. moringa. Moringa aptera.*

GUINEA-HEN WEED. *Peteveria alliacea.*

GUINEA-FOWL. *Numidia meleagris.*

GUINEA PEPPER. See *Capsicum*.

GUINEA-WORM. See *Filaria*.

GUIZOTIA OLEIFERA. A composite plant of India, the fruit of which yields an abundance of fixed oil, used in dressing food and as a lamp oil.

GULA. The fore part of the throat and the oesophagus.

GULLET. The oesophagus.

GULF-WEED. *Fucus bacciferus.*

GUM. (*Gummi, n.*; indeclinable.) I. It is usually transparent, more or less brittle when dry, of an insipid taste; soluble in water, to which it gives a gluey, adhesive consistence, in proportion as its quantity is greater. It is separable, or coagulates by the action of weak acids; is insoluble in alcohol and in oil, and

becomes sour by long keeping when diluted with water. Pure gum (*arabine*) possesses the above properties, but that of tragacanth, ceresine, &c., is not soluble, but only swells in water. Arabine has the form. $C_{24}H_{32}O_{22}$.

II. The fleshy substance which surrounds the teeth. See *Gingiva*.

GUM, ACACIA. *G., Arabic.* See *Acacia vera*.

GUM-BOIL. See *Parulis*.

GUM, ELASTIC. See *Caoutchouc*.

GUM LANCET. A strong, curved fleam or knife to lance or cut the gums during dentition, and to separate the gum from the tooth in extraction.

GUM, MED. *G. rash.* See *Strophulus*.

GUMA. An alchemical name of mercury.

GU'MMA. (*a, atis, n.*; so named from the resemblance of its contents to gum.) A strumous tumor on the periosteum of a bone.

GUMMI. See *Gum*. For the species, see the specific names.

GUMMI ACACIÆ. *G. acanthinum. G. arabicum.* See *Acacia vera*.

GUMMI CARANÆ. See *Caranna*.

GUMMI CERASORUM. The gum which exudes from the bark of cherry trees.

GUMMI CHIBOU. A spurious gum elemi.

GUMMI COURBARIL. See *Hymenæa courbaril*.

GUMMI EUPHORBII. See *Euphorbia*.

GUMMI GALDÆ. See *Galda*.

GUMMI GAMBIENSE. See *Kino*.

GUMMI GUTTÆ. See *Stalagmitis cabogioides*.

GUMMI HEDERÆ. See *Hedera helix*.

GUMMI JUNIPERINUM. See *Juniperus*.

GUMMI KIKEKUNEMALO. See *Kikekunemalo*

GUMMI KINO. See *Kino*.

GUMMI LACCÆ. See *Lacca*.

GUMMI LAMAC. See *Acacia vera*.

GUMMI LUTEÆ. See *Botany Bay gum*.

GUMMI MYRRHÆ. See *Myrrha*.

GUMMI NOSTRAS. The gums of indigenous trees.

GUMMI RUBRUM GAMBIENSE. See *Kino*.

GUMMI SAGAPENUM. See *Sagapenum*.

GUMMI SCORPIONIS. *G. senega. G. senegalense. G. senica. G. thebaicum.* See *Acacia vera*.

GUMMI TRAGACANTHÆ. See *Astragalus*.

GUMMOSE PILULÆ. See *Pilula galbani composita*.

GUM-RESIN. *Gummi resina.* Gum-resins are the juices of plants that are mixed with resin, and an extractive matter, which has been taken for a gummy substance. The principal gum-resins are aloes, ammoniacum, assafetida, galbanum, cambogia, guaiacum, myrrh, olibanum, opoponax, sagapenum, sarcocolla, scammonium, and styrax.

Gums. *Gingivæ.*

GUNDE'LIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia segregata.*—*G. Tournefortii.* The young shoots of this plant are eaten, but the roots are purgative and emetic.

GU'NJAH. (Indian.) The dried hemp-plant, as prepared by the Hindostanes and Arabs for smoking. This is the *Cannabis indica*, which, however, appears only to be a variety of the common hemp. An extract has been found by Dr. O'Shaughnessy of use in nervous and rheumatic affections.

GU'RGLING SOUND. In auscultation, the mucous rale.

GURGU'LIO. The uvula or the windpipe.

GUSTATO'RIOUS. (*Gustativus*; from *gustus*, taste.) Gustatory. Gustative. Appertaining to the sense of taste.

GU'STATORY NERVES. The nerves which minister to the sense of taste. See *Taste*.

GU'STUS. (*us, ūs, m.*; from *γευομαι*, I taste.) See *Taste*.

GUT. See *Intestine*.

GU'TTA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. A drop. Drops are an uncertain form of administering medicines, and should never be trusted to. The shape of the bottle, or of its mouth, from which the drops fall, as well as the consistence of the fluid, occasion a considerable difference in the quantity administered. See *Minimum*. 2. A name of apoplexy.

GUTTA ANODYNA. Anodyne drops; a solution of acetate of morphia.

GUTTA GAMBIA. See *Stalagmitis*.

GUTTA NIGRA. The black drop. A preparation of opium. "Take half a pound of opium, sliced; three pints of juice of the wild crab; one ounce and a half of nutmegs, and half an ounce of saffron. Boil them to a proper thickness, then add a quarter of a pound of sugar and two spoonfuls of yeast. Set the whole in a warm place near the fire for six or eight weeks, then place it in the open air until it becomes a syrup; lastly, decant, filter, and bottle it up, adding a little sugar to each bottle."—*Dr. Armstrong*. This preparation has three times the strength of the *unct. opii*. Strong vinegar is often substituted for the crab juice.

GUTTA OPACA. A name for the cataract.

GUTTA SERENA. See *Amaurosis*.

GUTTE ROSACEÆ. Acne rosacea.

GUTTA'LIS CARTILA'GO. The arytenoid cartilage.

GUTTI'FERÆ. The mangosteen tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs, occasionally parasitical, yielding resinous juice; leaves entire, opposite; flowers polypetalous; stamens hypogynous; carpella concrete; ovarium of several cells.

GU'TTUR. (*ur, uris, n.*) 1. The throat. 2. The windpipe.

GU'TTURAL. *Gutturalis*. Belonging to the throat.

GUTTURAL ARTERY. The superior thyroideal artery.

GUTTURIFORMIS CARTILAGO. The arytenoid cartilage.

GU'TTU'RNIUM. The same.

GUTTU'RO-MAXILLA'RIS. A name given by *Chaussier* to the internal maxillary artery.

GYMNA'STIC. (*Gymnasticus*; *γυμναστικός*; from *γυμνος*, naked, because the athletes were stripped.) A term applied to that branch

of medicine which consisted in the use of various bodily exercises, with a view to the preservation of health or the cure of disease.

GYMNA'STICE. (*e, es, f.*; *γυμναστική*.) Gymnastics. Gymnastic medicine.

GYMNA'SIUM. A place where athletic exercises are practised.

GYMNOCA'RPI. Mushrooms which bear seeds imbedded in the *hymenium*, as *helvella*, in which that part is smooth and even; *boletus*, in which it is porous; and *agaricus*, in which it consists of gills.

GYMNOSE'RMIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *γυμνος*, naked, and *σπερμα*, a seed.) An order of the class *Didynamia*, embracing such as have added to the didynamial character four seeds not covered by a pericarp, such as the conifere and cycadææ.

GYMNOSE'RMIOUS. Having seeds uncovered by a pericarp, and therefore apparently naked.

GYNECI'A. The menses, and also the lochia.

GYNÆCOMA'NIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *γυνή*, and *μανία*, madness.) That insanity which consists in an excessive desire for women.

GYNÆCOMY'STAX. The hairs on the female pudendum.

GYNÆCOMA'STHON. A preternatural size of the breast.

GYNA'NDRIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *γυνή*, a woman, and *ανηρ*, a man, or husband.) Hermaphrodite flowers, the stamina of which grow upon the pistil, so that the male and female organs are united, and do not stand separate as in other hermaphrodite flowers.

GYNANTHRO'PUS. An hermaphrodite, in which the characters of the male predominate.

GYNATRE'SIA. Closure of the external parts of generation in the female.

GYNE. A woman.

GYNE'CEUM. The pistillum of flowers.

GYNIDA. An hermaphrodite.

GYNO'BASE. *Gynobasis*. Decandolle thus designates the base of a solitary style, which is tumid and divided into separate cells.

GYNOPH'ORA. A genus of lichens, containing the *G. proboscidea* and *cylindrica*, or *Tripe de Roche*.

GYNO'PHORE. The short stalk upon which the ovarium is seated in some flowers, as the *Passiflora*.

GY'PSUM. (*um, i, n.*) Sulphate of lime. Plaster of Paris, which is burnt gypsum, is used by artists and anatomists for taking casts; it has also been employed to make a mold for a fractured limb, to keep it in the proper position.

GY'RATE. Circinate.

GY'RATION. An oscillation, or swinging to and fro.

GY'RRI CEREBRI. The convolutions of the brain.

H.

H. The symbol for hydrogen.

HABE'NA. A bandage for keeping the lips of wounds together; a uniting bandage.

HA'BITAT. The natural abode or locality of any animal or plant.

HABIT OF BODY. Constitution and temperament.

HACUB. *Gundelia Tournefortii.*

HADDOCK. *Gadus aeglefinus.*

HÆ'MA. *Hæmatis.* (From *αιμα, αιματος*, blood.) Blood: a very common prefix in medical words.

HÆMA'CHROINE. *Hæmatisin.*

HÆMACY'ANIN. A blue coloring matter detected in the blood by Sanson, but of doubtful existence.

HÆMADO'NOSIS. Disease of the blood-vessels.

HÆMADO'STOSIS. Ossification of the blood-vessels.

HÆMADYNA'METER. A bent glass tube, charged with mercury, used by M. Poiseuille to determine the force with which the blood is driven by the heart's action along the principal vessels.

HÆMAPHÆ'IN. The yellow coloring matter of the blood.

HÆMAGO'GUES. *Hæmagoga.* Medicines which are supposed to expel blood by hemorrhoidal discharges or the catamenia.

HÆ'MALOPS. (From *αιμα*, blood, and *οψ*, the eye.) 1. An effusion of blood in the eyelids or eye-ball. 2. A blood-shot eye.

HÆMA'NTHUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Hexandria. Monogytia.* The blood-flower. The juice of the bulb of a species, the *H. toxicarius*, is used by the Hottentots to poison arrows.

HÆMASTA'TICA. (From *αιμα*, and *στατικη*, the science which treats of the weight of bodies.) *Hæmastatics.* The name given by Hales to that department of physiology which treats of the laws which regulate the movements of the blood.

HÆMATAPO'RIA. *Hæmaphoria. Anæmia.—Sagar.*

HÆMATE'MESIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *αιμα*, blood, and *εμεω*, to vomit.) A vomiting of blood. *Hæmatemesis* is readily to be distinguished from a discharge from the lungs by its being usually preceded by a sense of weight, pain, or anxiety in the region of the stomach; by its being unaccompanied by any cough; by the blood being discharged in a very considerable quantity; by its being of a dark color, and somewhat grumous; and by its being mixed with the other contents of the stomach.

The disease may be occasioned by any thing received into the stomach, which stimulates it violently or wounds it; or may proceed from blows, bruises, or any other cause capable of exciting inflammation in this organ, or of determining too great a flow of blood to it; but it arises more usually as a symptom of some other disease (such as a suppression of the menstrual or hemorrhoidal flux, or obstructions in

the liver, spleen, and other viscera) than as a primary affection. It is seldom so profuse as to destroy the patient suddenly, and the principal danger seems to arise, either from the great debility which repeated attacks of the complaint induce, or from the lodgment of blood in the intestines, which, becoming putrid, might occasion some other disagreeable disorder.

This hemorrhage, being usually rather of a passive character, does not admit of large evacuations. Where it arises on a suppression of the menses in young persons, and returns periodically, it may be useful to anticipate this by taking away a few ounces of blood, not neglecting proper means to help the function of the uterus. In moderate attacks, particularly where the bowels have been confined, the infusion of roses and sulphate of magnesia may be employed: if this should not check the bleeding, the sulphuric acid may be exhibited more largely, or some of the more powerful astringents and tonics, as alum, tincture of muriate of iron, decoction of bark, or superacetate of lead. Where pain attends, opium should be given freely, taking care that the bowels be not constipated; and a blister to the epigastrium may be useful. In all cases the food should be light and easy of digestion, but more nourishing as the patient is more exhausted.

HÆMATHO'RAX. *Hæmatothorax.*

HÆMA'TICA. Diseases of the sanguineous function.

HÆMATIN. See *Hæmatoxyline* and *Hæmatisin.*

HÆMATI'TES. *Lapis hæmatites.* A species of iron ore.

HÆMATI'TINUS. A collyrium in which was hæmatite.

HÆMATOCE'LE. (*e, es, f.*; from *αιμα*, blood, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) A swelling of the scrotum, or spermatic cord, proceeding from or caused by blood. It may arise from a wound in tapping for hydrocele, from injury or from disease of the spermatic vessels. It is to be treated by antiphlogistics, and in some cases requires the evacuation of the blood.

HÆMATOCE'LE ARTERIO'SA. *Aneurism.*

HÆMATOCHE'ZIA. The discharge of blood by stool.

HÆMATO-CEREBRIFORM DISEASE. See *Fungus hæmatodes.*

HÆMATO'CHYSIS. A hemorrhage.

HÆMATO'DES. *Hæmatoides. Hæmatoid.* 1. Geranium sanguineum. 2. Fungus hæmatodes.

HÆMATO'LOGY. (*Hæmatologia, æ, f.*; from *αιμα*, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of the blood; a treatise on the blood.

HÆMATO'MA. A tumor having the appearance of blood. Such a tumor is sometimes found in the morbid states of the brain.

HÆMATO'MPHALUS. *Hæmatomphalocèle.* A tumor about the navel, from an extravasation of blood.

HÆMATO'NCUS. (From *αιμα*, and *ογκος*,

a tumor.) A generic name given by Alibert to varicose tumors or *nævi*.

HÆMATOPEDE'SIS. The leaping of the blood from a wounded artery.

HÆMATOPHLEGE'STASIS. A suppression of an impetuous current of blood in the veins, or a full vein.

HÆMATOPHOBIA. That aversion or horror at the sight of blood which produces fainting.

HÆMATOPHΛ'NIA. *Hæmoplania.* Vicarious menstruation.

HÆMATOPOIESIS. *Hæmatosis.*

HÆMATOPSIA. *Hæmatops.* A name given to the collection of menstrual fluid in the uterus, which sometimes arises from imperforation of the hymen, or other obstruction to its exit.

HÆMATO'SIN. *Hæmatosine. Hæmatin.* 1. The red coloring matter of the blood. It is combined with albumen, and forms the second envelope of the red globules. The pure coloring matter is unknown, but certain actions thereon are interesting: thus it is found to be brightened in color by contact with oxygen and many saline matters, and rendered of a dark color by carbonic acid, sulphurous acid, sulphureted hydrogen, and solutions of sulphurets. Protoxide of nitrogen gives it a purple color. It contains two per cent. of iron in its composition, but does not depend upon this body for its color, according to the experiment of Sanson. 2. Lecanu has given the name of *Hæmatosin* to a modified preparation of the true coloring matter obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid upon the blood globules.

HÆMATO'SIS. 1. The production of blood by the sanguification of chyle and the arterialization of venous blood. 2. A hemorrhage or flux of blood.

HÆMATOSP'LIA. *Purpura hæmorrhagia.*

HÆMATOTHOR'AX. Effusion of blood into the pleura.

HÆMATO'XYLINE. *Hæmatine.* The coloring principle of logwood. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and forms a fine black with the persalts of iron. Form., $C_{40}H_{17}O_{15}$.

HÆMATO'XYLON. (*on* or *um*, *i*, *n*.) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia.*—*H. campechianum.* The logwood-tree. Called, also, *Acacia zeylonica.* Logwood is of a solid texture and of a dark red color; has a sweetish, sub-astringent taste, and no remarkable smell; it gives a purplish-red tincture both to watery and spirituous infusions, and tinges the stools, and sometimes the urine, of the same color. It is employed medicinally as an astringent and corroborant. An extract is ordered in the pharmacopœias. The dose is from ten to forty grains.

HÆMATOXYLUM. *Hæmatoxylon.*

HÆMATU'RIA. *Hæmaturesis.* (From *αῦμα*, blood, and *ουρον*, urine.) The voiding of blood with urine. This disease is sometimes occasioned by falls, blows, bruises, or some violent exertion; but more usually arises from a small stone lodged either in the kidney or ureter, which, by its size or irregularity, produces a wound.

A discharge of blood by urine, when proceeding from the kidney or ureter, is commonly attended with an acute pain in the back,

and some difficulty of making water, the urine which comes away first being muddy and high colored, but, toward the close of its flowing, becoming transparent, and of a natural appearance. When the blood comes immediately from the bladder, it is usually accompanied with a sense of heat and pain at the bottom of the belly.

Bloody urine is always attended with some danger, particularly when it is mixed with purulent matter. When it arises in the course of any malignant disease, it indicates a fatal termination.

When hæmaturia results from injuries in a plethoric habit, it may be proper to take blood, and pursue the general antiphlogistic plan. When it is owing to calculi which can not be removed, we use palliative measures, as giving alkalis or acids according to the quality of the urine; mucilaginous drinks and clysters, with opium, fomentations, &c., to relieve pain.

HÆMENCE'PHALUS. *Apoplexy.*

HÆMI'TIS. The change of the blood in inflammatory disease.

HÆMOCE'RHUS. *Rattling in the wind-pipe.*

HÆMOPLA'NIA. (From *αῦμα*, blood, and *πλάνη*, a wandering.) The genus of diseases embracing vicarious hemorrhages.

HÆMOPHTHA'LMA. *Hæmalops.*

HÆMO'PTOE. (From *αῦμα*, blood, and *πτωω*, to spit up.) The spitting of blood. See *Hæmoptysis.*

HÆMO'PTYSIS. *Hæmoptosis.* (From *αῦμα*, and *πτωω*, to spit.) An expectoration of fluid or frothy blood, preceded usually by heat or pain in the chest, irritation in the larynx, and a saltish taste in the mouth. It is sometimes produced by congestion, or a plethoric state of the vessels of the lungs, which is the most common cause of an idiopathic hæmoptoe, and which also obtains in diseases of the heart, especially in hypertrophy of the right ventricle, which is accordingly a common cause of hæmoptysis. Thus produced it is called *hæmoptysis plethorica*: sometimes it is produced by external violence, and this is called *hæmoptysis violenta*: calculous matter, irritating and eroding the vessels, causes the species denominated *hæmoptysis calculosa*: vomice bursting in the lungs, and ulcerating the vessels, gives rise to the *hæmoptysis phthisica*: and when the bleeding is caused by the suppression of some customary evacuation, it is termed *hæmoptysis vicaria*.

A spitting of blood arises most usually between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, from any violent exertion, as likewise by wounds, plethora, weak vessels, hectic fever, coughs, irregular living; or it may be vicarious or symptomatic. It is often a symptom in pleurisy, peripneumony, and many fevers, and often arises, and is the presage of a favorable termination.

It was long supposed that the discharge of blood from the lungs was always connected with the rupture of vessels; but it is now well ascertained that, in many cases of hæmoptysis, the blood simply exudes from the bronchial membrane without any breach of structure, and

that even a fatal hemorrhage may arise from this source.

Unless the discharge of blood be excessive, hæmoptysis is seldom attended with immediate danger to life, but it is nevertheless generally a formidable symptom, as being connected with some organic lesion of the thoracic viscera. Sometimes the hemorrhage is so profuse as to be fatal; and occasionally, owing to the rupture of a large vessel, the lungs are inundated with blood, and the patient dies instantaneously. See *Apoplexy, pulmonary*.

In this hemorrhage, which is mostly of the active kind, the antiphlogistic regimen must be strictly observed, particularly avoiding heat, muscular exertion, and agitation of the mind, and restricting the patient to a light, cooling, vegetable diet. Acidulated drink will be useful to quench the thirst, without too much liquid being taken. Where the blood is discharged copiously, but no great quantity has been lost already, it will be proper to attempt to check it by bleeding freely, if the habit will allow; and sometimes, where there is pain in the chest, local evacuations and blisters may be useful. Digitalis is also a proper remedy, particularly where the pulse is very quick, from its sedative influence on the heart and arteries. Antimonials in nauseating doses have sometimes an excellent effect, as well by checking the force of the circulation, as by promoting diaphoresis; and opium, or some other narcotic, to relieve pain and quiet cough, which may, perhaps, keep up the bleeding. Astringents, especially acetate of lead, with opium or supersulphate of potash, are of great use. Cold bathing and the shower bath have been often serviceable. Should hæmoptysis occasionally exhibit rather the passive character, evacuations must be sparingly used, and tonic medicines will be proper, with a more nutritious diet.

HÆMPTYSIS PHTHISIS. Phthisis pulmonalis.

HÆMORRHAGE. (*Hæmorrhagia*, *α, f.*; from *αἷμα*, and *ρῆσσω*, to break out.) A bleeding, or flow of blood. Blood, from whatever organ it flows, may have two causes for its issue. The vessels may be ruptured by a morbid distension and impetus, or they may give way from debility and relaxation. The former are *active*, the latter *passive* hemorrhages. The great predisposing cause of active hemorrhage, wherever it makes its appearance, is congestion or plethora. A plethoric diathesis will, however, only predispose to a bleeding somewhere or other, and hence there must be a distinct local cause that fixes it upon one particular organ rather than upon another. See *Epistaxis, Hæmoptysis, Hæmatemesis, Menorrhagia, &c.*

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE BOWELS. This may arise from dysentery or hæmorrhoids.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS. Hæmoptysis.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE NOSE. Epistaxis.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE STOMACH. Hæmatemesis.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE URINARY ORGANS. Hæmaturia.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE UTERUS. Menorrhagia.

HÆMORRHA'GIÆ. Hemorrhages. An order in the class *Pyrexia* of Cullen's Nosology.

HÆMORRHE'A. Passive hemorrhage.—*Suediaur*.

HÆMORRHŒA PETECHIALIS. A name given by Dr. Adair to *purpura hæmorrhagica*.

HÆMORRHŌ'DAL. *Hæmorrhoidalis*. Of, or belonging to, the hæmorrhoidal vessels.

HÆMORRHOIDAL ARTERIES. *Arteriæ hæmorrhoidales*. The arteries of the rectum are so called: they are sometimes two, and at other times three in number. 1. The upper hæmorrhoidal artery, which is the great branch of the lower mesenteric continued into the pelvis. 2. The middle hæmorrhoidal, which sometimes comes off from the hypogastric artery, and very often from the pudical artery. It is sometimes wanting. 3. The lower or external hæmorrhoidal is almost always a branch of the pudical artery, or that artery which goes to the penis.

HÆMORRHOIDAL VEINS. *Venæ hæmorrhoidales*. These are two. 1. The external, which evacuates itself into the vena iliaca interna. 2. The internal, which conveys its blood into the vena portæ.

HÆMORRHŌIDES ORIS. A discharge of blood from the turgid veins of the palate, uvula, and fauces, arising from suppression of the hæmorrhoidal discharge.—*Blancard*.

HÆMORRHŌIDES UTERI. Varicose veins in and around the genital organs in women.—*Blancard*.

HÆMORRHŌIDES VESICÆ. A varicose state of the veins around the neck of the bladder.

HÆMORRHOIS. 1. A flow of blood. 2. The piles, which see.

HÆMORRHŌIS PROCEDENS. Protocele.

HÆMORRHŌUS. Coluber cerastes.

HÆMOSPA'TIC. That which has the power of drawing blood to a part.

HÆMOSTA'SIA. (*α, α, f.*; from *αἷμα*, and *στημι*, to stand.) A stagnation of blood.

HÆMOSTA'TIC. (*Hæmostaticus*; from *αἷμα*, blood, and *σταω*, to stop.) Having the power to stop a hemorrhage. See *Styptic*.

HÆMOSTA'TICA. See *Hæmostatica*.

HÆMOSTA'TICS. See *Hæmostatica*.

HÆMOTRO'PHY. Excess of sanguineous nourishment.

HAGGA'RD. An expression of the countenance, and especially the eye, in which there are terror and despondency combined, and which may be a symptom of cerebral disease or madness.

HAGIOSPE'RMUM. *Artemisia santonica*.

HAGIO'XYLUM. *Guaiaicum*.

HAIR. See *Capillus* and *Pilus*.

HAIR LICHEN. *Lichen pilaris*. A species of rash, in which the eruption is confined to the roots of the hair, and desquamation occurs after ten days.

HAIR, FALLING OFF OF. Alopecia.

HAIR, PLATTED OR MATTED. Plica.

HAIR-WORM. *Seta equina*.

HAIRY RIVER-WEED. *Conferva rivalis*.

HAKE. *Gadus merluccius*.

HALA'TIUM. A medicine composed of salt and purgatives.

HALBERD-SHAPED. Hastate.

HALCHE'NIA. The art of fusing salts.

HALEC. *Clupea harrergus.*
HALELE'UM. A mixture of salt and oil, used by the ancients to swellings of the joints.
HALICA' CABUM. *Physalis alkekengi.*
HALICES. Yawning after sleep.
HA'LIMUS. *Atriplex halimus.*
HALINI'TRUM. Nitre, or rock salt.
HA'LITUS. (*us, us, m.*; from *halo*, to breathe out.) 1. A vapor. 2. The breath.
HALITUS OF THE BLOOD. A volatile animal oil which rises from fresh blood.
HALLUCINA'TION. (*Hallucinatio, onis, f.*; from *hallucino*, to err.) Depraved imagination. A genus of mental disease in Good's Nosology. See *Alusia*.
HA'LLUS. The great toe.
HA'LMYRAX. The nitre of Media.
HALMYRO'DES. Acrimonious.
HALO. (*o, onis, m.*; from *αλωσ*, an area or circle.) See *Areola*.
HALO SIGNATUS. The ring of striæ formed by the impression of the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humor.
HA'LOGENE. (From *αλς*, sea-salt, and *γεννω*, to produce.) The class of bodies which like chlorine, form salts with metals.
HA'LOID. (From *αλς*, sea-salt, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) Having the structure of salt. The haloid salts are the compounds of chlorine, iodine, bromine, cyanogen and its compounds, and fluorine with the metals. Besides the simple haloid salts, Berzelius distinguishes the three following kinds of combination: *hydro-haloid salt*, or combinations of a simple haloid salt with the hydracid of its radical; *oxy-haloid salts*, or combinations of a metallic oxide with a haloid salt of the same metal; *double haloid salts*, consisting of two simple haloid salts, which contain different metals, but the same non-metallic ingredient, or of two haloid salts, consisting of the same metal, but having the other ingredients different; or, lastly, of two simple haloid salts, both the elements of which are wholly different.
HALONI'TRUM. The efflorescence found on the damp walls of inhabited places.
HALOTE'CHNIA. That part of chemistry which treats of salts.
HAM. Poples.
HAMAME'LIS VIRGINICA. Witch-hazel. An indigenous shrub, of the family *Berberideæ*, the bark of which is astringent and tonic.
HA'MMA. (*Ἄμμα*; from *απτω*, to bind, or fit on.) A truss for a hernia.
HAMO'SUS. Hooked.
HAMPSTEAD SPRINGS. Near London. They are chalybeate.
HAMULA'RIA. A genus of worms of Rudolphi.—*H. subcompressa* has been found in the bronchial glands.
HA'MULUS. (*us, i, m.*) A little hook. In *Anatomy*, applied to the hooked processes of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.
HAMULUS COCHLEÆ. The hook of the cochlea, a process by which the lamina spiralis terminates upon the axis.
HAND. *Manus.* The hand is composed of the carpus or wrist, metacarpus, and fingers. The *arteries* of the hand are the palmar arch, and the digital arteries. The veins are the dig-

ital, the cephalic of the thumb, and the salvetella. The nerves are the external and internal cutaneous.

HANDALA. *Colocynthis.*

HANDS, DROPPED. The paralysis of the hands induced by the lead poison.

HANGING. See *Suspensio*.

HANNAY'S LOTION. Preventive wash. A nostrum for preventing venereal infection. It is a solution of potash.

HAPHO'NUSI. Diseases of the sense of touch.

HAPSIS. Ἀψις. 1. The sense of touch. 2. A lesion of any kind. Hippocrates uses the phrase *αψις φρενων* to signify delirium.

HA'PSUS. An old name for a compress of lint or other material.

HARDE'RI GLA'NDULA. Gland of Harderus. A gland found in ruminant and pachydermatous quadrupeds, and also in birds. It is situated near the inner angle of the eye, and secretes a thick, whitish fluid, which is diffused over the eye-ball.

HARDESIA. *Lapis hibernicus.*

HARDHOCK. The spiræa tomentosa.

HARE. *Lepus timidus.*

HARE-LIP. *Labium leporinum*; called, also, *Lagocheilus* and *Lagostoma*. A fissure or longitudinal division of one or both lips. Children are frequently born with this kind of malformation, particularly of the upper lip. Sometimes the portions of the lip which ought to be united have a considerable space between them; in other instances they are not much apart. The cleft is occasionally double, there being a little lobe, or small portion of the lip, situated between the two fissures. The fissure may extend to the bones of the palate. It is remedied by paring the edges of the fissure, and uniting them by a suture.

HARE-EYE. *Lagophthalmia.*

HARE-BRAINED PASSION. Wayward and violent passion, leading to acts of violence.

HARENGUS. *Clupea harengus.*

HARMA. Ἄρμα. A collyrium.

HARMALA. *Peganum harmala.*

HARMO'NIA. HARMONY. (From *αρω*, to fit together.) A species of synarthrosis, or immovable connection of bones, in which bones are connected together by means of rough margins, not dentiform: in this manner most of the bones of the face are connected together.

HAR'PAX. *Har'paga.* Amber.

HARROGATE SPRINGS. They are situated near Knaresborough, Yorkshire, England. Harrogate possesses at present no less than fourteen wells, which are in greater or less repute. Six of them are sulphureous, five pure chalybeate, one saline chalybeate, and two saline, containing only a trace of iron, and no sulphur.

HART'S TONGUE. *Asplenium scolopendrium.*

HART-WORT. *Laserpitium siler.*

HART-WORT OF MARSEILLES. *Seseli tortuosum.*

HARTFELL SPRINGS. Near Moffat, Scotland. They contain iron dissolved by sulphuric acid, and are much celebrated in scrofulous affections and cutaneous diseases.

HARTSHORN. See *Cornu cervi*.

HARTSHORN, SPIRIT OF. Aqueous solution

of ammonia, formerly prepared from the hart's horn.

HARVEST BUG. *Acarus autumnalis*.

HA'STA. (*a, æ, f.*) A spear; applied to parts of animals and vegetables which are supposed to resemble this instrument.

HASTA REGIA. *Asphodelus luteus*.

HASTA'TE. *Hastatus*. Spear or halberd shaped.

HASTE'LLA. A splint like a spear, used for fractured limbs.

HASTINGS, CLIMATE OF. This place, in the south of England, enjoys a remarkably mild and equable climate, being protected from northern winds by the adjacent cliffs.

HATCHET-SHAPED. Dolabriform.

HATFIELD'S TINCTURE. A nostrum, consisting of guaiac, soap, and rectified spirit of wine.

HAUNCH. The lower part of the trunk, bounded by the hip joints, and including the pelvis.

HAU'STUS. (*us, ús, m.*; from *haurio*, to swallow.) A draught or single dose of a liquid medicine.

HAUSTUS NIGER. The *infusum sennæ compositum*.

HAVANNAH, CLIMATE OF. This city, and other parts of Cuba, are much selected as a winter resort for consumptives, and the temperature is high, but the variation is considerable, being twice as great as in the island of Madeira; there are also sharp winds occasionally.

HAVERS'S GLANDS. Glands in and about the synovial membrane of joints.

HAVERSIAN CANALS. The nutritious foramina and minute tubuli in the structure of the hard bones, whereby they receive blood-vessels and capillaries.

HAWK. A species of the genus *Falco*.

HAWK-WEED. See *Hypochaeris*.

HAWK-WEED, GREATER. See *Senecus*.

HAY, CAMEL'S. *Juncus odoratus*.

HAZEL-NUT. *Corylus avellana*.

HEAD. See *Caput*.

HEADACHE. *Cephalalgia*. Headache, or pain in the head, as a generic term, has received a variety of specific names; hence cephalalgia venerea, rheumatica, nervosa, inflammatoria, stomachica, intermittens, &c.

Ordinary cases of headache depend on one of the following causes: 1. A weakness or exhaustion of the power of the brain. 2. A sympathy with the stomach and chylopoietic viscera.

Their cure, consequently, is to be effected by nervous tonics when the disease is nervous, and by removing the states of stomach and chylopoietic viscera which excite the sympathetic headache.

Rest is in all cases necessary: cold, and pressure on the head, often give relief; and if the pain be considerable, a small dose of opium, or Dover's powder, immediately after a warm pediluvium or fomentation, and a warm bed.

Headache is very often a symptomatic affection; so much so that there are very few diseases in which it does not take place. It is a prominent symptom in all fevers and inflammations, and in many nervous diseases, the venereal disease, and rheumatism.

HEADED. Capitulate.

HEALTH. That state of the living body in which all its functions are duly performed.

HEARING. *Auditus*. See *Auris*.

HEART. *Cor*. A hollow, muscular viscus, which forms the center of the circulating system in the higher orders of animals. Some observations on the general mechanism of the heart will be found in the article *Circulation*. The human heart is irregularly pyramidal in its shape, and lies between the lungs, inclosed in its proper investing membrane, the *pericardium*.

It is placed so obliquely, that if a line corresponding with its axis were passed through it at the moment of its pulsation, its direction, taken from base to apex, would be downward, forward, and to the left side. The anterior surface of the heart is convex in its general outline; the posterior is flat, and rests on the diaphragm: the lower, or right border, is rather thin, and longer than the upper, which is rounded. The heart's surface is marked on its anterior and posterior aspect by two lines, of which one runs transversely, the other from above downward; their position indicates the division of the organ into four different compartments, or cavities. The base of the heart (which is comparatively thin and flaccid in its structure) consists of that part which is in immediate connection with the veins (*pars cordis venosa*), and is divided into two cavities, called auricles, from the fact that each is surmounted by an appendage resembling an ear (*auricula*). It is separated from the lower or pyramidal part by a deep transverse groove (*sulcus auriculo-ventricularis*). These circumstances are most distinctly observable when the heart is distended. The portion between the transverse sulcus and the summit is thick and muscular, and connected with the arterial trunks; it consists of two cavities (ventricles), the division between which is indicated by two slight grooves extending from the base to the apex, and lodging the descending branches of the coronary vessels.

When we consider the heart in its physiological relations, we adopt a different mode of division; for we find it to be a double organ, made up of two hearts, one for the pulmonary circulation (*cor pulmonale*), occupying the right side, and consisting of an auricle and a ventricle; the other for the system at large (*cor systemicum*), also consisting of two cavities of the same denomination. The pulmonic heart is the agent for the circulation of black blood, the systemic circulates red blood. Now, as no two of these cavities agree in form, or in the arrangement of their components, it becomes necessary to describe each separately.

The *right auricle* rests on the diaphragm, and forms the right and anterior part of the base of the heart. It presents two parts, which, though not marked off by any precise line of division, yet differ in size and form. One of these, large and flaccid, occupies the interval between the *venæ cavæ*, so as to receive directly the blood which they convey, and is hence named *sinus venarum cavarum*. The other projects forward and inward, between the right ventricle and the root of the aorta, like an appendage to the general cavity; and so it is sometimes named

"auricular appendage," but more frequently *auricula*, from some resemblance to a dog's ear. It is triangular in form, compressed, and slightly dentated at its border. It is thicker and more fleshy than the sinus.

The external surface of the auricle, unattached in the greater part of its extent, is prolonged upward, and to the left side, into its auricular appendage; inferiorly it is connected with the right ventricle, internally with the left auricle, and into its two extremities open the venæ cavæ.

In order to examine the interior of the auricle, an incision may be made from the junction of the cavæ across to the auricula, from the middle of which another may be carried upward into the superior cava. If the lower border of this incision be drawn forward, the cavæ will be observed to incline inward at an angle, their conflux being marked by a slight elevation, called *Lower's tubercle* (tuberculum Loweri). The greater part of the cavity forms a pouch (*sinus*), which is smooth, and but slightly muscular in its structure. The inner surface of the auricula is distinguished from the rest by several fleshy fasciculi, which run transversely upon it, called *musculi pectinati*. The inner side of the auricle is thin and smooth; it corresponds with, or is formed by, the partition (*septum auricularum*) which separates it from the left auricle. At its lower part, and just above the orifice of the inferior vena cava, is situated an oval depression (*fossa ovalis, vestigium foraminis ovalis*), indicating the original communication between the auricles: it is bounded superiorly by a prominent convex border of a lunated form, its concavity looking downward, and named *annulus fossæ ovalis*. Though the development of the septum be carried to the full extent, that lamella of it which closes the foramen ovale having extended up to a level with the annulus, we often find its upper border merely in apposition, but not united by adhesion to the corresponding part of the septum, so that an oblique or valvular aperture remains between the auricles; still, during the action of the organ, there is sufficient provision against any communication between these cavities. At the line of union between the inferior cava and the auricle is situated a crescentic fold of the lining membrane, called *valvula Eustachii*. This in the fetal state is large; in the adult it is comparatively diminutive, and often even perforated by several foramina. One border of the valve rests upon the wall of the auricle, with which it is continuous. Another is free and unattached, being of a crescentic form; its upper extremity blends itself with the inner border of the annulus ovalis, and the inferior with the corresponding part of the orifice of the vena cava inferior. Between this valve (its left side) and the ventricular opening is situated the orifice of the coronary vein, protected by a valve. Several minute foramina may also be observed in different parts of the auricle, resembling the orifices of small veins, and called *foramina Thebesii*. Placed obliquely between the appendix and the inferior cava, we observe the *auriculo-ventricular opening*, of an elliptical form, and about an inch in diameter; round its cir-

cumference is attached the base of the tricuspid valve, the rest of which lies in the cavity of the ventricle.

The *right ventricle* (*ventriculus pulmonalis*) extends from the base of the right auricle to the apex of the heart. Its form is somewhat triangular: to see its interior it will be found convenient to make an angular or V-shaped flap, by dissecting up its anterior wall. When this is done, we observe that the interior surface presents a number of rounded, fleshy fasciculi, which are called *columna carneæ*, and are divisible into three orders. The first, adherent by both extremities, are free in the rest of their extent; others are but slightly prominent, being attached by their extremities, and also by the greater part of their circumference; the third set form three or four fasciculi, which are directed from the summit toward the base of the ventricle, where they are connected with the borders and apices of the tricuspid valves, through the medium of several tendinous processes, called *chordæ tendineæ*. The base of the ventricle is prolonged upward, its surface becoming at the same time quite smooth, somewhat in the form of a funnel, where it gives attachment to the pulmonary artery, so that the mouth of this vessel is placed higher up, and to the left of the auricular opening. At its orifice three membranous folds are placed, called *sigmoid valves*. One border of these is attached at the line of union of the ventricle with the artery; the other is free in the cavity of the latter, and presents in its middle a small granule, called *nodulus* or *corpus aurantii*. The *tricuspid valve* is so called from its being divided into three points or processes, formed by the lining membrane of the auricle and ventricle. Each is triangular in its form; their bases, which are continuous and undivided from one another, being attached all round the circumference of the opening, while in the rest of their extent they lie within the cavity of the ventricle. One of them rests upon the septum, or corresponds with it; another with the anterior wall of the cavity; while the third, or larger, is inclined obliquely upward, and, as it were, interposed between the auricular and pulmonary apertures. The free margin of each is a little thickened, and gives attachment to the *chordæ tendineæ*.

The *left auricle* (*sinus pulmonalis*) is situated at the posterior part of the base of the heart, where the greater portion of it is concealed by the pulmonary artery and the aorta, which overlap it, the auricula alone being visible, without detaching these vessels, or inverting the position of the heart. When distended, it is of a square form, and into its angles open the pulmonary veins, those of the left lung being very close together. From its upper and left extremity projects the auricula, which is narrower, but longer and more tapering than that of the right side. Its margins are more deeply dentated, and present some angular inflexions or zigzags. Its point rests on the root of the pulmonary artery. The interior of the left auricle presents *musculi pectinati* similar to those in the right, but the general cavity of the auricle is smooth. A slight depression may be ob-

served in the septum auricularum, corresponding with the fossa ovalis. In the inferior part of the cavity is situated the *auriculo-ventricular opening*, the circumference of which gives attachment to the mitral valve.

The *left ventricle* (*ventriculus aorticus*) occupies the left border of the heart, about one third of its extent appearing on the anterior surface, the rest being placed posteriorly, owing to the obliquity of the septum ventriculorum. Its cavity can be conveniently exposed by making two incisions through its wall, parallel with the septum, and uniting at an angle near the apex. When the flap thus formed is drawn upward, the great thickness of the walls of the cavity, as compared with those of the right ventricle, is rendered manifest. The columnæ carneæ resemble those of the right side, but are thicker, and directed, for the most part, from the base to the apex of the heart. Their inter-sections are exceedingly numerous at the summit of the cavity, and along its posterior wall, but the upper part of the anterior one is comparatively smooth. Two fleshy fasciculi of considerable size, commencing by smaller bundles, one from the anterior, the other from the posterior surface, pass upward, and terminate each in a blunted extremity, from which numerous chordæ tendinæ branch off to be inserted into the edges of the mitral valve. The auriculo-ventricular opening is guarded by a valve, similar in structure to that of the right side, but differing from it in presenting but two pointed processes; hence it has been termed the *mitral valve* (*valvula mitralis*). The larger division of it looks toward the aortic opening. To the right side of, and before the large opening just noticed, is situated a smaller one, which communicates with the aorta, and is guarded by three valvular folds of the lining membrane, similar in structure and form to those of the pulmonary artery, and also called *sigmoid* or *semilunar valves*.

The heart is covered by the serous layer of the pericardium, which is reflected upon it, and lined in its interior by a membrane of apparently similar structure, which not only serves as a coating for its proper substance, but also forms folds or valves at the auriculo-ventricular openings at each side, as well as the semilunar valves, where it is prolonged into the aorta and the pulmonary artery. Between the investing and the lining membrane is placed the proper muscular tissue of the organ.

The heart receives its blood by the two coronary arteries; its veins terminate in the right auricle; its nerves come from the cardiac plexus, and appear very small as compared with the bulk and quantity of matter of the organ; a circumstance which was much insisted on in the discussion of the long-litigated question, Do the fibres of the heart possess their susceptibility to impression (irritability) *per se*, or do they derive it from the nerves?

HEART, DISEASES OF THE. The heart is subject to a variety of diseases, which may be distinguished into *sympathetic*, *inflammatory*, and *organic*.

1. *Sympathetic affections*.—These consist in irregularity, increase, or diminution of the

heart's action, or painful nervous affections of the heart, arising from various causes not operating immediately on the organ itself. Thus palpitations and syncope are frequently the results of dyspepsia, hysteria, agitation or distress of mind, and other causes which tend to disturb the nervous functions. Neuralgic affections of the heart, also, are not uncommon.

2. *Inflammatory affections*.—Three distinct textures are involved in the structure of the heart, namely, the pericardium, a sero-fibrous membrane, which forms its outer envelope; the muscular structure of the heart itself; and the endocardium, or serous membrane which lines its cavities. Each of these textures is liable to inflammation, which, when seated in the pericardium, is termed *Pericarditis*; when in the membrane lining the cavities of the heart, *Endocarditis*; and when in its muscular substance, *Carditis*.

a. *Pericarditis*.—This may assume an acute, subacute, or chronic form. It may proceed from the same remote causes which induce inflammation of other serous membranes; or it may be caused by extension of inflammation from the pleura; or it may arise from the metastasis of rheumatism, which is the most frequent cause, especially in young patients. The symptoms of pericarditis are extremely variable and deceptive; and it has been frequently found, on dissection, to have existed in a severe degree in cases where it had altogether escaped the attention of the practitioner. Generally speaking, the following are the principal symptoms of acute pericarditis: sharp, burning pain in the region of the heart, accompanied by an attack of acute inflammatory fever; the pain shoots to the left scapula and shoulder, and often descends some way down the arm; it is increased by full inspiration and by the movements of the ribs, and also by pressure between the ribs over the apex of the heart, and in the epigastrium; the respiration is hurried and laborious, and there is a sense of constriction in the præcordial region, with restlessness and anxiety; the patient can not lie on the left side, and generally feels least distress when lying on the back; the state of the pulse varies extremely; it is always frequent, but is sometimes full, hard, and vibratory, and at others feeble, irregular, or intermittent; in the advanced stage of the disease the pulse is generally feeble and irregular, though the action of the heart continues violent; there is frequent fainting, and extreme anxiety, restlessness, and misery. The duration of this disease is very various; if not checked, it sometimes proves fatal in two or three days, and at other times is protracted for several weeks. This diversity of symptoms and duration depends on the nature and progress of the organic changes which take place in the course of the inflammation. These changes consist, for the most part, in effusions of lymph or serum, which are more or less copious, and take place more or less rapidly. Thus, if serum be effused in large quantity at an early period, the action of the heart will almost from the first be much oppressed, and the pulse feeble and irregular; if the effusion be more gradual, these symptoms will not occur till a more advanced

period: again, if a copious exudation of coagulating lymph take place, and glue the pericardium to the heart, serous effusion will be restrained, the symptoms dependent on it averted, and the duration of the case protracted.

Inflammation of the pericardium does not often extend to the muscular substance of the heart, and when it does so, there seem to be no very well established symptoms by which the fact can be ascertained; this, however, is of little consequence in practice, because the treatment is not influenced by it.

The physical signs of pericarditis are, increased impulse of the heart; bellows sound; and, where there is considerable effusion, a more than usual dullness on percussion in the cardiac region.

When there are partial exudations of lymph on the opposite surfaces of the pericardium, the sound of friction is not uncommon.

The physical signs, taken in conjunction with the symptoms, generally speaking, remove all obscurity from the diagnosis of pericarditis.

The symptoms of chronic pericarditis are those of the acute in a less degree, and the accompanying fever is of the hectic kind. The increased impulse of the heart and the bellows sound exist, but are less remarkable than in the acute form; when there is effusion of serum or lymph within the pericardium, the dullness on percussion is the same.

Pericarditis may be considered as almost always a fatal affection, except in those instances of the acute disease in which the inflammation is cut short by vigorous practice, before any organic change has ensued. When pericarditis terminates in adhesion of the pericardium to the heart, the patient frequently remains for some months, or even for several years, free from any symptoms which appear formidable, but this state always, sooner or later, induces enlargement of the heart, generally hypertrophy with dilatation; and when this takes place, it goes on very rapidly to a fatal issue.

The signs by which an adhesion of the pericardium to the heart may be recognized are not always very distinctly marked, nor are some which have been brought forward as particularly diagnostic, sufficiently established to merit much confidence. In a general way, when we find, after acute or chronic inflammation of the pericardium, that there is a permanently increased dullness on percussion in the cardiac region, with a degree of dyspnoea and more or less oppression on the chest, we may infer that this lesion has probably taken place.

b. Endocarditis.—Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart assumes an acute, sub-acute, or chronic form. It frequently arises from the metastasis of rheumatism, and its causes may in general be considered as similar to those of pericarditis. Endocarditis is a disease which has been recognized by pathologists only within the last few years, nor have its symptoms yet been determined with the accuracy that could be wished. In the acute form there is generally no severe pain, but rather a sense of oppression, anxiety, and faintness. There is a very tumultuous action of the heart, and great increase of impulse, frequently ac-

companied with a tremor or vibration, which, in some instances, amounts to what is called the purring tremor. The pulse varies much; it is generally very rapid and irregular, but does not partake of the force of the heart's action, being usually soft and weak; it is sometimes hard and vibratory, and is then generally more regular. There is usually a bellows sound, which is more distinct in proportion to the strength of the heart's action, and which is rougher, or approaches more to the rasp sound, in proportion to the tumefaction of the valves, and the effusion of lymph on the surface of the lining membrane of the heart.

The more chronic forms of endocarditis are frequently very difficult to distinguish from chronic pericarditis, unless where the latter is attended with copious serous effusion or extensive adhesion, in which case percussion may greatly aid the diagnosis.

On the dissection of those who have died of acute endocarditis, the lining membrane of the heart presents various appearances, according to the degree and duration of the inflammatory action; increased vascularity, thickening, softening, albuminous exudations, puriform deposits: if the case be of some duration, the depositions of lymph become vascular, and give rise to excrescences, vegetations, organized false membranes, and various adhesions.

Chronic endocarditis gives rise to narrowing of the different orifices of the heart, cartilaginous and osseous induration of the valves, and, as particularly illustrated by M. Andral, to hypertrophy of the ventricles. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart may be readily conceived to conduce to the thickening of the parietes of that viscus; first, by direct irritation of the contiguous muscular substance, as we find the muscular coat of the stomach thickened in chronic gastritis; secondly, by stimulating the muscular fibres to increased action, both by the morbid stimulus of the disease, and by the opposition offered by the narrowing of the heart's apertures, just as the muscular coat of the bladder is thickened by a structure of the urethra.

c. Carditis.—General inflammation of the substance of the heart is a rare disease. Induration and softening of the entire muscular substance are, however, sometimes found; and as these occasionally present themselves in cases of pericarditis, and are found to occupy only a superficial portion of the muscular substance contiguous to the pericardium, it is reasonable to infer that they are the result of an extension of inflammation from that membrane, and consequently, that when they occur, independently of pericarditis, they are the result of primary inflammation of the substance of the heart. Dr. Latham has recorded a solitary instance of universal supuration of the substance of the heart. There appear to be no distinct instances of gangrene of the heart.

Partial carditis is not so rare, but still not common. It terminates in abscess or ulceration, more frequently the latter. Ulcers occupy the external or the internal surface of the heart, but the latter oftener than the former. Ulceration is the most common cause of rupture of the

heart, which, however, is a very rare accident.

The *treatment* of pericarditis, endocarditis, and carditis may be considered under one head, as it is perfectly similar in all. In acute cases it consists, in the first place, in a very bold and early use of the lancet, and a rigid observance of all the particulars of the antiphlogistic regimen. We need be less cautious in the abstraction of blood in this than in any other case of acute inflammation; the very center of life is attacked, and a fatal event is certain if the disease be not speedily subdued: still reservecence must be had to the strength of the patient; if a decided impression has been made by the lancet, cupping and leeches may be sufficient to subdue the remaining inflammatory action. In some cases of debilitated patients, they may, indeed, supersede the use of the lancet altogether, for this is one of the cases of inflammation in which local bleeding has a very powerful effect. The next most important remedy after blood-letting is mercury, which, in this, as in other cases, is a powerful means of preventing effusion, or causing the absorption of such matters as may already have been effused: with this view calomel should be given in the manner best suited to insure its effect on the mouth, namely, in small doses frequently repeated. Antimonial diaphoretics and saline purgatives are also serviceable. Digitalis may be useful in keeping the pulse down, and opium, combined with the calomel, has frequently a very beneficial effect; other narcotics and antispasmodics may also be useful according to circumstances. In the rheumatic and gouty forms of carditis, colchicum is highly esteemed by some practitioners. The use of counter-irritants is better adapted to the subacute and chronic states of carditis than to the acute.

Chronic carditis demands the same treatment as the acute, but in a very moderate degree; small evacuations of blood, general or local, and continued counter-irritation by blisters, setons, tartar emetic ointment, &c., are the principal means; mercury is also applicable here on the same principle as in the acute disease. When lymph has been effused within the heart or pericardium, and become organized, the case is beyond the reach of art; and when pericarditis has terminated in serous effusion, if the patient survive any length of time, the case, in effect, becomes one of dropsy of the pericardium, on the treatment of which little need be said, because no treatment is, generally speaking, of any avail.

3. *Organic diseases of the heart.*—The most remarkable of these are, *Induration, Softening, Atrophy, Hypertrophy, Dilatation, Morbid growths, Morbid deposits and degenerations, Diseases of the valves and orifices of the heart.*

1. *Induration.*—Induration of the muscular substance of the heart is not common. It appears to be always the result of inflammation either extending from the pericardium to the muscular substance, or originating in the latter.

2. *Softening.*—A pale and flabby state of the muscular substance of the heart is frequent in leucophlegmatic and dropsical subjects, but this may be considered as indicative of debility

rather than of absolute disease. Distinct softening of the heart is, like induration, rare, and, like it, appears to be always the result of inflammatory action.

3. *Atrophy.*—Most writers on diseases of the heart mention cases of diminished size of this organ, but the etiology of the affection appears to be entirely unknown.

4. *Hypertrophy.*—Hypertrophy, or morbid increase of the muscular substance of the heart, is very common. It is more frequent, and greater in degree, in the left ventricle than in the right. In most cases both ventricles are more or less affected. The auricles also are occasionally hypertrophied, but always in connection with diseases of the ventricles or valves. Hypertrophy may occupy the parietes of only one cavity of the heart, or of all. M. Bertin divides hypertrophy into, *a. Simple hypertrophy*, in which the walls of the cavities are merely thickened without any change in the capacity of the cavities; *b. Hypertrophy, with increase of the capacity of the cavities*; *c. Hypertrophy, with diminution of the capacity of the cavities.*

Hypertrophy may arise from any of those causes by which the substance of muscles in general is augmented; namely, from any of those causes which occasion a permanent increase in the force or frequency of contraction. Hence simple nervous palpitation, if habitual, may occasion hypertrophy; it seldom does so however, to any great extent; inflammation of the pericardium or endocardium, obstruction of the orifices of the heart, are the common causes of this affection: we have already noticed the manner of their operation, when speaking of endocarditis. The essential signs of simple hypertrophy are, a full and hard pulse, which is almost always regular, and generally more or less vibratory; dyspnoea; and increased impulse of the heart, with diminished sound. Hypertrophy, with diminution of the capacity of the cavities, is indicated by nearly the same signs, except that in some cases it appears to be attended by symptoms of obstructed circulation. Hypertrophy with dilatation presents, as might be expected, the mixed characters of these two states; there is increase both of impulse and of sound, and the symptoms will vary according as the hypertrophy or the dilatation predominates. If we consider the respective relations of the right and left cavities of the heart to the pulmonary and systemic circulation, we shall be prepared to expect a difference in the symptoms of hypertrophy, when situated in the one and in the other. In hypertrophy of the right cavities, the respiration is more embarrassed, the complexion is inclined to livid, and hæmoptysis is more frequent. In hypertrophy of the left cavities, the brain suffers more than the lungs; the carotid arteries pulsate very strongly; there is a remarkable tendency to apoplexy, and other forms of cerebral disease, and the patient is frequently annoyed with pain, drowsiness, or throbbing in the head, noises in the ears, and other disagreeable sensations.

Hypertrophy of the auricles is not accompanied with any diagnostic symptoms; but this is of little consequence, because it is always con-

nected with and dependent on some disease or obstruction of the corresponding ventricle. The stethoscope aids the symptoms, in enabling us to determine which side of the heart is affected with hypertrophy; when the increased impulse is perceived under the bottom of the sternum, we infer that the right ventricle is hypertrophied; when it is increased between the cartilages of the fifth and seventh ribs, on the left side, we infer that the left ventricle is diseased; and when we find increased impulse in both these situations, we conclude that both sides of the heart are affected.

5. *Dilatation*.—Dilatation of the cavities of the heart may take place without any change in the thickness of the parietes; or it may be accompanied with thickening; or it may be accompanied with preternatural thinness of their parietes: hence we have *Simple dilatation*, *Dilatation with hypertrophy*, and *Dilatation with attenuation*.

Various causes may occasion temporary distension of the cavities of the heart, but when these causes are removed, the cavities return by their own elasticity to their natural dimensions. Permanent dilatation, therefore, is as distinctly a disease as hypertrophy; and it seems better entitled to rank as a primary disease, inasmuch as it is oftener found unconnected with inflammation or obstruction. Dilatation of the heart, indeed, seems always to depend on an original or acquired debility of its muscular fibres, because in some instances, where we find it independently of other disease, it can only be attributed to such debility, and in other instances, again, where it is induced by the same exciting causes as hypertrophy, we must presuppose some such debility to account for the occurrence of dilatation, in place of the thickening which would be the natural result of over-action were the organ more robust.

a. *Dilatation with hypertrophy* is a mixed case, combining the symptoms and signs of dilatation with those of hypertrophy. There is one symptom, however, which is considered very diagnostic of this state, namely, turgescence of the external jugular veins, and a pulsation of these veins synchronous with that of the arteries: the rationale of this symptom has not yet been satisfactorily explained.

b. *Simple dilatation*, as it is called, is in reality a case of dilatation with hypertrophy, in which the dilatation predominates over the hypertrophy; for since the parietes of the heart are extended, without diminution of their thickness, there must have been a real increase of substance.

c. *Dilatation with attenuation*.—This affects the right ventricle rather than the left, but in most cases both ventricles are involved. The auricles, also, are sometimes affected, most commonly from disease of the auricular valves. In dilatation of the cavities of the heart with attenuation, the symptoms are, in many respects, precisely the reverse of those of hypertrophy. The heart palpitates, but its action is feeble and oppressed; the pulse is soft and weak, though seldom irregular, except in an advanced stage of the disease; the circulation is languid,

and the evolution of animal heat deficient; the lungs are oppressed with venous congestion, whence arise dyspnoea, cough, œdema of the lungs, and passive hemorrhage from the bronchial membrane; effusion takes place within the cavities of the pleura, pericardium, or both; the countenance is of a leaden hue; the functions of the brain are torpid, from insufficient aëration of the blood; the liver is extremely liable to become enlarged, and ascites ensues as a consequence of the obstruction of the portal veins: the prevalence of the dropsical diathesis generally shows itself first in the lower extremities, but is never confined to these; and, when it once shows itself, is certain eventually to invade one or more of the great cavities of the body. The above are the consequences of a considerable degree of dilatation, but minor degrees frequently exist for many years without occasioning any formidable symptoms; and slight dilatation of the heart is very common in cases of asthma, and other diseases which obstruct the pulmonary circulation.

The physical signs of dilatation of the heart, with attenuation of its walls, are exactly the reverse of those which indicate hypertrophy. The impulse of the heart is diminished, while its sound is increased and heard over a greater extent of the chest than is natural. We can here only state the physical signs of this and other affections of the heart in a very general manner, referring the reader for more minute information to the elaborate treatises on auscultation which have appeared of late years in France and in England, at the same time cautioning him not to adopt too implicitly some of the minor distinctions pointed out by their authors, and never to trust absolutely to the ear, unless the information thus obtained be corroborated by the symptoms of the case.

The different forms of dilatation of the heart have been designated by some pathologists under the title of *Aneurism of the heart*, dilatation with hypertrophy being called *Active aneurism*, and dilatation with attenuation, *Passive aneurism*; these, however, are unmeaning terms, and should be banished from pathology.

6. *Morbid growths*.—These consist chiefly of fungous growths and excrescences, which spring from the lining membrane of the heart, and acquire various degrees of vascularity and consistence, and present various forms and appearances. The only known cause of these morbid productions is inflammation of the endocardium, and they are more frequently found springing from that portion of the membrane which covers the valves, in which case the valves themselves are often ossified. It is probable that in some cases the excrescences in question originate from the gradual organization of portions of lymph effused on the surface of the inflamed membrane; in other cases there seems to be no reason to attribute them to such an origin, and they are probably caused by some unknown perversion of action in the vessels of the membrane itself, like polypi in other parts. They are more frequently met with in the left than in the right cavities of the heart. Morbid growths, of a bony consistence, are occasionally met with, usually attached to the valves, but

sometimes springing from other parts of the endocardium.

7. *Morbid depositions and degenerations.*—These consist chiefly in the formation of bony matter, and in fatty and greasy degenerations. Ossific deposits are common in the pericardium and under the lining membrane of the heart, in the situation of the valves. They have occasionally, also, been found in the muscular substance of the heart, large portions of which, in some rare instances, have been found converted into bone. Fat is often deposited, in very large quantities, within the pericardium, and sometimes insinuates itself between the muscular fibres, causing atrophy of the muscular substance. In other cases, small portions of the substance of the heart, generally toward the apex, have been found infiltrated with a greasy matter. It does not appear that these fatty and greasy degenerations are productive of any particular bad effects.

8. *Diseases of the valves and orifices of the heart.*—The valves of the heart, consisting of fibrous membrane invested on each side by the serous membrane which lines the cavities of the heart, are, like other parts of similar texture, particularly liable to cartilaginous induration and to ossification. It would appear that these changes always commence in the fibrous part, and are consequently situated under the serous membrane. All the valves of the heart are liable to these diseases, but those of the left side are much more so than those of the right. The induration of the valves on the right, also, seldom goes beyond the cartilaginous stage, or, at all events, not so frequently as on the left side. The mitral valve is more frequently diseased than any other; next to this, the semilunar valves of the aorta: disease of the tricuspid valve is not very common, and that of the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery very rare. Bony degenerations of the valves of the heart appear to be of two very different kinds; in the one a cartilaginous induration becomes gradually converted into an imperfectly organized bone; in the other, a calcareous matter, which possesses no organization, is deposited in a caseous or steatomatous nidus. The former appears to be generally the result of inflammation of the endocardium, or of straining of the valves from over-action of the heart; the latter of that ossific diathesis, prevalent in old age, which occasions bony depositions in various parts of the arterial system. Fungous growths, or vegetations, as they are strangely called, are frequently found springing from the serous membrane of the indurated valves.

Disease of the valves, when to any considerable extent, is almost always connected in the relation of cause or effect with hypertrophy or dilatation; the case, therefore, is usually a mixed one, in which the symptoms and signs of hypertrophy or dilatation are complicated with others indicative of obstruction to the free exit of the blood from the cavities of the heart. The symptoms of hypertrophy or of dilatation are greatly aggravated by the presence of the valvular disease, and to these are superadded intermission or irregularity of the pulse; the bellows, or rasp sound; and, occasionally, the

purring tremor. In general, disease of the auriculo-ventricular valves occasions more irregularity of the pulse than that of the semilunar valves; the pulse, also, is more affected by disease of the valves on the left than on the right side of the heart. The degree of roughness of the sounds which attend the contractions of the heart depends chiefly on the degree of valvular obstruction; and the sound varies from the softest bellows sound to the roughest rasp sound. The situation in which the sound is heard most distinctly indicates the particular valve which is diseased.

In the case of the mitral valve, the sound seems nearest when the stethoscope is applied at the left margin of the sternum, between the third and fourth ribs; when the aortic valves are affected, the sound is most distinct about the middle of the sternum (speaking relatively both to its length and breadth); when the tricuspid valve is diseased, the sound is clearest at a point a little to the right of the mesial line of the sternum, opposite to the space between the third and fourth ribs. The purring tremor is sometimes present and sometimes absent; it is chiefly heard when the action of the heart is increased by a fit of palpitation. It is not by itself at all diagnostic of disease of the valves, because it occurs, also, in other morbid states of the heart. It is to be observed, also, that a single auscultation is by no means sufficient to enable us to form a just opinion as to the presence or absence of disease of the valves, since, from causes not easily explained, we may be able to detect no sound one day, although it be loud and distinct on another. The above is a very rude, though, it is hoped, not very incorrect outline of the pathology and semeiography of the organic diseases of the heart; the limits of this dictionary do not permit us to extend it.

With respect to the treatment of these diseases, the general principles which should guide the practitioner may be stated in few words. When, as most frequently happens, the organic change is consecutive on some other disease, as, for example, hypertrophy on inflammation of the investing or lining membranes of the heart, or passive dilatation on congestion in the lungs, it is our business to remove the cause, if this be possible, before the effects have become serious; again, when we can perceive no manifest cause of such structural changes, we have no immediate means of preventing or arresting them: hence the *curative* treatment of such diseases resolves itself entirely into that of the affections on which they may be consecutive. With respect to the *palliative* treatment, it consists in the avoidance of all causes which can hurry or disturb the circulation, as too active exercise, strong emotions of the mind, the use of indigestible aliments, or sudden vicissitudes of temperature; the occasional use of blood-letting, when necessary to relieve congestion; of digitalis, to allay increased action of the heart; and of those means calculated to obviate disorders of the digestive organs, which have very great influence in producing an irritable state of the heart. By a judicious observance of these rules, the fatal termination of organic diseases of the heart may often be kept at bay for a long

time, and the patient exempted from any very severe suffering.

HEART, DISPLACEMENT OF THE. *Ectopia cordis*. This may occur congenitally, or by the pressure of neighboring organs. This organ has also been found variously malformed.

HEARTBURN. Cardialgia.

HEART-SHAPED. Cordate.

HEART-WORT. Laserpitium album.

HEART'S-EASE. *Viola tricolor*.

HEAT. Caloric.

HEAT, ABSOLUTE. This term is applied to the whole quantity of caloric existing in a body in chemical union.

HEAT, ANIMAL. Animal temperature.

HEAT, FREE. Heat that is sensible to the touch or thermometer.

HEAT, LATENT. When any object is in equilibrium with the bodies which surround it with respect to its heat, that quantity which it contains is not perceptible by any external sign or organ of sense, and is termed combined caloric, or latent heat.

HEAT, PRICKLY. Lichen tropicus.

HEAT, SENSIBLE. Free heat.

HEAT, SPECIFIC. The amount of heat required to bring a given body to a certain temperature, as compared with the number of degrees necessary to elevate water or another body, is termed its specific heat. This is ten and a half times greater in water than mercury.

HEAT, VITAL. Animal temperature.

HEATH. *Erica vulgaris*.

HEAVY CARBONATED HYDROGEN. Carbureted hydrogen.

HEAVY INFLAMMABLE AIR. Carbureted hydrogen.

HEAVY SPAR. Sulphate of barytes.

HEBE. (Ἥβη; from ἡβῶ, *florēs, vigeo*.) The hair which grows upon the pubes, or the age when it appears.

HEBE'TUDO. Amaurosis.—*Paulus Ægineta*.

HEBRADENDRON. A genus of trees, family *Guttifera*, inhabiting Ceylon, Siam, and the East Indies. The *H. cambogioides* yields gamboge, and was mistaken formerly for the *Stalagmitis cambogioides*, which see.

HECTIC. (*Hecticus*; ἡκτικός; from ἔξις, habit.) Appertaining to the habit or constitution.

HECTIC FEVER. *Febris hectica*. A disease of great perplexity and irregularity. The character of the disease is well given by John Hunter in the following words: "Hectic may be said to be a slow mode of dissolution; the general symptoms are those of a low or slow fever, attended with weakness, but more with the action of weakness than real weakness: for, upon the removal of the hectic cause, the action of strength is immediately produced, as well as every natural function, however much it was decreased before. The particular symptoms are debility; a small, quick, and sharp pulse; the blood forsaking the skin; loss of appetite; often rejection of all aliment by the stomach; wasting; a great readiness to be thrown into sweats; sweating spontaneously when in bed; frequently a constitutional purging."

It commonly commences slowly and insidiously, and is not suspected for some months;

and the only symptoms noticeable are, lassitude upon slight exercise, loss of appetite, and a wasting of the flesh. But if these symptoms be connected with a general increase of pulse, so that the artery beats from ninety to a hundred, or a hundred and twenty strokes in a minute, there will be a real ground for apprehension.

Where the disease is evidently symptomatic, the case must depend upon curing, or, if incurable, upon removing, when this can be accomplished, the part affected. Where idiopathic, we must combat, as far as we are able, the irritable diathesis; and above all things endeavor to strengthen, without increasing, the action of the machine. The best sedatives, as well as tonics, are vegetable acids. The state of the body should be attended to; exercise, light, nutritious diet, and light bitters, with sarsaparilla, may be employed, but with little hope of recovery.

HECTICOPYRA. *Hecticopyretos*. Hectic fever.

HECTOGRAMME. One hundred grammes, equal to 3 ounces 1 drachm and 434 grains troy, or 1543.4 grains.

HECTOLITRE. A measure of 100 litres, or 211.35 pints.

HEDE'OMA. (*a, e, f*.) 1. American pennyroyal. 2. A genus of plants. *Dianthia. Monogynia. Labiatae*.—*H. pulegioides*. American pennyroyal. A very common indigenous plant, of an aromatic, pungent smell, closely resembling pennyroyal. It is a stimulant aromatic, and given in popular practice as a tea in menstrual retentions. The oil, *oleum hedeomæ*, is official.

HEDERA HELIX. *H. arborea*. The ivy. The leaves are very nauseous; the berries are said to be emetic. The stalk yields, by exudation, the *Gummi hederæ*. It has a strong, resinous, agreeable smell, and an astringent taste. Though never used in the practice of the present day, it possesses corroborant, astringent, and antispasmodic virtues.

HEDERA TERRESTRIS. *Glechoma hederacea*.

HEDERA'CEÆ. Plants allied to the ivy.

HEDGE GARLIC. *Alliaria officinalis*.

HEDGE HYSSOP. *Gratiola officinalis*.

HEDGE MUSTARD. *Erysimum alliaria*.

HEDGEHOG. *Erinaceus*.

HEDGEHOG MUSHROOM. *Hydnum erinaceum*.

HE'DRA. Ἑδρα. A fracture of the cranium, with depression.—*Hippocrates*.

HEDY'O'SMOS. Mint.

HEDY'PNOIS. The dandelion.

HEDY'SARUM. (*um, i, n*.) A genus of plants. *Diadelphica. Decandria*.—*H. alhagi*. A small shrub of Persia and Mesopotamia. Its leaves become covered during the night with a granular manna or honey dew, which is used as food, and has a little laxative quality.

HELCO'MA. Ulceration.

HELCO'DRION. A little ulcer.

HELCO'STER. The crotchet.

HELE'NINE. A concrete volatile oil of the *Inula helenium*: it is crystalline: form., $C_{16}H_{10}O_2$.

HELE'NIUM. *Inula helenium*.

HELENIUM AUTUMNALE. Sneezewort. An indigenous, perennial, composite plant.

which is bitter and acrid. It is said to be useful in intermittents.

HELEOSELINUM. Eleoselinum.

HELIANTHEMUM. Helianthus.

HELIA'NTHUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia frustranea. Composita.*—*H. annuus.* The sun-flower. The seeds have been made into a nutritious bread.—*H. tuberosus.* Jerusalem artichoke. The tubers somewhat resemble the potato.

HELICA'LIS. Appertaining to the helix, or border of the ear.

HELICALIS MAJOR. See *Helicis major.*

HELICALIS MINOR. See *Helicis minor.*

HE'LICINE ARTERIES. The short, curved vessels and arteries of the penis.

HE'LICIS MAJOR. A proper muscle of the ear, which depresses the part of the cartilage of the ear into which it is inserted: it lies upon the upper or sharp point of the helix, or outward ring, arising from the upper and acute part of the helix anteriorly, and passing to be inserted into its cartilage a little above the tragus.

HELICIS MINOR. A proper muscle of the ear, which contracts the fissure of the ear: it is situated below the helicis major, upon part of the helix. It arises from the inferior and anterior part of the helix, and is inserted into the crus of the helix, near the fissure in the cartilage opposite to the concha.

HELICOTRE'MA. The foramen by which the scalæ of the cochlea of the internal ear communicate.

HELIOSCO'PIOS. Helianthus and heliotropium.

HELIOSTAT. (From *ηλιος*, the sun, and *ιστημι*, I stand.) A mirror which is so adjusted as to move with the sun, and thus throw a beam of light in the same direction during the day.

HE'LIOTROPE. *Heliotropium. Heliotropius lapis.* The blood-stone.

HELIOTRO'PHI SUCCUS. See *Croton.*

HELIOTROPIMUM INDICUM. *Convolvulus batatas.*

HELIOTROPIMUM MAJUS. This is the *heliotropium europæum* of Linnæus, which is bitter throughout.

HELIOTROPIMUM TRICOCIMUM. See *Croton.*

HELIS FULVESCENS. Symptomatic diffused ophthalmia.—*Swedæiur.*

HE'LIX. (*ix, icis, m.* *Ελιξ*; a spiral line; from *ελω*, to turn round.) The external circle or border of the outer ear, that curls inward. The genus of snails.—*H. pomatia.* The garden snail. It was formerly used in medicine.

HELLEBORA'STER. *Helleborus fœtidus.*

HELLEBORASTRUM. See *Helleborus.*

HELLEBORE, AMERICAN. *Veratrum viride.*

HELLEBORE, BLACK. *Helleborus niger.*

HELLEBORE, WHITE. *Veratrum album.*

HELLE'BORUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Polygynia. Ranunculaceæ.*—*H. albus.* See *Veratrum album.*

HELLEBORUS FÆTIDUS. Stinking hellebore, or bear's-foot. *Helleboraster.* The leaves possess anthelmintic powers. It commonly operates as a cathartic, sometimes as an emetic, and, in large doses, proves highly deleterious.

HELLEBORUS NIGER. *Helleborus.* Black hellebore. Christmas rose. The root, when fresh,

is bitterish, and somewhat acrid: it has a nauseous, acrid smell. The ancients esteemed it as a powerful remedy in maniacal cases. At present it is exhibited principally as an alterative, or, when given in a large dose, as a purgative. It often proves a very powerful emmenagogue in plethoric habits, where steel is ineffectual or improper. It is also recommended in dropsies, and some cutaneous diseases. Dose, in powder, gr. iij. to ℥ss., as an alterative; above this it is a drastic purge.

HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS. The root of this Eastern species is still used in the Levant, and was formerly much esteemed in mania, epilepsy, and dropsy.

HELMET. Galea.

HELMET-FLOWER. See *Anthora.*

HELMI'NTHAGOGUE. (*Helminthagogus*; from *ελμινς*, a worm, and *αγω*, to drive out.) Synonymous with anthelmintic.

HELMI'NTHIA. Helminthiasis.

HELMINTH'I'ASIS. (*is, is, f.* *Ελμινθιασις*; from *ελμινς*, which signifies any species of worm.) A disease in which worms, or the larvæ of worms, are bred in any part of the body.

HELMI'NTHIC. *Helminthicus.* Appertaining to worms.

HELMINTHOCO'RTON. *Fucus helminthocorton.*

HELMINTHOLO'GY. A treatise or description of worms.

HELO'DES. (From *ελος*, a swamp.) 1. A fever, characterized throughout by profuse sweating. The sweating sickness. 2. Marsh fever.

HELONIAS OFFICINALIS. *Veratrum sabadilla.*

HELO'PYRA. *Hylepyretos.* Marsh fever.

HE'LOS. The tumor formed by prolapsus iridis.

HELO'SIS. (From *ελω*, to turn.) An eversion or turning out of the eyelids.

HELVELLA ESCULENTA. According to Persoon, this and the *H. mitra* are eaten for the moral, with which they are confounded.

HE'LVINE. See *Parietaria.*

HE'MATINE. See *Hæmatin.*

HEMATOSIN. See *Hæmatosin.*

HEMATU'RIA. See *Hæmaturia.*

HEMERALO'PIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *ημερα*, the day, and *ωψ*, the eye.) A defect in the sight, which consists in being able to see in broad daylight, but not in the evening. It proceeds from too great an habitual exposure to light, whence the retina becomes torpid, and requires a strong stimulus to arouse it. At noon-tide, therefore, it is sensible to the impression of objects, but does not clearly discern them in the shade, toward the close of the day, or by ordinary candle-light.

HE'MERALOPS. One who sees only in the day-time.

HEMEROCA'LLIS. A genus of plants. *Hexandria. Monogynia. Liliaceæ.*—*H. fulva.* Tawny day-lily. The leaves are cooling, and the roots aperient.

HEMI. A prefix (from *ημιους*, half), meaning half, and corresponding with *semi.*

HEMICRAU'NIOS. A bandage for the back and breast.—*Galen.*

HEMICRA'NIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *ημιους*,

half, and *κρανιον*, the head.) A pain that affects only one side of the head. It is generally nervous or hysterical, sometimes bilious; and, in both cases, sometimes comes at a regular period, like an ague. When it is accompanied by a strong pulsation, like that of a nail piercing the part, it is denominated *clavus*.

HEMIDE/SMUS INDICUS. An asclepiadaceous plant of East India, yielding the Indian sarsaparilla.

HEMIO'BOLOS. Half an obolus, or the twelfth part of a drachm.

HEMIONI'TIS. *Asplenium hemionitis*.

HEMIO'PIA. (From *ημισος*, half, and *σποραται*, to see.) A defect of vision, in which a person sees only the half of an object.

HEMIPA'GIA. Hemisrania.

HEMIPLE'GIA. *Hemiplexia*. (From *ημισος*, half, and *πλησσω*, to strike: so called because one side of the body is affected.) See *Paralysis*.

HEMIP'TERA. Insects having the upper wings half membranous and half coriaceous.

HEMIRHO'MBION. An old bandage, which extended half way round the part it was applied to.

HEMISPHERE. (*Hemisphera*, *α*, f.; half a globe.) The two masses which form the upper part of the brain are called the hemispheres of the brain.

HEM'TOMON. An old bandage, which was cut half way down.

HEMITRITE'US. Semitertian ague.

HEMLOCK. *Conium maculatum*.

HEMLOCK DROPWORT. *Enanthe crocata*.

HEMLOCK-TREE. *H. spruce*. *Pinus canadensis*.

HEMLOCK, WATER. *Cicuta virosa*.

HEMORRHAGE. See *Hæmorrhage*.

HEMP. *Cannabis sativa*.

HEMP-AGRIMONY. See *Eupatorium*.

HEMP, INDIAN. Commonly this means *Apoecynum cannabinum*, but it is also used for the *Cannabis indica*.

HEMP, WATER. See *Eupatorium*.

HEMP-SEED CALCULUS. The small varieties of the mulberry calculus have been so called.

HENBANE. *Hyoscyamus niger*.

HENBANE OF PERU. Tobacco.

HEN-BLINDNESS. Nyctalopia.

HENNA. *Lawsonia inermis*.

HE'PAR. (*α*, *α*, f.; *ηπαρ*, the liver.) See *Liver*.

HEPAR ANTIMONII. An oxy-sulphuret of antimony. *Antimonium vitrum*.

HEPAR MARTIALE. A compound of liver of sulphur and oxide of iron.

HEPAR SULPHURIS. See *Sulphuretum*.

HEPAR SULPHURIS VOLATILIS. Boyle's fuming liquor. The hydrosulphuret of ammonia.

HEPAR UTERINUM. The placenta.

HEPATA'LGIA. (*α*, *α*, f.; from *ηπαρ*, the liver, and *αλγος*, pain.) Pain in the liver.

HEPATALGIA CALCULOSA. The pain caused by the passage of biliary calculi.

HEPATALGIA PHELGMONOIDES. Hepatitis.

HEPATAPOSTE'MA. Abscess of the liver.

HEPATEMP'HRA'XIS. Hepatic obstruction.

HEPATIC. (*Hepaticus*; from *ηπαρ*, the liver.) 1. Belonging to the liver. 2. Liver color.

HEPATIC AIR. Sulphureted hydrogen.

HEPATIC ARTERY. *Arteria hepatica*. The artery which nourishes the substance of the liver. It arises from the cœliac, where it almost touches the point of the *lobulus Spigelii*. Its root is covered by the pancreas; it then turns a little forward, and passes under the pylorus to the porta of the liver, and runs between the biliary ducts and the vena portæ, where it divides into two large branches, one of which enters the right, and the other the left lobe of the liver. In this place it is inclosed, along with all the other vessels, in the capsule of Glisson.

HEPATIC DUCT. *Ductus hepaticus*. The trunk of the biliary pores. It runs from the sinus of the liver toward the duodenum, and is joined by the cystic duct, to form the ductus communis choledochus. See *Biliary duct*.

HEPATIC FLUX. A form of dysentery accompanied with copious discharge of bilious matter.

HEPATIC PLEXUS. It is composed of filaments from the cœliac plexus, and which accompany the hepatic artery.

HEPATIC VEINS. *Venæ hepaticæ*. From the extremities of the vena portæ, and also from those of the hepatic artery, a number of veins arise, which are called *venæ hepaticæ*, and accompany the branches of the hepatic artery and vena portæ. The branches of the hepatic veins finally unite into two or three large trunks, which recede from the hepatic artery and vena portæ, and terminate in the vena cava ascendens, just below the diaphragm.

HEPA'TICA. (*α*, *α*, f.) 1. American liverwort. 2. A genus of plants. *Polyandria*. *Polygamia*. *Ranunculaceæ*.—*H. americana* is official, and, with *H. acutiloba*, is used in domestic practice as a demulcent, but is of little value.

HEPATICA FONTANA. *Marchantia*.

HEPATICA HERBA. See *Marchantia*.

HEPATICA JECORARIA. *H. stellata*. *H. terrestris*. *H. vulgaris*. *Marchantia*.

HEPATICA NOBILIS. *Anemone hepatica*.

HEPATIC'Æ. The liverwort tribe of acetyledonous plants. Cellular, *flowerless* plants, consisting of an axis or stem, either leafy or bordered; the *reproductive organs* are valved *thecæ* of different kinds.

HEPATIRRHŒ'A. (*α*, *α*, f.; from *ηπαρ*, and *ρῶ*, to flow.) 1. A purging, with bilious evacuations. 2. A diarrhœa, in which portions of flesh, like liver, are voided.

HEPATISATION. (*Hepatisatio*, *onis*, f.; from *ηπαρ*, the liver: so called from its appearing like liver.) The conversion of any texture into a substance resembling liver. The term is applied chiefly to the lungs. Hepatisation is generally divided into *red* and *yellow*; the former deriving its color from the presence of blood, the latter from purulent infiltration.—See *Pneumonia*.

HEPATI'TIS. (*is*, *idis*, f.; from *ηπαρ*, the liver.) *Inflammatiō hepatis*. An inflammation of the liver. A disease attended with *inflammatory fever*; tension and pain of the *right hypochondrium*, often pungent, like that of a pleurisy, but more frequently dull or obtuse; a

pain at the clavicle, and at the top of the shoulder of the right side; much uneasiness in lying down on the left side; difficulty of breathing; a dry cough, vomiting, and hiccough. It is of two kinds, *acute* and *chronic*.

The *acute* species of hepatitis comes on with a pain in the right hypochondrium, extending up to the clavicle and shoulder, increased by pressing upon the part; is accompanied with cough, oppression of breathing, and difficulty of lying on the left side, with nausea and sickness, and often with a vomiting of bilious matter. The urine is of a deep saffron color, and small in quantity; there is loss of appetite, great thirst, and costiveness, with a strong, hard, and frequent pulse; and when the disease has continued for some days, the skin and eyes become tinged of a deep yellow. When the inflammation is in the cellular structure or substance of the liver, it is called, by some, *hepatitis parenchymatosa*; and when the gall-bladder, which is attached to this organ, is the seat of inflammation, it has been called *hepatitis cystica*.

The *chronic* species is usually accompanied with a morbid yellow complexion, loss of appetite and flesh, costiveness, indigestion, flatulency, pains in the stomach, a yellow tinge of the skin and eyes, clay-colored stools, high-colored urine, depositing a red sediment and ropy mucus; an obtuse pain in the region of the liver, extending to the shoulder, and not unfrequently with a considerable degree of asthma.

Hepatitis, like other inflammations, may end in resolution, suppuration, gangrene, or scirrhous; its termination in gangrene is a rare occurrence in temperate, but a very frequent one in hot climates.

The treatment of this disease is different in the two forms which it assumes. Acute hepatitis is treated like other acute inflammation, except in the way in which mercury is exhibited. The lancet and purgatives are to be freely used in strong patients. The bowels are next to be cleared, until the nature of the evacuations shows that it is not likely that any fecal matter remains in the intestines in a solid form, and that the bile passes off freely. This is best done by calomel, in such doses as to affect the gums rapidly. If the bowels be morbidly open, opium is to be combined with the calomel. In all cases where it becomes doubtful whether the lancet should be again resorted to, cupping and leeches are useful; after which, a large blister should be applied over the affected organ. In very acute cases, salivation is to be attempted also by rubbing mercurial ointment into the legs and thighs. The appearance of a soreness of the gums is a precursor of a decline of the disease. Hepatitis soon shows in what way it will terminate; and if no diminution of the symptoms is affected, death soon takes place, from the violence of the inflammatory action, or from gangrene. A gradual mitigation of the force of the symptoms indicates its resolution. A shivering, with remission of febrile action, announces the formation of pus: an abscess then forms, and bursts either through the integuments, or into the stomach, colon, lungs, or kidney. As soon as this becomes known, the strength of the patient is no longer

to be reduced: the strict antiphlogistic diet before adopted must yield to a more nourishing one, but not a stimulating one; and tonics, especially bitters, as calumba and gentian, or cascarrilla, are to supply the place of the former medicines.

Chronic hepatitis requires the same treatment with the acute, but in miniature. Cupping, and frequently applying leeches, are beneficial. Mercurial alteratives are especially serviceable, as the pilula hydrargyri submuriatis composita, or small doses of the blue pill, administered regularly, so as to effect a perceptible action on the gums, and no more. The use of the nitromuriatic acid bath and sponging, with doses of the acid of gtt. v., three times a day, is often serviceable in hot climates. A mild diet, exercise, and change of climate, are the great restoratives.

HEPATIZATION. See *Hepatisation*.

HEPATIZON. Symptomatic diffused epheles.

HEPATOCE/LE. (*e, es, f.*; from *ηπαρ*, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) A hernia, caused by a portion of the liver protruding through the abdominal parietes.

HEPATOCE/LIC. Pertaining to the liver and colon; a ligament of the liver.

HEPATO-GA'STRIC OMENTUM. The lesser omentum, which passes from the liver to the stomach.

HEPATOGR'PHY. A description of the liver.

HEPATOHE'MIA. Congestion of the liver.

HEPATOLO'GY. A treatise on the liver.

HEPATOMA'LCIA. Softening of the liver.

HEPATONCUS. Tumefaction of the liver.

HEPATOPHY'MA. An abscess of the liver.

HEPATORRH'GIA. See *Hepatorrhœa*.

HEPATOTOMIA. Dissection of the liver.

HEP'ALUS. A mild quotidian fever.

HEPTA'NDRIA. *Heptandrous*. (From *επτα*, seven, and *ανηρ*, a man, or husband.) Plants with hermaphrodite flowers and seven stamens.

HEPTAPHY'LLUM. The tormentil.

HEPTAPLE'URUM. The plantago major.

HEPTAR-TOMPHALUS. An umbilical hernia, including a portion of the liver.

HERACLE'UM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbelliferae.*—*H. gummiferum*. See *Dorema ammoniacum*.—*H. lannatum*. (U. S.) Masterwort. It is an indigenous species, which has stimulant and carminative properties. The dose of the dried root is *ʒij.* to *ʒiij.*—*H. spondylium. Spondylium*. Cow-parnsnip. All-heal. It is said to be useful in the cure of dysentery.

HERACLEUS MORBUS. Epilepsy.

HERB BENNET. Geum urbanum.

HERB CHRISTOPHER. *Actœa spicata*.

HERB OF GRACE. *Gratiola officinalis*.

HERB MASTICH. *Thymus mastichina*.

HERB ROBERT. *Geranium Robertianum*.

HERB TRINITY. *Anemone hepatica*.

HE'RBA. (*a, e, f.*) A herb. There are two kinds: *annuals*, which perish the same year; and *biennials*, which have their leaves the first year, and their flowers and fruit the second, and then die away.

HERBA ALEXANDRINA. *Smyrniolum alexandrinum*.

HERBA BENEDICTA. *Geum urbanum*.

HERBA BRITANNICA. *Rumex hydrolapathum*.

HERBA FELIS. *Nepeta cataria*.

HERBA JULIA. Milfoil.

HERBA MELANCHOLIFUGA. *Fumaria officinalis*.

HERBA MILITARIS. *Achillæa millefolium*.

HERBA PARIS. *Paris quadrifolia*.

HERBA PATRI. *Primula veris* and *crithmum maritimum*.

HERBA REGIA. *Ocymum officinalis*.

HERBA SACRA. *Verbena trifoliata*.

HERBA SANCTÆ BARBARÆ. *Erysimum barbarea*.

HERBA TRINITATIS. *Anemone hepatica*.

HERBA'CEUS. Herbaceous; like an herb.

HERBA'LIST. A dealer in herbs.

HERBA'RIMUM. *Hortus siccus*. A collection of dried specimens of plants.

HERBI'VOROUS. *Herbivorus*. Feeding on herbs.

HERBORIZA'TION. A botanical tour.

HERCULE'S ALL-HEAL. *Laserpitium chironium*.

HE'RCULES BO'VII. An old emetic, &c.

HERE'DITARY DISEASES. *Morbi hereditarii*. Diseases which are propagated from parents to their offspring, as gout, scrofula, mania, phthisis pulmonalis, &c.

HERMA'PHRODITE. (*Hermaphroditus*; from *Ερμης*, Mercury, and *Αφροδιτη*, Venus: *i. e.*, partaking of both sexes.) 1. A person whose organs of generation are so deformed as to make it doubtful to which sex he belongs. Many inferior animals are really hermaphrodite. 2. In *Botany*, an hermaphrodite flower is one which contains both stamens and pistil.

HERME'TIC. *Hermeticus*. Appertaining to chemistry.

HERMETIC MEDICINE. Medicine as practiced by the chemical sect, as opposed to the Galenical medicine.

HERMETIC SEAL. The closing the end of a glass vessel by fusion.

HERMODA'CTYLUS. *Hermodactyl*. A root much celebrated among the ancients for the cure of gout. See *Colchicum*.

HERMO'LAOS. *Ερμολαος*. A collyrium.

HE'RNIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *ερνος*, a branch; from its protruding out of its place.) *Ecnasis*.

Ramex. A rupture. Surgeons understand by the term *hernia*, a tumor formed by the protrusion of some of the viscera of the abdomen out of that cavity into a kind of sac, composed of the portion of peritoneum, which is pushed before them. However, there are certainly some cases which will not be comprehended in this definition, either because the parts are not protruded at all, or have no hernial sac. The places in which these swellings most frequently make their appearance are the groin, the navel, the labia pudendi, and the upper and fore part of the thigh; they do also occur at every point of the anterior part of the abdomen; and there are several less common instances, in which hernial tumors present themselves at the foramen ovale, in the perineum, in the vagina, at the ischiatic notch, &c. The parts which, by being thrust forth from the

cavity in which they ought naturally to remain, mostly produce hernia, are either a portion of the omentum, or a part of the intestinal canal, or both together. But the stomach, the liver, the spleen, uterus, ovaries, bladders, &c., have been known to form the contents of some hernial tumors. From these two circumstances of situations and contents are derived all the different appellations by which herniæ are distinguished. If a portion of intestine only forms the contents of the tumor, it is called *enterocele*; if a piece of omentum only, *epiplocele*; and if both intestine and omentum contribute to the formation of a tumor, it is called *enteroepiplocele*. When the contents of a hernia are protruded at the abdominal ring, but only pass as low as the groin, or labium pudendi, the case receives the name of *bubonocoele*, or *inguinal hernia*; when the parts descend into the scrotum, it is called an *oscheocoele*, or *scrotal hernia*. The *crural*, or *femoral hernia*, is the name given to that which takes place below Poupert's ligament. When the bowels protrude at the navel, the case is named an *ecomphalos*, or *umbilical hernia*; and *ventral* is the epithet given to the swelling when it occurs at any other promiscuous part of the front of the abdomen. The *congenital rupture* is a very particular case, in which the protruded viscera are not covered with a common hernial sac of peritoneum, but are lodged in the cavity of the tunica vaginalis, in contact with the testicle; and, as must be obvious, it is not named, like hernia in general, from its situation or contents, but from the circumstance of its existing from the time of birth.

When the hernial contents lie quietly in the sac, and admit of being readily put back into the abdomen, it is termed a *reducible hernia*; and when they suffer no constriction, yet can not be put back, owing to adhesions, or their large size in relation to the aperture through which they have to pass, the hernia is termed *irreducible*. An *incarcerated* or *strangulated* hernia signifies one which not only can not be reduced, but suffers constriction; so that, if a piece of intestine be protruded, the pressure to which it is subjected stops the passage of its contents onward toward the anus, makes the bowel inflame, and brings on a train of most alarming and often fatal consequences.

The general symptoms of a hernia which is reducible and free from strangulation are, an indolent tumor at some part of the parietes of the abdomen; most frequently descending out of the abdominal ring, or from just below Poupert's ligament, or else out of the navel; but occasionally from various other situations. The swelling mostly originates suddenly; and it is subject to a change of size, being smaller when the patient lies down upon his back, and larger when he stands up or draws in his breath. The tumor frequently diminishes when pressed, and grows large again when the pressure is removed. Its size and tension often increase after a meal, or when the patient is flatulent. Patients with hernia are apt to be troubled with colic, constipation, and vomiting, in consequence of the unnatural situation of the bowels. Very often, however, the functions of the viscera

seem to suffer little or no interruption. Whenever the hernia is large, a truss, well adjusted to the person, should be worn constantly when out of bed.

HERNIA AQUOSA. Hydrocele.

HERNIA ARTERARUM. An aneurism.

HERNIA BRONCHIALIS. Bronchocele.

HERNIA CARNOSA. Sarcocele.

HERNIA CEREBRI. *Encephalocele*. This term has been applied to several different cases. One case is where there is a congenital defect in the ossification of some part of the cranium, and the subjacent portion of the brain projecting through the aperture, forms a tumor under the integuments. Another case is where there is a congenital deficiency of a large portion, both of the cranium and integuments, and the greater part of the brain protrudes: this is a monstrosity which is incompatible with the continuance of life for a longer period than a few days. A third case is where a tumor connected with the brain rises through the aperture made in the operation of trephining. Concerning the nature of the last-mentioned case, there is difference of opinion among surgical writers; and, indeed, the tumor seems to be of a different character in different cases, sometimes consisting of the substance of the brain, at others of a mass of congealed blood, and at others, again, of a fungous mass, which has been supposed to spring from the cerebral substance; it is very likely, however, that fungous tumors of the dura mater may frequently have passed under the name of hernia cerebri.

HERNIA CONGENITA. This species of hernia consists in the adhesion of a protruded portion of intestine or omentum to the testicle after its descent into the scrotum. This adhesion takes place while the testicle is yet in the abdomen. Upon its leaving the abdomen, it draws the adhering intestine, or omentum, along with it into the scrotum, where it forms the hernia congenita. The descent is not always before birth.

The appearance of a hernia, in very early infancy, will always make it probable that it is of this kind; but in an adult, there is no reason for supposing his rupture to be of this sort but his having been afflicted with it from his infancy; there is no external mark or character whereby it can be certainly distinguished from the one contained in a common hernial sac; neither would it be of any material use in practice if there was.

HERNIA CRURALIS. Femoral hernia. The parts composing this kind of hernia are always protruded under Poupart's ligament, and the swelling is situated toward the inner part of the bend of the thigh. The rupture descends on the side of the femoral artery and vein, between these vessels and the os pubis. Females are particularly subject to this kind of rupture, in consequence of the great breadth of their pelvis, while in them the inguinal hernia is rare. The situation of the tumor makes it liable to be mistaken for an enlarged inguinal gland, or a bubonocoele. The femoral hernia, however, may always be discriminated by the neck of the tumor having Poupart's ligament above it. In the bubonocoele, the angle of the pubes is behind and below this part of the sac;

but in the femoral hernia, it is on the same horizontal level, a little on the inside of it.

In the crural hernia, the aperture through which the parts issue is not formed by two bands (as in the inguinal hernia), but it is a foramen, almost round, proceeding from the internal margin of the crural arch (Poupart's ligament), near its insertion into the branch of the os pubis, between the bone and the iliac vein; so that, in this hernia, the branch of the os pubis is situated more internally than the intestine, and a little behind; the vein externally, and behind; and the internal border of the arch before. Now it is this border which always forms the strangulation.

HERNIA, EPIPLOIC. See *Hernia*.

HERNIA FEMORALIS. Hernia cruralis.

HERNIA FLATULENTA. *Pneumatocoele*. Windy rupture; a rupture, in the contents of which there is much gurgling, from an accumulation of gas.

HERNIA GUTTALIS. *H. gutturis*. Bronchocele.

HERNIA HUMORALIS. Orchitis.

HERNIA INCARCERATA. Incarcerated hernia. Strangulated hernia, or a hernia with stricture. The symptoms are a swelling in the groin, &c., resisting the impression of the fingers. If the hernia be of the intestinal kind, it is generally painful to the touch, and the pain is increased by coughing, sneezing, or standing upright. These are the very first symptoms, and if they are not relieved, are soon followed by others, viz., a sickness at the stomach, a frequent retching, or inclination to vomit, a stoppage of all discharge per anum, attended with frequent, hard pulse, and some degree of fever. These are the first symptoms; and if they are not appeased by the return of the intestine, that is, if the attempts made for this purpose do not succeed, the sickness becomes more troublesome, the vomiting more frequent, the pain more intense, the tension of the belly greater, the fever higher, and a general restlessness comes on, which is very terrible to bear. When this is the state of the patient, no time is to be lost; a very little delay is now of the utmost consequence; and if the one single remedy which the disease is now capable of be not administered immediately, it will generally baffle every other attempt. This remedy is the operation whereby the parts engaged in the stricture may be set free. If this be not now performed, the vomiting is soon exchanged for a convulsive hiccup, and a frequent gulping up of bilious matter: the tension of the belly, the restlessness and fever, having been considerably increased for a few hours, the patient suddenly becomes perfectly easy, the belly subsides, the pulse, from having been hard, full, and frequent, becomes low, languid, and generally interrupted, and the skin, especially that of the limbs, cold and moist; the eyes have now a languor and glassiness; the tumor of the part disappears, and the skin covering it sometimes changes its natural color for a livid hue, and has a crepitus when touched. This crepitus is the too sure indicator of gangrenous mischief within. In this state the gut either goes up spontaneously, or is returned with the

smallest degree of pressure; a discharge is made by stool, and the patient is generally much pleased at the ease he finds; but this pleasure is of short duration; for the hiccough and the cold sweats continuing and increasing, with the addition of spasmodic rigors and subsultus tendinum, the tragedy soon finishes.

In using the *taxis*, or attempt to restore the intestine, the tissues should be relaxed, if necessary, by the hot bath, or the action of nausea, produced by antimony, or cautious injections of a weak infusion of tobacco into the rectum.

HERNIA INGUINALIS. *Bubonocoele.* Inguinal hernia. It appears in both sexes at the groin. It includes all herniæ in which the parts displaced pass out of the abdomen through the inguinal ring. There are three different parts that may produce a hernia in the groin, viz., one or more of the intestines, the epiploon, and the bladder. That which is formed by one or more of the intestines was called by the ancients *enterocoele*. The intestine which most frequently produces the hernia is the *ilium*, because, being placed in the iliac region, it is nearer the groin than the rest; but, notwithstanding the situation of the other intestines, which seems not to allow of their coming near the groin, we often find the jejunum, and frequently, also, a portion of the colon and cæcum, included in the hernia. It must be remembered that the mesentery and mesocolon are membranous substances, capable of extension, which, by little and little, are sometimes so far stretched by the weight of the intestines as to escape with the *ilium* in this species of hernia. The hernia made by the epiploon is called *epiplocele*, as that caused by the epiploon and any of the intestines together is called *entero-epiplocele*. The hernia of the bladder is called *cystocoele*. Hernia of the bladder is uncommon, and has seldom been known to happen but in conjunction with some of the other viscera. When the parts, having passed through the abdominal rings, descend no lower than the groin, it is called an incomplete hernia; when they fall into the scrotum in men, or into the *labia pudendi* in women, it is then termed complete.

The disorders in which a mistake may possibly be made, are the *circocoele*, *bubo*, *hydrocœle*, and *hernia humoralis*, or inflamed testicle.

HERNIA INTESTINALIS. *Enterocoele.* A rupture caused by the protrusion of a portion of the intestine.

HERNIA ISCHIATICA. A rupture at the ischiatic notch. This is very rare.

HERNIA LACHRYMALIS. A swelling of the lachrymal sac from over-distension.

HERNIA MESENTERICA. Mesenteric hernia. If one of the layers of the mesentery be torn by a blow, while the other remains in its natural state, the intestines may insinuate themselves into the aperture, and form a kind of hernia. The same consequences may result from a natural deficiency in one of these layers. Sir A. Cooper relates a case in which all the small intestines, except the duodenum, were thus circumstanced. The symptoms during life were unknown.

HERNIA MESOCOLICA. Mesocolic hernia. So named by Sir A. Cooper, when the bowels

glide between the layers of the mesocolon. Every surgeon should be aware that the intestines may be strangulated from the following causes: 1. Apertures in the omentum, mesentery, or mesocolon, through which the intestine protrudes. 2. Adhesions, leaving an aperture, in which a piece of intestine becomes confined. 3. Membranous bands at the mouths of hernial sacs, which, becoming elongated by the frequent protrusion and return of the viscera, surround the intestine, so as to strangulate it within the abdomen when returned from the sac.

HERNIA OMENTALIS. *Epiplocœle.* An omental rupture; or a protrusion of the omentum through any of the apertures of the abdomen.

HERNIA OSCHEALIS. A scrotal hernia.

HERNIA PERINEALIS. Perineal hernia. In men, the parts protrude between the bladder and rectum; in women, between the rectum and vagina. The hernia does not project so as to form an external tumor; and in men, its existence can only be distinguished by examining from the rectum. In women, it may be detected both from this part and the vagina.

HERNIA PHARYNGIS. Pharyngocele.

HERNIA PHRENICA. Diaphragmatic or phrenic hernia. The abdominal viscera are occasionally protruded through the diaphragm, either through some of the natural apertures in this muscle, or deficiencies, or wounds and lacerations in it.

HERNIA PUDENDALIS. Pudendal hernia. This is the name assigned by Sir A. Cooper to that which descends between the vagina and ramus ischii, and forms an oblong tumor in the labium, traceable within the pelvis, as far as the os uteri.

HERNIA SACCI LACHRYMALIS. Rupture of the lachrymal sac, a cause of fistula lachrymalis.

HERNIA SCROTALIS. *Hernia oschealis.* *Oscheocœle.* When the omentum, the intestine, or both, descend into the scrotum, it has these appellations; when the omentum only, it is called *epiploscheocœle*. It is styled a perfect rupture, in contradistinction to a *bubonocœle*, which is the same disorder; but the descent is not so great. The hernia scrotalis is distinguished into the true and false: in the former, the omentum, or intestine, or both, fall into the scrotum; in the latter, an inflammation, or a fluid, causes a tumor in this part, as in hernia humoralis, or hydrocœle. Sometimes sebaceous matter is collected in the scrotum; and this hernia is called *steatocœle*.

HERNIA THYROIDALIS. *Hernia foraminis ovalis.* Thyroideal hernia. In the anterior and upper part of the obturator ligament there is an opening, through which the obturator artery, vein, and nerve proceed, and through which, occasionally, a piece of omentum or intestine is protruded, covered with a part of the peritoneum, which constitutes the hernial sac.

HERNIA UMBILICALIS. Umbilical rupture. *Exomphalos.* In old umbilical ruptures, the quantity of omentum is sometimes very great. In recent and small ruptures, this sac is very visible; but in old and large ones it is broken through, at the knot of the navel, by the pressure and weight of the contents, and is not always to be distinguished; which is the reason

why it has, by some, been doubted whether this kind of rupture has a hernial sac or not.

Infants are very subject to this disease, in a small degree; but, in general, either get rid of it as they gather strength, or are easily cured by wearing a proper bandage. It is of still more consequence to get this disorder cured in females than in males, that its return, when they are become adult and pregnant, may be prevented as much as possible; for at this time it often happens from the too great distension of the belly, or from unguarded motion, when the parts are upon the stretch.

HERNIA UTERI. *Hysterocele.* Hernia of the uterus. Instances have occurred of the uterus being thrust through the rings of the muscles; but this is scarcely to be discovered, unless in a pregnant state. It may be occasioned by violent muscular efforts, by blows on the abdomen at the time of gestation, and also by wounds and abscesses of the abdomen, which permit the uterus to dilate the part.

HERNIA VAGINALIS. Vaginal hernia. A tumor occurs within the os externum of the vagina. It is elastic, but not painful. When compressed, it readily recedes, but is reproduced by coughing, or even without this, when the pressure is removed. The inconveniences produced are an inability to undergo much exercise or exertion, for every effort of this sort brings on a sense of bearing down. The vaginal hernia usually protrudes in the space left between the uterus and rectum.

HERNIA VARICOSA. Varicocele. See *Cirsocele.*

HERNIA VENARUM. Varix.

HERNIA VENERIS. A swelled testicle.

HERNIA VENTOSA. See *Pneumatocèle.*

HERNIA VENTRALIS. A hernia may appear at almost any point of the anterior part of the belly, but is most frequently found between the recti muscles.

HERNIA VENTRICULI. *Gastrocele.* A ventral rupture, caused by the stomach protruding through some part of the abdominal parietes. It rarely occurs but at or near the navel.

HERNIA VESICALIS. *Hernia cystica.* *Cystocèle.* The urinary bladder is liable to be thrust forth from its proper situation, either through the opening in the oblique muscle, like the inguinal hernia, or under Poupart's ligament, in the same manner as the femoral.

HERNIAL. Relating to a hernia or rupture.

HERNIARIA GLABRA. Rupture-wort. It has no active property.

HERNIOTOMY. The operation for hernia.

HERPES. (*es, is, m.; ερπης;* from *ερω,* to creep; because it spreads and creeps about the skin.) Tetter. A cutaneous disease, known by an assemblage of numerous little vesicles, in clusters, itching very much, and difficult to heal, but terminating in furfuraceous scales. The eruption is preceded, when it is extensive, by considerable constitutional disorder, and is accompanied by a sensation of heat and tingling, sometimes by severe deep-seated pain in the parts affected. The lymph of the vesicles, which is at first clear and colorless, becomes gradually milky and opaque, and ultimately concretes into scabs: but, in some cases, a copious

discharge of it takes place, and tedious ulcerations ensue. The disorder is not contagious in any of its forms. The species are:

HERPES PHLYCTENODES. This species of the eruption is commonly preceded by a slight febrile attack for two or three days. The small transparent vesicles then appear, in irregular clusters, sometimes containing colorless, and sometimes a brownish lymph; and for two or three days more, other clusters successively arise, near the former. About the fourth day, the inflammation round the vesicles assumes a duller red hue, the vesicles themselves break, and discharge their fluid, or begin to dry and flatten, and dark or yellowish scabs concrete upon them. These fall off about the eighth or tenth day, leaving a reddened and irritable surface, which slowly regains its healthy appearance. As the successive clusters go through a similar course, the termination of the whole is not complete before the thirteenth or fourteenth day.

HERPES ZOSTER. *Shingles.* It is usually preceded, for two or three days, by languor and loss of appetite, rigors, headache, sickness, and a frequent pulse, together with a scalding heat, and tingling in the skin, and shooting pains through the chest and epigastrium. Sometimes, however, the precursory febrile symptoms are slight, and scarcely noticed, and the attention of the patient is first attracted by a sense of heat, itching, and tingling in some part of the trunk, where he finds several red patches, of an irregular form, at a little distance from each other, upon each of which numerous small elevations appear, clustered together. These, if examined minutely, are found to be distinctly vesicular; and, in the course of twenty-four hours, they enlarge to the size of small pearls, and are perfectly transparent, being filled with a limpid fluid. The clusters are of various diameter, from one to two, or even three inches, and are surrounded by a narrow red margin, in consequence of the extension of the inflamed base a little beyond the congregated vesicles. During three or four days, other clusters continue to arise in succession, and with considerable regularity; that is, nearly in a line with the first, extending always toward the spine at one extremity, and toward the sternum, or linea alba of the abdomen, at the other, most commonly round the waist, like half a sash, but sometimes like a sword-belt, across the shoulder. These pass through the same changes as the former, but do not exfoliate before the twentieth or twenty-fourth day.

This disease is to be treated by laxatives and diaphoretics; the vesicles are not to be dressed unless abrasions of the skin occur.

HERPES CIRCINATUS. *Ringworm.* It appears in small circular patches, in which the vesicles arise only round the circumference: these are small, with moderately red bases, and contain a transparent fluid, which is discharged in three or four days, when little, prominent, dark scabs form over them. The central area in each vesicular ring is at first free from any eruption; but the surface becomes somewhat rough, and of a dull red color, and throws off an exfoliation, as the vesicular eruption declines,

which terminates in about a week, with the falling off of the scabs, leaving the cuticle red for a short time. It is very tedious to cure.

Astringent washes are used to allay the irritation, especially sulphate of iron and copper.

HERPES LABIALIS. A vesicular eruption upon the edge of the upper and under lip, and at the angle of the mouth, sometimes forming a semi-circle, or even completing a circle round the mouth, by the successive rising of the vesicles, is very common, and has been described by the oldest writers. At first the vesicles contain a transparent lymph, which in the course of twenty-four hours becomes turbid, and of a yellowish-white color, and ultimately assumes a puriform appearance. The lips become red, hard, and tumid, as well as sore, stiff, and painful, with a sensation of great heat and smarting, which continues troublesome for three or four days, until the fluid is discharged, and thick, dark scabs are formed over the excoriated parts. The swelling then subsides, and in four or five days more the crusts begin to fall off; the whole duration being, as in the other herpetic affections, about ten or twelve days. It may be idiopathic, but is usually symptomatic of visceral irritation.

HERPES PRÆPUTIALIS. The attention of the patient is attracted to the prepuce by extreme itching, with some sense of heat; and on examining it, finds one, or sometimes two red patches, about the size of a five cent piece, upon which are clustered five or six minute transparent vesicles, which, from their extreme tenacity, appear of the same red hue as the base on which they stand. In the course of twenty-four or thirty hours, the vesicles enlarge, and become of a milky hue, having lost their transparency; and on the third day they are coherent, and assume an almost pustular appearance. If the eruption is seated within that part of the prepuce which is, in many individuals, extended over the glans, so that the vesicles are kept constantly covered and moist (like those that occur in the throat), they commonly break about the fourth or fifth day, and form a small ulceration upon each patch. This discharges a little turbid serum, and has a white base, with a slight elevation at the edges; and by an inaccurate or inexperienced observer it may be readily mistaken for chancre, more especially if any escharotic has been applied to it, which produces much irritation, as well as a deep-seated hardness beneath the sore, such as is felt in true chancre. If no irritant be applied, the slight ulceration continues till the ninth or tenth day nearly unchanged, and then begins to heal; which process is completed by the twelfth, and the scabs fall off on the thirteenth or fourteenth day. The vesicles scab sooner on the dry skin. No applications are necessary.

HERPES IRIS. This rare and singular morbid appearance, which has not been noticed by medical writers, occurs in small circular patches, each of which is composed of concentric rings, of different colors. Its usual seat is on the back of the hands, or the palms and fingers, sometimes on the instep.

No internal medicine is requisite in the treatment of the different species of herpes, except

when the constitution is disordered (and then the general antiphlogistic plan must be adopted); for, like the other eruptive diseases, which go through a regular and limited course, they can not be interrupted or accelerated in their progress by any medicinal expedient; but their termination may be retarded by improper treatment.

HERPES AMBULATI'VUS. Probably erratic erysipelas.

HERPES DEPA'SCENS. An eating or corroding form of herpes.

HERPES ESTHIO'MENOS. A variety of herpes where there is great destruction of the skin by ulceration.

HERPES EXE'DENS. A form of herpes in which there is a rapid spreading of the disease.

HERPES FARINOSUS. This is characterized by its having furfuraceous exfoliations.

HERPES FERUS. An erysipelas.

HERPES I'NDICUS. A fiery, itchy herpes, peculiar to India.

HERPES MILIA'RIS. Herpes is so called when it begins with an eruption like millet-seeds.

HERPES PERI'SCELES. The shingles.

HERPES PUSTULO'SUS. This name has been given to the different forms of acne.

HERPES SERPI'GO. The ringworm. Herpes circinatus.

HERPES SICCUS. The dry, mealy tetter.

HERPES ZOSTER. The shingles. See *Herpes*.

HERPETIC. *Herpeticus*. (From *herpes*, a disease of the skin.) Relating to herpes.

HERPETOGRA'PHIA. Herpetography. The description of herpes.

HERPETO'LOGY. *Herpetologia*. (From *ερπετος*, a reptile, and *λογος*, a discourse.) A term of zoology applied to the study of reptiles.

HE'RPETON. A creeping pustule or ulcer.

HERRING. *Clupea harengus*.

HESMIS. A quarter of a pound.

HESPERI'DEÆ. Plants which have rigid, evergreen leaves, odorless and polyandrous flowers; as the myrtle, clove, &c.

HESPE'RIDINE. *Hesperidina*. A peculiar crystallizable matter detected in unripe, bitter oranges by Lebreton and Brandes.

HESPERIDIUM. A fruit of the structure of the orange and lemon.

HESSIAN CRUCIBLE. A crucible or melting-pot of fine clay and sand, used for common purposes in the laboratory.

HETERO- A prefix (from *ετερος*, different); of frequent use in medicine, and signifying difference.

HETERO'CHYMEUSIS. Depraved chymification and sanguification; and a class of diseases indicating this, as phthisis, chlorosis.

HETERO'CLITE. Heterologous.

HETERO'CRINIA. A modification in the secretion produced by an organ.

HETEROGE'NOUS. Opposed to homogenous, and used to designate a difference in the parts of any thing.

HETEROLO'GIOUS FORMATIONS. Tissues or formations different from those of the healthy body; the same as *heteroplasia*.

HETERO'MORPHISM. A deviation from the natural figure.

HETERO'PATHY. *Heteropathia*. (From

erepos, different, and *παθος*, affection.) That mode of treating diseases in which a morbid state is removed by inducing a different morbid state. It is opposed to *Homœopathy*.

HETEROPLASIS. *Heteroplasty*. (From *ερεπος*, and *πλασις*, formation.) A different formation from those belonging to the healthy body, as in the production of cancer, tubercles, &c.—*Lobstein*.

HETERO'PHONIA. A cracked voice.

HETERO'PODA. An order of gasteropodous mollusca.—*Cuvier*.

HETERO'SARCOSES. (From *ερεπος*, and *σαρξ*, flesh.) A class of diseases characterized by the production of false tissues.—*Gendrin*.

HETERO'TAXIA. Malposition of organs.

HETERO'TROPAL. In *Botany*, a seed in which the embryo lies across the lobes, and not in their axis.

HEUCHE'RA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. The alum root. (U. S.) 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Saxifrageæ*.—*H. cortusa. H. americana. H. viscida*. The alum root, or American sanicle, is a perennial, indigenous plant, the root of which is powerfully astringent, and was much used by the Indians as an application to wounds and ulcers.

HEUDOLOTIA AFRICANA. A terebintaceous plant, said to yield gum *bdellium*.

HEVEA GUIANENSIS. *H. elastica*. One of the trees said to yield Indian rubber.

HEVE'ENE. An oil obtained in the rectification of oil of caoutchouc.

HEXAGY'NIA. (*a, e, f.*) Hermaphrodite plants with six pistils.

HEXA'NDRIA. (*a, e, f.*) Hermaphrodite plants with six stamens of an equal length.

HEXAPE'TALOUS. Six-petaled.

HEXAPHY'LLOUS. Six-leaved.

HE'XIS. (Εξίς; from *εχω*, to have.) A habit or constitution of body.

HG. Mercury: from *hydrargyrum*.

HIAT'US. (From *hiare*, to open or gape.) 1. A foramen, aperture, or passage. 2. Yawning.

HIATUS FALLOPII. The aqueductus Fallopii.

HIATUS OF WINSLOW. The foramen of Winslow.

HIBI'SCUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Monadelphica. Polyandria. Malvaceæ*.—*H. abelmoschus*. The plant which yields musk seed. *Granum moschi*. It is indigenous in Egypt. The Arabians esteem the seeds cordial, and mix them with coffee.—*H. populaceus*. A shrub of Mollucca; yields a resinous fruit and emetic root.

HICCP. Hiccough. Singultus.

HICKORY. Trees of the genus *Carya*. The ashes are used in popular medicine and dyspepsia, and contain much carbonate of potash.

HIDRO'A. (Ιδρωα; from *ιδρως*, sweat.) 1. Sudamina. 2. Eczema.—*Savages*.

HIDRO'NOSOS. Sudor anglicus.

HIDROPHO'ROUS. Diaphoretic.

HIDROPY'RETUS. A sweating fever.

HI'DROS. (From *ιδρως*, sweat.) Sweat. Used in the composition of many words, as *Hidroticum*, sudorific.

HIDRO'TICA. Sudorifics.

HIDRO'TICUS. Sudorific.

HIDUS. Flowers of brass.—*Ruland*.

HI'ERA PICRA. Aloetic powder, made into an electuary with honey.

HIERABO'TANE. Verbena trifoliata.

HIERACA'NTHA. A sort of thistle.

HIERA'CIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia equalis. Compositæ*.—*H. aplanum. H. minus. Hypochæris. H. montanum. Chondrilla. H. pilosella. Mouse-ear. Hæraulium*. This plant contains a bitter, lactescent juice, which has a slight degree of astringency.—*H. pulcrum. Chondrilla*.

HIERACULUM. See *Hieracium*.

HIERA'NOSOS. 1. The epilepsy. 2. Chorea. 3. Convulsions.

HIERA'TICUM. An old malagma.

HIGHGATE RESIN. Fossil copal.

HIGHMORE, ANTRUM OF. Antrum highmoreanum.

HIGUE'RO. The calabash-tree. *Crescentia cujete* of Linnaeus, the fruit of which is said to be febrifuge.

HILL'S BALSAM OF HONEY. Balsam of honey.

HILL'S ESSENCE OF BARDANA. A solution of guaiac in proof spirit.

HI'LUM. (*um, i, n.*) The scar or point by which the seed is attached to its seed-vessel.

HILUM LIENS. The fissure of the spleen at which the vessels enter.

HIMANTO'SIS. *Hîmas*. Relaxation of the uvula.

HINAU. The *Eleocarpus hinau*. A tree of New Zealand, the bark of which is astringent, and used in dyeing.

HIP. 1. The articulation of the thigh with the pelvis. See *Femoris os*. 2. The ripe fruit of the dog-rose. They are chiefly used as a sweetmeat, or as a confection. See *Confectio rosa canina*.

HIP BONE. Ischium.

HIPPANTROPIA. A diseased imagination, or melancholy, in which an individual fancies himself a horse.

HIPPO- (From *ιππος*, a horse.) A prefix, signifying a large size, or compounded of *hippos*, a horse.

HIPPOCA'MPUS. Two convolutions of the brain, situated on the cornu ammonis, are so called. See *Encephalos*.

HIPPOCA'STANUM. The horse-chestnut. *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

HI'PPOCRAS. An old aromatic wine.

HIPPOCRATES' SLEEVE. Manica Hippocratis.

HIPPOCRATIC FACE. See *Facies Hippocratica*.

HIPPOLA'PATHUM. Rumex patientia.

HIPPOLITH. *Hippolithus*. A concretion of ammoniacal phosphate of magnesia, found in the intestines of horses.

HIPPO'MANE. A genus of plants. *Monocia. Monadelphica*. The *H. mancinella* of India is the poisonous manchineel, the sap of which is used to poison arrows by the natives.

HIPPOMA'RATHRUM. Peucedanum silaus.

HIPPOSELI'NUM. Smyrniolum olusatrum.

HIPPU'RIC ACID. (From *ιππος*, a horse, and *ουρος*, urine.) A constituent of the urine of horses and other ruminants. It is also present in the urine of persons taking benzoic acid. It crystallizes in square prisms, which are sparingly soluble and bitter; formula, $C_{12}H_{10}NO_4$

HIPPURIS VULGARIS. Horse's or mare's tail. It is astringent. The same virtue is attributed to the *Equisetum arvense, fluviatile, limosum*, which are directed indiscriminately by the term *Equisetum*.

HIPPUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *ἵππος*, a horse; because the eyes of those who labor under this affection are continually twinkling and trembling, as is usual with those who ride on horseback.) A repeated dilatation and alternate constriction of the pupil, arising from a spasmodic affection of the iris.

HIPS. The fruit of the *Rosa canina*.

HIRA. The jejunum.

HIRCINE. The fluid component of goat's fat and mutton suet, having the smell of the animal, and producing, by saponification, *Hircic acid*.

HIRCUS. *Capra hircus*; the goat.

HIRCUS BEZOARTICUS. Bezoar orientale.

HIRQUUS. The corner of the eye.

HIRSUTIES. Hairiness; a species of disease in which hair grows in unusual situations, or in more than usual abundance.

HIRSUTUS. Hairy.

HIRTUS. Rough-haired.

HIRUDO. The leech, which see.

HIRUDO MEDICINALIS. See *Leech*.

HIRUNDINARIA. *Lysimachia nummularia* and *asclepias vincetoxicum*.

HIRUNDO. (*o, onis, f.*) The bird called a swallow. It was formerly esteemed medicinal in epilepsy, diseases of the eyes, &c.

HISPIDULA HERBA. *Gnaphalium*.

HISPIDUS. Hispid; bristly.

HISTOGENIA. *Histogeny.* (From *ἵστος*, organic, and *γενεσις*, generation.) The doctrine of the formation and development of organic textures.

HISTOLOGY. The anatomy of the minute textures.

HIVE SYRUP. This most inappropriate name is given by the United States Pharmacopœia to the syrupus scillæ compositus; for if hives means croup, no professional man would place any dependence on the syrup for its cure.

HIVES. This term is employed in the north of England and Scotland to designate a species of chicken-pox, the *Varicella globularis* of Willan, but in the United States is used for croup, both by the profession and popularly.

HOARSENESS. *Raucedo*.

HOARY. *Glaucus*; *incanus*.

HOFFMAN'S ANODYNE. *Hoffmani liquor anodynus.* The spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus.

HOG. *Sus scrofa*.

HOG'S FENNEL. *Peucedanum officinale*.

HOG GUM. The produce of the rhus metopium.

HOG'S LARD. *Adeps præparata*.

HOLCE. *Ὀλκη.* A drachm.

HOLCUS SORGHUM. Guinea corn.

HOLERA'CEOUS PLANTS. Culinary or pot herbs.

HOLLANDS. *Gin*.

HOLLY. *Ilex aquifolium*.

HOLLY, DAHOON. *Ilex vomitoria*.

HOLLY, GROUND. *Chimaphilla umbellata*.

HOLLY, KNEE. *Ruscus aculeatus*.

HOLLY, SEA. *Eryngium maritimum*.

HOLLYHOCK. *Alcea rosea*.

HOLM'SCUS. 1. A small mortar. 2. The alveolar cavities.

HOLOPHLYCTIS. A little pimple which appears all over the body.

HOLO'STEUS. *Holo'stes.* *Holo'steum.* *Osteocolla*.

HOLOTONICUS. (From *ολος*, whole, and *τενω*, to stretch.) That form of tetanus has been so called in which the muscles are universally affected.

HOLY THISTLE. *Centaurea benedicta*.

HOLYBRY. *Pleuronectes hypoglossus*.

HOLYWELL. See *Malvern*.

HOLYMA. An anarcous swelling.

HOMBERG'S PHOSPHORUS. Ignited chloride of calcium.

HOMBERG'S PYROPHORUS. A mixture of burnt alum and dried brown sugar, which takes fire when exposed to the air; or a mixture of three parts of lamp-black, four of burnt alum, and eight of carbonate of potash.

HOMBERG'S SEDATIVE SALT. Boracic acid.

HOMO. Man. Man, considered as an object of zoology, is a mammiferous animal, belonging to the order *Bimana*, or *two-handed*, of which he constitutes the sole genus. Man is distinguished from other animals by a much greater development of mind; by the use of articulate speech, as a means of communicating ideas; and by moral and religious feelings, which are unknown to the inferior animals. The genus is divided into three prominent classes, of which there are many species: they are the *Caucasian*, including the European and Arabian families; the *Mongolian* tribe of Chinese Tartars, Hindostanese, and Indians; and the *Negro* race.

HOMO. A prefix (from *ὁμος*, the same), designating similarity; as *Homogenesis*, the production of like objects.

HOMOPLATA. *Omoplatæ*.

HOMOEOPATH. *Homœopathist.* One who practices on homœopathic principles.

HOMOEOPATHY. (*Homœopathia*; from *ὁμοιος*, similar, and *παθος*, affection.) The doctrine of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, of Leipsic. According to this, every medicine has a specific power of causing alterations in the healthy system, by which a certain diseased state is set up; but when a medicine is given to a person already laboring under that disease which the medicine has a natural tendency to produce, the effect will be to resolve the disease. The medicines are given in doses extremely small, as the millionth part of a grain. It is a principle with Hahnemann that only one medicine is to be administered at a time, and that the medicinal substances employed must be perfectly pure. Most of the preparations are the expressed juice of the plant before flowering, preserved in alcohol: for use, it is diluted with water. Some of the medicines most frequently employed are strychnia, belladonna, aconitum, arnica, conium, bryony, nux vomica. The vegetable alkaloids are also used. The object in any administration is to discover the specific medicine. With respect to the practice, it mainly consists of regulating the diet and habits of the patient.

HOMIO'SIS. *Homiosis.* The elaboration of

the chyle, by which it is assimilated to the blood, &c.

HOMOGE'NOUS. Having the same structure throughout.

HOMOLO'GOUS. Of the same nature; having the same ratio or proportion.

HOMO'TONOS. Syn. with *acmasticos*.

HOMOTRO'PAL. Having the same direction as the body to which it belongs. An embryo is so called, the summit of which points to the apex of the seed.

HONE'STY. The plant *lunaria rediviva*.

HONEY. See *Mel*.

HONEY-CUP. The nectary.

HONEY OF SQUILL. *Syrupus scillæ compositus*.

HONEY DEW. A sweet exudation found on the leaves of many plants during moist, foggy weather, said to be produced by aphides.

HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera periclymenum*.

HONEYCOMB-LIKE. Favose.

HOODED. Cucullate.

HOOF-SHAPED. Ungulate.

HOOPER'S PILLS. An emmenagogue of great celebrity, composed of aloes, myrrh, sulphate of iron, and canella bark, somewhat resembling the *Pilula ferri composita*.

HOOK. A curved steel implement attached to a handle. The *tenaculum* is a hook much employed by surgeons. The obstetrical *blunt hook* is a curved bar of steel, which is passed into the uterus for the purpose of embracing a limb of the fetus, and assist in bringing it down, when it is so bent as to impede parturition.

HOOPING-COUGH. See *Pertussis*.

HOP. *Humulus lupulus*.

HOPE'S MIXTURE. A medicine of great celebrity in hepatic obstructions, with diarrhœa. It consists of camphor mixture, f. ʒviiij.; dilute nitrous acid, f. ʒj.; tincture of opium, gtt. xl.

HOPLOCHRI'SMA. *Unguentum armarium*.

HO'RDEIN. The starch of barley.

HORDEI SEMINA. Pearl barley.

HORDE'OLUM. (*um, i, n.*; diminutive of *hordeum*, barley.) A little tumor on the eyelids; a sty. Scarpa remarks, the sty is strictly only a little boil, which projects from the edge of the eyelids, mostly near the great angle of the eye. It suppurates slowly and imperfectly, and, when suppurated, has no tendency to burst.

HO'RDEUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Triandria. Digynia. Graminea.*

HORDEUM CAUSTICUM. *Veratrum sabadilla*.

HORDEUM DISTICHOM. *Hordeum vulgare*.

HORDEUM PERLATUM. *Hordeum vulgare*.

HORDEUM VULGARE. Common barley. It is very nutritious and mucilaginous, and in common use as a drink, when boiled, in inflammatory diseases and affections of the chest, especially where there is cough or irritation about the fauces. A decoction of barley with gum is considered a useful diluent and demulcent in dysury and strangury; the gum mixing with the urine, sheathes the urinary canal from the acrimony of the urine. Among the ancients, decoctions of barley, *κριθη*, were the principal medicine, as well as aliment, in acute diseases. Barley is freed from its husks in mills, and in this state called Scotch and French barley. In Holland they rub barley into small round

grains, somewhat like pearls, which is therefore called *pearl barley*, or *hordeum perlatum*.

HOREHOUND. *Marrubium vulgare*.

HOREHOUND, BLACK. *H., stinking.* *Ballota nigra*, or *B. foetida*.

HOREHOUND, WILD. *Eupatorium teucrifolium*.

HORIZONTAL. *Horizontalis.* Arranged in a straight line and level position.

HORMINUM. *Salvia sclarea*.

HORN. *Cornu.* An animal substance resembling the gelatinous tissue. Form., protein + NH₃ + O₃. It is combined with about a half per cent. of solid matter. See *Cornu*.

HORN SILVER. The native chloride of silver.

HORN QUICKSILVER. A native calomel of a horn-like appearance.

HORN LEAD. Chloride of lead.

HORNBLLENDE. A common crystalline mineral of a green color; a silicate of lime, magnesia, and iron.

HORN-POCK. See *Variola*.

HORN-SEED. Ergot.

HORN-SHAPED. *Cornutus*.

HORRIDA CUTIS. The cutis anserina.

HORRIPILATION. (*Horripilatio, onis, f.*; from *horror*, and *pilus*, a hair.) A shuddering or sense of creeping in different parts of the body.

HORSE-CHESTNUT. *Æsculus hippocastanum*.

HORSE-RADISH. *Cochlearia armoracia*.

HORSE-RADISH-TREE. The *moringa pterygosperma*.

HORSE-TAIL. *Hippuris vulgaris*.

HO'RTUS. The female genitals.

HORTUS SICCUS. A collection of dried plants.

HO'SPITAL. (From *hospes*, a guest.) An institution for the reception and treatment of the sick.

HOSPITAL GANGRENE. A peculiar form of gangrene, which sometimes prevails in hospitals. See *Mortification*.

HOUND'S-TONGUE. *Cynoglossum officinale*.

HOURLASS CONTRACTION. A spasmodic contraction of the circular or transverse fibres of the uterus, whereby it is thrown into the shape of an hour-glass. This sometimes occurs after labor, if the placenta is not soon removed, causing it to be retained in the upper portion for some time. A similar morbid condition is sometimes produced in the stomach by the action of poisons.

HOUSE-LEEK. *Sempervivum tectorum*.

HOWARD'S HYDRO-SUBLIMATE. Jewell's calomel.

HUACO. See *Guaco*.

HUAMA'LIES BARK. See *Cinchona bark, various*.

HUANU'CO BARK. See *Cinchona bark, various*.

HUME'OTANT. (*Humectans*; from *humecto*, to make moist.) Synonymous with *diluent*.

HU'MERAL. *Humeralis.* Belonging to the humerus or arm.

HUMERAL ARTERY. *Arteria humeralis.* Brachial artery. The axillary artery, having passed the tendon of the great pectoral muscle, changes its name to the brachial or humeral artery, which name it retains in its course down the arm to the bend, where it divides into the radial and ulnar arteries. In this course it gives off several muscular branches, three of which only

deserve attention: 1. The *arteria profunda superior*, which goes round the back of the arm to the exterior muscle, and is often named the upper muscular artery. 2. Another like it, called *arteria profunda inferior*, or the lower muscular artery. 3. *Ramus anastomoticus major*, which anastomoses round the elbow with the branches of the ulnar artery.

HUMERALIS MUSCULUS. See *Deltoïdes*.

HUME'S TEST FOR ARSENIC. The solution of nitrate of silver and ammonia, or ammoniaco-nitrate of silver. It precipitates the arsenic of a light yellow color.

HUMERUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *ἄμος*, the shoulder.) 1. The arm. 2. The shoulder. 3. The bone of the arm, *os humeri*, or *os brachii*. A long, cylindrical bone, situated between the scapula and fore-arm. The upper extremity is furnished with a rounded head, which articulates with the scapula, with two tuberosities, between which is the *bicipital groove*. The shaft is somewhat flattened, and terminates in an expanded end, which furnishes the inner and outer condyle, the small head to articulate with the radius, and the *trochlea* to articulate with the ulna.

HUMIC ACID. Humine. See *Humus*.

HUMILIS. The rectus inferior oculi.

HUMOR. (*or, oris, m.*; *ab humo*, from the ground; because moisture springs from the earth.) Humor, a general name for any fluid of the body except the blood.

HUMOR VITREUS. *H. glacialis. H. hyaloides*. The vitreous humor of the eye. See *Eye*.

HUMORAL PATHOLOGY. That pathology which attributed all diseases to disordered states of the fluids, without taking the solids into consideration.

HUMORIC. This name is given by M. Piorry to the sound produced by percussion on the stomach, when it is distended with air and liquid.

HUMORISTS. Those physicians who refer all diseases to a depraved condition of the blood and humors; such were the followers of Galen.

HUMORS OF THE EYE. See *Eye*.

HUMOUR. See *Humor*.

HUMP BACK. A curvature of the spine. See *Curvatures of the spine and Vertebral disease*.

HUMULIN. The narcotic principle of the hop.

HUMULUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Diacia. Pentandria. Urticacea*.

HUMULUS LUPULUS. The hop plant. Hops have a bitter taste, accompanied with warmth and aromatic flavor, and are soporific and tonic. The hop flower loses a considerable quantity of its narcotic power in drying; hence those who sleep in the hop-houses are with difficulty roused from their slumber. A pillow stuffed with these flowers is said, in some instances, to have induced sleep when other remedies had failed. The young sprouts, called hop-tops, if plucked when only a foot above the ground, and boiled, are eaten like asparagus, and are a wholesome delicacy. The scales of the hop contain a yellow powder, lupulin, which is easily separable by means of a fine sieve.

HUMUS. *Humine*. Decayed vegetable matter. It exists in the soil in the insoluble form,

as inert or coaly humus, and also in combination, as humic acid.

HUNGER. *Fames*. The want of solid aliments. An instinctive sensation, the exact cause of which is unknown.

HUNGARIAN BALSAM. The resinous juice of the twigs of the *Pinus pumilio*.

HUNGARY WATER. A perfume and stimulant spirit, the basis of which is spirit of rosemary and lavender.

HURA CREPITANS. A euphorbiaceous tree of the West Indies, the sand box-tree, the seeds of which yield an abundance of bland oil, and are used as a medicine.

HURTSICKLE. *Centaurea cyanus*.

HUSK. Glume.

HUSSON'S EAU MÉDICINALE. See *Eau médicinale*.

HUXHAM'S TINCTURE OF BARK. The tinctura cinchonæ composita.

HYACINTH. *Hyacinthus*. A gem.

HYACINTHUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Hexandria. Monogynia*.—*H. muscari*. The musk-grape flower, which, according to Ray, possesses emetic and diuretic qualities.

HYACINTHUS NON SCRIPTUS. *Scilla nutans*.

HYALOID. (*Hyaloides*; from *υαλος*, glass, and *ειδος*, likeness.) Transparent, like glass.

HYALOID MEMBRANE. The capsule of the vitreous humor.

HYBERNACULUM. The winter covering of buds.

HYBERNATION. The winter sleep of some animals, during which the animal functions are nearly suspended.

HYBOMA. *Υβωμα*. A gibbosity of the spine.

HYBRID. (*Hybrida, e, m.*; from *υβρις*, an injury; because its nature is tainted.) The offspring of two animals or plants of a different species.

HYDARTHROS. *Hydarthrosis*. (From *υδωρ*, water, and *αρθρον*, a joint.) *Hydarthron, hydarthros*, and *spina ventosa* of the Arabian physicians, is termed, from its color, a white swelling. Systematic writers have two kinds, viz., *rheumatic* and *scrofulous*.

The knee, ankle, wrist, and elbow are the joints most subject to white swellings. In some instances the swelling yields, in a certain degree, to pressure. The pain is sometimes vehement from the very first; in other instances, there is hardly the least pain in the beginning of the disease. In the majority of scrofulous white swellings, let the pain be trivial or violent, it is particularly situated in one part of the joint, viz., either the center of the articulation, or the head of the tibia, supposing the knee affected.

The morbid joint, in the course of time, acquires great magnitude. Still the integuments retain their natural color, and remain unaffected. The enlargement of the articulation, however, always seems greater than it really is, in consequence of the emaciation of the limb, both above and below the disease. An appearance of blue, distended veins, and a shining smoothness, are the only alterations to be noticed in the skin covering the enlarged joint.

As the distemper of the articulation advances,

collections of matter form about the part, and at length burst. The ulcerated openings sometimes heal up; but such abscesses are generally followed by other collections, which pursue the same course. In some cases, these abscesses form a few months after the first affection of the joint; on other occasions, several years elapse, and no suppuration of this kind makes its appearance. The constitution sinks under this irritation, and hence the disease is very fatal. Hydatrhus is generally a dropsy of the joint, with great increase of synovia, and often ends in caries of the bone. It is treated by counter-irritation and the use of iodine.

Rheumatic white swellings are very distinct diseases from the *scrofulous distemper* of large joints. In the first, the pain is said never to occur without being attended with swelling. Scrofulous white swellings, on the other hand, are always preceded by a pain, which is particularly confined to one point of the articulation. In rheumatic cases, the pain is more general, and diffused over the whole joint.

HYDA'TID. (*Hydatis, idis, f.*; from *υδατις*, a vesicle, and *υδωρ*, water.) 1. A hydatid; a pellucid cyst, containing a transparent fluid, developed in a cavity or tissue of the human body, &c. 2. A genus of worms.

1. *Hydatis acephalocystis*.—The headless hydatid, or bladder-worm, found in the bladder, uterus, brain, and other organs, and consisting of a membranous sac, containing a transparent fluid.

2. *Hydatis canurus*.—The hydatid containing several animals grouped together, and terminating in one tail.

3. *Hydatis cysticercus*.—The bladder-tailed hydatid.

4. *Hydatis ditrachyceros*.—The hydatid furnished with a rough, bifurcated horn.

5. *Hydatis echinococcus*.—The round, rough hydatid.

6. *Hydatis polycephalus*.—The many-headed hydatid.

7. To these may be added a white, encysted body, which Raspail names the *ovuliger of the joint of the wrist*, and considers as a new genus, intermediate between the *cysticercus* and the *canurus*. The *rot* and the *staggers* in sheep are occasioned by the development of two species of vesicular worms, the *cysticercus lineatus* and *tenuicollis*, and the *canurus cerebialis* of Rudolphi; the one in the liver, or some other abdominal viscera, the other in the ventricles of the brain. The sheep which feed in *salt meadows* are exempt from this disorder.

HYDATIDOCELE. *Hydaticele*. A tumor containing hydatids.

HYDATO'ID. *Hydatoides*. Aqueous; resembling water.

HY'DERUS. (*Υδρος*; from *υδωρ*, water.) Dropsy.

HY'DNUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of fungi. Some are eaten. All the dark-colored, with spots, are to be suspected.—*H. erinaceum*. The hedgehog mushroom.—*H. coralloides*. Common coral fungus.—*H. repandum*. The *chevette*.—*H. auriscalpium*. *Brouquichons*, which is said to be excellent.

HYDR. HYDRO-. A prefix (from *υδωρ*,

υδατος, water), denoting the presence of water, or of the element *Hydrogen*.

HYDRÆMIA. *Hydræmia*.

HYDRACIDS. Those acids which, like hydrochloric acid, contain hydrogen, in combination with a radical.

HY'DRAGOGUE. *Hydragogus*. (From *υδωρ*, water, and *αγω*, to drive out.) A medicine is so termed which possesses the property of increasing the secretions or excretions of the body, so as to cause the removal of water from any of its cavities. The term is chiefly applied to cathartics which have this effect, as jalap, gamboge, &c.

HYDRA'MNIOS. (From *υδωρ*, and *amnios*.) A morbid accumulation of the liquor amnii.

HYDRARGY'RUS. Of, or belonging to, mercury.

HYDRARGYRI ACETAS. Acetate of mercury; called, also, *Mercurius acetatus*, and *Pillule Keyseri*. By this preparation of mercury, the celebrated Keyser acquired an immense fortune in curing the venereal disease. The dose is from three to five grains. Notwithstanding the encomium given to it by some, it does not appear to be so efficacious as some other preparations of mercury.

HYDRARGYRI AMMO'NIO-CHLORIDUM. (Ph. L.) Ammonio-chloride of mercury. See *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDI LIQUOR. (Ph. L.) Solution of corrosive sublimate. Take of corrosive sublimate and hydrochlorate of ammonia, each gr. x.; distilled water, Oj.

HYDRARGYRI BICHLORIDUM. Bichloride of mercury. See *Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum*.

HYDRARGYRI BICYANIDUM. Bicyanide of mercury. See *Hydrargyri cyanuretum*.

HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDUM. Biniode of mercury. See *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

HYDRARGYRI BINOXYDUM. (Ph. L.) Binoxide of mercury. Take of bichloride of mercury, $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$.; solution of potash, $\mathfrak{f}\text{. } \mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{v}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{i}\mathfrak{j}$.; distilled water, Ovj. Dissolve the bichloride in the water, and filter; then add the solution of potash. Pour off the supernatant liquor, and wash the precipitate in distilled water until it is free from alkaline action; then dry with a gentle heat. This is an orange-red, insoluble powder, of an acrid, metallic taste. It is a powerful irritant, and also escharotic. It was formerly used to excite salivation; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1, combined with opium. It is violently emetic and cathartic in the dose of gr. iv.

HYDRARGYRI BISULPHURE'TUM. Bisulphuret of mercury. Cinnabar. See *Hydrargyri sulphuretum rubrum*.

HYDRARGYRI BORUSSIAS. Hydrargyri cyanuretum.

HYDRARGYRI BROMIDUM. See *Mercury, bromide of*.

HYDRARGYRI CALX ALBA. Hydrargyrum ammoniatum.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM. (Ph. L.) HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE. (U. S.) Chloride of mercury. Protochloride or subchloride of mercury. Calomel. Take of mercury, $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ij}$. sulphuric acid, $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ij}$.; common salt, $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ss}$.; distilled water, sufficient. Boil $\mathfrak{lb}\text{ij}$. of the mer-

cury with the sulphuric acid to dryness; rub this sulphate, when cold, with the other ℥ij. of mercury in an earthen mortar until they are perfectly mixed; then add the common salt, and rub until all the globules have disappeared; then sublime. Rub the sublimate to a fine powder, and wash it carefully with boiling distilled water, and dry. If the vaporous calomel be condensed in large vessels containing steam (Jewell's patent), it is in finer powder than common calomel, and also perfectly free from corrosive sublimate. In small doses of gr. ss., it is alterative; as a purgative, gr. iij. to gr. v. are generally employed, combined with other purgatives; and in doses of ℥j. to ʒj. it is said to be sedative, and used with great effect in bilious fevers, cholera, and dysentery. It is also administered in combination as a sialagogue, anthelmintic, and sudorific. Externally, it is applied to ulcers and sores as a desiccative, and in ointment to skin diseases.

HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM. (U. S.) Corrosive chloride of mercury. Bichloride of mercury. Corrosive sublimate. Take of mercury, ℥ij.; sulphuric acid, ℥ij.; common salt, ℥iiss. Boil the mercury and acid to dryness; triturate this with the salt, and sublime. A crystalline mass, soluble; taste acrid and coppery; sp. gr., 5.2. Its composition is $HgCl_2$. It is a violent corrosive poison, a few grains producing death. In cases of poisoning, the white of eggs is a good antidote; a recent hydrated sulphuret of iron is also proposed. It is used in alterative doses of gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ th. to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ th, in solution, in secondary syphilis and obstinate skin diseases. A solution of gr. ij. to the f. ʒj. of water is used as a wash in cutaneous diseases and venereal sores. As a gargle in syphilitic sore throat, gr. j. to ℥j. of barley-water.

HYDRARGYRI CYANURETUM. (U. S.) Bicyanide, cyanuret, or prussiate of mercury. Take of Prussian blue (ferri ferro-cyanuretum, U. S.), ʒiv.; red oxide (binoxide) of mercury, ʒiij., or a sufficient quantity; distilled water, Oij. Boil together, constantly stirring, and if in half an hour the mixture is blue, add small quantities of the binoxide until it becomes yellow; then remove, and filter. Wash the residue on the filter with a pint of distilled water. Evaporate the solution to obtain crystals, which may be purified by resolution, &c.

The crystals are square prisms, heavy, inodorous, colorless, with a metallic taste, and soluble. Form., HgC_2 , the equivalent of mercury being taken as 202. It is used to obtain hydrocyanic acid. The Parisian Codex admits it as an antisyphilitic medicine; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ th, in solution. It closely resembles corrosive sublimate in its action. There is no known antidote, and therefore the stomach-pump and ammonia should be employed in case of poisoning.

HYDRARGYRI DEUTO-IODIDUM. *H. deutioduretum.* The binoxide of mercury. See *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum.*

HYDRARGYRI HYPEROXIDUM. *Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum.*

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM. (U. S. & Ph. L.) *H. iodidum flavum.* Iodide (protiodide, subiodide) of mercury. Take of mercury, ʒj.; iodine, ʒv.;

alcohol, sufficient. Rub the mercury and iodine together, adding the alcohol gradually until the globules are no longer visible. Dry in a dark place, by a gentle heat, and preserve in a well-stopped vessel. A greenish-yellow powder; sp. gr., 7.75; insoluble in water and alcohol, but soluble in ether and solution of iodide of potassium. It is readily decomposed by light, and volatilized by heat. The sublimate is in red crystals, which become yellow on cooling. Formula, HgI . It is powerfully irritant, and used in syphilis and scrofula, especially where these coexist; dose, gr. j. The pill and ointment, which see, are officinal.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM. (U. S.) Red iodide of mercury. Biniodide (deutiodide, iodide, periodide) of mercury. Take of mercury, ʒj.; iodine, ʒx.; alcohol, sufficient. Proceed as with the iodide. A scarlet powder; sp. gr., 6.32. Insoluble in water, but dissolved by alcohol, some acids, &c. It sublimes by heat in red crystals. Composition, HgI_2 . It forms double compounds with alkaline iodides, which are called *hydrargyro-iodides*. A powerful irritant, and also caustic, resembling corrosive sublimate. It has been used in syphilis and scrofula; dose, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ th. The ointment is officinal (*Unguentum hydrargyri biniodidi*), and has been employed, much diluted, in obstinate ophthalmia tarsi, and thickening of the Meibomian glands.

HYDRARGYRI MURIAS CORROSIIVUS. *H. murias oxygenatus.* Corrosive sublimate. See *Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum.*

HYDRARGYRI MURIAS DULCIS. *H. murias dulcis sublimatus. H. murias suboxygenatus.* Calomel. *Hydrargyri chloridum mite.*

HYDRARGYRI NITRAS. Nitrate of mercury. Made by the action of cold nitric acid on mercury, and readily crystallizes in transparent rhombs. $HgO, NO_3 + 2HO$. It is violently irritant and caustic, and may be applied to fungous growths. If dilute ammonia be added to an acid solution, a black, velvet-like precipitate is formed, which is called *Hahneman's soluble mercury*, and is, according to Kane, $2HgO, NO_3 + NH_3$.

HYDRARGYRI NITRICO-OXYDUM. *H. nitratis ruber.* Nitric oxide of mercury. See *Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum.*

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM. *H. oxydum cinereum.* See *Hydrargyri oxydum nigrum.*

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM NIGRUM. (U. S.) Black oxide of mercury. Protoxide (suboxide, gray oxide) of mercury. Mercurous oxide. Take of calomel and of potash, each ʒiv.; water, Oj. Make a clear solution of the potash; stir this with the calomel until the black oxide is formed; wash this with distilled water, and dry. It is a black or grayish powder; tasteless and insoluble, but readily decomposed by light. HgO . It is a mild preparation. Dose, gr. ss. to gr. iij. It is formed in the black wash, *Lotio nigra*.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM NITRICUM. See *Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum.*

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM RUBRUM. (U. S.) Red precipitate of mercury. Nitric oxide of mercury. Take of mercury, ʒxxxvj.; nitric acid, f. ʒxiv.; water, Oij. Dissolve by a gentle heat,

and evaporate to dryness Triturate the residue to a fine powder, and heat as long as red vapors rise. It occurs as a bright scarlet crystalline substance, almost insoluble, and of an acrid, metallic taste. It is an impure binoxide of mercury with pernitrate of mercury, and, from its escharotic action, should be employed only externally. The powder is used to venereal sores, fungal growths, &c., and the ointment is official.

HYDRARGYRI OXYDUM SULPHURICUM. See *Hydrargyri sulphas flavus*.

HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS. *Hydrargyri permurias*. Corrosive sublimate. See *Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum*.

HYDRARGYRI PROTOIODURETUM (PROTOIODIDUM). See *Hydrargyri iodidum*.

HYDRARGYRI PRUSSIAS. *Hydrargyri cyanuretum*.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS. *Hydrargyri submurias sublimatum*. Calomel. *Hydrargyri chloridum mite*.

HYDRARGYRI SUBMURIAS AMMONIATUM. *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHAS FLAVUS. (U.S.) *Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus*. *Hydrar. sulphas*. Yellow sulphate of mercury. Subsulphate. Sulphate of mercury. Turpeth mineral. Take of mercury, ʒiv.; sulphuric acid, ʒvj. Boil, and evaporate to dryness. Triturate this with warm distilled water; decant and wash, until the washings give no precipitate, with solution of potash; dry the sulphate. It is a heavy, yellow powder, of an acrid taste, and scarcely soluble in water. It is highly irritant, producing nausea, vomiting, and pyalism, in small doses. The dose, as an alterative, is gr. ss.; as an emetic, gr. iij. to gr. v. It is a violent emetic, gr. j.; may be mixed with gr. v. of liquorice powder for this purpose.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM NIGRUM. (U.S.) *Hydrar. sulphuretum cum sulphure*. (Ph. L.) Black sulphuret of mercury. *Æthiops mineral*. Take of mercury and sulphur, ℥j.; rub them together until the globules have entirely disappeared. It is a heavy, black, tasteless, and insoluble powder, entirely volatilized by heat. It is alterative, and used in cutaneous and scrofulous diseases in doses of gr. v. to ʒj. It is very mild, and is said not to produce pyalism; some good authorities doubt its medicinal value.

HYDRARGYRI SULPHURETUM RUBRUM. (U.S.) Red sulphuret of mercury. Bisulphuret (sulphuret) of mercury. Cinnabar. Vermilion. Take of mercury, ʒxl.; sulphur, ʒviij. Mix the mercury with the melted sulphur over the fire, and as soon as the mass begins to swell, remove the vessel from the fire and cover it with considerable force to prevent combustion; then rub the (cold) mass into powder, and sublime. When powdered it is of a rich red color, tasteless, heavy, insoluble, and volatilized by heat; composition, HgS_2 . When pure it is inert (*Orfila*), and is only used in fumigations; for this purpose, ʒss. is employed in violent secondary syphilis.

HYDRARGYRI SUPERMURIAS. *Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum*.

HYDRARGYRIA. *Hydrargyrosis*. Eczema mercuriale.

HYDRARGYRO-IODIDES. HYDRARGYRO-

CYANIDES. Compounds of iodide or cyanide of mercury with corresponding salts of potassium, sodium, &c. They are not officially employed in medicine.

HYDRA'RGYRUM. (*um, i, n.* Ὑδραργυρος; from ὕδωρ, water, and ἀργυρος, silver.) *Hydrargyrum*. Quicksilver. See *Mercury*.

HYDRARGYRUM ACETATUM. See *Hydrargyri acetat*.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM. (U.S.) *Hg. ammoniato-muriaticum*. Ammoniated mercury. Ammonio-chloride of mercury. White precipitate. Take of corrosive sublimate, ʒvj.; distilled water, Cj.; solution of ammonia, f. ʒviij. Dissolve the sublimate, add the ammonia, collect the precipitate, wash thoroughly, and dry. A white powder, of a slight metallic taste, insoluble in water or alcohol, but dissolved by strong acids. It is, according to Kane, a *chloro-amidide of mercury*, or $HgCl_2 + HgAd_2$, *bichloride of binamidide of mercury*. It is considered highly poisonous, and employed externally only for the destruction of lice, and as an ointment (*ung. hydrarg. ammonio-chloridi*) to obstinate skin diseases, as porrigo, impetigo, herpes, and to scabies.

HYDRARGYRUM BORUSSICUM. *H. cyanogenotum*. See *Hydrargyri cyanuretum*.

HYDRARGYRUM CALCINATUM. *Hydrargyri binoxydum*.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA. (U.S., Ph. L., E., & D.) *H. cum calcis carbonate*. Mercury with chalk. Take of mercury, ʒiij.; prepared chalk, ʒv. Rub them together until the metallic globules disappear. This preparation is milder than any other mercury except the sulphuret, and does not so easily act upon the bowels; it is therefore used largely by many practitioners, and possesses alterative properties in cutaneous complaints and in obstructions of the viscera. Dose, ʒss. to ʒss., two or three times a day. Used for children chiefly.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM MAGNESIA. (Ph. D.) Mercury with carbonate of magnesia. Made as above, and with similar properties.

HYDRARGYRUM HYDROCYANICUM. *Hydrargyri cyanuretum*.

HYDRARGYRUM MURIATICUM. *H. muriaticum mite*. See *Hydrargyri chloridum mite*.

HYDRARGYRUM PHOSPHORATUM. Phosphureted mercury. A mild preparation, formerly employed as an antisyphilitic. Dose, from gr. ss. to gr. ij. It has gone out of use.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM. *H. præcipitatum album*. *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM CINEREUM. The *Hydrargyri oxydum nigrum*. It is preferred by some to cinnabar for fumigations.

HYDRARGYRUM PRÆCIPITATUM (RUBER), *PER SE*. *Hydrargyri biniodidum*.

HYDRARGYRUM PURIFICATUM. (U.S.) Purified mercury. Take of mercury, any weight; distill the mercury from an iron retort.

HYDRA'RGYRUM SACCHARATUM. Made by triturating mercury with lump sugar. It is similar to the *Hydrargyrum cum creta*.

HYDRARGYRUM VITRIOLATUM. See *Hydrargyri sulphas flavus*.

HYDRA'RGYRUS. Mercury. Formerly employed for hydrargyrum; hence many of the

preparations already mentioned were placed under this head; for which, see *Hydrargyrum* and *Hydrargyri*.

HYDRARTHROS. *H. synovialis.* See *Hydarthrus*.

HYDRA'STIS CANADENSIS. Yellow root. Turmeric root. *Ranunculacæ. Polyandria. Polygynia.* A perennial herb of the Western States, with acrid and bitter properties. The Indians employed it as a local application to old ulcers. The juice of the root is also a dye.

HYDRATE. A compound in which water is chemically combined with some other substance; as hydrate of potash, soda, lime. There may be one or more equivalents of water.

HYDRATE OF POTASH. See *Potassæ hydras.*
HYDRATED. Chemically combined with water.

HYDRATED PEROXIDE OF IRON. *Hydrated sesquioxide (trioxide) of iron.* Make a solution of green sulphate of iron in boiling water, and add nitric acid cautiously as long as red vapors are given off; dilute with water, and filter. Add to the solution excess of ammonia until no more precipitate is formed (*Bunsen*). Administer in the fresh, pulpy state. It is the best antidote for arsenic (*arsenious acid*), converting it into an inert arsenite of iron. Ten or twelve times as much of the hydrate is to be given as there has been poison taken; and as it is very harmless, the dose should be full. For the ready preparation of this valuable antidote, the persulphate, or first solution, may be kept ready, or any soluble per salt may be employed.

HYDRATES OF CARBON. A name given to sugar, starch, and similar organic compounds, in which the hydrogen and oxygen are present in the proportions to form water.

HYDRAULICS. (From *υδωρ*, and *αυλος*, a pipe.) The science which treats of the movement and mechanical effects of water and liquids.

HYDRENCEPHALOCELE. The watery tumor of the head produced by chronic hydrocephalus.

HYDRENCEPHALOID. (From *υδωρ*, *εγκεφαλος*, the brain, and *ειδος*, likeness.) Having the symptoms of hydrocephalus. Diseases of the bowels and the irritation of teething often bring on a spurious hydrocephaloid disease.

HYDRENCEPHALUS. Acute hydrocephalus.

HYDRENTEROCE'LE. (*e, es, f.*; from *υδωρ*, water, *εντερον*, an intestine, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) A hydrocele, or dropsy of the scrotum, attended with an intestinal hernia.

HYDRIC ETHER. Sulphuric or common ether. See *Ether, sulphuricus.*

HYDRIODATE. *Hydriodas.* The old term for an iodide.

HYDRIO'DIC ACID. *Acidum hydriodicum.* A colorless, gaseous acid, closely resembling the hydrochloric, consisting of one atom of iodine and one of hydrogen, HI; eq., 127.5.

HYDRIODATE OF AMMONIA. See *Iodine.*

HYDRIODATE OF IRON. See *Ferri iodidum.*

HYDRIODATE OF POTASH. See *Potassii iodidum.*

HYDRIODATE OF SODA. See *Sodii iodidum.*

HYDRO'A. (*a, æ, f.*; from *υδωρ*, water.) A watery pustule.

HYDRO'EMIA. *Hydræmia.* (From *υδωρ*,

and *αιμα*, blood.) That state of the blood in which the proportion of water is too great, and there is a want of blood globules and fibrin. This condition gives rise to chlorosis and other cachexies.

HYDRO'ABDOMEN. Ascites.

HYDRO'ARION. Dropsy of the ovarium.

HYDROBLEPHARON. (From *υδωρ*, and *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid.) An œdema or watery swelling of the eyelid.

HY'DROBRO'MATE. A bromide.

HY'DROBRO'MIC ACID. *Acidum hydrobromicum.* An acid composed of one atom of hydrogen and one of bromine, HB; eq., 79.39. The constitution of this acid, and its properties, are analogous to that of the hydrochloric and hydroiodic acids.

HYDROCÆLIAS. Ascites.

HYDROCARBONATE. Carbureted hydrogen.

HY'DROCARBONS. Those organic bodies which consist principally of hydrogen and carbons, as the oils, wax, naphthas, and some others.

HYDROCA'R'DIA. Dropsy of the pericardium. See *Hydropericardium.*

HY'DROCE'LE. (*e, es, f.*; from *υδωρ*, water, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) *Hydrocele* is used by surgeons for a collection of fluid either on the membranes of the scrotum, or the coats of the testicle and its vessels. The first of these, *anasarca integumentorum*, is common to all the cellular substance which loosely envelops both the testes. The latter, *hydrocele tunicæ vaginalis*, is absolutely local, very seldom affects the common membrane of the scrotum, generally attacks one side only, and is frequently found in persons who are perfectly free from all other complaints. The tumor soon becomes tense, fluctuating in feel, and partially transparent. The tumor is to be tapped with a small trocar, and a mixture of wine and water injected into the sac so as to produce inflammation and subsequent adhesion.

HYDROCELE CYSTATÀ. Encysted hydrocele of the spermatic cord resembles the common hydrocele; but the tumor does not extend to the testicle, which may be felt below or behind it, while in the hydrocele of the vaginal coat, when large, the testicle can not be discovered. In this disease, also, the penis is not buried in the tumor. Sometimes the fluid is contained in two distinct cells; and this is discovered by little contractions in it. It is distinguished from the anasarca hydrocele by a sensible fluctuation, and the want of the inelastic pitting; from hernia, by its beginning below, from its not receding in a horizontal position, and not enlarging by coughing and sneezing.

HYDROCELE FUNICULI SPERMATICI, or hydrocele of the spermatic cord. Anasarca hydrocele of the spermatic cord sometimes accompanies ascites, and at other times it is found to be confined to the cellular substance in or about the spermatic cord.

HYDROCELE PERITONÆI. Ascites.

HYDROCELE SPINALIS. Hydrocrælis.

HYDROCEPHALUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *υδωρ*, water, and *κεφαλη*, the head.) *Hydrocephalum* *Hydrencephalus.* Dropsy of the brain. Dropsy of the head. It is distinguished by authors into *external* and *internal*; into *hydrocephalus mem*

brannarum and *ventriculorum*; into acute and chronic.

Pain in the head, particularly across the brow, stupor, dilatation of the pupils, nausea, vomiting, preternatural slowness of the pulse, and convulsions, are the pathognomonic symptoms of this disease, which have been laid down by the generality of writers. The effusion of serous fluid, which gives name to this disease, is one of the many symptoms which accompany it.

ACUTE HYDROCEPHALUS (*H. internus*), in its early stages, is characterized by the symptoms of inflammation of the brain. The head is hot, the face flushed, the eyes dull, and without expression. The arteries of the temples and neck pulsate strongly. The child, for this is chiefly an infantile malady, is restless and fretful, evidently suffering pain, while both the countenance and the gesture refer to the head as its seat. There is pyrexia more or less intense, the pulse is accelerated, the skin hot and dry, and the tongue covered with a white fur. The appetite is lost, and sometimes there is vomiting. The bowels are generally costive. The disease is chiefly prevalent in childhood from the second to the sixth year.

Inflammation of the membranes of the brain, like others, is often slight in degree, and terminates quickly in health. If it be long-continued, though slight, it often ends in serous accumulation, which is known or suspected by the marks of oppressed brain that take place. If the child is very young, so that the bones are not firmly united, the head gradually enlarges in its dimensions, and becomes misshapen in its figure. The extent to which the enlargement goes is very various. Sooner or later, it generally stops by the bones uniting, the head remaining afterward through life preternaturally large. In this case a quantity of fluid remains, without seeming (in many instances, at least) to interfere with the proper exercise of the sensorial functions, or even with the general health, except that the body is commonly stunted in its growth. Such subjects are always liable to repeated returns of inflammation in the brain or its membranes, and which, sooner or later, in many cases prove fatal.

Such is the progress, in the milder forms, of membranous inflammation of the brain. On many occasions the disease assumes a more active character, and soon spreads to the substance of the brain, as is known by the great disturbance of functions that ensues. Then it is that the restlessness becomes extreme, irritability is excessive, the expression of the countenance is altered, and especially that of the eyes, with the pupils unequally dilated. The eyelids remain half open if the child sleeps; there is often delirium; the muscles of the hands and feet are in a state of contraction, and, frequently, general convulsions take place. The fur on the tongue becomes thicker and of a darker color; somnolency or stupor follows, and death ensues. The disease often proves fatal in two or three days, and, in very young infants, sometimes at the very commencement of the inflammation, and then commonly with convulsions. In many instances, toward the end, a *paralytic state* of one side of the body is observed, while

the limbs on the opposite side, perhaps, are convulsed.

The remedial means in cases of acute hydrocephalus are of the kind usually employed in membranous inflammation. Blood should be freely drawn by the lancet or by leeches. The treatment must be prompt and active to give a tolerable chance of success. Cold applications to the head are useful. Purgatives, frequently repeated at the commencement of the attack, are necessary. Digitalis, mercurial alteratives, with counter-irritation by blisters, and tartar emetic ointment, are chiefly used.

CHRONIC HYDROCEPHALUS is frequently congenital; it is connected with rachitis and scrofula, and is plainly a disease of cachexy and debility. This chronic disease is always dangerous, and there is much difficulty in determining its extent, and the degree of cerebral disorganization which may accompany it. Where, however, it is limited to a weak condition of the excrements of the brain, and medicines are speedily and steadily exhibited, there is a probability of its being removed; but where, on the contrary, no favorable impression can be made on the organ, the general frame partakes by degrees of the debility, the vital powers flag, the limbs become emaciated, and death ensues at an uncertain period; or the patient survives, a miserable spectacle to the world, and a burden to the family, perhaps, for years. In some cases, where the quantity of water collected is not great, the substance of the brain has appeared to be indurated, and in others softened. Collections, also, of a viscid, tenacious matter have been discovered in cysts upon its external surface; tumors have also been found attached to its substance, and in many instances a conversion of a great part of the substance of the cerebrum or cerebellum into hæmatomatous, melanomatous, scrofulous, and other structures.

HYDROCEPHALUS SPURIUS. Hydreencephaloid disease.

HYDROCHLORATE OF AMMONIA. See *Ammonia muriatis*.

HYDROCHLORATES. The old name for chlorides.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID. *Acidum hydrochloricum*. *Acidum muriaticum*. Muriatic acid. A pungent, gaseous acid, containing one atom of chlorine, with one of hydrogen. Formula, HCl; equivalent, 36.47. It is very soluble, water taking up 480 parts at 40° F., the solution having a specific gravity of 1.21, and being well known as muriatic or hydrochloric acid. It is, highly caustic, and an extremely active chemical body, uniting with most elements to form chlorides, in which the hydrogen is replaced by metals. It is extensively used in the laboratory as a solvent.

Hydrochloric acid is a tonic and febrifuge, and has been much employed in typhoid and cutaneous diseases and bilious obstructions, but if used in excess, produces intestinal irritation. Externally, it is very serviceable as a gargle, and as a constituent of the nitromuriatic acid bath. See *Balneum*. A dilute acid is official, the *Acidum muriaticum dilutum*, consisting of 4 parts, by measure, of the acid, and 12 parts of distilled water, of which ℥v. to ℥xx. is a dose.

HYDROCHLOROPROTEIC ACID. A definite combination of hydrochloric acid and protein, wherefrom Müllder deduces the composition of protein.

HYDROCYTILE VULGARIS. Marsh pennywort. This umbelliferous plant has been esteemed for its detersive and vulnerary properties, but is now disused.

HYDROCYANATES. The former name of cyanides or cyanurets.

HYDROCYANIC ACID. *Acidum hydrocyanicum.* Prussic acid. In a very diluted state it is found in many plants, especially of the rosaceæ. At an ordinary temperature, the pure acid is a volatile liquid, transparent and colorless; its taste is at first cool, but soon becomes acid and irritating; it reddens slightly the tincture of turnsol. Its odor is powerful, and very deleterious; it is only supportable when diluted with a certain quantity of air, and then resembles the smell of bitter almonds. It readily congeals, producing great cold.

Perfectly pure or anhydrous acid is made from ferrocyanide of potassium and strong sulphuric acid. It has the composition of one atom of cyanogen and one atom of hydrogen, CyH ; equivalent, 27.23. This has a specific gravity of 0.69 at $66^{\circ} F.$; at 59° it becomes a fibrous solid, and at 80° boils. The vapor is inflammable. It readily undergoes spontaneous decomposition.

Pure hydrocyanic acid is one of the most rapid and fatal poisons; one drop being introduced into the throat of a dog produces death after one or two convulsive respirations. Hence it produces death by acting as a sedative, especially on the respiratory nerves, but also produces convulsions and rigidity of the muscles.

In cases of poisoning, the treatment must be extremely prompt, and consists of two steps, the maintenance of the nervous excitability by the preparations of ammonia, dashing cold water on the spine and head, and by the exhibition of an antidote. The antidote for prussic acid which is most serviceable, and may save the patient if exhibited sufficiently soon, is that recommended by Messrs. Smith, of Edinburgh. This consists in the exhibition of a solution of carbonate of potash, to be immediately followed by a solution of old sulphate of iron, which contains both the proto and per salt of iron; by this means any prussic acid present is instantly converted into insoluble and inert Prussian blue. If any excess of sulphate of iron be given, it simply acts as an emetic, an operation that does not appear to be unfavorable.

The means of recognizing the acid in cases of poisoning is as follows: The body will, if the case be recent, exhale a strong odor of the acid, and the contents of the stomach should be mixed with sulphuric acid and distilled by a water-bath. If any prussic acid be present, it will pass over in solution in water, and may be tested with carbonate of potash and a double salt of iron for the production of Prussian blue.

Prussic acid is a sedative, and has been used with success in irritable affections of the stomach, lungs, and nervous system, and also in the itching of cutaneous affections, &c. It is, however, very uncertain in its effects, if not exhib-

ited while perfectly fresh. A diluted hydrocyanic acid, adapted to medicinal purposes, has been introduced in the United States into the recent pharmacopœia (see *Acidum hydrocyanicum*), of which f. $\xi j.$ may be a poisonous dose.

HYDROCYSTIS. (*is; idis, f.*; from $\upsilon\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\kappa\upsilon\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, a vesicle.) An encysted dropsy.

HYDRODYNAMICS. (From $\upsilon\delta\omega\rho$, and $\delta\upsilon\upsilon\alpha\mu\iota\varsigma$, power.) The science which shows the methods of applying the properties of fluids to mechanical purposes.

HYDRO-ENTERO-EPIPOCLELE. An entero-epiplocele, the sac of which contains a watery fluid.

HYDRO-EPIPOCLELE. A hernia formed of omentum, the sac of which contains a serous fluid.

HYDROFLUORIC ACID. An extremely caustic, gaseous acid, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on fluoride of calcium. It consists of FlH , and is most remarkable for the strong affinity which it has for silica, with which it forms the hydro-fluosilicic acid. A solution has been used for the purpose of etching on glass.

HYDROGARON. $\Upsilon\delta\rho\gamma\alpha\rho\omega\upsilon$. A mixture of garum and water. See *Garum*.

HYDROGEN. (*Hydrogenium, ii, n.*; from $\upsilon\delta\omega\rho$, water, and $\gamma\epsilon\nu\alpha\omega$, to produce.) Inflammable air. The lightest body in nature; an elementary gas, without odor or color, very inflammable in air, forming explosive compounds with oxygen. It has little chemical activity alone, and is irrespirable: 100 cubic inches weigh 2.13 grains. Its equivalent is 1 on the hydrogen scale, and 12.5 on the oxygen; symbol, H. Hydrogen does not exist uncombined in nature; but in a compound state, in water, ammonia, and vegetable products, is largely accumulated. It combines with oxygen, forming water, by the aid of heat or electricity. In all its properties hydrogen resembles a metal. It combines with oxygen, chlorine, bromine, &c., in the same way as other metals, and is readily displaced by the greater number, sometimes with the evolution of pure gas, at others by the simultaneous combination of the liberated hydrogen with oxygen, to form water. Its compounds with carbon, forming coal gas and oil gas, are of considerable economical value: these, with sulphur, are thrown out from wet, putrescent matters, stagnant ditches, &c. For other compounds, see the usual names.

HYDROGEN ACIDS. Those acids which consist of hydrogen, combined with a haloid body, as the hydrochloric, &c.

HYDROGEN, CARBURETED. Carbureted hydrogen.

HYDROGEN GAS, HEAVY CARBONATED. Carbureted hydrogen.

HYDROGEN, OXIDE OF. *Protoxide of hydrogen.* Water.

HYDROGEN, PEROXIDE OF. It is a singular fluid, composed of one atom of hydrogen and two atoms of oxygen, discovered by Thénard, and remarkable for the great facility with which it evolves one atom of its oxygen, and passes into water.

HYDROGEN, PHOSPHURETED. See *Phosphorus*.

HYDROGENIUM. Hydrogen.
HYDROGURET. A compound of hydrogen with a simple, inflammable body, or an ordinary metal.

HYDROL'ATHUM. *Rumex hydrolopathum.*
HYDROLATA. Distilled waters.

HYDROLICA. Pharmaceutical preparations, in which water is used as a menstruum.

HYDRO'LOGY. An investigation into the nature and properties of water.

HYDROMANCY. Divination by water.
HYDROMEL. *Hydromeli.* (From *υδωρ*, water, and *μελι*, honey.) Water impregnated with honey.

HYDROMELLONIC ACID. See *Mellone.*
HYDROMETER. *Hydrometrum.* (From *υδωρ*, and *μετρον*, a measure.) The name of an instrument for determining the specific gravity of fluids. The areometer. An instrument to take the specific gravity or density of fluids, spirits, &c. It is of great value in testing the strength of spirits, of solutions of sugars, dye-stuffs. The form of the implement, which is made of brass or glass, is that of a tube, with one or two bulbs, varying with the maker. Sykes's instrument, which is used for taking the strength of spirits, is furnished with a table.

Baumé's areometer, or hydrometer, is extensively used by sugar-makers and manufacturers. It is graduated from a central point in the stem—upward for fluids lighter than water, and ↓ below for those that are heavier. The 0 (zero) marks the density of distilled water at 58° F., and the downward marks correspond to the density of solutions of salt and water, containing for each mark an additional one per cent. of salt; thus, 5° indicates a fluid of the same density as that produced by mixing 5 parts of common salt and 95 of water. The real specific gravities are,

For	Fluids of less gravity.
0=1.0000	-11=0.9932
+ 1=1.0066	-12=0.9865
+ 5=1.0340	-15=0.9669
+10=1.0704	-20=0.9359
+20=1.1515	-25=0.9068
+30=1.2459	-30=0.8795
+40=1.3571	-35=0.8538
+50=1.4902	-40=0.8295
+60=1.6522	-45=0.8066
+70=1.8537	-50=0.7849
+76=2.0000	-60=0.7449

HYDROME'TRA. (*a, e, f.*; from *υδωρ*, and *μητρα*, the womb.) *Hydrops uteri.* Dropsy of the womb. It produces a swelling in the hypogastric region, slowly and gradually increasing, resembling the figure of the uterus, yielding to or fluctuating on pressure, without ischury or pregnancy. Sauvages enumerates seven species. It must be considered as a very rare disease, and one that can with difficulty be ascertained.

HYDROMPHALUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *υδωρ*, and *ομφαλος*, the navel.) A tumor at the navel containing water. This may arise from mere distension in cases of ascites, or from an umbilical hernia, the sac of which contains serum.

HYDROMYRI'NGA. Dropsy of the tympanum.
HYDRONEPHROSIS. A cyst in the kidney,

filled with urine, and originating in the obstruction of the uriniferous tubes.

HYDRO'NOSOS. *Sudor anglicanus.*
HYDROPHOBIA. Ovarian dropsy.

HYDRO-OXYDE. Synonymous with *hydrate.*
HYDRO'PATHY. *Hydrophathia.* (From *υδωρ*, and *παθος*, disease.) The water cure. A mode of treating disease by the external and internal use of water and diaphoresis.

HYDROPEDE'SIS. A violent sweating.
HYDROPERICA'RDIIUM. *Hydropericarditis.* (From *υδωρ*, and *περικαρδιον*, the pericardium.) *Hydropericardia.* Dropsy of the pericardium: This occurs as a consequence of inflammation of the pericardium, and as an accompaniment of hydrothorax. It is indicated by orthopnoea, palpitation, and irregular action of the heart, preternatural dullness of sound on percussion in the cardiac region, and a sound of fluctuation. It is generally connected with organic disease of the heart, and then is always incurable.

HYDROPERISULPHU'RIC ACID. Bisulphuret of hydrogen.

HYDROPHO'BIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *υδωρ*, water, and *φοβω*, to fear.) Canine madness. Hydrophobia never originates spontaneously in man, nor is it known to do so except in dogs and canine animals; the bite may occur from twenty-one days to nine months before any effect is perceptible, but the usual period is from thirty to sixty days. This disease is considered by all pathologists as the consequence of a morbid poison, introduced into the system by the bite of a rabid animal.

Two or three days before the violent symptoms occur, there is some indisposition. The pathognomonic symptoms are extreme nervousness, spasm about the chest and throat, extreme horror of fluids, with great thirst, and a parched mouth, foaming at the mouth, extreme anxiety, gasping respiration, pain and uneasiness about the præcordia. The patient, from the great thirst he endures, continually calls for water, but is often thrown into convulsions or spasms of the whole body when it is presented to him. This condition lasts from two to five days, and the patient dies either in convulsions or from extreme prostration. No unequivocal case has ever recovered.

Treatment.—If the patient applies shortly after the bite, the part must be dissected out. It is usual to apply potassa fusa to the wound, and if this is done soon enough, the effects will be averted.

When the violent symptoms have occurred, the treatment consists chiefly in exhibiting large doses of opium and camphor, but every means have been tried without success: blood-letting, immersion in water, antispasmodics, volatile alkali, &c. It is worthy of consideration whether the inhalation of ether may not be an appropriate remedy. This agent produces a complete sedative action on the nervous system, which in hydrophobia is thrown into violent action.

HYDROPHLEGMA'SIS. The genus of acute idiopathic dropsies of M. Bayer.

HYDROPHTHA'LMIA. *Hydrophthalmium.* (From *υδωρ*, water, and *οφθαλμος*, the eye.) There are two diseases, different in their nature

and consequences, thus termed. The one is a mere anasarca or œdematous swelling of the eyelid. The other, the true hydrophthalmia, is a swelling of the bulb of the eye, from a morbid increase of the vitreous or aqueous humors.

HY'DROPHTHALMUS CRUENTUS. Hæmophthalmia.

HY'DROPHTHORIC ACID. Fluorine.

HY'DROPHYSOCELE. (*c, es, f.*; from *υδωρ, φωση, flatus*, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) A name given to a hernia, the sac of which contains fluid and air.

HY'DROPHYSOME'TRA. (From *υδωρ, φωση*, and *μετρα*, the womb.) A morbid state of the uterus, in which it is distended by a collection of watery fluid and gaseous matter.

HYDRO'PHYTES. Confervæ, or fresh-water plants.

HYDRO'PIC. *Hydropicus*. (From *υδωρ, φωση*, the dropsy.) Relating to dropsy; as a *hydropic patient* or a *hydropic medicine*.

HYDRO'PICA. Hydragogues.

HYDRO'PIPER. Polygonum hydropiper.

HY'DROPLEURITIS. (From *υδωρ*, and *πλευρα*.) Pleuritis accompanied by effusion. Acute hydrothorax.—*Rayer*.

HY'DROPNEUMA'TIC TROUGH. A pneumatic trough.

HY'DROPNEUMATOCE'LE. Synonyme of hydrophysocele.

HY'DROPNEUMO'NIA. (From *υδωρ*, and *πνευμων*, the lung.) Serous infiltration of the lungs.

HY'DROPNEUMOSA'RCA. (*a, a, f.*; from *υδωρ, πνευμα*, wind, and *σαρξ*, flesh.) A tumor containing air, liquid, and solid matter.

HY'DROPNEUMO'THO'RAX. Pneumothorax complicated with serous infiltration.

HYDRO'FOI'DES. Serous or watery.

HY'DROPS. (*ops, opis, m.*; from *υδωρ, water*.) Dropsy. A preternatural collection of serous or watery fluid in the cellular substance, or different cavities of the body. It receives different appellations, according to the particular situation of the fluid. When it is diffused through the cellular membrane, either generally or partially, it is called *anasarca*. When it is deposited in the cavity of the cranium, it is called *hydrocephalus*; when in the chest, *hydrothorax*; when in the abdomen, *ascites*; in the uterus, *hydrometra*; and within the scrotum, *hydrocele*. See these words.

HYDROPS ABDOMINIS. Ascites.

HYDROPS AD MATULAM. Diabetes.

HYDROPS AMNII. *H. amnios*. An excessive collection of liquor amnii. Hydrometra.

HYDROPS ARTICULI. A swelling of a joint is so called when produced by a serous or lymphatic effusion into the joint or surrounding cellular structure. Hydarthrus.

HYDROPS CAPITIS. Hydrocephalus.

HYDROPS CEREBRI. Acute hydrocephalus.

HYDROPS CYSTICUS. *Hydrops saccatus*. A dropsy enclosed in a bag or cyst. See *Ascites*.

HYDROPS GENU. An accumulation of fluid within the capsular ligament of the knee.

HYDROPS GLOTTIDIS. Œdema of the glottis.

HYDROPS MEDULLÆ SPINALIS. See *Hydro-rachis*.

HYDROPS METELLÆ. Diabetes.

HYDROPS OCULI. Dropsy of the eye. See *Hydrophthalmia*.

HYDROPS OVARII. Dropsy of the ovarium. See *Ovarium*.

HYDROPS PALPEBRÆ. Hydroblepharon.

HYDROPS PECTORIS. See *Hydrothorax*.

HYDROPS PERICARDII. See *Hydropericardium*.

HYDROPS PU'LMONUM. Serous infiltration of the lungs.

HYDROPS SACCATUS. See *Hydrops cysticus*.

HYDROPS SACCI LACHRYMALIS. Distension of the lachrymal sac from obstruction of the nasal duct. *Fistula lachrymalis*.

HYDROPS SACCORUM PLEURÆ. Hydrothorax.

HYDROPS SCROTI. See *Hydrocele*.

HYDROPS SICCUS. Tympanites has been absurdly so called.

HYDROPS SPINÆ. Hydrorachis.

HYDROPS THORACIS. Hydrothorax.

HYDROPS TUBALIS. Dropsy of the Fallopiian tube.

HYDROPS UTERI. See *Hydrometra*.

HYDROPY'RETUS. The sweating sickness.

HYDRO'RACHIA DEHISCENS. Hydrorachis.—*J. P. Frank*.

HYDRO'RACHIS. (From *υδωρ*, and *ραχις*, the spine.) *Hydrops medulla spinalis*. Dropsy of the spine. There are two varieties of this disease, the one consisting in serous effusion within the spinal canal, unattended with any malformation of the bones; the other is the case also called *spina bifida*, in which there is an incomplete state of some of the vertebræ, and the membranes of the spinal cord, distended with serum, protrude and form a tumor under the skin. For the former, see *Spinal Cord, Diseases of the*.

HYDRORACHITIS. See *Hydrorachis*

HYDRO'RCHIS. Hydrocele.

HY'DRORO'SATUM. A drink made of water, honey, and the juice of roses.

HY'DRORRHŒ'A. (From *υδωρ*, and *ρευω*, to flow.) 1. Græfe gives this name to the first stage of Egyptian ophthalmia, in which there is a profuse flow of tears. 2. It is applied to any slow and chronic discharge of watery fluid.

HY'DROSA'CCHARUM. Water with sugar.

HY'DROSA'RCA. (*a, a, f.*; from *υδωρ, water*, and *σαρξ*, the flesh.) 1. Synonymous with *anasarca*. 2. A tumor containing serosity and fleshy matter.—*M. A. Severinus*.

HY'DROSARCOCE'LE. (*c, es, f.*; from *υδωρ, σαρξ*, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) Sarcocoele, with an effusion of water into the cellular membrane.

HY'DROSELE'NIC ACID. Seleniureted hydrogen. It is very similar to sulphureted hydrogen.

HY'DROSELL'NUM. A species of purslane.

HY'DROSTA'TICA. An order of animals of the class *Acalepha*, which have buoyant air-vessels.

HYDROSTA'TIC BALANCE. A common balance furnished with a scale that may be hung near the beam, and under which is a hook to suspend any substance to be weighed in water, for the determination of its specific gravity.

HYDROSTA'TICS. *Hydrostatica*. (From *υδωρ*, and *στατικη*, the science which treats of weights.) That branch of physics which treats

of the weight, pressure, and equilibrium of liquids.

HYDRO'STEON. A deposition of serum in the extremities of the long bones.—*Van Wy.*

HYDROSU'BLIMATE OF MERCURY. Jewell's calomel.

HY'DROSUDO'PATHY. *Hydrosudotherapia*. Hydropathy.

HYDROSU'LPHATE. *Hydrosulphuret*. *Hydrosulphas*. A salt formed by the hydrosulphuric acid with a base.

HYDROSU'LPHATE OF AMMONIA. *Hydrosulphuret of ammonia*. See *Ammonie hydrosulphuretum*.

HYDROSULPHOCYANIC ACID. See *Sulphocyanogen*.

HY'DROSULPHURE'TED WATER. A solution of sulphureted hydrogen in water. It is extremely nauseous and disgusting, but finds a place in some pharmacopœias as a stimulant and diaphoretic.

HYDROSULPHURE'TUM STIBII LUTEUM. See *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum*.

HYDROSULPHURE'TUM STIBII RUBRUM. *Kermes mineralis*. A hydrosulphuret of antimony, formerly in high estimation as an expectorant, sudorific, and antispasmodic in difficult respiration, rheumatism, diseases of the skin and glands.

HY'DROSULPHU'RIC ACID. Sulphureted hydrogen.

HY'DROTHEIO'NIC ACID. Sulphureted hydrogen.

HYDROTHO'RAX. (*ax, acis, f.*; from *ὕδωρ*, and *θώραξ*, the chest.) *Hydrops thoracis*. *Hydrops pectoris*. Dropsy of the chest. Difficulty of breathing, particularly when in a horizontal posture; sudden startings from sleep, with anxiety, and palpitations of the heart; cough, paleness of the visage, anasarous swellings of the lower extremities, thirst, and a scarcity of urine, are the characteristic symptoms of hydrothorax; but the one which is more decisive than all the rest is a fluctuation of water perceived in the chest, either by the patient himself or his medical attendant, on certain motion of the body.

The disease is seldom idiopathic, but produced by organic diseases, especially of the heart, lungs, and liver, a general hydropic condition, &c. It is very fatal. The chief remedies are digitalis, squill, antimony, alterative doses of mercury, saline diuretics, and blisters. Where the fluid is collected in either of the sacs of the pleura, the operation of paracentesis of the thorax may afford relief under urgent symptoms, and, perhaps, contribute to the recovery of the patient.

HYDRO'TIC. Hydragogue.

HYDRO'TIS. Dropsy of the ear.

HY'DROUS. Containing water.

HY'DROXA'NTHIC ACID. Xanthic acid.

HY'DRURET. (*Hydruretum, i, n.*) A compound of hydrogen with a metal.

HYDRURIA. *Hydruresis*. Diabetes.

HYGI'DION. *Υγιδιον*. The name of a collyrium mentioned by Paul of Ægina.

HYGIE'A. This name was given to a plaster mentioned by Aëtius, which was in high repute against malignant ulcers, and a number of other diseases.

HYGIE'NE. (*e, es, f.*; from *ὑγιαίνω*, to be well.) *Hygiesis*. Health. That part of medicine which treats of the preservation of health.

HYGIE'NIC. Relating to hygiene.

HYGIE'SIS. Hygiene.

HY'GRA. *Hygrempla'strum*. A moist plaster.

HY'GRO-. A prefix (from *υγρός*, moist), denoting the presence of moisture.

HY'GROBLEPHA'RICI DUCTI. The excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland.

HY'GROCIRSOCE'LE. Circocele, with dropsy of the scrotum.

HYGROCOLLY'RUM. A collyrium composed of liquids.

HYGRO'LOGY. *Hygrogologia*. The doctrine of the fluids of the human body.

HYGRO'MA. (*a, atis, n.* *Υγρομα*; from *υγρός*, liquid.) A tumor, the contents of which are serum, a fluid like lymph, matter resembling chocolate grounds, or some other morbid humor, but not pus.

HYGROMETER. (*Hygrometrum, i, n.*; from *υγρός*, moist, and *μετρον*, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the degrees of moisture in the atmosphere.

HY'GROME'TRIC. Relating to hygrometry.

HYGRO'METRY. The art of ascertaining the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.

HYGRO'MYRUM. A liquid ointment.

HYGROPHOBIA. Hydrophobia.

HYGROPHALMIC. Hygrophalic

HY'GROSCOPE. A hygrometer.

HYGROSCOPIC. Hygrometric.

HYGROSCOPY. Hygrometry.

HYGRUS. (From *υγρός*, humid.) Humid.

HY'LE. (*Υλη*, matter.) The materia medica.

HY'MEN. (*en, inis, m.*; from *Hymen*, the god of marriage.) The hymen is a thin membrane, of a semilunar or circular form, placed at the entrance of the vagina, which it partly closes. It has a very different appearance in different women, but it is generally found in virgins, and is ruptured in the first coition. The presence of the hymen has been very erroneously esteemed the test of virginity: in many females it is naturally wanting, and it may be destroyed by many causes besides copulation. The remnants of the hymen are called the *carunculæ myrtiformes*. The hymen is peculiar to the human species. It is sometimes of such a strong, ligamentous texture that it can not be ruptured, and prevents the connection between the sexes. It is also sometimes imperforated, wholly closing the entrance into the vagina, and preventing any discharge from the uterus; but both these cases are rare. They are to be remedied by a crucial incision.

HYMENÆ'A. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia.*—*H. courbaril. H. Martiana*. Trees which are said to yield the *Gum anime*.

HYME'NIUM. The dilated exposed membrane of gymnocarpous mushrooms.

HYMENO'DES. (From *ὑμνη*, a membrane, and *εἶδος*, likeness.) Such urine as is found full of little films and pellicles. Hippocrates applies it also to the menstrual discharges when mixed with a tough, viscid phlegm.

HYMENO'LOGY. *Hymenologia*. (From *ὑμνη*, and *λογος*, a discourse.) That part of

anatomy which considers the structure and functions of membranes.

HYMENOP'TERA. (From *μυνη*, a membrane, and *περρον*, a wing.) An order of insects which have membranaceous wings.

HYMENO'TOMY. The dissection of membranes, or an incision into the hymen.

HY'O-BA'SIO-GLO'SSUS. The basio-glossus muscle.

HY'O-CHO'NDRO-GLO'SSUS. The hyo-glossus muscle.

HYO-EPIGLOTTIC LIGAMENT. A band of cellular membrane which passes from the posterior part of the body of the os hyoides to the base of the epiglottis.

HYO-GLO'SSUS. A muscle situated at the sides between the os hyoides and the tongue. It arises from the basis, but chiefly from the corner of the os hyoides, running laterally and forward to the tongue, which it pulls inward and downward.

HYO'DES. (From the Greek letter *v*, and *ειδος*, likeness.) Hyoid, or like the Greek letter upsilon.

HYOIDES OS. This bone is situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx. In describing this bone, it may be distinguished into its body, horns, and appendices. The body is the middle and broadest part of the bone, so placed that it may be easily felt with the finger in the fore part of the throat. The *cornua*, or horns, are flat, a little bent, and considerably longer than the body of the bone, and may be said to form the sides of the *v*. The appendices, or lesser horns, *cornua minora*, are two small processes, which, in their size and shape, are somewhat like a grain of wheat. They rise up from the articulations of the cornua with the body of the bone, and are sometimes connected with the styloid process on each side by means of a ligament. The os hyoides serves to support the tongue, and affords attachment to a variety of muscles, some of which perform the motions of the tongue, while others act on the larynx and fauces.

HYOIDES PRIMUS. The sterno-hyoid muscle.

HYOIDES QUARTUS. The omo-hyoideus muscle.

HY'O-PHARYNGE'US. A muscle, whose origin is in the os hyoides, and its insertion in the pharynx.

HYOPHTHALMUS. *Buphthalmum spinosum*.

HYOSCIA'MIA. (*a, e, f.*) *Hyoscamine*. A vegetable alkali extracted from henbane. See *Hyoscyamus niger*.

HYOSCY'AMUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Solanaceae*. 2. Henbane.

HYOSCYAMUS ALBUS. This possesses similar virtues to the *hyoscyamus niger*.

HYOSCYAMUS LUTEUS. *Nicotiana rustica*.

HYOSCYAMUS NIGER. Common or black henbane. *Hyoscyamus*. The leaves and roots are active; they are nauseous, narcotic, antispasmodic, and slightly stimulant. In an over-dose it produces delirium, tremulous pulse, and an eruption of petechiæ, and the stomach has been found gangrenous. It does not constipate like opium. It is used in extract and tincture: dose

of the former, gr. iij. to gr. v., and of the tincture, ʒj. to ʒij., as a narcotic.

M. Brandes has extracted an alkali from this plant, *hyoscamia*. It crystallizes in long prisms, and when neutralized by sulphuric or nitric acid, forms characteristic salts. It is very poisonous, producing tetanus in over-doses.

HY'O-THYROIDE'US. A muscle, whose origin is in the hyoid bone, and insertion in the thyroid cartilage.

HYPA'CTICUS. Purgative.

HYP'ÆMIA. Anæmia.—*Andral*.

HYPALÆI'PTRUM. A spatula for spreading ointments with.

HYPAMAUR'OSIS. Imperfect amaurosis.

HYP'ÆTATUS. Purgative.

HYP'ER- A common prefix (from *υπερ*, above), denoting excess.

HYPERACU'SIS. (From *υπερ* and *ακουσις*, the sense of hearing.) Morbid exaltation of the sense of hearing. A common symptom in irritable states of the brain.

HYPERÆ'MIA. (From *υπερ*, and *αιμα*, blood.) The name given by *Andral* to congestion of blood in a part, from whatever cause.

HYPERÆSTHE'SIS. (From *υπερ* and *αισθησθαι*, to feel.) Morbid increase of sensibility.

HYPERA'PHIA. (From *υπερ*, and *αφη*, the touch.) Morbid exaltation of the sense of touch.

HYPERCA'RBO'NATE. A bicarbonate.

HYPERCATHA'RSIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *υπερ*, and *καθαιρω*, to purge.) An excessive purging from medicines.

HY'PERCERATO'SIS. Staphyloma of the cornea.

HYPERCINESIA UTERINA. Hysteria.

HYPERCORYPH'OSIS. A prominence or protuberance. *Hippocrates* calls the lobes of the liver and lungs *Hypercoryphoses*.

HYPERCRI'NIA. (From *υπερ*, and *κρινω*, to separate.) Morbid increase in the secretions.—*Andral*.

HYPERCRISIS. (*is, is, f.* *Υπερκρισις*; from *υπερ*, and *κρινω*, to separate.) A critical excretion above measure; as when a fever terminates in a diarrhœa, the humors may flow off faster than the strength can bear, and therefore it is to be checked.

HYPERE'MESIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *υπερ*, in excess, and *εμεω*, to vomit.) An excessive evacuation by vomiting.

HYPEREPHIDRO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *υπερ*, above, and *εφιδρωσις*, excessive sweating.) Immoderate sweating.

HYPERERETHI'SIA. (From *υπερ*, and *ερεθιζω*, to excite.) Excessive irritability. Morbid sensibility.

HYPER'ESIA. An excess of action in any organ.

HYPERGE'NESIS. That morbid power of development in any organ or tissue which leads to the production of excessive growth.

HYPERGE'USTIA. *Hypergeusis*. (From *υπερ*, and *γευστις*, taste.) Excessive sensibility in the function of taste.

HY'PERHÆMATO'SIS. Inflammation.

HYPERHÆMIA. Hyperæmia.

HYPERHIDRO'SIS. Hyperhidrosis.

HYPERICA'CEÆ. *Hypericum*, one of the genera. A natural order of exogenous plants,

usually having yellow flowers, with the petals wider on one side than the other, and marked with black dots, while the leaves are in many cases marked with transparent dots. They are usually strong-scented and astringent. Some of them have coppery red flowers, and yield a resinous substance resembling gamboge.

HYPER'RICUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Polyadelphia. Polyandria. Hypericæ.*—*H. androsæmum.* St. Peter's wort. The *androsæmum* formerly used as a mild purgative, and applied to heal ulcers.—*H. bacciferum.* The juice, in a dry state, resembles gamboge.—*H. coris.* Bastard St. John's wort. The seeds are said to be diuretic, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic.—*H. perforiatum.* St. John's wort. *Hypericum.* Formerly considered anodyne.—*H. saxatile. Hypericoides.* The seeds are said to be diuretic and antispasmodic, but have fallen into disuse.

HYPERINE'SIS. See *Hypercatharsis.*

HYPER'NOS. See *Hypercatharsis.*

HYPERIN'OSIS. (From *υπερ*, and *ις*, fibre.) Excessive amount of fibrin in the blood. The class of diseases characterized by this excess are termed *Hyperinoses*, and are inflammatory.

HYPER'NUS. One excessively purged.

HYPER'Α. The palate.

HYPERO'TIS. Inflammation of the palate.

HY'PERO-PHARYNGE'US. A muscle, so named from its situation above the pharynx.

HY'PEROSPHR'ESIA. *Hyperomia.* Excessive acuteness of smell.

HYPEROSTO'SIS. Exostosis.

HYPER-OXYMURIATIC ACID. Chloric acid.

HYPERSARCO'MA. (From *υπερ*, in excess, and *σαρξ*, flesh.) *Hypersarcosis.* A fleshy excrescence.

HYPERSARCO'SIS. Hypersarcoma.

HYPERSTHENIA. *Hyperdynamia.* (From *υπερ*, and *σθενος*, strength.) Over-excitement; undue development of vital energy, and irritability.

HYPERSTHENIC. *Hypersthenicus.* Active in a high degree.

HYPERTROPHÆ'MIA. (From *υπερ*, τροφή, nutrition, and *αιμα*, blood.) A high or excessive degree of plastic power in the blood, whereby hypertrophies or tumors are produced.

HYPERTROPHY. (*Hypertrophi'a, e, f.*; from *υπερ*, above, and *τροφή*, nutrition.) A morbid increase of any organ, without change in the nature of its substance, arising from an excessive nutrition.

HYPERTROPHY OF THE HEART. See *Heart, Diseases of the.*

HYPERURÆ'SIS. *Enuresis.* Excessive secretion of urine.

HYPINO'SIS. (From *υπο*, under, and *ις*, fibre.) Deficiency of fibrin in the blood; a condition existing in chlorosis, scurvy, and other cachexies.

HYPNO'BATES. One who walks in his sleep.

HYPNOLOGIA. *Hypnology.* That part of hygiene which relates to the due regulation of sleeping and waking.

HYPNOTIC. (*Hypnoticus*; from *υπνος*, sleep.) Somniferous; narcotic.

HY'PO- A prefix (from *υπο*, under), signifying deficiency.

HYPO. A common abbreviation of hypochondriasis.

HYPOÆ'MA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *υπο*, under, and *αιμα*, blood; because the blood is under the cornea.) An effusion of red blood into the chambers of the eye.

HYPOCATHA'RSIS. (From *υπο*, under, and *καθαρω*, to purge.) A slight purging; or the insufficient operation of a purgative.

HYPOCAU'STUM. A stove. The subterranean apartment which contained the stoves for heating the ancient baths.

HYPOCERCHNA'LEON. Hoarseness.

HYPOCHÆ'RIS. (*is, idis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia superflua. Compositæ.*—*H. maculata.* Broad-leaved Hungarian hawk-weed. It is much esteemed in some pulmonary complaints.—*H. minima* was also formerly used.

HYPOCHE'MENOS. (From *υποχωω*, to suffuse.) One who labors under a cataract.

HYPOCHLORO'SIS. A slight degree of chlorosis.

HYPOCHLOROUS ACID. A compound of one atom of chlorine with one of oxygen, ClO, said to exist in the bleaching salts of lime and soda.

HYPOCHONDRIAC. *Hypochondriasis.* (From *υπο*, under, and *χονδρος*, a cartilage.) 1. Belonging to the hypochondria. 2. One affected with low spirits. See *Hypochondriasis.*

HYPOCHONDRIAC REGION. *Regio hypochondriaca.* The spaces in the abdomen that are under the cartilages of the false ribs on each side of the epigastrium.

HYPOCHONDRI'ASIS. (*is, is, m.*) Hypochondriacism. Vapors; lowness of spirits: called, also, *Morbus hypochondriacus, Affectio hypochondriaca, and Passio hypochondriaca.*

This appears to be a low species of melancholy, combined with flatulency or dyspepsia, and singular hallucination. The treatment rests in amusing the mind, exercise, freedom from anxious pursuits, and a well-regulated diet. It is most frequent in those worn out by mental toil, and may terminate in melancholy, tedium vite, or confirmed misanthropy.

HYPOCHONDRIUM. (*um, ii, n.*; from *υπο*, under, and *χονδρος*, a cartilage.) That part of the body on each side which lies under the cartilages of the false ribs.

HYPO'CHYMA. A cataract.

HYPO'CHYSIS. Hypochyma.

HYPOCO'RION. The part under the orbit of the eye.

HYPOCOPHO'SIS. A slight degree of deafness.

HYPOCRA'NIUM. (From *υπο*, under, and *κρανιον*, the skull.) A collection of pus between the skull and the dura mater has been so called.

HYPOCRATE'RIFORM. *Hypocrateriformis.* Salver-shaped.

HYPODEI'RIS. According to Rufus Ephesius, the extremity of the fore part of the neck.

HYPODERMA'TOMY. *Hypodermatomia.* (From *υπο* *δερμα*, the skin, and *τομη*, incision.) The division of subcutaneous parts, as the tendons, integuments, and muscles.

HYPODE'RMIS. *Hypo'deris.* The skin over the clitoris.

HYPOGALA. (*a, e, f.*; from *υπο*, under, and *γαλα*, milk.) A collection of white humor, like milk, in the chambers of the eye. There are two species of this disease: the one takes place, it is said, from a deposition of the milk, as is sometimes observed in women who suckle; the other from the depression and rupture of a soft cataract.

HYPOGA'STRIC. *Hypogastricus.* Belonging to the hypogastrium.

HYPOGASTRIC ARTERY. The internal iliac artery.

HYPOGASTRIC PLEXUS. A plexus of nerves, formed by the inferior mesenteric plexus with the sacral on the sides and back part of the rectum, and lower and back part of the bladder.

HYPOGASTRIC REGION. See *Hypogastrium*.

HYPOGA'STRIUM. (*um, ii, n.*; from *υπο*, under, and *γαστηρ*, the stomach.) The part of the abdomen that reaches from above the pubes to within three fingers' breadth of the navel.

HYPOGA'STROCE'LE. A hernia in the hypogastrium.

HYPOGE'OUS. Subterranean; remaining under the earth.

HYPOGLO'SSUS. (From *υπο*, under, and *γλωσσα*, the tongue.) Hypoglossal. The lingual nerves are called, also, *nervi hypoglossi, hypoglossal nerves.*

HYPOGLO'TTIS. (*is, idis, f.* *Υπογλωττις*; from *υπο*, under, and *γλωττα*, the tongue.) The under part of the tongue: applied, also, to a lozenge to be kept under the tongue until dissolved.

HYPOGLU'TIS. The fleshy part under the nates, toward the thigh.

HYPO'GYNOUS. When the stamens and other parts of the flower are not attached to the ovary, but inferior.

HYPOHE'MA. An effusion of sanguineous fluid into the anterior chamber of the eye.

HYPOLY'MPHA. An effusion of lymph into the anterior chamber of the eye.

HYPO'MIA. The part subjacent to the shoulder.

HYPONITROUS ACID. A very instable acid, consisting of NO_3 .

HYPO'NOMOS. A deep, phagedenic ulcer or fistulous ulcer.

HYPO'NYCHON. The ecchymosis of blood under a nail.

HYPOPE'DIUM. A cataplasm for the sole of the foot.

HYPO'PHASIS. *Hypophasia.* That state of the eye in which the eyelids are half open, and only the white of the eye is seen.—*Hippocrates.*

HYPO'PHORA. (From *υποφερομαι*, to be carried or conveyed underneath.) A deep, fistulous ulcer.

HYPOPHOSPHORIC ACID. Merely a combination of the phosphoric and phosphorous acids.

HYPOPHOSPHOROUS ACID. A powerful deoxidizing agent, P_2O .

HYPOPHTHALMION. The part under the eye which is subject to swell in a cachexy or dropsy.

HYPOPHY'SIS CEREBRI. The pineal gland.

HYPOPIGROTOXIC ACID. An acid found in the testa of the cocculus indicus.

HYPO'PION. **HYPOPYUM.** (From *υπο*, under, and *πιον*, pus; because the pus is under the cornea.) An accumulation of coagulating lymph (like pus), which takes place in the anterior chamber of the aqueous humor, and frequently, also, in the posterior one, in consequence of severe acute ophthalmia. The symptoms are the same as those which occur in the highest stage of violent acute ophthalmia, viz., prodigious tumefaction of the eyelids; the same swelling and redness as in chemosis; burning heat and pain in the eye; pains in the eyebrow and nape of the neck; fever, restlessness, aversion to the faintest light, and a contracted state of the pupil.

HYPO'PNIOS. The part of the upper lip below the nostrils; also the hair which grows on that part.

HYPOSARCA. (From *υπο*, under, and *σαρξ*, flesh.) *Hyposarcidios.* A collection of fluid or air in the cellular membrane.

HYPOSADIAS. *Hypospadia.* (From *υποσπασω*, to draw under.) That malformation of the urethra in which it terminates under the glans penis.

HYPOSPATHI'SMUS. A surgical operation, which consisted in making three incisions in the forehead down to the pericranium, letting the blood flow, and then passing a spatula between the soft parts and the pericranium. It is described by Paulus Ægineta, lib. vi., c. 6.

HYPOSPHAGMA. *Aposphagma.* A rupture of the veins in the tunica adnata of the eye, chiefly from external injury.—*Paulus Ægineta.*

HYPOSTA'PHYLE. Relaxation of the uvula.

HYPOSTASIS. A sediment from the urine.

HYPOSTHE'NIC. Contro-stimulant.

HYPO-SULPHO-BENZO'IC ACID. A bibasic acid, formed by the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on benzoic acid. It is soluble and crystallizable. Formula, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_6\text{O}_3 + \text{S}_2\text{O}_5 + 2\text{HO}$.

HYPOSULPHUROUS ACID. An acid detected by Sir J. Herschel, of which little is yet known. It has not been insulated. Composition, S_2O_3 . Its salts, the *hyposulphites*, are used in photography, and are readily decomposed.

HYPOSULPHURIC ACID. A strong acid, of a syrup-like consistence, S_2O_6 .

HYPO'THENAR. (*ar, eros, n.*; from *υπο*, under, and *θεναρ*, the palm of the hand.) 1. A muscle which runs on the inside of the hand. 2. That part of the hand which is opposite to the palm.

HYPO'THENAR EMINENCE. The fleshy part of the palm of the hand, corresponding to the little finger.

HYPO'THENAR MINIMI DIGITI. The flexor parvus minimi digiti.

HYPO'THENAR MINOR METACARPUS. The abductor minimi digiti.

HYPO'THENAR RIOLANI. The flexor parvus minimi digiti.

HYPO'THESIS. (From *υπο*, and *τιθημι*, to place.) A gratuitous supposition, invented to explain a phenomenon.

HYPO'THETON. A suppository.

HYPOZO'MA. The diaphragm.

HYPSIGLO'SSUS. A muscle, whose origin is in the os hyoides, and its insertion in the tongue.

HYPSILOID. *Hypsiloides*. 1. The os hyoides. 2. The hyo-glossus muscle.

HYPULUS. (From *υπο*, under, and *ουλη*, a cicatrix.) An ulcer unsoundly healed, under the cicatrix of which there is sanies.

HYSSOP. *Hyssopus officinalis*.

HYSSOP, HEDGE. *Gratiola officinalis*.

HYSSOP'TES. (From *υσσωπος*, hyssop.) Wine impregnated with hyssop.

HYSSOPUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Gymnospermia. Salviaceae.—H. capitatus.* Wild thyme.—*H. officinalis.* Common hyssop. *Hyssopus—spicis secundis, foliis lanceolatis* of Linnaeus. This plant is esteemed aromatic, stimulant, and pectoral.

HYSTERA. (*a, e, f.*) The uterus.

HYSTERALGIA. (From *υστερα*, and *αλγος*, pain.) Pain in the womb, particularly spasmodic pain after childbirth.

HYSTERALGIA LOCHIALIS. The after-pains.

HYSTERIA. (From *υστερα*, the womb, from which the disease was supposed to arise.) *Passio hysterica.* Hysterics. The disease attacks in paroxysms or fits. These are sometimes preceded by dejection of spirits, anxiety of mind, effusion of tears, difficulty of breathing, sickness at the stomach, and palpitations at the heart; but it more usually happens that a pain is felt on the left side, with a sense of distension, advancing upward, till it gets into the throat (*globus hystericus*). The patient appears to be threatened with suffocation, becomes faint, affected with stupor and insensibility; while, at the same time, the trunk and limbs are variously agitated; wild and irregular actions take place in alternate fits of laughter, crying, and screaming; incoherent expressions are uttered, a temporary delirium prevails, and a frothy saliva is discharged from the mouth. The spasms at length abating, a quantity of wind is evacuated upward, with frequent sighing and sobbing, and the woman recovers the exercise of sense and motion, with or without recollection of what has taken place during the fit; feeling, however, a severe pain in her head, and a soreness over her whole body. The species of Cullen are:

1. *Hysteria chlorotica*, from a retention of the menses.

2. *Hysteria à leucorrhœa*, from a fluor albus.

3. *Hysteria à menorrhagia*, from an immoderate flow of the menses.

4. *Hysteria libidinosa*, from sensual desires.

Hysterical affections occur more frequently in the single state of life than in the married, and usually between the age of puberty and that of thirty-five years; and they make their attack oftener about the period of menstruation than at any other. They occur, though rarely, in men of very irritable nervous habit, as well as in women.

However dreadful and alarming a hysterical fit may appear, still it is seldom accompanied with danger, and the disease never terminates fatally unless it changes into epilepsy, or that the patient is in a very weak, reduced state. If the fit be mild, nothing is to be done; if severe, and the patient very plethoric, bleeding may be necessary, affusion with cold water, and antispasmodic remedies. In the intervals, the

uterine function is to be attended to, and the general health strengthened.

HYSTERICS. Hysteria.

HYSTERITIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *υστερα*, the womb.) *Metritis.* Inflammation of the womb. This disease is characterized by fever, heat, tension, tumor, and pain in the region of the womb; pain in the os uteri when touched, and vomiting.

An inflammation of the uterus shows itself usually about the second or third day after delivery, with a painful sensation of the bottom of the belly, which gradually increases in violence, without any kind of intermission. On examining externally, the uterus appears much increased in size, is hard to the feel, and, on making a pressure upon it, the patient experiences great soreness and pain. Soon afterward there ensues an increase of heat over the whole of the body, with pains in the head and back, extending into the groins; rigors, considerable thirst, nausea, and vomiting. The tongue is white and dry, the secretion of milk is usually much interrupted, the lochia are greatly diminished, the urine is high-colored and scanty, the body is costive, and the pulse hard, full, and frequent.

Uterine inflammation is always attended with much danger, particularly where the symptoms run high, and the proper means for removing them have not been timely adopted. In such cases, it may terminate in suppuration, scirrhus, or gangrene.

Frequent rigors, succeeded by flushings of the face, quickness and weakness of the pulse, great depression of strength, delirium, and the sudden cessation of pain and soreness in the region of the abdomen, denote a fatal termination. On the contrary, the ensuing of a gentle diarrhœa, the lochial discharge returning in due quantity and quality, the secretion of milk commencing, and the uterus becoming gradually softer and less tender to the touch, with an abatement of heat and thirst, prognosticate a favorable issue. The treatment is that for the most active inflammations.

HYSTEROCE'LE. Hernia uteri.

HYSTEROCYSTOCE'LE. Hernia of the uterus with displacement of the bladder.

HYSTEROLO'XIA. (From *υστερα*, and *λοξος*, oblique.) Obliquity of the uterus, occurring during pregnancy; the species are, *H. anterior*, or anteversion; and *H. posterior*, retroversion of the uterus.

HYSTEROMALA'CIA. *Hysteromalacosis.* (From *υστερα*, and *μαλακια*, softness.) Softening of the tissues of the uterus, whereby the organ becomes liable to rupture during parturition.

HYSTEROMA'NIA. (From *υστερα*, the womb, and *μανια*, madness.) Furor uterinus. See *Nymphomania*.

HYSTERON. The placenta.

HYSTERONOCNUS. A tumor of the uterus.

HYSTERO'PHYSA. (From *υστερα*, the womb, and *φυσσα*, flatus.) A distension of the womb, from a collection of air in its cavity.

HYSTEROPTO'SIS. Prolapsus uteri.

HYSTERRHÆ'A MUCOSA. Leucorrhœa.—*Svediaur.*

HYSTEROTOMATO'CIA. (From *υστερα*, 359

the womb, *τεμνω*, to cut, and *τοκος*, parturition.) The extraction of the child by the Cæsarian operation.

HYSTERO/TOMUS. (From *υστερα*, the womb, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) A kind of *bistouri caché*, which has been used to divide the neck of the womb.

HYSTERO/TOMY. (*Hysterotomia*, *α*, f.;

from *υστερα*, the womb, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) The Cæsarian operation.

HYSTRICI/ASIS. (From *υστριξ*, a hedgehog or porcupine.) A rare disease of the hairs in which they stand erect.

HY'STRICIS LAPIS. Bezoar hystricis.

HYSTRITIS. Hysteritis.

I.

I. The symbol for iodine.

IATERIA. The curative art.

IA'TRALEI'PTES. A physician who cures diseases by *inunction*.

IA'TRALE'PTIC TREATMENT. The curative means which consists in the application of medicines to the skin with friction.

IA'TREUSOLO'GIA. Therapeutics.—*Sprengel*.

IA'TROCHY'MICUS. *Iatrochymia*. The physicians of the chemical school of which Paracelsus was the head were called *Iatrochymici*.

IA'TROGNOMI'CA. Medical knowledge.—*Hufeland*.

IA'TRO'PTICE. The method of curing diseases by *inunction*.

IA'TRO-MATHEMATI'CUS. An iatro-mathematician, or mathematical physician. One who explained the actions of the body and of medicines by mechanical laws.

IA'TRON. *Iatros*. A physician.

IATRO'PHIC ACID. Crotonic acid.

IATROTECHNICE. The art of medicine.

IBE'RIS. *Lipidium iberis*.

IBICUIBA. A Brazilian nut, the kernel of which is said to be balsamic.

IBIRACE. *Guaiaicum*.

INI'XUMA. *Saponaria officinalis*.

ICE. *Glacies*. Water made solid by the application of cold. It is frequently applied to the head in cases of inflammation of the brain, and used by surgeons to resolve external inflammations, to stop hemorrhages, and constringe relaxed parts, and to reduce hernias.

ICE-CAP. A bladder containing pounded ice, and applied to the head in inflammation of the brain.

ICELAND MOSS. *Cetraria islandica*.

ICELAND SPAR. Crystallized carbonate of lime.

I'CHOR. (*or, oris*, m. *Ιχωρ*.) A thin, aqueous, and acrid discharge.

I'CHOROUS. Of the nature of ichor.

I'CHTHYA. 1. The skin of the *Squatina*. 2. an instrument like a fish-hook for extracting the fœtus.

ICHTHY'ASIS. See *Ichthyosis*.

ICHTHYOCO'LLA. (*α*, *α*, f.; from *ιχθυς*, a fish, and *κολλα*, glue.) Isinglass. Fish-glue. Pure gelatine. It is chiefly obtained from the swimming-bladder of the sturgeon. *Cooper's isinglass* is nearly as good, and much cheaper: this is prepared from bones and cartilage, and is a clear kind of glue.

Isinglass, boiled in milk, forms a mild, nutritious jelly, and is thus sometimes employed medicinally. A solution in water, with a very

small proportion of some balsam, spread on black silk, is the court-plaster of the shops.

ICHTHYOLOGY. (From *ιχθυς*, and *λογος*, a discourse.) That department of natural history which treats of fishes.

ICHTHYO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *ιχθυς*, a fish; on account of the resemblance of the scales to those of a fish.) The fish-skin disease. It is characterized by a thickened, hard, rough, and, in some cases, almost horny texture of the integuments of the body, with some tendency to scaldiness, but without the deciduous exfoliations, the distinct and partial patches, or the constitutional disorder which belong to lepra and psoriasis. The species are:

1. *Ichthyosis simplex*.—It commences with a thickened, harsh, and discolored state of the cuticle, which becomes of a warty character, and the color nearly black.

2. *Ichthyosis cornea*.—Several rare cases of a rigid and horny state of the integuments, sometimes partial, but sometimes extending nearly over the whole body, have been recorded by authors; and occasionally such a condition of the cuticle has been accompanied with the actual production of excrescences of a horny texture. These, however, are rare occurrences. The varieties are, *I. naevica*. When the scales are nearly.—*I. pellagra*. Pellagra.—*I. sebacea*. When the scales are of sebaceous matter. Ichthyosis is very intractable; it may, however, sometimes be cured by sulphur waters, with constant bathing and frictions to the skin.

ICTICA ARACOUCHINI. A tree of Guayana, which yields the aracouchini balsam.

ICOSA'NDRIA. *Icosandrous*. (From *εικοσι*, twenty, and *ανηρ*, a man or husband.) Plants with hermaphrodite flowers, having twenty or more stamina inserted into the inner side of the calyx or petals.

ICTERITIA. 1. Icterus. 2. Erysipelas has been called *Icteria rubra*.

ICTERITIA ALBA. Chlorosis.

ICTEROIDES. Relating to icterus; of a yellow color.

I'CTERUS. (*us, i, m, γ* from *ικτερος*, a yellow thrush.) The jaundice: characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes, first observable in the tunica albuginea; the fæces are gray, and the urine of a deep color. Jaundice mostly comes on with languor, inactivity, loathing of food, disturbed sleep at night, acidities of the stomach and bowels, frequent sense of nausea. As it advances the skin and eyes become of a deep yellow; there is a bitter taste in the mouth, with frequent nausea and vomiting; a dull, obtuse pain is felt in the right hypochondrium,

which is much increased by pressure. It arises from disturbed function of the liver, and when very severe is termed *I. viridis*, green jaundice, or *I. nigra*, black jaundice. It has been distinguished into the following species:

ICTERUS BILIOSUS, or CHOLÆUS. This species is produced by a thick, inspissated bile plugging up the mouth of the ductus communis choledochus. It comes on very insidiously; is not attended by any pain, and soon gives way to proper treatment. A vomit, purgatives, and alterative doses of mercury are to be used; but it often lasts several weeks or months.

ICTERUS CALCULOSUS, or CHOLOLITHICUS. Gall-stone jaundice. This is caused by a gall-stone, formed in the gall bladder, getting out of the bladder into the cystic or common cholemic duct, and there stopping the bile in its course into the bowels. There is violent pain at the pit of the stomach, darting upward between the shoulders.

The treatment of this species consists in allaying the pain by opiates, in doses proportioned to the degree of pain. If it be very severe, from 50 to 100 drops of laudanum should be administered in camphor mixture, and repeated according to circumstances. Fomentations to the painful parts are serviceable, and, above all, warm baths. The bowels are to be kept open, and irritability of the stomach allayed by soda-water, &c.

ICTERUS GRAVIDARUM. Jaundice of pregnant women. This takes place, now and then, about the seventh or eighth month of pregnancy, and is caused by pressure of the uterus on the bile-ducts. It vanishes after labor.

ICTERUS HEPATICUS. Hepatic jaundice. This embraces all instances of jaundice that are produced by organic diseases of the liver, gall-bladder, pancreas, or any other viscus, and by tumors in the vicinity, as aneurism, enlarged glands, or adventitious structures, which, by pressure on, or by encompassing the gall-ducts, or by destroying them, cause jaundice. Hepatic jaundice is mostly accompanied by a dull and sometimes a severe pain; and it is a chronic disease for the most part, and attended by itching and defecations of the skin, anasarous swellings of the legs, and frequently ascites.

ICTERUS INFANTUM. Jaundice of infants, or yellow-green. It affects children at or soon after their birth, and usually continues for some days, but is harmless; a dose of calomel frequently removes it. The cause is a partial retention of meconium.

ICTERUS SPASMODICUS. Spasmodic jaundice. This is, of all, by far the most common species. It arises chiefly from indigestible food, and is attended with great pain in the stomach, and severe vomiting.

It is to be treated by opiates and relaxants. Opium is to be administered in doses proportioned to the extent of pain; and fomentations and the warm bath are to be resorted to occasionally. A blister to the pit of the stomach is often successful in relaxing the spasm. Great good results, when the stomach will bear it, from the compound powder of ipecacuanha, in regular and small doses, and the use of warm pediluvia at bed-time.

The mercurial preparations, nitric acid, and especially the nitro-muriatic acid, applied, diluted, by sponging, and taken internally, are most efficacious remedies in the chronic forms of icterus.

ICTERUS ALBUS. Chlorosis.

ICTERUS NIGER. *I. viridis*. See *Icterus*.

ICTERUS NEONATORUM. See *Icterus infantum*

ICTODES FŒTIDUS. Dracontium fœtidum.

ICTUS. (*us, ūs, and tī, m.*; from *ico*, to strike.) 1. A stroke or blow. 2. The pulsation of an artery. 3. The sting of a bee or other insect.

ICTUS SOLIS. A stroke of the sun. See *Coup de soleil*.

IDEOLOGIA. (*Ideologia, a, f.*; from *idea*, a thought, and *logos*, a discourse.) The doctrine of ideas.

IDIOCRAZIA. See *Idiosyncrasy*.

IDIOCY. See *Amentia*.

IDIOPATHIC. (*Idiopathicus*; from *idios*, peculiar, and *pathos*, an affection.) A disease which is primary, and not symptomatic of, or consecutive upon, any other disease, is styled *idiopathic*.

IDIOSYNCRASY. (*Idiosyncrasy, a, f.*; from *idios*, peculiar, *συν*, with, and *κρasis*, a temperament.) A peculiarity of constitution, in which a person is affected by certain agents, which, if applied to the generality of persons, would produce no effect.

IDIOTISM. Amentia.

IDIOTROPIA. Idiosyncrasy.

IGASU'RIC ACID. The acid with which strychnia is combined in *nux vomica*, &c.

IGNA'TIA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia.*—*I. amara.* The plant which yields St. Ignatius's bean. These beans are of a roundish figure, very irregular and uneven, about the size of an ordinary nutmeg, semitransparent, and of a hard, horny texture. They are very bitter. Infusions are given in the cure of intermittents, &c. They contain strychnia.

IGNATHI FABÆ. *Ignatius's bean.* *Ignatia amara.*

IGNIS. (*is, is, m.*) Fire. 1. The evolution of heat and light which attends combustion. 2. Universal solvents. 3. The heat, redness, and acrimony of a disease.

IGNIS ACTUALIS. The actual cautery.

IGNIS CALIDUS. A gangrene.

IGNIS COLUMELLÆ. Erysipelas.

IGNIS FATUUS. A luminous appearance or flame, frequently seen in the night in different marshy places, arising from inflamed gases, especially the phosphureted hydrogen.

IGNIS FRIGIDUS. A gangrene.

IGNIS GEHENNÆ. The fire of hell. The universal solvent was so called by the alchemists.

IGNIS PERSICUS. 1. Erysipelas. 2. A carbuncle.

IGNIS POTENTIALIS. The potential cautery.

IGNIS ROTÆ. Fire for fusion.

IGNIS SACER. See *Sacer*.

IGNIS SANCTI ANTONII. Erysipelas.

IGNIS SYLVATICUS. *I. volagrius. I. volaticus.* Strophulus volaticus.

IGNITION. (From *ignis*, fire.) The act of catching fire, or the state of a burning substance.

IRAN RADIX. A somewhat oval, oblong,

compressed root, brought from China. It is extremely rare, and appears to be from an orchis.

ΙΛΑΦΙΣ. *Arctium lappa*.

ΙΛΕΑΚ ΠΑΣΣΙΟΝ. (*Passio iliaca*. *Ειλεος, ιλεος*, a kind of a colic, the seat of which is the *intestinum ileum*.) It consists of severe griping pain, vomiting of a fecal matter, and costiveness, accompanied by retraction and spasms of the abdominal muscles.

The griping pain is very severe: the person at first vomits bilious fluid, which soon smells like feces, and at length becomes perfectly stercoraceous, from the peristaltic motion of the bowels being inverted through their whole course; so that, after a time, injections thrown into the rectum will pass along the whole tract of the intestines into the stomach, and escape through the mouth by vomiting. In some cases the skin becomes yellow. Ileus arises from many causes, and is generally symptomatic of other diseases. 1. The most common cause is strangulated hernia. 2. Another frequent cause is an *intus-susception*, or a retention of a part of the bowel within another.

Acrid, cold, and indigestible esculents, cold beverages on a heated stomach, taking cold in the feet when disposed to intestinal derangements, unalimentary substances swallowed by mistake, as metallic money, pieces of glass, plum, cherry, or other fruit-stones, worms, calculous or other balls congested in the intestines and obstructing the regular movement, as scybala, gall-stones, intestinal calculi, are mentioned as having produced ileus; and, as a symptomatic affection, it is common in tumors, cancerous or otherwise, and stricture. It has also supervened in gout and rheumatism.

The medical treatment consists in removing the exciting causes, if possible, by carminative aperients, fomentations, and glysters; and if, at the commencement, there are evidences of an inflammatory state, blood should be abstracted freely from the arm, and by leeches on the abdomen.

The griping and spasmodic pain, and a restoration of the intestines from a state of inverted action to their proper peristaltic motion, which is sure to remove their constipation, are the points to which attention is to be directed. Dry and humid fomentations, and warm baths, and warm and copious glysters, afford a rational chance of success. The last should be rendered emollient by an admixture of oil, and aperient by the addition of infusions of senna or decoction of colocynth, so that both intentions of cure should be carried forward at the same time. In combination with these, opium and various other narcotics may be tried.

Purgatives, combined with antispasmodics, should also be administered by the mouth: though the vomiting is sometimes so incessant that little or nothing can be fairly swallowed; and vast quantities of vitiated and varied secretions are poured out. Calomel is decidedly the most likely to answer, in doses of about two, three, or four grains.

Dr. Cullen, on the advice of De Haën, recommends a continued stream of warm water thrown forcibly and with a proper syringe into

the rectum, so that it may play upon the constricted portion of the intestine, and declares that he has found this remedy to be one of the most powerful and effectual. The disease is very fatal. If it be produced by a hernia, it should be reduced, or the operation performed, if not too late.

ΙΛΕΑΚΑ ΠΑΣΣΙΟΝ. Ileac passion.

ΙΛΕΧ. *Ylech*. A first principle. — *Paracelsus*.

ΙΛΕΙΤΙΣ. Inflammation of the ileum. See *Inflammation of the Stomach and Intestines*.

ΙΛΕΟ-. A prefix; from *ileum*, the small intestine.

ΙΛΕΟ-ΚΕΚΑΛ ΒΑΛΒΗ. *Valvula ileo-cæcalis*. The valve situated at the junction of the *ileum* and *cæcum*.

ΙΛΕΟ-ΚΟΛΙΚ ΑΡΤΗΡΙΑ. *Arteria ileo-colica*. A branch of the superior mesenteric artery, distributed to the *ileum* and commencement of the *colon*.

ΙΛΕΟ-ΚΟΛΙΤΙΣ. Inflammation of the intestines.

ΙΛΕΟ-ΛΟΜΒΑΡ ΑΡΤΗΡΙΑ. *Arteria ileo-lumbalis*. A branch of the internal iliac artery, distributed to the *psaos* and *iliacus internus* muscles.

ΙΛΕΟΝ. *Ileon*. (From *ειλεω*, to turn about; from its convolutions.) *Ileon intestineum*. The last portion of the small intestines, about fifteen hands' breadth in length, which terminates at the valve of the *cæcum*.

ΙΛΕΟΣ. (*us, i, m.*) See *Ileac passion*.

ΙΛΕΥΧ. (*ex, icis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Tetrandria*. *Tetragynia*. *Ilicice*. — *I. aquifolium*. European holly. The leaves have been used to cure intermittent fevers. — *I. cassina*. *I. vomitoria*. *Cassina*. This tree grows in Carolina; the leaves are bitter and aromatic. They are considered as stomachic and stimulant. They are used as expectorants, and, when fresh, are emetic. — *I. major* and *I. opaca* are sometimes used. The *I. paraguayensis* furnishes the Paraguay tea.

ΙΛΙΑ. (The plural of *ile, ειλη*.) 1. The flanks. 2. The small intestines.

ΙΛΙΑΚ. *Iliacus*. Belonging, situated near to, or connected with parts about the flanks.

ΙΛΙΑΚ ΑΡΤΗΡΙΑΣ. *Arteriae iliaca*. The arteries so called are formed by the bifurcation of the aorta, near the last lumbar vertebra. They are divided into *internal* and *external*. The *internal iliac*, also called the *hypogastric artery*, is distributed in the fetus into six, and in the adult into five branches, which are divided about the pelvis, viz., the little iliac, the gluteal, the ischiatic, the pudical, and the obturator; and in the fetus, the umbilical. The *external iliac* proceeds out of the pelvis, through Poupart's ligament, to form the femoral artery.

ΙΛΙΑΚ ΦΟΣΣΑ. A broad and shallow cavity at the upper part of the abdominal or inner surface of the *os iliacum*. Another fossa, alternately concave and convex, on the femoral or external surface, is called the *external iliac fossa*.

ΙΛΙΑΚ ΜΕΣΟΚΟΛΟΝ. A fold of the peritoneum, which embraces the sigmoid flexure of the *colon*.

ΙΛΙΑΚ ΡΕΓΙΟΝ. The side of the abdomen, between the ribs and the hips.

ILI'ACUS. *Iliac.*

ILIACUS INTERNUS. *Iliacus* of Winslow. A thick, broad, and radiated muscle, which is situated in the pelvis, upon the inner surface of the ilium. It arises, fleshy, from the inner lip of the ilium, from most of the hollow part, and likewise from the edge of that bone, between its anterior superior spinous process and the acetabulum. It joins with the *psaos magnus*, where it begins to become tendinous, and, passing under the ligamentum Fallopii, is inserted in common with that muscle. The tendon of this muscle has been seen distinct from that of the *psaos*, and in some subjects it has been found divided into two portions. The *iliacus internus* serves to assist the *psaos magnus* in bending the thigh, and in bringing it directly forward.

ILI'ADUS. *Iliadum. Ilicidos. Iliaster.* Terms applied by Paracelsus to the first matter of all things, consisting, according to him, of mercury, salt, and sulphur.

ILICIN. A bitter substance of the holly.

ILINGOS. *Vertigo.*

ILIO-. Terms compounded with this word denote parts connected with the ilium, as *ilio-lumbar, ilio-sacral, &c.*

ILIUM OS. The haunch bone. See *Inominatum os.*

ILLE'CEBRA. *Sedum acre.*

ILLI'CIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Polygynia. Magnoliaceæ.* — *I. anisatum.* The yellow-flowered aniseed-tree. The star aniseed. The seeds are used with the same views as those of the *Pimpinella anisum.* The same tree is supposed to furnish the aromatic bark called *Cortex anisi stellati*, or *Cortex lavola.* — *I. floridanum* is similar, and the bark of *I. parviflorum* resembles *sassafras.*

ILLINCTUS. The same as *linctus.*

ILLI'TIO. The process of anointing.

ILLO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *ἰλλος*, the eye.) A distortion of the eyes; strabismus.

ILLUTAMENTUM. Any substance used in illutation.

ILLUTA'TIO. (*o, onis, f.*; from *in*, and *lutum, mud.*) Illutation; a besmearing any part of the body with mud, and renewing it as it grows dry.

ILLYS. One who squints.

IMBECILITAS OCLORUM. *Nyctalopia.*

IMBECILITY. *Imbecilitas.* Weakness, especially of the faculty of judgment.

IMBER'BIS. Beardless.

IMBIBI'TION. (*Imbibitio, onis, f.*; from *imbibo*, to receive into.) The absorption of a liquid into the pores of a solid. M. Magendie considers imbibition as a property universal throughout the organic tissues, with the exception of the epidermis; and regards it in these, as in inorganic bodies, as referrible merely to capillary attraction.

IMBRICA'TE. *Imbricatus.* Tiled; arranged like tiles upon a house. Applied to leaves, as those of the *Euphorbia paralia.*

IMME'RSUS. 1. Immersed; plunged under water. 2. The subscapularis muscle.

IMMOVABLE APPARATUS. Bandages or supports in dislocations and fractures, which are imbued with starch or gum when applied,

so that they become rigid, and can not be readily removed.

IMPA'CTION. A form of fracture in which portions of bone project and others are depressed.

IMPASTA'TIO. The formation of a paste.

IMPA'TIENS. (*ens, entis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia.* — *I. balsamina.* Considered vulnerary and diuretic. — *I. noli me tangere.* Said to be diuretic.

IMPE'NETRABILITY. (From *in*, not, and *penetro*, to penetrate.) An essential property of all matter, by which it occupies a given space, to the exclusion of every other body.

IMPERATO'RIA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digenia. Umbellifera.* — *I. ostruthium.* The master-wort. The roots have a fragrant smell, and a bitterish, pungent taste. It is an inferior aromatic.

IMPERFECT. *Imperfectus.* Such flowers as want either anther or pistil, or both.

IMPERFORATION. (*Imperforata, onis, f.*) The preternatural occlusion of any part which is usually pervious.

IMPERIAL BEVERAGE. *Plisana imperialis.* A cooling and laxative drink, made by mixing half an ounce of supertartrate of potash with the same amount of lemon peel, four ounces of sugar, and three pints of boiling water.

IMPERMEABLE. *Impermeabilitas.* Capable of resisting the passage of gases and fluids.

IMPETI'GINES. (The plural of *impetigo*; from *impeto*, to infest.) An order of the class *Cachexia*, the genera of which are characterized by cachexia and deformity of the external parts of the body with tumors, eruptions, &c.

IMPETI'GO. (*o, onis, f.*; from *impeto*, to infest.) A disease of the skin, called the humid or running tetter. It is characterized by the appearance of the small, psudracious pustules. It is not accompanied by fever, not contagious, nor communicable by inoculation. It chiefly occurs on the extremities, and under the following forms, according to Bateman:

1. *Impetigo figurata* is the most common variety. It appears in circumscribed patches, of various figures and magnitude, attended with much itching. It is often a very tedious affection.

2. *Impetigo sparsa.* The pustules are here dispersed more especially about the extremities.

3. *Impetigo erysipelatodes.* This form of the disease, in its commencement, presents nearly the ordinary appearances of erysipelas, namely, a redness and puffy swelling of the upper part of the face, with œdema of the eyelids, and is accompanied with slight febrile symptoms for the space of two or three days; but, on a minute examination, the surface, instead of the smooth polish of erysipelas, is found to exhibit a slight inequality, as if it were obscurely papulated, and in a day or two the true character of the disease is manifested by the eruption of numerous psudracious pustules over the inflamed and tumid skin, instead of the large, irregular bullæ of erysipelas.

4. *Impetigo scabida.* In this more rare and severe form of the disease, one or more of the limbs become encased in a thick, yellowish,

scabby crust, not unlike the bark of a tree, which is accompanied with a disagreeable heat and itching, and renders the motion of the affected limbs difficult and painful. This crust is the result of the concretion of an acrimonious humor, which is discharged in great abundance from numerous psudracious pustules, as they successively form, break, and ulcerate over the surface of the limb.

The foregoing species are to be treated by sulphur, purges, and alteratives, bathing, mercurial alteratives, and mild unguents. In all other respects the health is to be improved.

5. *Impetigo rodens* is a rare but intractable species of the disease, probably of a cancerous nature, in which the cellular membrane is affected as well as the skin, and seems to shrink away as the ulceration and discharge go on. The disorder commences with a cluster of pustules, sometimes intermixed with vesicles, which soon break, and discharge, for a long period of time, an acrid humor, from open pores or from under scabs; and the skin and cellular texture are slowly, but deeply and extensively, corroded, with extreme irritation and pain, which are only to be alleviated by large doses of opium. The disease commonly begins on the side of the chest or trunk of the body, and gradually extends itself.

Impetigo has been used by various authors for itch, lepra, and most pustular affections.

IMPETUM FACIENS. The vital energy.

IMPETUS. (From *impetus*, force.) 1. The actual force or momentum of a moving body. 2. The paroxysm of a disease.

IMPPIA HERBA. Gnapthaliun.

IMPLANTATIO. (From *implanto*, to ingraft.) A term applied to a monstrosity, in which two bodies are united, but only one is perfectly developed, while the other remains in a rudimentary state.

1. *Implantatio externa*. This is of two kinds: 1. *Implantatio externa æqualis*, in which the parts of the imperfect embryo are connected with corresponding parts of the perfect one; as when the posterior parts of the body of a diminutive fetus hang to the front of the thorax of a fully-formed child, or where a third foot, parasitic hand, or supernumerary jaw is present; and, 2. *Implantatio externa inæqualis*, in which the perfect and imperfect fœtus are connected by dissimilar points.

2. *Implantatio interna*. In this case one fetus contains within it a second.—Müller.

IMPLICATED. *Implicatus*. Celsus, Scribonius, and some others, call those parts of physis so which have a necessary dependence on one another; but the term has been more significantly applied by Bellini to fevers, where two at a time afflict a person, either of the same kind, as in the case of a double tertian, or of different kinds, as in the case called a *semiter-tian*, which is a mixture of a tertian and a quotidian.

IMPLUVIUM. 1. The shower bath. 2. An embrocation.

IMPO'NDERABLE. (From *in*, not, and *pondus*, weight.) Without appreciable weight. Light, heat, and the various forms of electricity are called imponderables.

IMPOSTHUMA. *Imposthume*. A term corrupted from *apostema*. An abscess.

IMPOTENCY. *Impotence*. See *Sterility*.

IMPO'VERISHED. According to the humoral pathologists, the blood or any secretion was impoverished when it was thin and remained fluid, and cachexies arose from this condition.

IMPREGNATION. *Impregnatio*. See *Conception* and *Generation*.

IMPU'BER. *Impubis*. Not of the age of puberty.

IMPU'LE, DIASTOLIC. The short stroke of the heart after each pulsation; the back stroke.

INANI'TION. (*Inanities*, *onis*, f.; from *in-ano*, to empty.) The absence of nutrition from want of food. Starvation.

INAURA'TION. The gilding of pills, &c.

INCANDE'SCENCE. (From *incandescere*, to become white hot.) The bright light emitted by heated bodies.

INCANTA'TION. *Incantatio*. A way of curing diseases by charms, much practiced in ancient times, and adopted also by Paracelsus, Van Helmont, and other enthusiasts among the moderns.

INCA'NUS. Hoary; glaucous.

INCARCERA'TION. (From *in*, and *carcer*, a prison.) 1. When a hernia is constricted so as to hinder the passage of feces, it is said to be incarcerated. 2. The word is sometimes used synonymously with *strangulation*.

INCA'RNATION. (From *in*, and *caro*, flesh.) Synonyme of *granulation*.

INCA'RNEUS. Having the property of producing granulations.

INCE'NDIUM. *Incensio*. A burning fever or inflammation.

INCERN'ICULUM. (From *incerno*, to sift.) 1. A strainer or sieve. 2. The pelvis of the kidney.

INCIDENCE. The meeting of one body or agent with another, as when light or heat strikes upon a surface.

INCIDENTIA. Medicines supposed to promote the discharge of phlegm.

INCINERA'TION. *Incineratio*. (From *incinero*, to reduce to ashes.) The reduction of any substance to ashes by combustion.

INCISED WOUND. A wound made by a sharp instrument, and not torn or lacerated.

INCI'SION. *Incisio*. A clean cut made into the soft parts with a sharp instrument.

INCISI'VUS. Relating to the incisor teeth.

INCISIVUM FORAMEN. Foramen incisivum.

INCISIVUS INFERIOR. Levator labii inferioris.

INCISIVUS LATERALIS. Levator labii superioris aëque nasi.

INCISIVUS MEDIUS. Depressor labii superioris aëque nasi.

INCI'SOR. (*or*, *oris*, m.; from *incido*, to cut, from its use in cutting the food.) The four front teeth of both jaws are called *incisores*, because they cut the food.

INCISO'RIMUM. (*um*, i, n.) A table whereon a patient is laid for an operation.

INCISIORIUM FORAMEN. Foramen incisivum.

INCISED. *Incisus*. Cut; snipped.

INCITANTS. *Incitantia*. Synonyme of *excitants*.

INCOMPATIBLE. Substances which can

not with propriety be prescribed together in the same formula, on account of their having a chemical action on each other, are said to be *incompatible*.

INCOMPRESSIBILITY. The property which some bodies possess of resisting any force tending to compress them into smaller dimensions. Masses of matter are all in some degree compressible, but some are extremely incompressible.

INCONTINENCE. *Incontinentia*. (From *in*, and *contineo*, to contain.) Inability to retain the natural evacuations.

INCORPORATION. *Incorporatio*. The intimate mixing and blending of bodies so as to make them of uniform substance.

INCRASSANS. (From *incrasso*, to make thick.) Formerly applied to medicines supposed to have the property of thickening the fluids. *Incrassantia medicamenta*.

INCREMENTUM. Increase; growth.

INCRUSTATION. *Incrustatio*. The accumulation of a crust of rigid particles over any substance; this sometimes takes place on the surface of the cartilages, &c.

INCUBATION. *Incubatio*. (From *incubo*, to sit upon.) 1. The period of time a bird sits upon her eggs before the young are produced. 2. In *Medicine*, the period during which any virus or morbid agent is developing itself in the body before the obvious marks of disease become apparent. This time varies considerably, many months sometimes elapsing between the bite of a rabid dog, when the poison is introduced, and the appearance of hydrophobia.

INCUBUS. (From *incubo*, to lie upon; because the patient fancies that something lies upon his chest.) The nightmare. See *Ephialtes*.

INCURVUS. Curved inward.

INCUS. (*us, udis, f.*; a smith's anvil.) The largest of the bones of the tympanum, so named from its shape. See *Auris*.

INDEHISCENT. Not opening when ripe: applied to seed-vessels.

INDENTED. *Sinuatus*.

INDEX. (*ex, icis, c. g.*; from *indico*, to point out; because it is generally used for that purpose.) The fore finger

INDEX OF REFRACTION. A term in *Optics*, expressing the constant ratio which exists between the sines of the angles of incidence and refraction. This differs with various bodies, inasmuch as their refractive qualities differ.

INDIAN ARROW-ROOT. *Maranta*.

INDIAN CRESS. *Tropæolum majus*.

INDIAN CUCUMBER. The root of the *Medeola virginica*.

INDIAN DATE-PLUM. *Diospyros lotus*.

INDIAN FIG. *Cactus opuntia*.

INDIAN HEMP. The term usually signifies the *Apocynum cannabinum*; but the *Cannabis indica* is also spoken of under this name.

INDIAN LEAF. *Malabathrum*.

INDIAN PINK. *Spigelia marilandica*.

INDIAN PHYSIC. *Gillenia trifoliata*.

INDIAN RUBBER. *Caoutchouc*.

INDIAN TOBACCO. *Lobelia inflata*.

INDIAN TURNIP. *Arum triphyllum*.

INDIAN WHEAT. *I. corn. Zea mays*.

INDIANA RADIX. *Ipecacuanha*.

INDIANA SPRINGS. A spring near Jeffersonville is highly charged with sulphureted hydrogen, and is, at the same time, chalybeate.

INDICA CAMOTES. The potato.

INDICANT. (*Indicans*; from *indico*, to show.) Relating to an indication.

INDICATING DAYS. Critical days.

INDICATION. (*Indicatio, onis, f.*; from *indico*, to show.) That which demonstrates what ought to be done. It is threefold: *preservative*, which relates to the preservation of health; *curative*, which relates to the cure of a present disease; and *vital*, which respects the powers and reasons of diet.

INDICATOR. An extensor muscle of the fore finger, situated on the lower and posterior part of the fore arm. It arises, by an acute, fleshy beginning, from the middle of the posterior part of the ulna; its tendon passes under the same ligament with the extensor digitorum communis, with part of which it is inserted into the posterior part of the fore finger.

INDICUM LIGNUM. Logwood.

INDICUS MORBUS. The venereal disease.

INDIGENOUS. (*Indigenus*; *ab indu, i. e., in et geno, i. e., gigno*, to beget.) Applied to things which are peculiar to any country, as animals, plants, or diseases.

INDIGESTION. See *Dyspepsia*.

INDIGNABUNDUS. The rectus internus oculi.

INDIGNATORIUS. The rectus internus oculi.

INDIGO. A blue coloring matter extracted from the *Indigofera tinctoria*; anil, or the indigo plant. It is massive, of a deep blue; insoluble, tasteless, and inodorous. It has been recommended as a medicine in epilepsy, chorea, and hysteria. It is said to produce vomiting and constriction of the fauces, but the action is uncertain. The dose is from gr. v. to ʒj, or more, in electuary.

INDIGO, SULPHATE OF. The solution of indigo in sulphuric acid.

INDIGOFERA. A genus of plants. *Dialdelphia. Decandria. Leguminosæ.*—*I. tinctoria. I. anil*. The name of the plant which affords much of the indigo of commerce.

INDIGENE. White indigo, which, by oxygenation, becomes blue. Deoxygenized indigo.

INDIGOTIC ACID. A product of the action of nitric acid on indigo. It is whitish, crystalline, and very insoluble. Form., $C_{14}H_4NO_7 + HO$. It is isomeric, if not identical with nitro-salicylic acid.

INDIGOTIN. Pure indigo blue, procured by sublimation. Form., $C_{16}H_5NO_3$.—*Dumas*.

INDOLENT. (From *in*, and *doleo*, to be in pain.) Without pain: applied to tumors which exhibit but little pain.

INDUCTION. *Inductio*. (From *in*, and *duco*, to lead.) 1. The process, in philosophy, of raising individual facts into generalizations. 2. In *electricity*, the action which an electrified body induces in adjacent and quiescent matter. See *Electrical induction*.

INDULGATE. A kind of venation or æstivation, in which the margins of the leaves are folded inward, and the external faces of these are applied to each other without twisting or imbrication.

INDU'RANS. (From *induro*, to harden.) Applied to medicines which were supposed to condense the animal fibres. *Medicamenta indurantia*.

INDURATION. *Induratio*. The hardened and usually thickened condition which results from inflammation, especially of a chronic character.

INDU'SIUM. A shirt or under garment. 1. The amnios. 2. The involucrem, or thin, membranous covering of the fructification of ferns.

INE'BREANTS. Intoxicating bodies.

INEQUA'LIS. Unequal.

INE'RMIS. Unarmed; without spines.

INE'RTIA. (From *iners*, slothful.) 1. The passive and indifferent condition of matter. 2. Inactivity.

INERTIA OF THE WOMB. A morbid state of the womb during or subsequent to labor, in which muscular contractions cease, thus impeding parturition, or producing hemorrhage. If it occur during labor, a dose of ergot will usually overcome this condition. After parturition, every means are to be used to produce contraction, as by the use of ergot, the introduction of the hand into the uterus, the injection of cold water into the rectum, &c.

INFANCY. *Infantia*. The period of childhood preceding the seventh year.

INFANTICIDE. (From *infans*, a child, and *caedo*, to kill.) The murder of a young child. This, in the case of newly-born infants, may be the result of criminal intent, or of neglect; the latter constituting *infanticide by omission*.

INFAR'CTION. Constipation; the state in which the contents of any viscera are crowded together.

INFECTION. See *Contagion*.

INFERRIOR STRAIT. In obstetrics, the lower strait or boundary of the pelvis, which is constituted by the rami of the os pubis, the tuberosities of the ischium, and the os coccygis posteriorly with the integuments.

INFERO BRANCHIA'TA. An order of gasteropods, the gills of which are situated below the mouth.

INFERUS. Inferior.

INFIBULA'TIO. 1. An impediment to the retraction of the prepuce. 2. Syn. of *ancteriasmus*.

INFIRMARY. *Infirmarium*. A kind of hospital, where the relief is, however, mostly out-door, and patients are not furnished with beds.

INFILTRA'TION. *Infiltratio*. Effusion, or the accumulation of any fluid into the cells of an organ or texture. The fluid may be serous, puriform, sanguineous, or of any kind. Anasarca and oedema are instances of infiltration.

INFLAMMABLE. (*Inflammabilis*; from *inflammo*, to burn.) Chemists distinguish by this term such bodies as inflame with facility. See *Combustion*.

INFLAMMABLE AIR. Hydrogen gas.

INFLAMMABLE AIR, HEAVY. Carbureted hydrogen.

INFLAMMATION. (*Inflammatio, onis, f*; from *inflammo*, to set on fire.) Inflammation is a state generally characterized by redness, tension swelling, heat, and pain. It is of some

duration, and speedily introduces extravasation from the blood in the part.

Inflammation, when severe, is attended with *pyrexia*, or inflammatory fever, and an altered condition of the blood. The pyrexia is concisely defined by Cullen: a sense of coldness and debility, succeeded by increased heat of the skin, increased frequency of pulse, and a general derangement of the other functions. 1. The heart's action is at first depressed, but becomes sharp and quick, increasing the temperature of the body, and establishing the *febrile reaction*. 2. The secretions are diminished. 3. The nervous system becomes disturbed, and pains in the back, head, limbs, with tremors, storpor, hallucinations, intervene.

When the principal disturbance is in the circulation, the fever is called *inflammatory*; but when the heart is less excited, the secretions much changed, and the nervous system much depressed, with storpor, the fever is *typhoid*. The blood, a few days after the invasion of fever, exhibits the buffy coat which is produced by an excess of fibrin or of modified fibrin.

Inflammation, when it invades internal organs, in addition to the foregoing general symptoms, is also attended with a remarkable disturbance in the functions of the particular organ, as well as the parts which sympathize with it.

Terminations of inflammation.—The essential condition of an inflamed organ consists in an accumulation of blood; and in the effort to relieve this, several results may occur. 1. Resolution, or the perfect restoration of the circulation. 2. Increased secretion. 3. Hemorrhage, dropsy, or effusion of coagulable lymph, according to the nature of the tissue assailed. 4. Suppuration. When this takes place in a cavity or cyst, an abscess is formed; when on the surface of a tissue, an ulcer; and it is accompanied by hectic fever if extensive. 5. Gangrene, or the death of the part. The occurrence of gangrene is marked by, 1. The sudden cessation of pain. 2. A sinking and irregular pulse. 3. A change in the expression of countenance, from that of febrile excitement to exhaustion. 4. Delirium. 5. Cold sweats. Several of these results may occur in different parts of the same texture. The remoter effects of these terminations are adhesions of parts, dropsies, indurations of the substance of organs.

The results of inflammation depend upon the tissues attacked. 1. That of the skin terminates in rashes, pustules, vesicles, scales, ulcers, and gangrene. 2. The mucous membranes terminate in secretions of a muco-purulent fluid, coagulable lymph, or in softening, thickening, passive hemorrhage, ulceration, contraction, sloughing, and tubercular formation. 3. In the cellular tissue it ends in effusion of blood, lymph, serum, or pus, or finally in induration or gangrene, but is most commonly phlegmonous and circumscribed. 4. Inflammation of the fibrous tissues ends in thickening, the effusion of a gelatinous matter, the deposition of bony or calcareous matter, and probably ulceration and gangrene, although this is often denied. 5. The serous tissues exhibit the most diffuse inflammation, which rapidly terminates in effusion of serum, whey-like fluid, coagulable lymph (caus-

ing adhesions), blood; and it may exhibit ecchymosed spots: it seldom ends in thickening, tubercle, or ulceration. 6. Inflammation of the solid viscera terminates in softening; but if chronic, in induration: abscess is uncommon except in the liver. 7. Inflammation affecting glands has an aptitude to terminate speedily in suppuration. Sometimes, however, they suppurate very slowly, and occasionally induration takes place.

In consequence of these various terminations of inflammatory action and other peculiarities, it is common in practice to subdivide inflammation into the following varieties:

1. *Healthy*, or adhesive; that which disposes the part to heal or cicatrize.

2. *Unhealthy*; that which disposes to ulceration, erosion, sloughing, &c.

3. *Common*; that induced by common causes, as incisions, punctures, &c.

4. *Specific*; that induced by inoculation, &c., as variola, clap, &c.

5. *Acute, sub-acute, and chronic*; with reference to its intensity and duration.

6. *Phlegmonous*; that which is circumscribed, and disposed to suppuration.

7. *Erysipelatous*; that which is diffused, and less disposed to suppurate.

8. *Gangrenous*; that which leads to mortification, or the death of a part.

The theories of inflammation are sufficiently numerous, but it is now generally believed that it arises from a retardation of the circulation of blood in the capillaries of the part; this is produced by some sufficient cause, and acts upon the system by disturbing the harmony of the other functions through the nervous system.

The treatment of inflammation is particularized under the several diseases attacking the organs of the body. In general terms, it may be said to consist of depletion by blood-letting, general or local, by purgation, diuresis, and the action of sudorifics.

Relaxants are often useful, especially hot poultices and fomentations, the vapor bath. Refrigerants, as abluion with cold water, the douche, and ice applied in bladders to the part, are of the highest service in inflammations of the skin and encephalon, but must not be used in disorders of the respiratory or abdominal organs or heart. Metallic astringents are useful to the skin and exposed portions of the mucous membrane.

Counter-irritation by blisters, sinapisms, tartar emetic ointment, croton oil frictions, or by issues and setons, are of the highest advantage after the first evacuations. Sedative lotions are also applied topically to painful ulcers.

The symptomatic fever is treated by blood-letting, low diet, the use of diluents, purgatives, emetics in nauseating or diaphoretic doses, especially tartar emetic and other antimonials, mercurials in alterative doses, especially calomel combined with opium, and such sedative medicines as foxglove and lead, and especially the antiphlogistic regimen.

The most effectual mode of accomplishing the last purpose is to withdraw entirely all animal diet, and every sort of food or drink containing animal matter, and all malt or fermented

liquors, and to restrict the patient rigidly to the use of aqueous diluents, the vegetable ptisans, and such small quantities of farinaceous and gelatinous food, and the saccharine fruits, as may be sufficient to sustain life, without stimulating in any degree the heart or arteries.

Emetic tartar, in very large doses, has been employed of late years in the treatment of several inflammatory diseases, especially in inflammation of the lungs; and some are of opinion that it possesses a specific power, since it has been observed to act beneficially without producing any sensible effect. In general, however, it is a most depressing agent; and, even admitting it to possess all the efficacy which its advocates claim for it, it may fairly be doubted whether, in most cases, a severe hypercatharsis, and keeping the patient in a state approaching to syncope for a length of time, may not leave more permanent debility than a reasonable abstraction of blood.

When inflammation has proceeded to suppuration, it is generally advantageous to augment the allowance of food, and in some instances to allow a proportion of wine or malt liquor; and wherever typhoid symptoms occur, the strength is to be sustained by diffusible stimulants, especially the carbonate of ammonia.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER. See *Cystitis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN. See *Encephalitis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE BREAST. See *Mastitis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE CHOROID MEMBRANE. See *Iritis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE DURA MATER. See *Encephalitis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYE. See *Ophthalmitis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINE. See *Inflammation of the stomach and intestines*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE IRIS. See *Iritis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEY. See *Nephritis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER. See *Hepatitis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS. See *Pneumonitis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PERITONEUM. See *Peritonitis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PIA MATER. See *Encephalitis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE PLEURA. See *Pleuritis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE RETINA. See *Retinitis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH. See *Inflammation of the stomach and intestines*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES. This may attack the peritoneal or the mucous coat, and in either case may involve the muscular structure. See *Peritonitis*. The mucous membrane of the stomach is liable to inflammation from a variety of causes, but the principal are excess in the use of ardent spirits, and poison.

The idiopathic gastritis mucosa of drunkards is characterized by pain at the epigastrium, vomiting, even of the mildest food, low fever, and that trembling hand which never fails to accompany diseases of alcoholic origin. When in its utmost intensity, the vessels of the mucous membrane often give way, and a burst of hemorrhage succeeds.

The cure of this disease can be effected only

by that most difficult of all things, a reformation in the habits of a drunkard. Its relief may be obtained by leeches to the epigastrium, followed by a blister, and the internal administration of some mild mucilage, such as the *mistura amygdalæ*, holding in solution five grains of nitre, which may be repeated three times a day.

Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the small intestines occurs in *adults* both as an idiopathic affection and as symptomatic of other diseases—in an *acute* as well as chronic form.

Symptoms.—Mucous enteritis is attended with a diffused soreness over the whole abdomen rather than with pain. This is sometimes increased on pressure, but never to the extent that prevails on peritoneal inflammation. There is no considerable tension in the belly. The pulse is quick, with thirst, *langour*, and considerable febrile oppression. By these symptoms we distinguish *inflammation* of the mucous membrane of the bowels from that state of *irritation* of the membrane which exists in common cases of diarrhoea; but it must never be forgotten that the two states of disease are closely allied, and, in fact, run into each other by insensible degrees. The tongue in mucous enteritis is *red and smooth*, and eruptions take place about the lips. Vomiting is frequently noticed, with loss of appetite, indigestion, and irregularity in the alvine evacuations. Diarrhoea is almost uniformly present; the stools are slimy, and tinged with blood; there may be tenesmus. In severe cases, pure blood is occasionally passed in considerable quantity.

The disease is not itself fatal, but may give rise to peritoneal inflammation; it may advance to ulceration of the mucous coat, with softening and perforation. An early bleeding is often useful; leeches, with counter-irritation, and the warm bath; gentle purgatives, as castor oil, rhubarb, and manna, only are admissible. Demulcents and anodynes are afterward used to allay the irritation of the bowels, and tonics may be used when this has been accomplished: blue pill and extract of hyoscyamus constitute a very serviceable medicine in allaying irritation. The diet must be of milk and light jellies; change of air, with gentle exercise, are necessary. Particular symptoms, as vomiting and tenesmus, must be met.

Inflammation of the large intestine gives rise to those symptoms which constitute what is generally called *dysentery*. See *Dysentery*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE TESTICLE. See *Orchitis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE TUNICA ARACHNOIDES. See *Encephalitis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE URETHRA. See *Urethritis*.

INFLAMMATION OF THE UTERUS. See *Hysteritis*.

INFLAMMATION OF A VEIN. See *Phlebitis*.

INFLAMMATORY. (*Inflammatorius*; from *inflammatio*.) Of the nature of inflammation.

INFLAMMATORY CRUST. The buffy coat. See *Blood*.

INFLAMMATORY FEVER. See *Febris*.

INFLA'TIO. In *Pathology*, a windy swelling. See *Pneumosis*.

INFLA'TUS. Inflated; distended like a blown bladder.

INFLEXUS. Curved, or bent inward.

INFLORESCENCE. (*Inflorescentia*, *α*, f.; from *infloresco*, to flower or blossom.) A term used by Linnæus to express the particular manner in which flowers are situated upon a plant.

The compound inflorescences are, 1. The *Verticellus*, or whorl. 2. The *Capitulum*, or tuft. 3. The *Spica*, or spike. 4. The *Racemus*, or cluster. 5. The *Corymbus*, or corymb. 6. The *Umbella*, or umbel. 7. The *Cyma*, or cyme. 8. The *Fasciculus*, or fascicle. 9. The *Panicula*, or panicle. 10. The *Thyrusus*, or bunch. 11. The *Spadix*, or sheath. 12. The *Amentum*, or catkin.

INFLUENZA. (*α*, *ϕ*, f.) The Italian word for influence. Epidemic catarrh is so named, because it was supposed to be produced by a peculiar influence of the air &c. See *Catarrhus*.

INFRA-ORBITAR FORAMEN. *Foramen infra orbitarium*. A foramen in the superior maxillary bone, immediately below the orbit. It gives egress to the infra-orbitary twig of the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves, and to a small twig of the internal maxillary artery.

INFRA-SCAPULARIS. (From *infra*, beneath, and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) A muscle named from its position beneath the scapula. See *Subscapularis*.

INFRA-SPINATUS. (From *infra*, beneath, and *spina*, the spine.) A muscle of the humerus, situated on the scapula. It arises, fleshy, from all that part of the dorsum scapulae which is below its spine; and from the spine itself, as far as the cervix scapulae. The fibers run obliquely toward a tendon in the middle of a muscle, which runs forward, and adheres to the capsular ligament. It is inserted, by a flat, thick tendon, into the upper and outer part of the large protuberance on the head of the os humeri. Its use is to roll the os humeri outward, to assist in raising and supporting it when raised, and to pull the ligament from between the bones. This muscle and the supra-spinatus are covered by an aponeurosis, which extends between the costæ and edges of the spine of the scapula, and gives rise to many of the muscular fibers.

INFUNDIBULIFORM. *Infundibuliformis*. 1. Funnel-shaped. 2. In *Anatomy*, applied to the circular ligament of the atlas, and to a fascia connected with the anatomy of hernia. See *Fascia*.

INFUNDIBULUM. (*um*, *i*, n.; a funnel: from *infundo*, to pour in.) 1. A canal that proceeds from the lower and anterior part of the third ventricle of the brain to the pituitary gland. See *Encephalon*. 2. The beginnings of the excretory duct of the kidney, or cavities into which the urine is first received from the secretory crypte, are called *infundibula*. See *Kidney*.

INFUSION. See *Infusum*.

INFUSORIA. Infusory animals. A class of the animal kingdom, comprehending those animalcules which are found in infusions of organic substances and in stagnant waters.

INFUSUM. (*i*, n.; and *infusio*, *onis*, f.; from *infundo*, to pour in.) An infusion. A preparation made by pouring water, of any

required degree of temperature, on such substances as have a loose texture, as thin bark, wood, in shavings or small pieces, leaves, flowers, &c., and suffering it to stand a certain time. The process itself, as well as the liquor resulting from it, is called *infusion*. The following are among the most approved infusions:

INFUSUM ANGUSTURÆ. (U.S.) See *Infusum cuspariæ*.

INFUSUM ANTHEMIDIS. (U.S.) *Inf. anth. nobilis*. Infusion of chamomile. Take of chamomile flowers, ʒj.; boiling distilled water, a pint. Macerate for ten minutes in a lightly-covered vessel, and strain. Tonic. Dose, f. ʒj.

INFUSUM ARMORACIÆ. (U.S.) *I. armoraciæ compositum*. Compound infusion of horseradish. Take of fresh horseradish root, sliced, mustard seeds, bruised, of each, ʒj.; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for ten minutes, and strain. Stimulant and diuretic. Dose, f. ʒj.

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM. (Ph. L.) Compound infusion of orange peel. Take of orange peel, dried, ʒss.; lemon peel, fresh, ʒij.; cloves, bruised, ʒj.; boiling distilled water, a pint. Macerate for a quarter of an hour, and strain. A stomachic bitter. Dose, ʒij.

INFUSUM BUCHU. (U.S.) Infusum diosmæ.

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ. *I. colombæ*. (U.S.) Infusion of calumba. Take of calumba root, sliced, ʒss.; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Tonic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI. (U.S.) Infusion of cloves. Take of cloves, bruised, ʒij.; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Stimulant stomachic. Dose, f. ʒj.

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ. Infusion of cascarrilla. Take of cascarrilla bark, bruised, ʒj.; boiling distilled water, a pint. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Aromatic bitter. Dose, f. ʒj.

INFUSUM CASSIÆ SENNÆ. Infusum sennæ.

INFUSUM CATECHU COMPOSITUM. (U.S.) Compound infusion of catechu. Take of catechu, ground, ʒss.; cinnamon bark, bruised, ʒj.; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for an hour, and strain. Aromatic astringent. Dose, f. ʒjss.

INFUSUM CHAMÆMELI. Infusum anthemidis.

INFUSUM CHIRETTÆ. (Ph. E.) Infusion of chiretta (chirayta). Take of chiretta, dried, ʒss.; boiling water, Oj. Infuse two hours, and strain. Tonic and stomachic, like gentian. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ. (U.S.) Infusion of cinchona. Take of cinchona bark, bruised, ʒj.; boiling distilled water, a pint. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Tonic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ COMPOSITUM. (U.S.) Cinchona bark, in powder, one ounce; aromatic sulphuric acid, one fluid drachm; water, one pint. Macerate for twelve hours, occasionally shaking. Dose, f. ʒj.

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ. (U.S.) Infusion of cusparia. Take of cusparia bark, bruised, ʒss.; boiling distilled water, a pint. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Stimulant tonic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS. (U.S.) Infusion of foxglove. Take of foxglove leaves, dried, a drachm; boiling water, Oss. Macerate for four

hours, and strain; then add tincture of cinnamon, f. ʒj. Dose, f. ʒss.

INFUSUM DIOSMÆ. (U.S.) Take of the leaves of diosma, ʒj.; boiling distilled water, a pint. Macerate for four hours, and strain. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

INFUSUM EUPATORII PERFOLIATI. (U.S.) Take of thoroughwort, bruised, one ounce; boiling water, one pint. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Dose, f. ʒij.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. (U.S.) Compound infusion of gentian. Take of gentian root, sliced, ʒss.; orange peel, dried, coriander seeds, of each, one drachm; dilute alcohol, ʒiv.; boiling water, a pint. First pour on the alcohol, and three hours after, the water. Macerate for twelve hours, and strain. Dose, f. ʒj.

INFUSUM HUMULI. (U.S.) Infusion of hops. Take of hops, ʒss.; boiling water, Oj. Infuse for two hours, and strain. Narcotic bitter. Dose, f. ʒij.

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ. (U.S.) Take of the root of rhatany, an ounce; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for four hours, and strain. Dose, f. ʒj.

INFUSUM LINI. (U.S.) Infusion of linseed. Take of linseed, bruised, ʒss.; liquorice root, sliced, ʒij.; boiling water, one pint. Macerate for four hours, and strain. Dose, ʒ cupful.

INFUSUM LINI COMPOSITUM. *I. lini usitatisimi*. See *Infusum lini*.

INFUSUM LUPULI. Infusum humuli.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ SIMPLEX. (Ph. D.) Infusion of spearmint (mint). Take of dried mint-leaves, ʒij.; boiling water, enough to yield f. ʒvj. of strained infusion. Stomachic and carminative: a vehicle for laxatives, &c. Dose, f. ʒij., or more.

INFUSUM MENTHÆ COMPOSITUM. (Ph. D.) Take of the infusion of mint, f. ʒvj.; white sugar, ʒij.; oil of spearmint, gtt. iij.; previously dissolved in compound tincture of cardamom, f. ʒss. Mix. A grateful carminative; useful in nausea and as a vehicle. Dose, f. ʒij.

INFUSUM PAREIRÆ. (Ph. L.) Take of the root of pareira, ʒvj.; boiling distilled water, a pint. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Dose, f. ʒj.

INFUSUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. Tar water.

INFUSUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ. (U.S.) Infusion of wild cherry bark. Take of wild cherry bark, bruised, ʒss.; cold water, Oj. Macerate for twelve hours (or more in winter), and strain. It is tonic and slightly sedative. Dose, f. ʒij. to f. ʒijj., three or four times a day.

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ. (U.S.) Infusion of quassia. Take of quassia wood, ʒij.; cold water, a pint. Macerate for twelve hours, and strain. A pure bitter. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒij.

INFUSUM RHEI. (U.S., Ph. L. & D.) Infusion of rhubarb. Take of rhubarb root, sliced, two drachms; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Cathartic. Dose, f. ʒj.

INFUSUM ROSÆ ACIDUM. (Ph. D.) Infusum rosæ compositum.

INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM. (U.S., Ph. L.) *Inf. rosæ gallica*. Take of the petals of red rose, dried, ʒss.; boiling water, Ojss.; dilute sulphuric acid, ʒijj.; sugar, ʒiiss. Pour the water upon the petals of the rose, in a glass vessel;

then add the acid, and macerate for six hours. Lastly, strain the infusion, and add the sugar to it. Refrigerant and tonic. Dose, f. ʒij.

INFUSUM SARSAPARILLÆ. (U. S.) Infusion of sarsaparilla. Take of sarsaparilla root, ʒss.; boiling water, Oj. Digest for two hours, and strain. This may be made by displacement with cold water, after macerating the pounded root for twelve hours. Dose, f. ʒiv., or more.

INFUSUM SCOPARII. (Ph. L.) Take of fresh broom tops, ʒj.; boiling distilled water, a pint. Macerate for four hours, and strain. Diuretic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

INFUSUM SENNÆ. (U. S.) *I. sennæ compositum.* Infusion of senna. Take of senna leaves, ʒj.; coriander seed, ʒj.; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for an hour, and strain. Cathartic. Dose, ʒij. to ʒiv.

INFUSUM SENNÆ CUM TAMARINDIS. (Ph. D.) *I. sennæ compositum.* (Ph. E.) Infusion of senna with tamarinds. Take of tamarinds, ʒj.; senna, coriander seeds, bruised, of each, ʒj.; sugar, ʒss.; boiling water, Oss. Macerate for four hours, and strain. Aperient and refrigerant. Dose, f. ʒij. to f. ʒiv.

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ. (U. S.) Infusion of Virginian snake root. Take of serpentaria, ʒss.; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

INFUSUM SIMARUBÆ. (Ph. L.) Infusion of simarouba. Take of simarouba bark, bruised, ʒss.; boiling water, Oss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

INFUSUM SPIGELLÆ. (U. S.) Infusion of pink root. Take of pink root, ʒss.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Used as a vermifuge. Dose, f. ʒj. for a child of three years: it is commonly mixed with a cathartic.

INFUSUM TABACI. (U. S., Ph. L. & D.) Infusion of tobacco. Take of tobacco leaves, ʒj.; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for an hour, and strain. Half is used for an enema.

INFUSUM ULMI. (U. S.) Infusion of slippery elm bark. Take of the bark, sliced, ʒj.; boiling water, Oj. Macerate twelve hours, and strain. Demulcent. Dose, *ad libitum.*

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. (U. S.) Take of valerian, ʒss.; boiling water, a pint. Macerate for an hour, and strain. Dose, f. ʒij.

INFUSUM ZINGIBERIS. Infusion of ginger. Take of ginger, bruised, ʒij.; boiling water, Oss. Macerate for two hours, and strain. Carminative. Dose, f. ʒj.

INGESTA. (*Ingestus*; from *ingero*, to throw in.) The aliments taken into the body.

INGULVIES. (*es, ei, f.*) 1. Gluttony. 2. The craw, crop, or gorge of a bird.

INGRAVIDATION. Pregnancy.

INGUEN. (*en, inis, n.*) The groin. The lower and lateral part of the abdomen, above the thigh.

INGUINAL. (*Inguinalis*; from *inguen*, the groin.) Appertaining to the groin.

INGUINAL ARTERY. The external iliac in the groin.

INGUINAL GLANDS. The lymphatic glands situated in the groin. They are found both above and below the aponeurosis.

INGUINAL HERNIA. *I. canal.* See *Hernia.*
INGUINAL LIGAMENT. See *Poupart's ligament.*

INHALATION. The drawing in of fumes or vapors along with the breath. The inhalation of the vapor of warm water is very serviceable in some cases of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages and throat. The steam may be rendered anodyne by the addition of henbane seeds, poppy-heads, ether, or opium; or gently stimulant by vinegar, &c. Tar vapor is of great service in chronic bronchitis, in which disease chlorine has also lately been found useful. The chlorine vapor is produced by adding, at first, gtt. v. to gtt. x. of aq. chlorinii to warm water in the inhaler. The dose may be increased to gtt. xl.

INHALATION OF ETHER. Dr. Beddoes and Davy discovered that if the vapor of common sulphuric ether were inhaled, it at first produced excitement, but rapidly brought on a state of torpor, which was extremely deep, and appeared to them a dangerous effect. But this soporific action of ether is now known to be almost, if not quite harmless, hundreds of persons having been kept under its influence for hours without any bad results. Hence it has been adopted as a preparative step in the performance of painful and tedious operations, and even in parturition, but does not appear in the latter case to be safe. The ether may be placed in a common inhaler, or in a bottle with two necks, through one of which the patient inspires, while air passes into the fluid by the other. The stupor comes on in a few minutes and the inhalation is stopped, the effects continuing from five to fifteen minutes after each administration. If there be occasion, the dose may be repeated a number of times. Under this influence, the patient is without the slightest perception of pain; and it appears that the operations are remarkably successful. The inhalation seems to be improper in cases attended with irritation of the brain.

INHALER, MUDGE'S. A quart pewter pot, the lid of which screws on, and is furnished with a flexible tube, through which the patient draws air, which enters at some apertures in the upper part of the handle, and passes through the thickness of the fluid.

INHERENT. *Inherens.* Pertaining to a thing.

INHUMATION. *Inhumatio.* The placing of a patient in an earth bath.

INION. *Inion.* The occiput.

INITIS. Fibrous inflammation.

INJACULATIO. A violent spasmodic pain in the stomach, and immobility in the body.—*Van Helmont.*

INJECTION. (*Injectio, onis, f.*; from *injicio*, to cast into.) 1. A medicated liquor to be thrown into a natural or preternatural cavity of the body by means of a syringe. Those injections which are thrown into the rectum are called *enemata.*

2. A composition with which the vessels of any part of the body are filled for anatomical purposes. For ordinary purposes, it may be made of four parts of tallow, one part of resin, and one part of bees'-wax; to which, when

melted together, there is to be added some oil of turpentine, having a sufficient quantity of coloring matter (vermilion for red, and king's yellow for yellow) suspended in it to color the injection. But for a fine preparation, the following may be used: 1. *The fine injection.* Composed of brown spirit varnish and white spirit varnish, of each four parts; turpentine varnish, one part; and coloring matter, one part, or as much as is sufficient. A little of this, while hot, is first thrown into the arteries, into the minute branches of which it is to be forced by, 2. *The coarse injection.* Composed of bees'-wax, two parts; resin, one part; turpentine varnish, one part; and coloring matter, q. s. To the bees'-wax and resin, melted together, add the turpentine varnish, and then the coloring matter, suspended in some oil of turpentine.

3. In *Pathology*, the presence of an increased quantity of blood in the vessels of a part is sometimes called injection of the vessels.

INNATE DISEASES. Those which are congenital.

INNERVATION. The vital process by which a part is supplied with nervous energy.

INNOMINAT'US. (From *in*, priv., and *nomen*, a name.) Some parts of the body are so called: thus, the pelvic bones, which in the young subject are three in number, to which names are given, become one in the adult, which is without a name. An artery from the arch of the aorta, and the fifth pair of nerves, have also had this unmeaning designation applied to them.

INNOMINATA ARTERIA. The first branch given off by the arch of the aorta. It soon divides into the right carotid and right subclavian arteries.

INNOMINATI NERVI. The fifth pair of nerves.

INNOMINATUM FORAMEN. A foramen on the petrous portion of the temporal bone, for the passage of the vidian nerve.

INNOMINATUM OS. A large, irregular bone, situated at the side of the pelvis. It is divided into three portions, viz., the iliac, ischiatic, and pubic, which are usually described as three distinct bones.

The *os ilium*, or haunch-bone, is of a very irregular shape. The lower part of it is thick and narrow; its superior portion is broad and thin, terminating in a ridge, called the *spine* of the ilium, and more commonly known by the name of the *haunch*. The spine rises up like an arch, being turned somewhat outward. Externally, this bone is unequally prominent, and hollowed for the attachment of muscles; and internally, at its broadest fore part, it is smooth and concave. At its lower part, there is a considerable ridge on its inner surface. This ridge, which extends from the os sacrum, and corresponds with a similar prominence both on that bone and the ischium, forms, with the inner part of the ossa pubis, what is called the brim of the pelvis. The whole of the internal surface behind this ridge is very unequal. The os ilium has likewise a smaller surface posteriorly, by which it is articulated to the sides of the os sacrum. Its upper part is rough and porous; lower down it is more solid. It is firmly united to the os sacrum by a cartilagi-

nous substance, and likewise by very strong ligamentous fibers, which are extended to that bone from the whole circumference of this irregular surface. The spine of this bone, which is originally an epiphysis, has two considerable tuberosities, one anteriorly, and the other posteriorly, which is the largest of the two. The ends of this spine, too, from their projecting more than the parts of the bone below them, are called spinal processes. Before the anterior spinal process the spine is hollowed, where part of the sartorius muscle is placed; and below the posterior spinal process there is a very large niche in the bone, which, in the recent subject, has a strong ligament stretched over its lower part, from the os sacrum to the sharp-pointed process of the ischium; so that a great hole is formed, through which pass the great sciatic nerve and the posterior crural vessels, under the pyriform muscle, part of which is likewise lodged in this hole. The lowest, thickest, and narrowest part of the ilium, in conjunction with the other two portions of each os innominatum, helps to form the acetabulum for the os femoris.

The *os ischium*, or hip-bone, which is the lowest of the three portions of each os innominatum, is of a very irregular figure, and usually divided into its body, tuberosity, and ramus. The body externally forms the inferior portion of the acetabulum, and sends a sharp-pointed process backward, called the spine of the ischium. This is the process to which the ligament is attached, which was just now described as forming a great foramen for the passage of the sciatic nerve. The tuberosity is large and irregular, and is placed at the inferior part of the bone, giving origin to several muscles. In the recent subject, it seems covered with a cartilaginous crust; but this appearance, as in the spine of the ilium, is nothing more than the tendinous fibers of the muscles that are inserted into it. The tuberosity, which is the lowest portion of the trunk, supports us when we sit. Between the spine and the tuberosity is observed a sinuosity, covered with a cartilaginous crust, which serves as a pulley, on which the obturator muscle plays. From the tuberosity, the bone, becoming narrower and thinner, forms the ramus or branch, which, passing forward and upward, makes, with the ramus of the os pubis, a large hole, of an oval shape, the *foramen magnum ischii*, which affords, through its whole circumference, attachment to muscles. This foramen is more particularly noticed in describing the os pubis.

The *os pubis*, or share-bone, which is the smallest of the three portions of the os innominatum, is placed at the upper and fore part of the pelvis, where the two ossa pubes meet, and are united to each other by means of a very strong cartilage, which constitutes what is called the *symphysis pubis*. Each os pubis may be divided into its body, angle, and ramus. The body, which is the outer part, is joined to the os ilium. The angle comes forward to form the symphysis, and the ramus is a thin apophysis, which, uniting with the ramus of the ischium, forms the *foramen magnum ischii*, or *thyroideum*, as it has been sometimes called, from its resem-

blance to a door or shield. This foramen is somewhat wider above than below, and its greatest diameter is from above downward, and obliquely from within outward. In the recent subject it is almost completely closed by a strong, fibrous membrane, called the *obturator ligament*. Upward and outward, where we observe a niche in the bone, the fibers of this ligament are separated to allow a passage to the posterior crural nerve, an artery, and vein. The great uses of this foramen seem to be to lighten the bones of the pelvis, and to afford a convenient lodgment to the obturator muscles. The three bones now described as constituting the os innominatum on each side, all concur to form the great *acetabulum*, or cotyloid cavity, which receives the head of the thigh bone; the os ilium and os ischium making each about two fifths, and the os pubis one fifth of the cavity. This acetabulum, which is of considerable depth, is of a spherical shape. Its brims are high, and in the recent subject it is tipped with cartilage. The brims, however, are higher above and externally than they are internally and below, where we observe a niche in the bone (namely, the ischium), across which is stretched a ligament, forming a hole for the transmission of blood-vessels and nerves to the cavity of the joint. The cartilage which lines the acetabulum is thickest at its circumference, and thinner within, where a little hole is to be observed, in which is placed the apparatus that serves to lubricate the joint, and facilitate its motions. We are likewise able to discover the impression made by the internal ligament of the os femoris, which, by being attached both to this cavity and to the head of the os femoris, helps to secure the latter in the acetabulum. The bones of the pelvis serve to support the spine and upper parts of the body, to lodge the intestines, urinary bladder, and other viscera, and likewise to unite the trunk to the lower extremities. But, besides these uses, they are destined, in the female subject, for other important purposes; and the accoucheur finds, in the study of these bones, the foundation of all obstetrical knowledge.

INOCULATION. (*Inoculatio, onis, f.*) The insertion of a poison into any part of the body. It was first practiced by physicians with that of the small-pox, because we had learned from experience that by so doing we generally procured fewer pustules, and a much milder disease, than when the small-pox was taken in a natural way.

INOCULATION, COW-POX. Vaccination.

INOCULATION, JENNERIAN. Vaccination.

INORGANIC. (From *in*, without, and *organum*, an organ.) 1. Without organs; as distinguished from animals and plants which have this endowment. 2. In *Chemistry*, inorganic signifies mineral or other bodies which are in no way derived from organic products, and are capable of resisting a high temperature before decomposition.

INOSCUATION. (*Inosculatio, onis, f.*; from *in*, and *osculum*, a little mouth.) *Anastomosis*. The union of the extremities of vessels.

INSALIVATION. *Insalivatio*. The admixture of food with the saliva of the mouth.

INSALUBRIOUS. Unhealthy.

INSA'NIA. (*a, æ, f.*) Insanity, or deranged intellect.

INSANITY. *Insanitas*. Madness. The varieties are:

1. *Moral insanity*, a morbid perversion of the natural feelings and affections simply.

The three following modifications of the disease may be termed *Intellectual insanity*, in contradistinction to the preceding form. They are severally,

2. *Monomania*, or partial insanity, in which the understanding is partially disordered, or under the influence of some particular illusion on one topic: this was formerly called melancholy.

3. *Mania*, or raving madness, in which the understanding is generally deranged; the reasoning faculty, if not lost, is confused and disturbed in its exercise; the mind is in a state of morbid excitement, and the individual talks absurdly on every subject to which his thoughts are momentarily directed.

4. *Incoherence*, or dementia. "Rapid succession or uninterrupted alternation of insulated ideas, and evanescent and unconnected emotions; continually repeated acts of extravagance; complete forgetfulness of every previous state; diminished sensibility to external impressions; abolition of the faculty of judgment; perpetual activity."

We may, then, describe insanity as a chronic disease, manifested by deviations from the healthy and natural state of the mind, such deviations consisting either in a *moral perversion*, or a disorder of the feelings, affections, and habits of the individual, or in *intellectual derangement*, which last is sometimes partial, namely, in *monomania*, affecting the understanding only in particular trains of thought; or general, and accompanied with excitement, namely, in *mania*, or *raving madness*; or, lastly, confounding or destroying the connections or associations of ideas, and producing a state of *incoherence*.

The following description of mania by Chiarugi is of extraordinary skill:

"Among the phenomena of the first stage of this disease, we are struck by impetuous, audacious, shameless habits, a bold, menacing aspect; the natural evacuations are deficient; the skin becomes of a slaty color; the forehead contracted; the eyebrows drawn up; the hair bristled; the breathing hurried. The countenance begins to glow; the eyes become fiery and sparkling; the looks are wandering, and scarcely ever fixed; the eyelids are by turns drawn widely open and closely shut; the eyeballs are prominent, as if pushed forward out of the orbits. With this wild and menacing appearance is combined a patient endurance of hunger, and a remarkable insensibility of cold. If sleep visits the patient at all, it is short, unquiet, and easily disturbed. In the second stage, anger, violence, and the loss of reason manifest themselves in their greatest intensity; shrieking, roaring, raging, abusive expressions and conduct toward the dearest friends and the nearest relations, who are now looked upon as the bitterest enemies. The patient tears his clothes to tatters, destroys, breaks in pieces

whatever comes in his way. A striking and characteristic circumstance is the propensity to go quite naked. Whoever touches the patient is abused or struck by him. Strange, confused ideas, absurd prejudices, occupy the mind. Stillness soon follows, or a murmuring sound, as if the patient were alone: on the other hand, when he is alone, talking and gesticulating as if he were in company. If such individuals are confined and tied during the height of their paroxysms, for their own security or that of others, nothing can be compared to the truly satanical expression which their countenances display. In this state they throw hastily away, with cries and shrieks, all the food presented to them, except fluids, which thirst compels them to receive. When, after some days, hunger begins to be felt, they swallow every thing with brutal greediness; they even devour, as it has often been observed, their own excrements, which, black and offensive, escape from them in great quantity, or smear with them clothes, beds, and walls. Notwithstanding his constant exertion of mind and body, the muscular strength of the patient seems daily to increase; he is able to break the strongest bonds, and even chains; his limbs seem to acquire a remarkable nimbleness and pliability, and a singular aptitude of performing movements and actions which appear almost supernatural. Chiaruggi saw a woman, who, clothed in a strait-waistcoat, and laced down in her bed like a child in a cradle, drew out her limbs from this double confinement with the greatest nimbleness and pliancy. Bold, however, and impudent as such patients are, yet they are, according to common observation, although not without exceptions, easily daunted by a strong, threatening voice, by the sight of stocks, by close though harmless restraint. After their violence has expended itself, they become still, gloomy, appear to be reflecting or brooding over something; but they break out again, before it can be anticipated, into a new storm of rage. At length comes on the *third stage*. A real cessation of violent paroxysms now ensues, exhaustion, sleep, though unquiet, disturbed by fearful dreams. The pulse is small, the aspect of the whole body squalid, the countenance pallid and meager. The patient is obdurately silent, or sings and laughs in a strange manner, or chatters with incessant volubility. These uncertain intervals, which often put on the appearance of fatuity, are frequently interrupted by new but short renewals of violence. Memory, for the most part, remains unimpaired through all the stages, and during the highest intensity of the disease the senses appear to acquire an unusual degree of acuteness and susceptibility. A patient who had recovered described to Chiaruggi all the scenes of his wild revelry and long-continued mental perturbation. It has often been observed that maniacal patients of this description are never attacked by any epidemic, and are seldom affected by any contagious malady. According to Mead and many others, even consumptive disorders, dropsies, and other chronic maladies, have disappeared on the accession of violent insanity. When patients are not freed from the disease after a succession of attacks, which

come on like so many paroxysms of fever, one or the other of the following events ensues: either the powers of mind are exhausted to that degree that the disease subsides into a permanent fatuity; or this appearance of fatuity is only a space of calmness interposed between relapses of violent madness, which now and then break out, like the eruptions of a volcano, after a long period of repose; or the patient falls into a state of melancholy, or of complete mental confusion; or, finally, his madness becomes chronic, and he scarcely recovers from this condition, in which sense and understanding appear to be lost in incoherence. Chiaruggi saw a woman who had sat during twenty-five years on a stone floor, in a fearfully demented state, beating the ground with her chains without ceasing by day or by night."

There are certain concomitants of insanity which have great influence on the treatment and prognosis—and principally *general paralysis*, which, beginning in the tongue, gradually affects the limbs, neck, sphincters, and, finally, the whole body. Such cases are nearly always fatal, and seem to depend upon chronic inflammation of the substance of the brain. There is a greater tendency to apoplexy, epilepsy, and convulsions in the insane, as well as acute inflammations. Phthisis pulmonalis, obstinate constipation, and dysentery are remarkably frequent and fatal in insanity. Cachexies, with skin diseases, are also frequent.

The prognosis, so far as insanity is concerned, is rendered unfavorable by the cerebral complications. Mania seems to be most curable when treated early, and occurring in young persons under thirty years. In all forms, the number of recoveries seldom exceeds two fifths.

The chief predisposing causes of insanity are hereditary predisposition, the melancholic temperament, and diseases or injuries of the brain. Other causes, however, both moral and physical, might be enumerated as predisposing to one or other form of insanity: as religious fervor, disappointments in business, love, or ambition.

The chief exciting causes of insanity are injuries and diseases of the brain, intoxication, insolation, excess in venery, intestinal irritation, and morbid conditions of the uterine system.

The treatment of insanity resolves itself into *medical* and *moral*. With respect to the former, the general principle which should guide our practice is simple. Of the actual physical state which constitutes insanity we are entirely ignorant: we can not, therefore, at present hope to strike at the root of the disease; we know, however, that certain morbid conditions of the brain and other organs accompany its progress, and exercise an important influence on the event of the case; to these, therefore, the resources of medicine should be directed, according to the general principles of the science, always keeping in view, however, that we are not dealing with ordinary idiopathic affections, but with the accompaniments of a peculiar and usually a protracted malady. Although medical treatment has great influence in many cases, the moral treatment is, on the whole, the more important, since by means of this we have the more direct control over the mental disorder.

INSECTA. Insects. A class of articulated animals.

INSENSIBILITY. Loss or absence of sensation, a symptom in cerebral affections.

INSERTION. *Insertio.* The attachment of a muscle to the part it moves. It is hence distinguished from *origin*.

INSESSUS. *Insessio.* A hot bath, simple or medicated, over which the patient sits.

INSENTIA. Any thing floating in urine.

INSIDIOUS. *Insidiosus.* Pathologists give this name to diseases which do not at first appear so formidable as they are, and which are apt to elude the attention of the practitioner.

INSIPIENTIA. Syn. with *dementia*.

INSOLATIO. (*o, onis, f.*; from *in*, and *sol*, the sun.) Insolation. Exposure to the direct rays of the sun. This is a frequent source of disease.

INSOLUBILITY. The state in which a solid does not lose its form when immersed in a fluid: it is usually applied to the action of water on the solid. Solution is but an inferior exhibition of attraction between the fluid and solid; and the line of separation between chemical action and solution is by no means apparent.

INSOMNIA. *Insomnia. Insomniata.* (From *in*, without, and *somnus*, sleep.) Sleeplessness; absence of sleep; watching. It may be a peculiarity or idiosyncrasy, but is most usually a symptom, and especially of nervous diseases.

INSPIRATION. (*Inspiratio, onis, f.*; from *in*, and *spiro*, to breathe.) In *Physiology*, the act of drawing the air into the lungs. See *Respiration*.

INSPISSATION. (From *in*, and *spissatus*, thickened.) The pharmaceutical process of evaporating a decoction or juice to a thick consistence, for the purpose of preservation.

INSTEP. The metatarsus.

INSTILLATION. *Instillatio.* The act of pouring a fluid drop by drop.

INSTINCT. (*Instinctus, us, m.*) That power of living bodies by which they spontaneously assume those modes of action which are necessary for the preservation of the individual, or the perpetuation of the species, independently of any ratiocination.

INSTINCTIVE MOTIONS. Those involuntary actions which are excited immediately through the nerves—a part of the *reflex function*. The principal instinctive motions are, 1. The closure of the eyelids. 2. The act of sucking. 3. The act of closing the hand. 4. The act of swallowing. 5. The closing of the glottis. 6. The action of the sphincters. 7. Inspiration, as an involuntary act. 8. The act of sneezing. 9. The act of vomiting. 10. The emission of semen. All these phenomena take place even in the anencephalous child, on the due application of the appropriate stimuli.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE. The theory of medicine, especially the connection of physiology and therapeutics with the practice of medicine.

INSUFFLATION. *Insufflatio.* (From *in*, and *sufflo*, to blow.) The act of injecting or blowing air or vapor into a cavity, as when tobacco smoke is thrown up the rectum, or the process of artificial respiration is established.

INSULA CEREBRI. The intermediate lobe of the brain.

INSULATION. (From *insula*, an island.) Applied in electricity to the state of a body surrounded by non-conductors.

INTEGER. Entire.

INTEGRIMUS. Most perfect or entire. Applied to leaves, the margin of which has no teeth, notches, or incisions.

INTEGRAL PARTICLES. The most minute particles of which a body is formed. The phrase differs from *atoms* or *elementary particles* in this respect, that it designates parts which may be produced by mechanical subdivision, whereas the latter are applied only to the chemical constituents of bodies which can not be separated by mechanical forces.

INTEGUMENT. *Integumentum.* (From *in*, and *tego*, to cover.) That which covers any part of a body or thing. The integument of the human body is the skin; and the phrase *common integuments* is employed in anatomy for the skin, with the cellular tissue and fat which invest the outer parts of the body.

INTELLECT. See *Mens*.

INTEMPERANCE. The abuse of drink or food. Intemperance in alcoholic drinks, especially of the stronger kinds, as from dram-drinking, is one of the most serious causes of organic disease of the stomach, bowels, and liver, a large number of these complaints being traceable to this cause only.

INTEMPERIES. Bad constitution or condition of the air or human body.

INTENSITY. In *Electricity* and *Galvanism* this expression is synonymous with quantity, and represents the amount of electrical excitement as betrayed in the heating effects of the agent.

INTENTION. *Intentio.* 1. The object proposed by any one. 2. In *Surgery*, union by the first intention is that which takes place without suppuration: the parts, being in close contact by means of unirritating dressings, rapidly unite, the exterior cicatrizing. Union by the second intention is where suppuration intervenes before the restoration of the parts.

INTER- A prefix (from *inter*, between), signifying intermediate, or denoting intervals.

INTERARTICULAR. Between the joints.

INTERCADENT PULSE. When there is a supernumerary pulsation at intervals.

INTERCELLULAR. Lying between the cells, as the intercellular spaces, passages, substance, &c.

INTERCLAVICULAR. A ligament passing from one clavicle to the other.

INTERCALARY DAYS. Those days in the course of a fever when an imperfect or injurious attempt at a crisis is made; as the third, fifth, ninth, thirteenth, and nineteenth.

INTERCOSTAL. (*Intercostalis*; from *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib.) A name given to muscles, vessels, &c., which are between the ribs.

INTERCOSTAL ARTERIES. *Arteria intercostales.* The arteries which run between the ribs. The superior intercostal artery is a branch of the subclavian. The other intercostal arteries are given off from the aorta.

INTERCOSTAL MUSCLES. *Intercostales externi et interni.* Between the ribs on each side are eleven double rows of muscles: these are the *intercostales externi* and *interni*. The *intercostales externi* arise from the lower edge of each superior rib, and, running obliquely downward and forward, are inserted into the upper edge of each inferior rib, so as to occupy the intervals of the ribs, from as far back as the spine to their cartilages; but from their cartilages to the sternum there is only a thin aponeurosis covering the internal intercostals. The *intercostales interni* arise and are inserted in the same manner as the external. They begin at the sternum, and extend as far as the angles of the ribs, their fibers running obliquely backward. These fibers are spread over a considerable part of the inner surface of the ribs, so as to be longer than those of the external intercostals. Some of the posterior portions of the internal intercostals pass over one rib, and are inserted into the rib below. These distinctions, however, are altogether superfluous, as they are evidently nothing more than appendages of the intercostals. The number of these portions varies in different subjects. Most commonly there are only four, the first of which runs from the second rib to the fourth, the second from the third rib to the fifth, the third from the fourth rib to the sixth, and the fourth from the fifth rib to the seventh. The internal intercostals of the two interior false ribs are frequently so thin as to be with difficulty separated from the external; and, in some subjects, one or both of them seem to be altogether wanting.

INTERCOSTAL NERVE. *Nervus intercostalis.* Great intercostal nerve. Sympathetic nerve. The great intercostal nerve arises in the cavity of the cranium, from a branch of the sixth and one of the fifth pair, uniting into one trunk, which passes out of the cranium through the carotid canal, and descends by the sides of the bodies of the vertebrae of the neck, thorax, loins, and os sacrum: in its course it receives the small accessory branches from all the thirty pair of spinal nerves. In the neck it gives off three cervical ganglions, the upper, middle, and lower, from which the cardiac and pulmonary nerves arise. In the thorax it gives off the splanchnic or anterior intercostal, which perforates the diaphragm, and forms the semilunar ganglions, from which nerves pass to all the abdominal viscera. They also form in the abdomen ten peculiar plexuses, distinguished by the name of the viscus to which they belong, as the celiac, splenic, hepatic, superior, middle, and lower mesenteric, two renal, and two spermatic plexuses. The posterior intercostal nerve is dispersed in accessory branches about the pelvis and ischiatic nerve.

INTERCOSTAL SPACES. The intervals between the ribs.

INTERCOSTAL VEINS. These accompany the intercostal arteries, and empty their blood into the vena azygos.

INTERCURRENT. *Intercurrens.* 1. Diseases which occur sporadically during the prevalence of epidemic or endemic diseases have been termed *intercurrent diseases*. 2.

Also, a disease which arises in the course of another.

INTERCUS AQUA. Anasarca.

INTERCUTANEUS. Subcutaneous.

INTERDE'NTIUM. The intervals between teeth of the same order.

INTERDIGITUM. Corns or warts between the toes or fingers.

INTERFEMI'NEUM. The perineum.

INTERFE'RENCE. In *Optics*, the phenomenon resulting from the intermixing or interference of two rays of light, whereby bands of colors are produced when their paths bear a certain ratio to each other.

INTERLU'NIUS. Epilepsy.

INTERMAXILLARY. Situated between the maxillary or jaw bones.

INTERME'DIATE. *Intermedius.* That which lies between two other bodies, or is of a middle nature or quality.

INTERMEDIATE VASCULAR SYSTEM. The capillary system.

INTERMISSION. *Intermissio.* The interval which occurs between the paroxysms of periodical pains, fevers, &c. In agues, this period is almost one of health.

INTERMITTENT. (*Intermittens*; from *intermitto*, to discontinue.) An intermittent disease is one which ceases and returns again at regular or uncertain periods, as agues, &c.

INTERMITTENT FEVER. See *Ague*.

INTERNODE. *Interno'dis.* The space between the joints of a plant.

INTERO'DIA DIGITORUM. The phalanges.

INTERO'NTII DIES. (From *internuncio*, to go between.) Applied to the doctrine of critical days synonymously with *dies indices*.

INTERNUS AURIS. *I. mallei.* The tensor tympani muscle.

INTERO'SSEI MANUS. These are small muscles situated between the metacarpal bones, and extending from the bones of the carpus to the fingers. They are divided into *internal interossei interni* and *external interossei externi*; the former are to be seen only on the palm of the hand, but the latter are conspicuous both on the palm and back of the hand.

INTEROSSEI PEDIS. These small muscles, in their situation between the metatarsal bones, resemble the interossei of the hand, and, like them, are divided into *internal* and *external*.

INTERO'SSEOUS. (*Interosseus*; from *inter*, between, and *os*, a bone.) Between bones: applied to muscles, ligaments, &c., which are situated between bones.

INTERO'SSEOUS ARTERIES. Branches of the ulnar and dorsalis carpi arteries, distributed over the interosseous ligament of the forearm and between the interossei muscles.

INTERO'SSEOUS NERVE. A branch of the median nerve, which passes over the interosseous ligament of the forearm in company with the artery.

INTERPOLA'TI DIES. Intercalary days.

INTERRUPTED. *Interruptus.* Broken in its regular form.

INTERSCAPU'LIUM. 1. The spine of the scapula. 2. The fossa on each side of the spine.

INTERSE'PTUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *inter*,

and septum, an inclosure.) The uvula, or the septum narium.

INTERSEPTUM VIRGINALE. The hymen.

INTERSPINALIS. (From *inter*, and *spina*, the spine.) Muscles, nerves, &c., are so named which are situated between the processes of the spine.

INTERSPINAL'ES. The portions of muscle between the spinous processes of the neck, back, and loins, distinguished by the names of *interspinales colli, dorsi, et lumborum*. Those which connect the processes of the back and loins are rather small tendons than muscles: they draw these processes nearer to each other.

INTERSTICE. An interval.

INTERSTITIAL. (From *intersto*, to stand between.) Applied to a substance which is situated in the interstices of an organ (*intercellular spaces*), or to an action which takes place in those interstices; as *interstitial matter, interstitial absorption, &c.*

INTERTRANSVERSA'LES. Four distinct small bundles of muscular fibers, which fill up the spaces between the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the loins and neck, and serve to draw them toward each other.

INTERTRIGO. (*o, inis, f.*; from *inter*, between, and *tero*, to rub.) An excoriation, or galling of the skin, about the anus, groins, axilla, or other parts of the body, attended with inflammation and moisture. It is most commonly produced by the irritation of the urine, or from riding; in infants it often arises without any external cause. It is relieved by the liquor plumbi acetatis dilutus, ointment of oxide of zinc, powdered starch, and the compound sarcocolla powder.

INTERVERTEBRAL. Situated between the vertebræ.

INTERVERTEBRAL CARTILAGES. The cartilages between the vertebræ.

INTESTINA. An order of entozoary animals in the system of Cuvier, which comprehends two groups: 1st. *Cavitaria*: worms which have distinct stomachs. 2d. *Parenchymata*: worms of a cellular structure, as the tape worms.

INTESTINAL CANAL. See *Intestine*.

INTESTINE. (*Intestinum, i, n.*; from *intus*, within.) The convoluted membranous tube that extends from the stomach to the anus. The intestines are situated in the cavity of the abdomen, and are divided into the small and large, which have, besides their size, other circumstances of distinction. The whole length of the intestinal tube in the human subject is about six times that of the body. The small intestine comprises about the upper four fifths of the tube, and the large intestine the remaining fifth.

The small intestines are supplied internally with folds, called *valvula conniventes*, and have no bands on their external surface. The large intestines have no folds internally; are supplied externally with three strong muscular bands, which run parallel upon the surface, and give the intestines a saccated appearance; they have also small fatty appendages, called *appendicula epiploica*.

The first portion of the intestinal tube, for

about the extent of twelve fingers' breadth, is called the *duodenum*: it lies in the epigastric region, makes three turnings, and, between the first and second flexure, receives, by a common opening, the pancreatic duct and the ductus communis choledochus. It is in this portion of the intestines that chyliification is chiefly performed.

The *jejunum* commences where the duodenum ends, and is situated in the umbilical region. It is every where covered with red vessels, and, about an hour and a half after a meal, with distended lacteals.

The *ileum* occupies the hypogastric region and the pelvis; is of a more pallid color than the former, and terminates by a transverse opening into the large intestines, which is called the *valve of the ileum, valve of the cæcum, or the valve of Tulpius*.

The beginning of the large intestines is firmly tied down in the right iliac region, and, for the extent of about four fingers' breadth, is called the *cæcum*, having adhering to it a worm-like process, called the *processus cæci vermiformis, or appendicula cæci vermiformis*. The colon or great intestine then commences: it ascends toward the liver, passes across the abdomen, under the stomach, to the left side, where it is contorted like the letter *S*, and descends to the pelvis: hence it is divided in this course into the *ascending portion, the transverse arch, and the sigmoid flexure*. When it has reached the pelvis it is called the *rectum*, whence it proceeds, in a straight line, to the anus.

The intestinal canal is composed of three membranes or coats: a common one from the peritoneum, a *muscular coat*, and a *mucous or villous coat*, the villi being formed of the fine terminations of arteries and nerves, and the origins of lacteals and lymphatics. The mucous coat is perforated by the ducts of numerous simple glands or follicles, by which it is supplied with mucus. These glands are solitary or in clusters. The former are named *Brunner's glands*, and are most numerous in the duodenum, though they exist throughout the tube; the latter are named *Peyer's glands*, which are found in the jejunum and ileum, but most numerous in the ileum. The intestines are connected with the spine by the mesentery; the duodenum has also a peculiar connecting cellular substance, as have likewise the colon and rectum, by means of which the duodenum is firmly accreted to the back, the colon to the kidneys, and the rectum to the os coccygis, and, in women, to the vagina. The remaining portion of the tube floats in the cavity of the abdomen. The arteries of this canal are branches of the *superior and inferior mesenteric, and the duodenal*. The veins evacuate their blood into the vena portæ. The nerves are branches of the eighth pair and intercostals. The *lacteal vessels*, which originate principally from the jejunum, proceed to the glands, in the mesentery.

INTESTINUM CIRCUMVOLUTUM. The ileum.

INTESTINUM CRASSUM, *v. GRANDE, v. MAGNUM v. PLENUM*. The colon.

INTESTINUM TENUE. The jejunum and ileum.

INTOLERANCE. The condition of the

body which indicates the impropriety of employing certain remedies, as intolerance of blood-letting, antimony, &c.

INTOXICANTS. The medicines which produce the therapeutical effects witnessed in drunkenness, *i. e.*, paralysis with stupefaction: such are wines, alcohols, ethers, Cannabis indica, and protoxide of nitrogen.

INTOXICATION. *Intoxicatio.* (From *in*, and *toxicum*, a poison.) The effect of an alcoholic liquor taken in excess. Intoxication, where profound, presents us with a true case of poisoning: there is complete loss of voluntary power, the inspirations are few and stertorous, and there is occasionally loss of power over the sphincters. In such cases death may supervene from apoplexy in a few hours. The treatment consists in the use of the stomach pump, or emetic doses of sulphate of zinc; enemas of salt and water to clear the bowels, and opening the jugular vein when the head is much affected.

INTRA-FOLIA-CEOUS. *Intrafoliaceus.* Within the leaves: applied to stipulæ which are above the foot-stalk, and internal with respect to the leaf.

INTRINSIC. A property inherent, or appertaining to, any substance, and not adventitious.

INTROITUS. An entrance; the act of entering.

INTRO'ISE. *Introrsum.* Turned inward, or toward the axis of a body.

INTROSUSCEPTION. *Introsusceptio.* (From *intro*, within, and *suscipio*, to receive.) *Intus-susceptio.* When one portion of intestine slips within another, the accident is called *introsusception*. It takes place more frequently near the termination of the ilium than in any other situation. See *Ileac passion*.

INTUMESCENTIÆ. (From *intumesco*, to swell.) Swellings. An order of diseases in Sauvages' Nosology, including polysarcia, pneumatoses, and all cases of great increase of the whole or part of the body.

INTUMESCE. To swell up.

INTUS-SUSCEPTION. *Intus-susceptio.* 1. Introsusception. 2. Nutrition. The interstitial deposition of particles, by which the existence of living bodies is sustained and their waste supplied.

INTYBUS. *Cichorium endivia.*

INULA. (*a, a, f.*) 1. Elecampane. 2. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia superflua. Composita.*—*I. crithmoides. Caaoponga.* The leaves, &c., are pickled for the use of the table: they are gently diuretic.—*I. dysenterica.* The lesser inula. This was once considered as possessing great anti-dysenteric virtues.—*I. helenium.* Common inula, or elecampane. *Helenium.* It was formerly in high estimation in dyspepsia, pulmonary affections, and uterine obstructions, but is now fallen into disuse.

INULIN. A variety of starch, obtained from the helenium, dahlia, and other roots.

INU'NCTION. *Inunctio.* 1. The act of anointing, or rubbing in an ointment. 2. A liniment or ointment.

INU'STION. The operation of a cautery.

INVAGINATED. *Invaginatus.* (From *in*, and *vagina*, a sheath.) When one portion of a

tube is included in another: applied especially to the case of introsusception, where one portion of intestine is folded within another.

INVAGINA'TIO. Introsusception.

INVA'SION. *Invasio.* The first portion of the attack of a disease is termed the invasion of the disease.

INVERCUNDUM OS. The frontal bone.

INVERMINA'TION. (*Inverminatio*; from *in*, and *vermis*, a worm.) Under the present title of *invermination* we shall consider the morbid states occasioned by the presence of these animals. Worms often inhabit the human intestines without producing any inconvenience, but they usually give rise to great irritation.

1. The *primary symptoms* are griping pains, more particularly about the navel; the presence of worms eliminated with or without the fæces; fetid breath; acrid eructations; slimy stools; and inflammation of the bowels.

2. The *secondary symptoms* are, occasional sickness and vomiting, variable and voracious appetite, wasting away of the body, heat and itching about the anus, and a vast number of sympathetic affections, such as headache, vertigo, disturbed dreams, grinding of the teeth during sleep, picking of the nose, tenesmus, paleness of the countenance, dizziness, &c.; and also the formation of a regular disease, as verminous colic, a remittent fever, a state that stimulates hydrocephalus, convulsion fits, chorea Sancti Viti, peripneumonia, and even hemorrhages.

The treatment of verminous symptoms and diseases consists in getting rid of the worms, by destroying them, or driving them from the body, and by strengthening the system generally, particularly the alvine canal. In every case the bowels must be kept freely open, or the vermifuges will not act successfully.

The list of vermifuges is almost interminable. They may conveniently be divided into two classes:

1. Those that dislodge and drive away intestinal worms by some mechanical or other external action; as all drastic purges, all oleaginous vermifuges, as oil of beech nuts, castor, and sulphur; petroleum, sea salt, tin filings, and the down of the pods of cowhage.

2. Those that destroy them by killing them before they are expelled; as the male fern, hellebore, fetid hellebore, cevadilla, tansy, savine, rue, dittany, tobacco, wormseed, oil of turpentine, the bark of the bulge-water-tree and of the cabbage-tree, the spigelia, and Indian scabiosa. Many of these are hardly worth noticing.

INVERSIO PALPEBRARUM. Entropium.

INVE'RSION. *Inversio.* The turning of any thing inside out, or the state of any thing turned inside out.

INVERSION OF THE UTERUS. See *Uterus, inversion of.*

INVERTEBRATA. *Invertebrates.* (From *in*, without, and *vertebra*.) The animals which are destitute of an internal osseous system or back bone. This subdivision of the animal kingdom includes mollusca, articulata, neumatoneura, and acrita.

INVOLUC'LL. *Involucellum.* A partial involucreum.

INVOLUCRUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *in*, and *volvo*, to wrap up; because parts are inclosed by it.) A wrapper. 1. In *Anatomy*, 1. A name of the pericardium. 2. A membrane which covers any part.

II. In *Botany*, a leafy calyx, remote from the flower: applied particularly to umbelliferous plants.

INVOLUCRUM CORDIS. The pericardium.

INVOLUCRUM MEMBRANACEUM. The decidua reflexa.

INVOLUCRUM NERVORUM. The neurilemma.

INVOLU'TE. *Involutus.* Rolled inward.

INVOLV'ENTIA. Demulcents.

INWARD FITS. A popular name for the *croup-like convulsion*.—*Underwood.*

I'ODATE. (*Iodas, atis, f.*) A compound of the iodic acid with a base.

I'ODES. (*Iwdeç*; from *ioç*, verdigris.) Eru- ginous; of the color of verdigris. Applied by Hippocrates to green bilious matters ejected by vomiting—*εμετοι ιωδεçç.*

I'ODIC ACID. *Acidum iodicum.* It is color- less, semi-transparent, and crystallizes in six- sided tables, of a strong acid and astringent taste, and destitute of smell. It is IO_2 ; equiva- lent, 166.36; and forms salts resembling the chlorates.

I'ODIDE. *Iode. Ioduret.* A compound of iodine with a simple body.

IODIDE OF AMMONIUM. A deliquescent salt, formed by the action of ammonia on solution of hydriodic acid. It does not keep well, and has been used in ointment in the same cases as iodide of potassium.

IODIDE OF ARSENIC. This is strongly poison- ous, and has only been used externally in some cases of herpes, in the form of ointment made with gr. iij. of the iodide to ʒj. of lard.

IODIDE OF ARSENIC AND MERCURY. See *Arsenic*, and *Mercury, iodide of.*

IODIDE OF BARIUM. This has only been used externally to scrofulous swellings. An oint- ment may be made with gr. iv. of the iodide to ʒj. of lard.

IODIDE OF GOLD. See *Auri iodidum.*

IODIDE OF IRON. See *Ferri iodidum.*

IODIDES OF MERCURY. See *Hydrargyri.*

IODIDE OF POTASH. See *Potassii iodidum.*

IODIDE OF STARCH. *Iodidum amyli.* A blue, insoluble compound, formed by the action of iodine on starch. It may be made by adding an ounce of finely-powdered starch to a mixture of 24 grs. of iodine in a little water, and drying at a gentle heat. Dose, ʒss., gradually increas- ed: in over-doses it produces gastric irritation. There is no particular value in the preparation.

IODIDE OF SULPHUR. It is formed by heating 4 parts of iodine with 1 of sulphur. This has been employed by M. Biett in some tuberculous affections of the skin. An ointment is made, 5 parts of the iodide to 96 of lard, or 8 parts of the iodide to 144 of lard, of which a drachm is used at one friction.

IODIDE OF ZINC. Dr. Ure recommends this as a powerful external remedy for scrofulous tumors. The proportion for an ointment is a drachm of the iodide to an ounce of lard. Some prefer the iodide of zinc to the iodide of potas- sium in such cases.

I'ODINE. (*Iodium, ii, n.*; from *iwdeçç*, violet- colored.) *Iodinium. Iodi'na.* Iodine is an elementary solid, of a grayish-black color and metallic lustre, sp. gr. 4.95. Its fracture is lamellated, and it is soft and friable to the touch. Its taste is very acrid, although it re- quires 7000 parts of water for solution. It gives a deep brown stain to the skin, which soon vanishes by evaporation. In odor, and power of destroying vegetable colors, it resembles very dilute aqueous chlorine. The solution is of an orange-yellow color, and in small quan- tity tinges raw starch of a purple hue.

It melts at 227° F., and is volatilized, under the common pressure of the atmosphere, at the temperature of 350°. The vapor is of a rich violet color. Its symbol is I, and equivalent 126.57. It is powerfully electro-negative, and resembles chlorine and bromine in its combina- tions. It is obtained from sea-weeds. With oxygen it forms an oxide and three acids, the iodous, iodic, and periodic, and with hydrogen the hydriodic acid.

Iodine exerts a very powerful action on the animal economy. In an over-dose it is a violent irritant poison. Orfila swallowed 6 grains, and was immediately affected with heat, constric- tion of the throat, nausea, eructation, salivation, and cardialgia. In ten minutes he had copious bilious vomitings, and slight colic pains. His pulse rose from 70 to 90. About 70 or 80 grains proved a fatal dose to dogs. It is to be treated by mucilages.

Iodine, properly administered, is a medicine of great efficacy. Its most obvious action is that of stimulating the capillary circulation throughout the system, and increasing the ac- tivity of the absorbents. Hence it is particu- larly adapted to scrofulous and other chronic enlargements of the glands, and to enlargements of the abdominal viscera. It has been regarded as a specific in scrofula, but on very insufficient grounds, since its general action above alluded to is quite sufficient to explain its beneficial effects in many strumous affections. It has been found useful as an emmenagogue; and it frequently produces good effects in syphilis, acting apparently in a manner somewhat analo- gous to mercury. It has been used with various success in schirrus, chronic enlargements of the glands, joints, periostitis, chronic hydrocephalus, and many other cases. It is used internally and externally in the form of tincture and ointment. See *Tinctura iodinii* and *Unguentum iodinii*. It is less frequently given alone, however, than in combination with the iodide of potassium, which renders it more easily soluble in water. The common dose of iodine is from gr. ʒ to gr. i. twice or thrice a day. When long continued, it is apt to produce nervous irritability, dis- ordered bowels, and wasting of the mammae and testes. These effects are called *Iodism* or *Iodosis*.

I'ODINE BATH, LUGOL'S. *Iodureted bath.* A bath recommended by Lugol in scrofulous dis- eases, and often used with beneficial results. The bath for men consists of a solution of ʒj. to ʒiij. of iodine, in double the quantity of iodide of potassium, dissolved in a pint of water, and added to from 200 to 300 quarts of water. The

mixture is made in a wooden bath. For children, gr. xxx. to gr. xxxvj., dissolved in ʒj. of iodide, are mixed in 36 quarts of water.

IODINE SOLUTIONS, LUGOL'S. Three solutions are recommended by Lugol: 1. *Stimulating washes*, consisting of gr. ij. to gr. iv. of iodine, dissolved in double the quantity of iodide of potassium, and mixed with a pound of water. 2. A *rubefacient* solution of iodine, ʒss., in iodide of potassium, ʒj., and six ounces of water. 3. A *caustic* solution, consisting of an ounce of iodine and iodide, dissolved in two ounces of water. The last has been found a very serviceable application to fungoid excrescences.

IODINUM. *Iodinium. Iodina.* Iodine.

IODOFORM. See *Carbonis sesqui-iodidum.*

IODISM. The morbid effects of iodine.

ODO-HYDRARGYRATE OF POTASSIUM. A double salt of iodide of potassium and biniodide of mercury, made by dissolving three and a half grains of iodide of potassium and four and a half grains of the biniodide of mercury in water, and mixing, so that the solution amounts to one fluid ounce. Dose, grt. ij. to grt. v., three times a day. This preparation has been highly recommended for its equalizing effect on the circulation, and its action in chronic inflammations of the bronchii, dyspepsia, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, and diseases attended with dropsical effusion.

ODOSIS. The morbid effects of iodine.

ODURETS. Synonymous with iodides.

ODURETED. Impregnated with iodine.

IONIDIUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Violaceæ.*—*I. ipecacuanha*, a native of Brazil, yields a root called false Brazilian ipecacuanha, containing five per cent. of emetine, and of which ʒss. to ʒj. is an emetic dose.—*I. microphyllum* of Quito possesses similar properties. This plant is called *cui-chunchully* by the natives.

IONTHUS. (*us, i, m. Ionθος.*) 1. The down on the face which precedes the beard. 2. A small tubercle on the face; a variety of acne.

IO' TACISMUS. A defect in the organs of speech, which renders a person incapable of pronouncing the letter *J* or *G* soft.

IPECACU'ANHA. (*a, æ, f.*) Ipecacuan. This valuable root is supplied from many species of *Viola*, and by the *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*. The *Psychotria emetica* yields the Peruvian drug. The title of ipecacuan is generally given to the roots of the following plants, besides those mentioned in South America: *Viola parviflora*, *V. Ipecacuanha*, *V. Calceolaria*, *Cynanchum Ipecacuanha*, *C. tomentosum*, and *Asclepias curassavica*; and sometimes to *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha*, *Dorstenia Brasiliensis*, and *D. arifolia*. In St. Domingo, several species of *Ruellia*, which provoke vomiting, are named false ipecacuan. There is very little of the white ipecacuan in the shops. Both the gray and the brown varieties of the root are brought to this country, packed in bales, from Rio Janeiro. Both are in short, wrinkled, variously bent and contorted pieces, which break with a resinous fracture. The gray is about the thickness of a small quill, full of knots and deep circular fissures, that nearly reach down

to a white, woody, vascular cord that runs through the heart of each piece; the external part is compact, brittle, and looks smooth; the brown is smaller, more wrinkled, of a blackish-brown color on the outside, and white within: the white is woody, and has no wrinkles.

In choosing ipecacuanha, the larger roots, which are compact, and break with a resinous fracture, having a whitish-gray, somewhat semi-transparent appearance in the inside of the cortical part, with a pale, straw-colored medullary fibre, are to be preferred. The powder is slightly odorous and very nauseous. It owes its properties to an extractive substance called *Emetine*, which is sparingly soluble in water and alcohol. The dose, as an emetic, is ʒj. to ʒss.; and as a sudorific and expectorant, gr. j. to gr. ij., in combination. As an emetic, it is mild, safe, and certain in its operation; but it is a mistake that, when given in larger doses than are necessary, it does not operate violently, but only in a shorter space of time. It does not act so quickly as many other emetic substances; but it evacuates completely the contents of the stomach, and does not so much weaken it as antimonial emetics. It is given at the commencement of continued fevers, the progress of which is sometimes cut short by its operation; and it is, also, frequently found to stop the paroxysm of an intermittent, when given immediately before the accession of the cold stage. At the commencement of inflammation of the pharynx, larynx, and trachea, when the inflammation does not run very high, in croup, tonsillitis, purulent ophthalmia, abscess, and every case in which it is necessary to evacuate the stomach, or to increase the energy of the absorbent system by full vomiting, ipecacuan has been found useful. In doses sufficient to excite nausea, without producing vomiting, ipecacuan is given with excellent effects in dysentery and obstinate diarrhoea, in which cases its efficacy seems to arise in a great degree from the nausea, which is kept up by the repetition of the small doses, diminishing the arterial excitement and determining to the surface. Perhaps, also, to the nausea may be attributed much of the benefit which results from the use of ipecacuan in spasmodic asthma, dyspnoea, pertussis, and epilepsy. In nauseating doses, also, owing to the nausea lessening the force of the circulation, it has been employed with the best success in uterine and pulmonary hemorrhages. As a sudorific, it is used in acute rheumatism, arthritic affections, dropsy, and other diseases in which sweating is necessary. It is generally given, in these cases, in combination with opium and neutral salts, according to the mode introduced by Dover (see *Pulvis ipecacuanhae compositus*). Its expectorant powers have been found exceedingly useful in catarrhal affections, pneumonia after bleeding, and in the early stage of phthisis, in which its diaphoretic effect is also beneficial.

IPECACUANHA, AMERICAN. *I. spurge.* The root of the *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*.

IPECACUANHA, ANNULATED. *I. Brazilian.* *I. Lisbon.* *I. gray.* The root of the *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, which furnishes most of the drug.

IPECACUANHA, BLACK. *I. Peruvian.* *I.*

striated. The Peruvian root, derived from the *Psychotria emetica*.

IPECACUANHA, FALSE BRAZILIAN. The root of the *Tonidium ipecacuanha*.

IPECACUANHA LOZENGES. These are made of ipecacuanha, sugar, and tragacanth, each containing one fourth of a grain of the ipecacuanha. They form a very convenient medicine in slight coughs.

IPECACUANHA, UNDULATED. *I.*, white. The root of the *Richardsoniana scabra*.

I POMÆ'A. (*a*, *α*, *f*.) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Convolvulaceæ.*—*I. qua'moclit. Batata peregrina.* The cathartic potato.

I POMÆA JALAPA, or *I. purga*, has been shown by Dr. COXE to be the true source of the Mexican jalap. See *Convolvulus jalapa*.

IQUETA'IA. *Scrofularia aquatica.*

IRACU'NDUS. The abductor muscle of the eye.

IRIDA'CEÆ. The cornflag tribe of monocotyledonous plants. Smooth herbaceous plants, with leaves equitant; flowers, hexapetalous, triandrous; stamens, three; ovary, three-celled, many-seeded.

IRIDÆ'A EDULIS. An edible sea-weed of Scotland.

IRIDECTOMEDIALYSIS. (From *iris*, iris, *εκτομή*, excision, and *διαλύσις*, separation.) The operation for artificial pupil by excision and separation.

IRIDECTOMIA. *Iridencleisis. Iridotomia.* See *Corectomia* and the allied words.

IRIDENCLEISIS. (From *iris*, iris, and *εγκλείω*, to inclose.) The strangulation of a detached portion of the iris.

IRIDE'SCENT. The property of shining with many colors, like the rainbow.

IRIDIUM. An extremely infusible metal, found with another, called osmium, in the black powder left after dissolving platinum. Its sp. gr. is 21·8 to 26·0; equivalent, 98·84; and symbol, Ir.

IRIS. (*is*, *idis*, *f*.) 1. In *Anatomy*, the septum between the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye, which is perforated in the middle by the pupil. 2. In *Botany*, a genus of plants. *Triandria. Monogynia. Iridaceæ.*—*I. florentina.* Florentine orris. The recent root is acrid and purgative; when dry, it has a pleasant odor of violets, and is used in dentifrices.—*I. florentine.* See *Iris florentina*.—*I. germanica.* The common iris, or flower-de-luce. *Iris nostra.* The fresh root has a strong, disagreeable smell, and an acrid, nauseous taste. It is powerfully cathartic.—*I. nostra.* *Iris germanica.*—*I. palustris.* See *Iris pseudacorus*.—*I. pseudacorus.* The yellow water-flag. The root is given internally, when perfectly dry, and possesses considerable astringent power. The expressed juice is said to be a useful application to serpiginous eruptions and scrofulous tumors.

IRISH MOSS. *Chondrus crispus*.

IRITIS. (*is*, *idis*, *f*.; from *iris*, the name of a membrane of the eye. The more proper term is *Iriditis*.) Inflammation of the iris: it produces the symptoms of deep-seated or internal inflammation of the eye. See *Ophthalmitis*.

IRON. *Ferrum.* Iron is abundantly distributed in ores, combined with sulphur, carbonic acid, oxygen, &c., from which it is obtained by smelting. It is very ductile and tenacious, may be welded, and is susceptible of magnetism. Sp. gr., 7·7, and melts at a high point. It decomposes water at a red heat, and combines readily with oxygen and other electro-negatives. Steel and cast iron are carburets of this metal. It forms four compounds with oxygen, the protoxide, FeO, which is the base of the green sulphate and other salts; the black oxide, Fe₃O₄, which is magnetic, and produced by the smith's forge; the peroxide, Fe₂O₃, which is also a base, many of the salts of which are red; and the ferric acid, FeO₃, which has an acid reaction, and forms salts with potash, baryta, &c. Its symbol is Fe, and equivalent, 27·18.

Medical virtues.—The general medicinal properties of the compounds of iron, and the several preparations of it, are to constrict the fibres, to quicken the circulation, to promote the different secretions in the remoter parts, and at the same time to repress inordinate discharges into the intestinal tube. By the use of chalybeates, the pulse is very sensibly raised; the color of the face, though before pale, changes to a florid red; the alvine, urinary, and cuticular excretions are increased.

Iron is given in most cases of debility and relaxation; in passive hemorrhages; in dyspepsia, hysteria, and especially chlorosis, and in most of the cachexiæ. For the preparations, see *Ferrum*.

IRON, HYDRATED PEROXIDE OF. See *Ferri sesquioxydum hydratum*.

IRREDUCIBLE. Not capable of being restored to the natural position; applied in surgery to those fractures, hernias, or luxations in which expeditious restoration is impracticable.

IRRIGATION. *Irrigatio.* The systematic watering or moistening of any part of the body, especially by the dropping of water. It is a powerful antiphlogistic means, and attended with sedative effects.

IRRITABILITY. (*Irritabilitas, atis, f*.; from *irrito*, to provoke.) *Vis insita* of Haller. *Vis vitalis* of Gærtner. *Oscillation* of Boerhaave. *Tonic power* of Stahl. *Muscular power* of Bell. *Inherent power* of Cullen. The property of the muscular and other living fibres to be thrown into action under certain stimuli, whether nervous, chemical, or mechanical.

IRRITANT. *Iritans.* That which produces irritation in a vital organ. Irritant agents resemble stimulants in some degree. They may be mechanical, chemical, or specific, in the latter case producing an action in a remote organ without apparent contact.

IRRITATION. *Iritatio.* 1. The action of a stimulus on a part endowed with irritability, or the state of a part the irritability of which is excited by a stimulus. The term is applied to the action both of natural and morbid stimuli, but more frequently the latter. 2. The affection induced by the presence of morbid matters &c., in the stomach and bowels, &c., which produces symptoms resembling those of arachnitis, pleuritis, peritonitis, &c. 3. A subacute

inflammation of an organ is frequently called an irritation of the part.

ISATINE. A product of the oxidation of blue indigo, by heating it with weak nitric acid. It forms beautiful red crystals, of sparing solubility, and capable of sublimation. Formula, $C_{16}H_6NO_4$, or blue indigo plus two atoms of oxygen. By the action of potash it is converted into *isatinic acid*, and into *isatyde* when an alcoholic solution is mixed with sulphuret of ammonium: the latter is composed of isatine plus one atom of hydrogen. Chlorine, bromine, and some of their compounds produce a number of compounds by replacing one or two atoms of the hydrogen of isatine: these are termed *chlorisatine*, *bromisatine*, &c., and also produce acids by the action of potash, respectively called *chlorisatinic*, &c., acids.

I'SATIS. (*is*, *is*, *f*.) A genus of plants. *Tetradynamia*. *Siliquosa*. *Leguminosa*.—*I. tinctoria*. *Glabrum*. Wood. It yields an inferior indigo.

I'SCA. *Iska*. A fungous excrescence growing on the oak and hazel.

ISCH-. **ISCHI-**. **ISCHO-**. A prefix (from *ισχω*, to restrain), signifying a check or hindrance; also, from the ischium bone.

ISCHE'MIA. The suppression of a customary discharge of blood.

ISCHE'MON. Any medicine which restrains bleeding.

ISCHIA'DIC. *Ischiatic*. Appertaining to the ischium.

ISCHIADIC ARTERY. A branch of the internal iliac, which passes out at the ischiadic foramen, between the pyriform and gemelli muscles, in company with the great sciatic nerve. It is distributed within the pelvis to the rectum and the internal obturator, pyriform, coccygeal, and levator ani muscles; after its passage out of the pelvis, it is distributed chiefly to the rotator muscles of the thigh. It sends a twig down on the surface of the sciatic nerve.

ISCHIADIC FORAMEN. See *Innominatum os*.

ISCHIADIC NOTCH. See *Innominatum os*.

ISCHIA'LGIA. *Sciatica*.

ISCHIATIC. *Ischiaticus*. See *Ischiadic*.

ISCHIATIC NERVE. See *Sacro-sciatic nerve*.

ISCHIA'GRA. (*a*, *e*, *f*; from *ισχιον*, the haunch, and *αγρα*, a seizure.) This name has been given to hip gout, and also to neuralgia of the sacro-sciatic nerve. See *Sciatica*.

ISCHIDRO'SIS. Suppression of the perspiration.

I'SCHIAS. (*as*, *adis*, *f*. *Ischiac*.) The hip gout. A rheumatic affection of the hip joint.

ISCHIATOCE'LE. See *Ischiocele*.

ISCHIOBLE'NNIA. A suppression of a habitual or morbid discharge of mucus.

I'SCHIO-CAVERNO'SUS. The erector penis muscle.

ISCHIOCE'LE. (*e*, *es*, *f*; from *ισχιον*, the hip, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) A hernia at the ischiadic foramen. See *Hernia*.

ISCHIO-CLITOREANA ARTERIA. The branch of the internal pudic, which furnishes the two arteries of the clitoris.

ISCHIO-CLITORIANUS. The nerve of the clitoris—a branch of the pudic.

ISCHIO-CLITORIDE'US. The erector clitoridis.

ISCHIO-COCCTGE'US. The coccygeus muscle.

ISCHIO-FEMORALIS. The adductor magnus femoris.

ISCHIO-FEMORO-PERONEUS. The biceps femoris.

ISCHIO-PERINEA'LIS. The transversus perinei.

ISCHIO-POPLITI-TIBIAL. The semi-membranosus muscle.—*Chaussier*.

ISCHIO-PRE'TIBIALIS. The semi-tendinous muscle.—*Chaussier*.

ISCHIO-PROSTA'TICUS. The muscular fibres, called transversus perinei alter.

ISCHIO-PUBI-FEMORALIS. The adductor magnus femoris.—*Dumas*.

ISCHIO-PUBI-PROSTATICUS. The transversus perinei.—*Dumas*.

ISCHIO-TROCHANTERIA'NI. The gemelli muscles.—*Chaussier*.

ISCHIO'SIS. *Sciatica*.

I'SCHIUM. (*um*, *i*, *n*.; from *ισχις*, the loin; so named because it is near the loin.) A bone of the pelvis of the fetus, and a part of the os innominatum of the adult. See *Innominatum os*.

ISCHNOPHO'NIA. A tenuity or shrillness of the voice.

ISCHNO'TIS. Emaciation.

ISCHOLO'CHIA. Suppression of the lochia.

ISCHOME'NIA. Amenorrhœa.

ISCHURE'TIC. *Ischureticus*. Having the power of relieving a suppression of the urine.

ISCHU'RIA. *Ischuria vera*. (From *ισχω*, to restrain, and *ουρον*, the urine.) A retention of urine. When there is a frequent desire of making water, attended with much difficulty in voiding it, the complaint is called a dysury; and when there is a total retention of urine, it is known by the name of an ischuria. Both ischuria and dysuria are distinguished into acute, when arising in consequence of inflammation; and chronic, when proceeding from any other cause, such as calculus, &c.

The causes which give rise to these diseases are an inflammation of the urethra, occasioned either by venereal sores, or by a use of acrid injections, tumor or ulcer of the prostate gland, inflammation of the bladder or kidneys, considerable enlargements of the hemorrhoidal veins, a lodgment of indurated fœces in the rectum, spasm at the neck of the bladder, the absorption of cantharides applied externally or taken internally, and excess in drinking either spirituous or vinous liquors; but particles of gravel sticking at the neck of the bladder, or lodging in the urethra, and thereby producing irritation, prove the most frequent cause. Gouty matter falling on the neck of the bladder will sometimes occasion these complaints.

There are four species of ischuria:

1. *Ischuria renalis*, coming after a disease of the kidneys, with a troublesome sense of weight or pain in that part.

2. *Ischuria ureterica*, after a disease of the kidneys, with a sense of pain or uneasiness in the course of the ureters.

3. *Ischuria vesicalis*, marked by a frequent desire to make water, with a swelling of the hypogastrum, and pain at the neck of the bladder.

4. *Ischuria urethralis*, marked by a frequent desire to make water, with a swelling of the hypogastrum, and pain of some part of the urethra.

In dysury there is a frequent inclination to make water, attended with a smarting pain, heat, and difficulty in voiding it, together with a sense of fullness in the region of the bladder. The symptoms often vary, however, according to the cause which has given rise to it. If it proceed from a calculus in the kidney or ureter, besides the affections mentioned, it will be accompanied with nausea, vomiting, and acute pains in the loins and regions of the ureter and kidney of the side affected. When a stone in the bladder, or gravel in the urethra, is the cause, an acute pain will be felt at the end of the penis, particularly on voiding the last drops of urine, and the stream of water will either be divided into two, or be discharged in a twisted manner, not unlike a corkscrew. If a scirrhous of the prostate gland has occasioned the suppression or difficulty of urine, a hard, indolent tumor, unattended with any acute pain, may readily be felt in the perineum, or by introducing the finger in ano.

Dysury is seldom attended with much danger, unless, by neglect, it should terminate in a total obstruction. Ischury may always be regarded as a dangerous complaint, when it continues for any length of time, from the great distension and often consequent inflammation which ensue. In those cases where neither a bougie nor a catheter can be introduced, the event, in all probability, will be fatal, as few patients will submit to an operation for drawing off the urine before a considerable degree of inflammation and tendency to gangrene have taken place.

ISCHURIA SPASMODICA. Suppression of urine from spasm of the bladder.

ISCHURIA SPURIA. When the urine does not reach the bladder.

ISCHURIA VESICALIS E MUCO. A complaint of children and old men, in which the urine is very turbid and ropy, and comes away with difficulty and pain. It arises from an irritable condition of the prostate and bladder, and is to be treated by mucilages, solution of potash, and copaiba, when fever is absent; otherwise, by antiphlogistics.

ISINGLASS. Ichthyocolla.

ISIS NOBILIS. Red coral.

ISO. A prefix (from *ισος*, equal), denoting equality or similarity.

ISOCHI'MENAL. Having the same winter temperature. See *Isothermal*.

I'SOCHROMA'TIC. Having the same color.

ISO'CHRONOS. (From *ισος*, equal, and *χρονος*, time.) Isochronous. Applied to two or more actions which are performed in an equal length of time; thus the pulsations of the arteries throughout the body are isochronous, or very nearly so.

ISO'CRATES. Wine mixed with an equal quantity of water.

ISO'DROMUS. Isochronous.

I'SOLATED. Synonymous with insulated.

I'SOLU'CINE. A principle found in the *Polygala senega*.

ISOME'RIC. (From *ισος*, equal, and *μερος*, a part.) In *Chemistry*, compounds which consist of the same elements united in the same ratio, and yet differ in their sensible properties.

ISO'MERISM. (From *ισος*, equal, and *με-*

μερος, a portioning out.) The state of an isomeric compound. See *Isomeric*.

ISOMO'RPHISM. (From *ισος*, and *μορφη*, form.) Similarity of figure. Having the same crystalline form; this is associated with the same number of atoms, but of unlike elements, and also with similar properties. Thus, alum consists of sulphuric acid, alumina, and potash; but either of these bodies may be replaced by certain other *isomorphous* bodies; the sulphuric acid by the selenic, chromic, or manganic acids: the last two of these produce a difference of color in the crystal, but little else. The alumina may be replaced by peroxide of iron, sesquioxide of manganese, or sesquioxide of chromium; and the potash by soda or oxide of ammonium. Thus, the alum may have none of its primary constituents, but isomorphous atoms of the same number.

ISOMO'RPHOUS GROUPS. The substances which can mutually replace one another entirely or in part, belong to the same isomorphous group. Several groups have been detected, of which the following are known:

	1.	
Silver		<i>Ag</i> .
Gold		<i>Au</i> .
	2.	
Arsenious acid (in its unusual form)		<i>As₂O₃</i> .
Sesquioxide of antimony		<i>Sb₂O₃</i> .
	3.	
Alumina		<i>Al₂O₃</i> .
Sesquioxide of iron		<i>Fe₂O₃</i> .
“ chromium		<i>Cr₂O₃</i> .
“ manganese		<i>Mn₂O₃</i> .
	4.	
Phosphoric acid		<i>PO₅</i> .
Arsenic acid		<i>AsO₅</i> .
	5.	
Sulphuric acid		<i>SO₃</i> .
Selenic acid		<i>SeO₃</i> .
Chromic acid		<i>CrO₃</i> .
Manganic acid		<i>MnO₃</i> .
	6.	
Hypermanganic acid		<i>Mn₂O₇</i> .
Hyperchloric acid		<i>ClO₇</i> .
	7.	
Salts of potash		<i>KO</i> .
Salts of oxide of ammonium		<i>NH₄O</i> .
	8.	
Oxide of silver		<i>AgO</i> .
Oxide of sodium		<i>NaO</i> .
	9.	
Baryta		<i>BaO</i> .
Strontia		<i>SrO</i> .
Lime (in arragonite)		<i>CaO</i> .
Oxide of lead		<i>PbO</i> .
	10.	
Lime (in Iceland spar)		<i>CaO</i> .
Magnesia		<i>MgO</i> .
Protoxide of iron		<i>FeO</i> .
“ manganese		<i>MnO</i> .
“ zinc		<i>ZnO</i> .
“ cobalt		<i>CoO</i> .
“ nickel		<i>NiO</i> .
“ copper		<i>CuO</i> .
“ lead (in plumbo calcite)		<i>PbO</i> .

ISO'PODA. (From *ισος*, and *πους*, a foot.) An order of crustacean animals which has all

the legs alike, and calculated for locomotion and prehension.

ISOSTA'THMOS. *Ισοσταθμος*. A medicine for a cough used by the Greeks.

ISOTHE'RMAL. (From *ισος*, and *θερμη*, heat.) Having the same average temperature. Geographical lines drawn over the surface of countries, and passing through places having the same average heat, are termed *isothermal lines*. They are very irregular, in consequence of the occurrence of mountains and large lakes or surfaces of water, which modify the temperature. The terms *Isothermal* and *Isochiminal* are used also; the first, to designate a line showing the places having the same summer heat, and the last, those with the same mean winter temperature.

According to Humboldt, the isothermal line which corresponds to the temperature of 32° F. passes between Ulea, in Lapland, lat. 66°, and Table Bay, on the coast of Labrador, lat. 54°. The isothermal line of 41° passes near Stockholm, lat. 59½°, and St. George's Bay, Newfoundland, lat. 48°. The line of 50° passes through the Netherlands, lat. 51°, and near Boston, in the United States, lat. 42½°; that of 59° between Rome and Florence, lat. 43°, and Raleigh, in North Carolina, lat. 36°. In all these cases, we see that the isothermal lines, in passing from the western side of the continent of Europe to the eastern coast of America, deviate very considerably toward the south, the deviation in one case amounting to 11½° of latitude. In passing over the American continent they again recede to the northward; and in California, and to the north of that peninsula, along the western side of the continent, the annual temperature is nearly the same as under similar latitudes in the west of Europe. From the western to the eastern side of the old continent, the flexure of the isothermal curves and the diminution of the mean annual temperature under the same parallels are not less conspicuous. The isothermal line of 55° passes through Nantes, lat. 47°, and Pekin, lat. 39½°. Edinburgh and Kasan (in the east of Russia) have the same latitude; but the mean annual temperature of the former is 48°, while that of the second is below 38° F.

ISSUE. See *Fonticulus*.

ISSUE PEAS. These are turned from the small orange berries, or Curaçoa oranges.

I'STHMION. *Isthmus*. (From *ισθμος*, a narrow piece of land between two seas.) The fauces, or passage between the mouth and gullet.

ISTHMI'TIS. Inflammation of the throat.

ISTHMUS HEPATIS. The lobulus anonymous of the liver.

ISTHMUS OF THE THYROID GLAND. A band of fibres which unites the two divisions of the thyroid gland.

ISTHMUS VIEUSSENI. The ridge surrounding the remains of the foramen ovale, in the right auricle of the human heart.

ITCH. See *Scabies*.

ITCH, BAKER'S. *I.*, bricklayer's. *I.*, grocer's. See *Psoriasis*.

ITCH INSECT. *Acarus scabiei*.

I'TER. A passage communicating between two or more parts.

ITER AD INFUNDIBULUM. The foramen commune anterior of the brain. See *Encephalon*.

ITER A PALATO AD AUREM. The Eustachian tube. See *Auris*.

ITER A TERTIO AD QUARTUM VENTRICULUM. The aquæductus Sylvii.

ITINERA'RIUM. The catheter; also, a staff used in cutting for the stone.

I'TIS. A suffix (from *ιτης*, *v.* *ιταμος*, hasty), used to denote inflammation: for this purpose, it is added to the genitive case of the Greek word for the organ affected.

I'VA FRUTE'SCENS. A corymbiferous plant, which produces the Mexican quinquina, celebrated in its native country as a febrifuge.

I'VA PECANGA. *Smilax sarsaparilla*.

I'VORY. The dust is occasionally boiled to form jelly, instead of isinglass, for which it is a bad substitute. In 100 parts there are 24 gelatine, 64 phosphate of lime, and 0.1 carbonate of lime.

I'VORY BLACK. Animal charcoal.

I'VY. *Hedera helix*.

I'VY, GROUND. *Glecoma hederacea*.

I'XIA. *Carlina gummifera*

I'XIA. *Ixia*. A varix.

I'XINE. *Attractylis gummifera*.

J.

JACE'A. (*a, e, f.*) 1. A name given to several herbs; among others, to the pansy. 2. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia frustranea*. *Compositæ*.

JACERANTA TINGA. *Acorus calamus*.

JACINTHUS. *Hyacinthus*.

JACK-BY-THE-HEDGE. *Erysimum alliaria*.

JACOBÆA. *Senecio Jacobæa*.

JACOB'S MEMBRANE. *Membrana Jacobi*. A delicate membrane covering the retina. See *Eye*.

JACOBSON'S NERVE. *Jacobson's anastomosis*. See *Petrous ganglion*.

JACTITATION. *Jactitatio*. The constant tossing arising from restlessness in acute diseases.

JAE'N BARK. See *Cinchona barks, various*.

JAGGA'RY. Coarse palm sugar.

JALA'P. *Jala'pa*. *Jala'pium*. The root of the *Ipomæa jalapa* of Mexico; a well-known, valuable purgative. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj. See *Convolvulus jalapa*.

JALAPA ALBA. White jalap. See *Convolvulus mechoacan*.

JALA'PIN. The chief resin of jalap, of a soft consistence, and soluble in ether. Formula, C₄₂H₃₄O₂₀. *Jalapic acid* is another acid resin of the same body, existing in small quantity. It is also called *Rhodocretine*. Formula, C₄₂H₃₀O₂₀.

JALEYRAC. A village of Auvergne, where there is a mineral spring containing carbonates of soda and lime.

JAMAICA BARK. See *Cinchona barks*, false.

JAMAICA BARK-TREE. The *Bursera gummi-fera*, which yields a terebinthinate resin, of an agreeable flavor.

JAMAICA, CLIMATE OF. See *West Indies*.

JAMAICA KING. See *Coccoloba wifera*.

JAMAICA PEPPER. See *Myrtus pimenta*.

JAMAICANA. Jamaicaine. An azotized alkaloid, derived from the cabbage-bark-tree (*Andira inermis*). It is of a brownish-yellow color, crystallizable, fusible, soluble, and very bitter. It appears to be an active purgative.

JAMBELICHI SALES. A preparation with sal ammoniac, some aromatic ingredients, &c.

JAMES'S ANALEPTIC PILLS. These are made of equal parts of James's powder, ammoniacum, and the aloes and myrrh pill beat up with tincture of castor.

JAMES'S POWDER. See *Antimonialis pulvis*.

JAMESTOWN WEED. *Datura stramonium*.

JANIPHA MANIHOT. A synonym of *Jatropha manihot*.

JANITOR. 1. A door-keeper. 2. The pylorus, from its being at the entrance of the intestine.

JANUA EPLASTRUM. An old plaster containing betony.

JANUARI CATAPLASMA. An old cataplasm used in diseases of the spleen.

JANITRIX. The vena porta.

JAPAN EARTH. See *Acacia catechu*.

JAPAN SAGO. The fecula of the *Cycas revoluta*, and other cycadæ.

JAPO'NICA TERRA. *Acacia catechu*.

JASMINEÆ. A natural family of plants, of which the genus *Jasminum* is the type.

JA'SMINUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Dianthia. Monogynia. Jasmineæ. — J. officinale.* The jessamine. The essential oil has been used as a liniment in paralysis and rheumatism.

JASMINUM ARABICUM. A synonyme of *Coffea arabica*.

JASPACHA'TES. Jaspas agate.

JASPER. *Jaspis*. A sub-species of rhomboidal quartz.

JA'TROPHA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monæcia. Monadelphica. Euphorbiacæ. — J. curcas.* The physic nut. The seed is oblong and black. It affords a quantity of oil, which is given, in many places, as the castor oil is in this country, to which it is very nearly allied. The seeds of the *J. multifida* are of an oval and triangular shape, of a pale brown color, are called purging nuts, and give out a similar oil. — *J. elastica.* The juice of this plant affords Indian rubber. — *J. manihot.* The plant which yields the cassava root. Some species have an acrid root, which, however, becomes mild by the action of heat.

JA'TROPIC ACID. Syn. of crotonic acid.

JAUNDICE. See *Icterus*.

JAUNDICE, BLACK. *Melæna*.

JAW-BONE. The maxillary bone.

JAW, FALLEN. *Trismus nascentium*.

JECORA'RIA. 1. *Marchantia polymorpha*. 2. An epithet of the basilic vein, because it was usually opened in diseases of the liver.

JECTIGA'TIO. A species of epilepsy.

JE'CUR. (*ur, oris, or jecinoris, n.*) The liver. See *Liver*.

JECUR UTERINUM. The placenta.

JEJU'NITAS. *Jejunium*. Hunger.

JEJUNI'TIS. Inflammation of the jejunum.

JEJU'NUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *jejunus*, hungry or empty.) *Jejunum intestinum*. The second portion of the small intestines, so called because it is generally found empty in the dead body.

JELLY. See *Gelatine*.

JELLY, VEGETABLE. Pectine.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. *Helianthus tuberosus*.

JERUSALEM COWSLIPS. *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

JERUSALEM OAK. *Chenopodium botrys*.

JERUSALEM OAK, AMERICAN. *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

JERUSALEM SAGE. *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

JE'RVINE. *Jervina*. A vegetable alkaloid, obtained by M. Simon from the rhizome of *Veratrum album*, in which it exists along with veratria. It is a crystalline powder; fusible, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and forming sparingly soluble salts with sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acid, but a very soluble acetate. Its formula is $C_{60}H_{45}N_5O_3$.

JESSAMINE. *Jasminum officinalis*.

JESUITA'NUS CORTEX. *Jesuiticus cortex*. *Cinchona bark*.

JESUIT'S BARK. *Cinchona bark*.

JESUIT'S DROPS. *Balsamum polychrestum. Elizir veneremum*. Composed of guaiac, Peruvian balsam, and sarsaparilla. The *Tinctura benzoini composita* of the present day frequently answers to this name.

JEWELL'S CALOMEL. A very fine calomel, obtained by subliming along with vapor of water.

JEW'S EARS. *Peziza auricula*.

JEW'S PITCH. *Bitumen Judaicum*.

JOINT. See *Articulus*.

JOINT, STIFF. See *Anchylosis*.

JOINTED. See *Articulatus*.

JUDEI COMPOSITO. An application consisting of lime, nitre, and urine, recommended by Celsus against gangrene.

JUDEI EPLASTRUM. The name of two plasters, one recommended by Celsus for a broken head, and the other by Aetius as a detergent and incarnative.

JUDICATO'RII DIES. Critical days.

JUGAL PROCESS. The zygomatic process.

JUGAL NERVES. The zygomatic nerves.

JUGA'LIS. (From *jugum*, a yoke.) Jugal: appertaining to the cheek, or os jugale.

JUGALE OS. (So called from its resemblance, or because it is articulated to the bone of the upper jaw, like a yoke.) *Os mala. Os zygomaticum*. The cheek bone. The ossa mala-rum are the prominent square bones which form the upper part of the cheeks. They are situated close under the eyes, and make part of the orbit.

JUGALIS SUTURA. *Jugal suture*. The sagittal suture, and also the zygomatic suture, have been so called.

JUGAME'NTUM. The cheek bone.

JU'GLANS. (*ans, andis, f.*) A genus of

plants. *Monæcia. Polyandria. Juglandaceæ.*
—*I. cinerea. I. cathartica. Juglans.* (U. S.)
The butter-nut. An extract of the root bark is
laxative in doses of gr. x. to ʒss.

JUGLANS REGIA. The walnut-tree. *Juglans.*
The green fruit is very astringent: an extract is
used as a vermifuge, and the rind also enters
into the Lisbon diet-drink, which is anti-vene-
real.

JU'GULAR. (*Jugularis*; from *jugulum*, the
throat.) Belonging to the throat.

JUGULAR FOSSA. A cavity in the suture of
the temporal and occipital bone, in which is
lodged the commencement of the internal jugu-
lar veins.

JUGULAR VEINS. The veins so called run
from the head down the sides of the neck, and
are divided, from their situation, into external
and internal. The *external*, or *superficial jugu-
lar vein*, receives the blood from the frontal,
angular, temporal, auricular, sublingual, or
ranine, and occipital veins. The *internal*, or
deep-seated jugular vein, receives the blood
from the lateral sinuses of the dura mater, the
laryngeal and pharyngeal veins. Both jugu-
lars unite, and form, with the subclavian vein,
the superior vena cava, which terminates in
the superior part of the right auricle of the
heart.

JU'GULUM. The throat, or anterior part of the
neck.

JU'GUM PENIS. An improper instrument
for the purpose of compressing some portion of
the urethra to prevent the dribbling of urine in
cases of incontinence.

JUJUBA. *Jujube.* *Rhamnus zizyphus.*

JU'LEP. *Julapium. Julepus.* Those forms
of medicine which are now called mixtures,
were formerly called juleps, as *camphor julep*,
the *mistura camphoræ.*

JULY-FLOWER. *Dianthus caryophyllus.*

JUNNISUM. Yeast.—*Ruland.*

JUMBLE BEADS. The seeds of the *Abrus pre-
catorius.*

JU'NCUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants.
Hexandria. Monogynia.

JUNCUS ODORATUS. *Andropogon schænan-
thus.*

JUNGERMANNIA'CEE. (*Jungermannia*,
one of the genera.) A very small natural order
of acrogenous or cryptogamic plants, resem-
bling mosses in appearance, and, like them,
growing upon the bark of trees, and in damp
ground in shady places. They bear their seeds
in cases containing spiral threads, which, by
their elasticity, disperse the former when ripe.
Until lately they were considered to form a
part of *Hepaticæ.*

JUNGLE FEVER. A remittent fever of India,
similar to the yellow fever.

JUNIPER. *Juniperus communis.*

B B

JUNIPER RESIN. Sandarach; an exudation
from the *Juniperus communis.*

JUNIPERUM VINUM. Wine impregnated with
the flavor of juniper berries.

JUNIPERUS. (*us, i, f.*) 1. A genus of
plants. *Diacia. Monadelphia. Conifera.* 2.
The berries of *Juniperus communis.*

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS. The juniper-tree.
Juniperus. The tops and berries are aromatic,
diuretic, and carminative, from the oil (*Oleum
juniperi*) they contain. The tree also yields
the resin called gum sandarach.

JUNIPERUS LYCIA. This was supposed to
yield the *Olibanum*, or frankincense, a resin of
an aromatic odor.

JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS. *J. phœnicea.* Berry
cedar. The wood yields, by distillation, the
fetid oil called *Huile de cade.* What is called
American olibanum exudes from the bark.

JUNIPERUS SABINA. The savin-tree. *Sabina.
Savina. Sabina sterilis.* The leaves and tops
possess a hot, aromatic, and disagreeable taste,
due to an essential oil (*Ol. sabinae*). They are
stimulant, emmenagogue, and diuretic, and also
used as a vermifuge, and to procure abortion.
Externally, savin is recommended as an escha-
rotic to foul ulcers, syphilitic warts, &c. A
strong decoction of the plant in lard and wax
forms a useful ointment to keep up a constant
discharge from blisters, &c. See *Ceratum
sabinae.*

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA. Red cedar; an in-
digenous plant, commonly called savine; it is
somewhat similar to the *J. sabina* in property.

JU'PIPER. Tin.

JURIBALI. An Asiatic tree of the family
Meliaceæ, the bark of which is said to be febrif-
uge.

JURISPRUDENCE, MEDICAL. Synony-
mous with *Forensic Medicine.*

JUS. (*s, uris, n.*) Broth or potage.

JU'SCULUM. (*um, i, n.*) The same.

JUSSA. Gypsum.—*Ruland.*

JUSTI'CIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants.
Diandria. Monogynia.—*J. adhatoda.* A plant
of Ceylon, supposed by the natives to have the
power of expelling the dead fœtus.—*J. ecboium.*
A Malabar plant, the roots and leaves of which
are supposed to be lithontriptic.—*J. pectoralis*,
of the West Indies, is slightly astringent.

JUSTAMOND'S ARSENICAL CAUSTIC. A prepara-
tion made by melting together antimony and
arsenic in fine powder.

JUVA'NTIA. (From *juvo*, to assist.) Those
means, whether dietetic, regiminal, or medicinal,
which do good to sick people.

JUXTANGI'NA. (From *juxta*, near, and *angina*,
a quinsy.) Inflammation of the muscles of the
pharynx.

JUZAM. The Arabic name of the tubercular
elephantiasis, or *Elephantiasis Græcorum.*

K.

K. The symbol for potassium (kalium).

KAATH. *Acacia catechu.*

KÆMPFERIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monandria. Monogynia.*—*K. galanga.* The greater galangal root. It is aromatic, and has the mixed flavor of pepper and ginger.—*K. rotunda.* The official zedoary. *Zedoaria.* The roots are in long pieces, *zedoaria longa*, or in roundish pieces, *zedoaria rotunda.* They have an agreeable camphoraceous smell, and a bitterish aromatic taste.

KAH'NCA. See *Cainca.*

KA'JEPUTI OLEUM. See *Melaleuca.*

KAKODYL. See *Cacodyl.*

KA'LI. (An Arabian word; indeclinable.) The vegetable alkali. See *Potash.*

KALI ACETATUM. Potassæ acetas.

KALI AERATUM. Potassæ carbonas.

KALI ARSENICATUM. Potassæ arsenias.

KALI CITRATUM. Potassæ citras.

KALI PRÆPARATUM. Potassæ subcarbonas.

KALI PURUM. Potassa fusa.

KALI SULPHURATUM. Sulphuretum potassæ.

KALI TARTARIZATUM. Potassæ tartaras.

KALI VITRIOLATUM. Potassæ sulphas.

KA'LIUM. Potassium.

KA'L MIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of handsome indigenous shrubs. *Decandria. Monogynia. Ericaceæ.*—*K. latifolia.* Mountain laurel; calico bush; is a common evergreen. The leaves are narcotic, and produce, in an overdose, nausea, vertigo, temporary blindness, difficult respiration, and weak pulse. Poisoning by this plant, which sometimes occurs from eating birds that have fed on it, is to be met by stimulating emetics (*mustard*), and nervous and arterial stimulants, as the spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus. The leaves have been used in decoction and ointment to cutaneous diseases. The dried leaves are, according to Dr. Bigelow, inactive in doses of gr. x., in some instances.—*K. angustifolia*, sheep laurel, and *K. glauca*, or swamp laurel, are poisonous.

KARAB'ITIS. Phrenitis.

KAREO. *Ripogonum parviflorum.*

KASSANDER. *Convolvulus panduratus.*

KAU'RI RESIN. Cowdrie gum.

KEELED. *Carinatus.*

KEIRI. *Cheiranthus cheiri.*

KELP. Incinerated sea-weed.

KENNEL-WORT. *Scrofularia nodosa.*

KENOSPU'DIA. A brown sty.

KENTUCKY, SPRINGS OF. There are some remarkable mineral waters, called Olympian springs, near the mouth of the Licking River, one of which is sulphureous, another chalybeate, and a third saline and sulphureous. The salines at Big-bone Lick are resorted to by invalids. Near Harrodsburg there is a spring containing a large proportion of Epsom salt.

KERA. A prefix, used synonymously with *cera*, which see; as in the case of *Keratitis*, *Keratomus*, *Keratocele*, &c.

KERASTOSIS. *Hystericiasis.*

KERATONY'XIS. (From *κερα*, a horn, and

νύσσω, to puncture.) A term used in Germany to designate an operation for cataract, in which the needle is passed through the cornea.

KE'RMES. *Coccus baphica. C. quercus illicis.* Round reddish grains, about the size of peas, obtained from the branches of the scarlet oak of southern Europe. The *Confectio alkermes* was prepared with these, which were supposed to possess corroborant and astringent virtues.

KERMES MINERAL. *Kermes mineralis.* See *Antimonii sulphuretum.*

KE'RYA. *Ricinus communis.*

KETCHUP. The prepared liquor of the mushroom, made by sprinkling salt on that vegetable, and collecting the fluid which escapes.

KEYSER'S PILLS. They contained an impure acetate of mercury.

KIASTER. See *Chiastre.*

KIBES. A name for chilblains.

KIDNEY. An abdominal viscus that secretes the urine. There are two kidneys, situated in the upper and back part of the abdomen, in the lumbar region. The kidney is between four and five inches in length; is rounded anteriorly, flattened posteriorly, convex and uniform at its outer margin, and has a deep depression or sinus toward the vertebræ, surrounded with unequal edges, where the renal vessels and nerves enter. The right kidney is connected to the liver and duodenum, the left to the spleen, and both to the muscles on which they are placed, and to the renal glands and colon, by cellular substance, and by the peritoneum; which last, reflected from the liver and spleen to the kidneys, have by some been called the *ligaments of the kidneys.* They are also connected to the aorta and vena cava by their blood-vessels, and to the bladder of urine by the ureters. Each kidney is surrounded by loose cellular substance, which commonly contains a considerable quantity of fat, from which it is termed *tunica adiposa.* Under the tunica adiposa there is a membrane composed of the original proper coat and cellular substance incorporated, which adheres closely to the kidney, and is reflected over the edges of the sinus, to be joined to the pelvis and large vessels. It consists of an outer part called *cortical*, and an inner termed *medullary.* The *cortical substance*, termed also *secerning*, surrounds the kidney, and is about a fourth or third part of an inch in thickness; it likewise sends in partitions, which separate the medullary parts from each other. The *medullary*, termed also *tubular or uriniferous substance*, is more compact and of a paler color than the former, and is divided into a number of distinct columns, each of which terminates in a projection called *papilla*, vel *processus mammillaris.* The *papilla* are merely the continuation of the uriniferous part, though frequently considered as a third division of the substance of the kidney. Each kidney has one, and sometimes more *arteries*, of great proportional size, which run transversely from the aorta, and a *vein* still larger than the

artery, which terminates in the cava: they enter at the sinus of the kidney, and are included in cellular substance, which accompanies them throughout their course. The right renal artery is longer than the left, in consequence of the vena cava, behind which it passes, being placed upon the right side of the aorta. The artery, as it approaches the kidney, is divided into branches, which are afterward minutely distributed through the cortical substance, forming arches and anastomoses; but these are found to be much less frequent than are commonly described, for a fine injection thrown into a branch of the artery fills only the ramifications belonging to that branch. The small branches, after turning and winding in various directions, pass partly toward the surface of the kidney, where they form irregular stars, some of which supply the proper membrane. Others turn inward in a waving direction, and form *corpuscles*, or *acini*, disposed after the manner of clusters of small berries, which can only be seen distinctly by the assistance of glasses, after a minute injection. The *corpuscles* were considered by Dr. Nichols as the globular terminations of blood-vessels, and termed by him *Globuli arteriarum termini*; but these globuli were afterward observed by Mr. Hewson and others to consist of small vessels intimately intermixed. The lymphatics of the kidney run from without inward, and terminate in the lumbar glands, and afterward in the thoracic duct. The superficial lymphatics are so small as seldom to be seen, excepting in the diseased state of this organ. The nerves are from the semilunar ganglion, formed by the great sympathetic and eighth pair. They compose a plexus which surrounds the blood-vessels, and accompanies them in the kidney. From the minute extremities of the renal artery, in the *corpuscles* situated in the cortical substance, the *uriniferous tubes* arise. They are mixed with some extremely small blood-vessels, and constitute the medullary substance of the kidney. By degrees they unite into larger tubes, which run in a radiated manner, the direction being from the outer edge or circumference, toward the sinus or inner part of the kidney. The radiated tubes, becoming still larger in their passage, terminate in the *papillæ*, which are of a compressed conical form, and at a little distance from each other. The *papillæ* are twelve or more in each kidney, the number varying according to that of the original lobes of which the kidney is composed, and likewise from some of the *papillæ* being occasionally incorporated with each other. Upon the points of the *papillæ* are the terminations of the uriniferous tubes—large enough to be distinguished by the naked eye—through which the urine distills from the substance of the kidney. Round the root of each papilla, a membranous tube arises, termed *infundibulum* or *calix*, which receives the urine from the papilla. The *infundibula* are commonly the same in number with the *papillæ*; the number, however, varying in different subjects, two or more of the *papillæ* sometimes opening into the same *infundibulum*. The *infundibula* join into two or three large trunks at the sinus of the kidney, which afterward form a dilatation of considerable size, of

the shape of an inverted cone, and termed *pelvis* of the kidney. The *pelvis* is placed between the principal branches of the renal artery and vein, partly within, but the greater part of it without the body of the kidney, and contracts into a long tube, about the size of a goose-quill, called the *ureter*.

KIDNEY, INFLAMMATION OF. See *Nephritis*.

KIDNEY-SHAPED. Reniform.

KI'DRIA TERRESTRIS. Barbadoes tar.

KI'ESTEIN. *Kjesten*. A caseous substance which rises on the urine of women after the third month of pregnancy. It appears from the second to the sixth day, resembles the floating globules of fat on cold broth, and falls in three or four days to the bottom. It is a very valuable test of pregnancy, and appears also in the urine whenever the secretion of milk is arrested in a person suckling.

KIKEKUNEMALO. A resin similar to copal.

KI'KI. *Ricinus communis*.

KINA KINA. Cinchona.

KINATE. *Kinas*. A salt of kinic acid.

KINCOUGH. Pertussis.

KING'S EVIL. Scrofula.

KING'S YELLOW. Sulphuret of arsenic.

KINIC ACID. (*Acidum kinicum*; from *kina*, a name of cinchona.) A peculiar acid found in all the species of the genus cinchona, and therefore called also cinchonic acid.

KINKI'NA. Cinchona.

KI'NO. The *African kino*, which is the best, is thought to be the produce of the *Pterocarpus erinaceus*; the *Botany Bay kino* of the *Eucalyptus resinifera*; the *East India* or *Amboyna kino* of the *Nauclea Gambir*. The predominant principles in all are tannin and extractive matter. The best menstruum for kino is diluted alcohol. The medicinal virtues of kino are very similar, though inferior in power to those of catechu. The dose in substance is from ten grains to half a drachm as an astringent.

KI'NONE. A derivative of kinic acid, obtained as a sublimate in golden crystals; soluble, volatile, and pungent. Form., $C_{25}H_{16}O_8$. It is readily decomposed by reducing agents.

KINO'VIC ACID. An acid derived from Cinchona nova.

KI'OTOME. *Kio'tomus*. An instrument of Dessault for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder.

KIRCHWASSER. A liqueur distilled in Switzerland from the Mahaleb cherry.

KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL CERATE. This is prepared by melting ζ vij. of lead plaster with ζ iv. of olive oil, stirring in ζ iv. of prepared chalk; adding to the mixture, when sufficiently cooled, ζ iv. of acetic acid, and ζ ij. of sugar of lead in powder; and, lastly, stirring the whole till it is nearly cold.

KLO'PEMANIA. *Kleptomania*. Monomania, with a great desire to commit theft.

KNEE. The joint of the femur with the tibia, a complex articulation consisting of a *ginglymus*, and having the patella in front.

KNEE-HOLLY. See *Ruscus*.

KNEE-HOUSEMAIDS. A swelling of the knee, from an inflamed condition of the bursa, arising from kneeling.

KNEE JOINTED. Geniculate.

KNEE-PAN. The patella.

KNEE-SCAB. The crista genu equina.

KNIFE. A cutting instrument used in surgery, and usually larger than the bistoury. The principal are the amputation knife, of large size; the double-edged knife, for the division of parts between bones; the lithotomy knife, with a long, narrow blade, and the cataract knife, of a triangular figure.

KNOT, PACKER'S. A bandage used to arrest hemorrhage from the temporal artery, and in dislocations or fractures of the lower jaw. A double-headed roller is first applied at its center to one temple, over the compress, and carried round to the other temple, crossed, and brought back; here the bandage is crossed so as to form a single knot; one end is then taken over the head, and the other under the chin. This is repeated several times, so as to form several knots, the roller being six or seven yards long.

KNOT, SURGEON'S. A double knot made by passing the thread twice through the same noose.

KNOT-GRASS. *Polygonum aviculare.*

KNOT-ROOT. *Collinsonia canadensis.*

KNOX'S POWDER. This consists of eight parts of common salt and three of chloride of lime. By dissolving an ounce of it in a tumbler of

water, a solution is obtained similar to Labarraque's disinfecting fluid.

KOA-KOA. The *Hartighsia spectabilis*, a New Zealand tree of the family *Meliaceae*, the leaves of which are very bitter, and have been used as a substitute for hops in the manufacture of beer.

KOLTO. The plica polonica.

KOR'E. *Kopp.* The pupil of the eye. A word much used in composition, and properly written core: see the compounds of this.

KOUMIS. A vinous liquid which the Tartars make by fermenting mare's milk.

KRAMERIA. *Crameria triandria.*

KRAM'RIC ACID. An acid found by Peschier in the rhatany root.

KY'ESTEIN. See *Kiestein.*

KREASOTE. See *Creasote.*

KRE'ATIN. (From *κρεας*, flesh.) One of the components of the spirit extract of flesh, discovered by Chevreul, of an indifferant nature, and crystallizing in rectangular crystals.

KYLL'OSIS. (From *κυλλος*, crooked.) See *Club-feet.*

KYMIA. A cucurbit.—*Ruland.*

KYMIT. Sublimed cinnabar.—*Ruland.*

KYNANCHE. *Cynanche.*

KYSTHOS. *Κυσθος.* The vagina.

L.

L. The symbol for lithium.

LABARRAQUE'S DISINFECTING FLUID.

A solution of chloride of soda.

LABDANUM FACTITIUM. A mixture of yellow wax, hog's lard, and ivory black.

LAB'DANUM. *Ladanum.*

LABE'LLUM. (*um, i, n.*) A little lip. The inferior lip of the ringent and persenate corolla.

LABIAL. *Labialis.* Pertaining to the lips.

LABIA'TE. An extensive family of plants, characterized by a two-lipped, monopetalous corolla, an irregular number of stamens, and four-lobed ovary. They are mostly herbs, or small shrubs, with highly aromatic flowers and leaves, as the mint, lavender, sage, &c. None of them are known to be poisonous.

LABIATE. *Labiatus.* Lipped; having lips.

LAB'IUM. (*um, i, n.*) 1. In *Anatomy*, the lip of animals. 2. In *Botany*, applied to corols of plants, which are termed *unilabiate, bilabiate, &c.*; and from their position in certain flowers, *superior, inferior, &c.*

LABIUM LEPORINUM. Hare-lip.

LABIUM PUDENDI. The parts forming the orifice of the female vagina, exterior to the nymphæ, are called *labia pudendi.*

LABORATO'RY. *Laboratorium.* (From *laboro*, to labor.) A place properly fitted up for the performance of chemical operations.

LABOUR. See *Parturition.*

LABOUR, PREMATURE. See *Abortion.*

LABRUM. 1. The extremities of the lip. 2. The upper lip of insects.

LABYRINTH. (*Labyrinthus, i, m.*) That part of the internal ear which is behind the cavity of the tympanum; it is constituted by

the cochlea, vestibulum, and semicircular canals.

LAC. (*Lac, tis, n.*) 1. Milk. See *Milk.* 2. The name of a peculiar substance produced by an insect on certain trees. See *Coccus.*

LAC AMMONIACI. *Mistura ammoniaci.*

LAC AMYGDALÆ. *Mistura amygdalæ.*

LAC ASININUM. Ass's milk.

LAC ASSAFËTIDÆ. *Mistura assafetidæ.*

LAC BUBULUM. Cow's milk.

LAC CAPRÆ. Goat's milk.

LAC CAPRINUM. Goat's milk.

LAC EQUINUM. Mare's milk.

LAC HUMANUM. Human milk.

LAC PRESSUM. The curd of milk.

LAC SULPHURIS. Sulphur præcipitatum.

LAC VACCINUM. Cow's milk.

LAC VILLUM. Ewe's milk.

LAC VIRGINEUM. *L. virginis.* 1. Any milky medicine. 2. The *Mercurius philosophorum.*

LACCA. See *Coccus lacca.*

LAC'CCIC ACID. *Acidum laccicum.* A peculiar acid, of a wine-yellow color, obtained from stick lac.

LACER'ATED. Torn.

LAC'ERUS. Rugged.

LAC'HRYMA. (*a, e, f. Δακρυμα, a tear.*) A tear. See *Tear.*

LACHRYMA ABIEGNA. *Terebinthina argentoratensis.*

LAC'HRYMAL. *Lachrymalis.* Of or belonging to the tears, or parts near where they are secreted; as lachrymal bone, duct, gland, &c.

LACHRYMAL APPARATUS. The parts which secrete and conduct the tears. These consist of the lachrymal gland which secretes the tears; of the puncta lachrymalia and ducts, into which

the tears pass from the eye and the eyelids; of the lachrymal sac, which receives the tears from the lachrymal ducts; of the nasal duct, which conveys the tears from the sac downward into the nose.

The *lachrymal gland* is situated within the orbit, at its upper and outer part, beneath the fossa, in the orbital plate of the frontal bone, and is about the size of a small almond. The gland is of a yellowish-white color, of an oval and flattened figure, and is connected with the surrounding parts by loose cellular tissue. It is composed of numerous small portions united by cellular tissue. Its excretory ducts are so small in the human subject that they are not easily discovered. Their number is from six to eight. They leave the gland along its front edge, and, descending between the tarsal ligament and the conjunctiva, perforate the latter toward the temporal side of the eye, and near the ciliary edge of the upper lid.

The *puncta lachrymalia* are two small orifices situated at the edges of the eyelids, just within their ciliary margins, and toward the inner side of the eye. Each punctum is situated in the center of a small eminence, and the two openings are opposite to each other, so that they meet when the eye is shut.

From the puncta lachrymalia, two small ducts are continued through the eyelids to the lachrymal sac. The superior duct proceeds from the punctum, first a little upward, and then turning inward at an acute angle, is continued obliquely downward and inward close to the ciliary border of the upper lid, and immediately beneath the conjunctiva lining it. The inferior duct first descends, and then turning inward at an acute angle, is continued obliquely upward and inward, and close to the ciliary border of the lower lid. In the latter part of their course, the two ducts, following the direction of the edges of the lids, gradually approach each other, and then proceeding transversely behind the tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, terminate in the external part of the lachrymal sac. The two ducts may terminate in the sac by distinct orifices, or they may unite into a common duct just before they reach the sac.

The *lachrymal sac* is lodged in the groove formed by the os unguis, and by the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. Above it is closed, and has a rounded form. Below it contracts, and is here continued into the nasal duct.

The *nasal duct*, continued from the lower end of the lachrymal sac, descends obliquely backward through the canal formed by the os unguis, by the superior maxillary and inferior spongy bones. It terminates in the nose on the outside of the inferior spongy bone, and at about one third from its front extremity, by a small slit-like opening. The nasal sac and lachrymal sac are together about an inch and a quarter in length.

LACHRYMAL BONE. See *Unguis os*.

LACHRYMAL DUCT. *Ductus lachrymalis*. The excretory duct of the lachrymal gland. See *Lachrymal apparatus*.

LACHRYMAL GLAND. *Glandula lachrymalis*. A glomerate gland, situated above the external

angle of the orbit, in a depression of the frontal bone. Its use is to secrete the tears. See *Lachrymal apparatus*.

LACHRYMAL NERVE. *Nervus lachrymalis*. A branch of the ophthalmic nerve.

LACHRYMAT^{IO}. 1. Epiphora. 2. Profuse weeping.

LACINIA'TED *Lacinatus*. Jagged; fringe-like; cut into numerous irregular portions.

LA'CMUS. Litmus.

LACO'NICUM. A stove or sweating-room.

LACQUER. A solution of lac in alcohol.

LA'CTATE. A salt of lactic acid with a base.

LACTATE OF IRON. See *Ferri lactas*.

LACTA'TION. (*Lactatio, onis, f.*; from *lacteo*, to suckle.) The suckling of a child or other young animal.

LA'CTEAL. (*Lacteus*; from *lac*, milk; because the fluid they absorb looks like milk.) 1. In *Anatomy*, this term is applied to the absorbents of the mesentery, *vasa lactea*, which originate in the small intestines, and convey the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct. They are very tender and transparent vessels, possessed of a great number of valves, which, when distended with chyle, give them a knotty appearance. They arise from the internal surface of the villous coat of the small intestine, perforate the other coats, and form a kind of network, while the greater number unite one with another between the muscular and external coats. Thence they proceed between the laminae of the mesentery to the conglobate glands. In their course they constitute the greater part of the glands through which they pass, being distributed through them several times, and curled in various directions. The lacteals, having passed these glands, go to others, and at length seek those nearest the mesentery. From these glands, which are only four or five, or perhaps more, the lacteals pass out and ascend with the mesenteric artery, and unite with the lymphatics of the lower extremities, and those of the abdominal viscera, and then form a common trunk, the *thoracic duct*, which, in some subjects, is dilated at its origin, forming the *receptaculum chyli*.

LA'CTEUS. Milky.

LACTE'SCENT. *Lactescens*. (From *lac*, milk.) Milky; abounding with milk, or a milk-like fluid.

LACTIC ACID. Acid of sour milk. By evaporating sour whey to one eighth, filtering, precipitating with lime-water, and separating the lime by oxalic acid, Scheele obtained an aqueous solution of what he supposed to be a peculiar acid, which has accordingly been termed the *lactic*. It is a colorless, syrupy fluid, intensely sour, and very soluble; sp. gr., 1.215; formula, $C_6H_5O_5 + HO$. It is the product of the lactic acid fermentation, and found in several animal secretions, especially urine and gastric juice. Its salts are mostly soluble.

In consequence of the presence of lactic acid in matter undergoing digestion, it has been proposed to make use of this body as a remedy in atonic dyspepsia. For this purpose, it may be given in doses of gr. ij. to gr. v., in lozenges or pills, or, what is much more convenient, in the form of sour buttermilk. It is not milk only,

but most vegetable juices; and starch, beet-root, sour-kraut, &c., in a state of decomposition, which liberates lactic acid; and that its presence is remarkably conducive to the digestive process, is proved by the rapid fattening of animals fed upon these bodies, when soured by its presence.

LACTIC ACID FERMENTATION. See *Fermentation*.

LACTICA. Arabic for typhus fever.

LACTIFEROUS. *Lactiferus*. (From *lac*, and *fero*, to bear.) That which conveys milk, as the lactiferous tubes of the mamma.

LACTIFEROUS SWELLING. A tumefaction of the breast, from the stoppage of one or more of the tubes, which should be opened by puncture.

LACTIFUGA. *Lactifuga*. That which has the property of drying up the secretion of milk.

LACTIN. Sugar of milk. It nearly resembles glucose, but is readily crystallizable. Formula, $C_24H_{34}O_{24}$.

LACTUCA. (*a, e, f*.) 1. The lettuce. 2. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia aequalis. Compositae*.—*L. elongata*, American wild lettuce, is similar in properties to the *L. virosa*.—*L. graveolens. Lactuca virosa*.—*L. sativa*. The lettuce. It is esteemed a wholesome, aperient bitter anodyne.—*L. scariola. Lactuca sylvestris*. This has a greater degree of bitterness than the lettuce.

LACTUCA VIROSA. The opium, or strong-scented lettuce. *L. graveolens*. It has a strong smell, resembling that of opium, and a bitterish, acrid taste, and abounds with a milky juice, in which its sensible qualities reside. The inspissated juice, called *Lactucarium*, is aperient, diuretic, and anodyne: it has been used as a substitute for opium. Dose, gr. x. to ℥j., daily.

LACTUCARIUM. See *Lactuca virosa*. The inspissated juice of the garden lettuce is also called by this name. (U. S.)

LACTUC'LLA. *Sonchus arvensis*.

LACTUC'IC ACID. An acid body detected in the milky juice of *Lactuca virosa* by Klink: it closely resembles oxalic acid in its properties.

LACTUC'MINA. The thrush.

LACTUC'IN. A crystalline, yellowish resinoid body, bitter and combustible. It possesses anodyne properties.

LACTU'MEN. *Porrigo larvalis*.

LACUNA. (*a, e, f*; from *lacus*, a channel.) The mouth or opening of the excretory duct of a muciparous gland, as those of the urethra, and other parts.

LACUNOSUS. Dotted; pitted.

LACUS LACHRYMARUM. 1. A small space in the inner angle of the eye, toward which the tears flow. 2. The lacrymal sac.

LA'DANUM. See *Cistus creticus*.

LADIES' BEDSTRAW. *Galium aparine*.

LADIES' MANTLE. *Alchemilla arvensis*.

LADIES' SMOCK. *Cardamine pratensis*.

LÆTIFICANTIA. (From *latifico*, to make glad.) Medicines intended to dispel melancholy, as the various diffusible stimulans.

LÆVIS. Smooth and even; level.

LÆVITAS INTESTINORUM. Diarrhœa, or lientery.

LAGENIFORM. Bottle-shaped.

LAGE'TTA LINTEARIA. The Jamaica

lace-bark-tree. A small tree of the family *Thymelacæ*, which resembles mezereon in its properties.

LAGNE'SIS. (From *λαγνης*, lustful.) Inordinate desire for sexual intercourse. A generic term in Dr. Good's system, including nymphomania and satyriasis.

LAGOCHE'LUS. Hare-lip.

LAGOPHTHALMIA. *Lagophthalmos*. (From *λαγως*, a hare, and *οφθαλμος*, an eye.) The hare's eye. A disease in which the eye can not be shut. It is either connate or symptomatic of paralysis, or some disease causing a protrusion or enlargement of the eye.

LAGOP'DIUM. *Plantago media*.

LAGO'STOMA. The hare lip.

LAKES. Insoluble compounds of coloring matters, with alumina, oxide of tin, and other bases.

LAKEWEED. *Polygonum hydropiper*.

LALLA'TION. *Lambdacismus*. Vicious pronunciation, in which the letter *l* is rendered unduly liquid, or substituted for an *r*.

LALO. *Adansonia digitata*.

LAMAC. Gum arabic.

LAMBDA'CISMUS. Lallation.

LAMBDOIDAL SUTURE. *Sutura lambdoidalis*. The suture that unites the occipital bone to the two parietal bones. So called because it has somewhat the shape of the Greek letter Λ .

LAMBDOIDES OS. The os hyoid.

LAMBIT'VUM. *A linctus*.

LAME'LLA. (*a, e, f*; diminutive of *lamina*, a plate of metal.) A thin plate of any substance.

LA'MINA. (*a, e, f*; from *ελαω*, to beat off.) A layer or plate. In *Anatomy*, a thin layer of any organic substance, as a *lamina of bone*, &c.

LAMINA CORNEA. A lamina at the anterior part of the *tenia semicircularis*.

LAMINA CRIBROSA. The sieve-like portion of the sclerotic coat of the eye, where the optic nerve enters.

LAMINA SPIRALIS. The plate of bone which winds spirally round the modiolus of the cochlea.

LAMINARIA. (*a, e, f*.) A genus of seaweeds, of which the *L. saccharina* and *L. digitata* are eaten.

LAMINATED. Composed of thin laminae.

LA'MIUM. (*um, ii, n*.) A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Gymnospermia. Salviacæ*.—*L. album*. Dead nettle. It may be doubted whether it possesses any medicinal properties.

LAMP-BLACK. A charred resinous substance, procured by the imperfect combustion of resinous bodies.

LAMPREY. Lampern. *Petromyzon marinus*.

LAMPSONA. *Lapsana*.

LA'NA. (*a, e, f*.) Wool. A species of hairy pubescence like wool.

LANA PHILOSOPHICA. Oxide of zinc.

LANA'TUS. Woolly.

LANCEOLA'TE. *Lanceolatus*. Lance or spear shaped.

LANCE'T. *Lance'tta*. A lancet. An instrument used for bleeding and other purposes.

LANCINATING. *Lancinans.* An acute, darting pain, compared to the thrust of a lance into the part. It is painfully developed in cancer.

LANCISI, NERVES OF. Some filaments found on the anterior portion of the corpus callosum are so called.

LAND-SCURVY. The *Purpura hæmorrhagica* of Bateman, or *Morbus maculosus Werlhofii* of the Germans.

L'ANGUOR. A state of depression, atony, or debility.

LANTHANIUM. *Lanthanum.* A new metal, occurring in cerite, and but little known.

LANUGO. Soft wool; down.

LAO'NICA CURA'TIO. An old method of curing the gout, by evacuating the morbid matter by topical applications.

LAPACTICUS. Purgative.—*Galen.*

LAPARA. The flank. This word is used to form some compounds, as *laparotomy*.

LAPAROC'E/LE. (*e, es, f.*; from *λαπαρα*, the flank, and *κηλη*, a rupture.) A rupture through the side of the belly.

LAPARO-ENTERO'TOMY. The operation of opening the abdomen through the flank.

LAPATHUM. *Rumex hydrolopathum.*—*L. acutum.* *Rumex acutus.*

LAPIDEOUS. Stony.

LAPIDES CANCRO'RUM. See *Cancer*.

LAPID'LLUM. *Lapidillus.* A scoop for removing fragments of stone from the bladder.

LAPILLI CANCRO'RUM. See *Cancer*.

LAPILLOUS. Stony.

LAPIS. (*is, idis, f.*) 1. A stone. 2. A calculus.

LAPIS AGERATUS. See *Ageratus*.

LAPIS BEZOAR. Bezoar.

LAPIS CÆRULEUS. *Lapis lazuli.*

LAPIS CALAMINARIS. Calamine.

LAPIS CALCAREUS. Carbonate of lime.

LAPIS CYANUS. *Lapis lazuli.*

LAPIS DIVINUS. *Lapis ophthalmicus.* A compound of vitriol, nitre, alum, and camphor. Beers' lapis ophthalmicus consists of equal parts of subacetate of copper, nitre, and alum, melted together. It is used to form collyria.

LAPIS HÆMATITES. Hæmatites.

LAPIS HIBERNICUS. Irish slate. A kind of slate containing pyrites, occasionally powdered by the common people, and taken in spruce beer.

LAPIS HYSTRICIS. Bezoar hystricis.

LAPIS INFERNALIS. Potassa fusa.

LAPIS LA'ZULI. *Lapis cyanus.* *Lapis cæruleus.* Azure stone. Formerly exhibited as a purgative and emetic, and given in epilepsy.

LAPIS LYDIUS. Lydian stone. A flinty slate.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTOSUS. This name has been given to two compounds, the one consisting of white vitriol, sal ammoniac, ceruse, Armenian bole, and vinegar; the latter of iron filings, mastich, saffron, aloes, myrrh, &c. The former is the one most commonly known by the name, and was used as an application to ulcers.

LAPIS OPHTHALMICUS. *Lapis divinus.*

LAPIS PHILOSOPHORUM. The philosopher's stone. A wonderful substance, imagined to have the power of transforming all the baser metals into gold, and of curing all diseases.

LAPIS PORCINUS. Bezoar hystricis.

LAPIS SEPTICUS. Potassa fusa.

LAPIS SIMLÆ. Bezoar simiæ.

LAPIS SPECULARIS. Selenite.

LAPIS SYDERITIS. The magnet.

LA'PPA. *Arctium lappa.*

LA'PSANA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants *Syngenesia.* *Polygamia æqualis.* *Compositæ.*—*L. communis.* Dock-cresses. Nipple-wort. This plant is a lactescent bitter, and similar to chicory, dandelion, and endive.

LAQUE'US GU'TTURIS. A malignant inflammation of the tonsils.

LA'RIBASON. Antimony.—*Pliny.*

LARCH. *Pinus larix.*

LARD. Hog's fat melted down. See *Adeps suilla.*

LARDA'CEOUS. Of the consistence and nature of lard. A morbid product found in tumors, resembling lard.

LARIX EUROPEA. The larch-tree, *Pinus larix.*

LARKSPUR. *Delphinium consolida.*

LARTIGNE'S PILLS. Pills of extract of colchicum, with extract of digitalis, used in France in gout.

LARVA. 1. A mask. 2. The imperfect, or caterpillar, and maggot stage of insect existence.

LARVA'LIS. Larval; pertaining to a larva.

LARYNGEAL. *Laryngæus.* Appertaining to the larynx.

LARYNGEAL ARTERIES. Branches of the thyroid arteries distributed to the larynx. The superior thyroid artery is called laryngeal by some anatomists.

LARYNGEAL NERVES. These are the *superior laryngeal nerve*, given off from the pneumogastric in the upper part of the neck, and the *inferior laryngeal*, more frequently called the recurrent of the par vagum, which is given off from the pneumogastric within the thorax.

LARYNGISMUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *larynx*, the windpipe.) A genus of disease of Dr. Good, including spasmodic croup. This writer observes, that while the general symptoms of the *L. stridulus* make a near approach to those of croup, the suddenness of its attack, and the absence of inflammation, and the peculiar secretion, form strong pathognomonic distinctions between them.

The spasm suddenly subsides in a short time, though it may, perhaps, return in an hour, or half an hour, or even a few minutes; and in the interval the patient enjoys perfect ease, though the voice is rendered hoarse from the previous straining. Croup is, moreover, an exclusive disease of children; stridulous spasm of the larynx is sometimes found in adults. The treatment should be speedy. An emetic of antimony, with a diaphoretic and purge, are often enough; but if the spasm be not overcome, opium, and a blister over the throat, should be used.

The late Dr. Hugh Ley, in an able monograph on *laryngismus stridulus*, has introduced an entirely new pathology of this disease. He regards it as arising from pressure on the nerves of respiration, in consequence of enlargement of the thoracic or cervical absorbent glands; and instead of referring the constriction of the

glottis to spasm of the muscles which close that orifice, he refers it to loss of power in the muscles which open it. The tendency of dentition and inflamed and ulcerated states of the scalp to produce *laryngismus stridulus*, is explained by Dr. Ley, from their well known influence in causing enlargement of the lymphatic glands. This view of the subject throws no light on the exciting cause of any individual paroxysm; but those which have preceded it are not more satisfactory in this respect. Dr. Ley has argued the point with much ingenuity, supported by great knowledge of the subject; but it does not seem likely that his pathology of this disease will be generally adopted.

LARYNGITIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *larynx*, the part affected.) A suppurative inflammation of the mucous membrane which lines the larynx, or the cellular tissue connecting it to the parts beneath. It mostly forms a part of croup, or more extended inflammation of the air passages, having all its characters; but occasionally the inflammation is confined to the larynx. The disease makes its approach with the common symptoms of inflammatory fever; the voice immediately becomes hoarse and indistinct, the breathing laborious, with a painful sense of constriction in the throat. The fauces are red and inflamed, swollen and turgid; the face and eyes partake of the swelling, as in cases of threatened strangulation. The symptomatic fever is strong; the larynx is very painful to the touch; and a little pressure here, like an attempt to swallow, is productive of spasms, threatening the patient with instant death from suffocation, and causing him to pant for air. This disease attacks adults. Laryngitis, as now described, is an extremely acute disease, and destroys by suffocation in a few hours, or a day or two, unless promptly and actively opposed, and even when the attempt to cure is so conducted under the most experienced practitioners.

In the treatment of this disease, the most active remedies are to be promptly used: blood-letting, generally and locally, and blistering, are to be immediately flown to; and blood must be taken from the arm *ad deliquium*, and repeated as the judgment and experience of the practitioner may justify and direct. Calomel, in full doses, should be followed by strong infusions of senna with salts while the patient can swallow.

If, notwithstanding the judicious enforcement of these means, the symptoms are still urgent, tracheotomy must be performed, and iced lotions kept about the larynx.

Laryngitis often exists in a chronic form. This is a disease that affords a very different state of things: the voice is hoarse, the swallowing always a little painful, and pressure on the larynx gives pain. It is common to coachmen, and those who drink drams. It requires demulcent gargles, mercurial alteratives, leeches, and blistering, with great attention to diet, and the interdiction of spirits.

LARYNGOGRA'PHY. **LARYNGO'LOGY.** An account or description of the larynx.

LARYNGOPHONY. (*Laryngophonia*; from *λαρυγξ*, the larynx, and *φωνη*, the voice.) The sound of the voice as heard through the stetho-

scope applied over the larynx. In disease, the laryngophony or pectoriloquy is heard over the chest when there is a cavity in the lungs.

LARYNGO'TOMY. (*Laryngotomia, a, f.*; from *λαρυγξ*, the larynx, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) See *Bronchotomy*.

LARYNGO'-TRACHEI'TIS. Croup.

LA'RYNX. (*x, gis, f. λαρυγξ*.) A cartilaginous cavity, situated behind the tongue, in the anterior part of the fauces, and lined with an exquisitely sensible mucous membrane. It is composed of the *annular* or *cricoid* cartilage, the *scutiform* or *thyroid*, the *epiglottis*, and two *arytenoid* cartilages. The superior opening of the larynx is called the *glottis*. The *laryngeal arteries* are branches of the external carotids. The *laryngeal veins* evacuate their blood into the external jugulars. The nerves of the larynx are from the eighth pair. The use of the larynx is to constitute the organ of voice, and to serve also for respiration.

LA'SER. Assafetida.

LASERPI'TIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera.*—*L. chironium. Panax.* Hercules' all-heal, or wound-wort. The seeds and roots are warm, and similar to those of the parsnip. The inspissated juice resembles opopanax.—*L. latifolium.* White gentian. *Gentiana alba.* The root of this plant possesses stomachic, corroborant, and deobstruent virtues.—*L. siler.* Heart-wort. The seeds and roots have an agreeable smell, and a warm, glowing, aromatic taste.

LASSITU'DO. (*o, onis, f.*) Lassitude. A feeling of weakness and debility, independent of fatigue.

LA'TENT. *Latens.* (From *lateo*, to be hidden.) That which is hidden; thus *latent heat* is that not appreciable by the touch.

LATENT PERIOD. Certain diseases lurk in the system for a longer or shorter period before their presence is manifested by any symptoms; this period is called their *latent period*. Thus we speak of the latent period of small-pox, of measles, &c., meaning thereby the time that elapses from the moment of infection to the accession of the symptoms.

LA'TERAL. (*Lateralis*; from *latus*, the side.) Situated on the side of any thing.

LATERAL OPERATION. The name given to one mode of cutting for the stone, because the prostate gland and neck of the bladder are divided laterally. See *Lithotomy*.

LATERAL SINUS. See *Sinus*.

LATERALIS MORBUS. Pleurisy.

LATERITIOUS. (*Lateritius*, made of brick; from *later*, a brick.) A term applied to a sediment resembling brick-dust, occasionally deposited in the urine.

LATEX. In *Botany*, the proper or hidden juice of a plant. It is highly organized, usually milky, containing albuminous, fibrous, and non azotized parts. It circulates in a peculiar, anastomosing system of vessels, called the *laticiferous tissue*, or *cinenchyma*.

LA'THYRIS. *Tithymalus latifolius*.

LA'THYRUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Diadelphica. Decandria. Leguminosa.* The vetch.

LA'TIBULUM. (From *lateo*, to lay hid.)

The fomes, or hidden matter of infectious diseases.

LA'TICA. A quotidian fever with long paroxysms.

LATISSIMUS COLLI. The platysma myoides.

LATISSIMUS DORSI. A muscle of the humerus, situated on the posterior part of the trunk. It arises from the posterior half of the upper edge of the spine of the os ilium, the spinous processes of the os sacrum and lumbar vertebræ, and from five or six, and sometimes from seven, and even eight, of the lowermost ones of the back; also tendinous and fleshy from the upper edges and external surface of the four inferior false ribs, near their cartilages, by as many distinct slips; those from the sacrum and lumbar vertebræ, obliquely upward and forward; and those from the vertebræ of the back, transversely outward and forward, over the inferior angle of the scapula, where they receive a small, thin bundle of fleshy fibers. It is inserted by a strong, flat, and thin tendon into the fore part of the posterior edge of the bicipital groove. Its use is to pull the os humeri downward and backward, and to turn it upon its axis.

LATTICE-WORK. Cancellatus.

LATUS. Broad.

LATUS ANI. The levator ani muscle.

LAU'DANUM. (*um, i, n.*; said to be from *laus*, praise, on account of its valuable properties.) See *Tinctura opii*.

LAUDANUM ABBATIS ROUSSEAU. See *Rousseau's drops*.

LAUDANUM LIQUIDUM SYDENHAMI. Vinum opii.

LAUDANUM OPIATUM. *L. simplex.* Extractum opii.

LAUGH, SARDONIC. The canine laugh. See *Risus sardonicus*.

LAUGHING GAS. The protoxide of nitrogen.

LAURA/CEÆ. The cinnamon tribe of dicotyledonous plants. *Leaves*, entire, alternate; *flowers*, apetalous; *stamens*, perigynous; *fruit*, baccate or drupaceous; *seeds*, without albumen.

LAUREL. See *Laurus*.

LAUREL, BROAD-LEAVED. *Laurel, mountain.* *Kalmia latifolia*.

LAUREL, CHERRY. *L., poison.* *Prunus laurocerasus*.

LAUREL, SPURGE. *Daphne laureola*.

LAUREL WATER. The distilled water of the *prunus laurocerasus*.

LAURËL, WHITE. *Magnolia glauca*.

LAURENT, SAINT. A place five leagues from Joyeuse in France, where there is a thermal spring of the temperature of 127° F.

LAURE'OLA. *Daphne laureola*.

LAU'RINE. A fatty, camphoraceous, and acrid body, derived from the berries of the laurel.

LAU'ROCERASUS. *Prunus laurocerasus*.

LAU'RUS. (*us, i, and us, f.*) 1. The *laurus nobilis*. 2. A genus of plants. *Enneandria. Monogynia. Lauracea.*

LAURUS CAMPHORA. See *Camphor*.

LAURUS CASSIA. Wild cinnamon-tree. See *Cinnamomum*.

LAURUS CINNAMOMUM. See *Cinnamomum*.

LAURUS CULILA'WAN. See *Cinnamomum*.

LAURUS NOBILIS. The sweet bay-tree. The

leaves and berries have a sweet, fragrant smell, and an aromatic, astringent taste.

LAURUS PERSIA. This species yields the *Avigato pear*, which, when ripe, melts in the mouth like marrow, which it greatly resembles in flavor.

LAURUS PICHU'RIM. This is one of the plants which produce the *pichurim bean*, called, also, Brazilian, and Carthagen bean. The bean is of an oblong-oval shape, heavy, of a brown color, and a musky odor. It is aromatic and carminative, but is now little used.

LAURUS SA'SSAFRAS. The sassafras-tree. *Sassafras*. The wood has a fragrant smell, and a sweetish, aromatic, sub-acrid taste; the root, wood, and bark agree in their medicinal qualities, but the bark is the most fragrant. It is an ingredient in the *Decoctum sarsaparilla compositum*, or *Decoctum lignorum*; but the only official preparation of it is the essential oil, which is carminative and stimulant, and may be given in the dose of from two drops to ten.

LAUTISSIMA VINA. Wines strongly impregnated with myrrh were formerly so called.

LAVANDULA. *Lavender.* *Lavendula spica*.

LAVA'TION. Washing or sponging the body.

LA'VEMENT. *Lavamen.* An enema.

LAVENDER, FRENCH. See *Lavendula stoechas*.

LAVE'NDULA. (*a, æ, f.*) 1. Common lavender. 2. A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Gymnospermia. Saviaceæ.—L. spica.* The common lavender. Lavender oil has been long recommended in nervous debilities, and various affections proceeding from a want of energy in the animal functions. An essential oil, a simple spirit, and a compound tincture, are officinal.—*L. stoechas.* French lavender. It is much less grateful in smell and flavor than the common lavender.

LA'VER. 1. The brook-lime. 2. A sea-weed, *Ulva lactuca*.

LAVER, SHIELD. See *Ulva lactuca*.

LAVIPE'DIUM. (*um, ii, n.*; from *lavo*, to wash, and *pes*, the foot.) A bath for the feet.

LAWSONIA INERMIS. The true alkanna, or *henna* of Egypt. The root is astringent, and may be used as a substitute for the *Anchusa*.

LAX. A diarrhoea.

LA'XATIVE. (*Laxativus*; from *laxo*, to loosen.) Gently purgative.

LAXA'TOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *laxo*, to loosen; so called from its office to relax.) A name applied to muscles, &c., the office of which is to relax parts into which they are inserted.

LAXATOR TYMPANI. *L. auris internus.* A muscle of the internal ear, that draws the malleus obliquely forward toward its origin; consequently, the membrana tympani is made less concave, or is relaxed.

LAXATOR TYMPANI MINOR. A very small muscle of the ear, described as rising from the upper part of the *meatus auditorius externus*, and inserted into the inferior part of the handle of the malleus. Most anatomists deny its existence.

LAXITY. *Laxitas.* An atonic or relaxed state.

LA'XUS. Lax; loose.

LAZZARETTO. (Italian.) A solitary build-

ing attached to most foreign sea-ports, for the performance of quarantine.

LEAD. *Plumbum.* A bluish-white metal, soft, slightly malleable, little ductile; sp. gr., 11.38; melts at 612° F., and soon oxydizes on the surface if exposed to air. When exposed to pure water it becomes oxydized, and is readily acted on by acids. Symbol, Pb. Eq., 103.6.

It forms several compounds with oxygen, of which the protoxide, PbO, is a powerful base. The carbonate, or white lead, is poisonous. For the salts, see *Plumbum*.

The oxides of lead are poisonous, and the salts have been till lately considered so; but the experiments of Dr. A. T. Thomson have rendered it probable that the carbonate is the only really poisonous salt of this metal. See *Plumbi acetat.* The symptoms of lead poison are those which constitute the disease called *Colica pictorum*. See *Colica* and *Poisons*.

The preparations of lead used in medicine are, 1. The subcarbonate. See *Plumbi subcarbonas*. 2. The red oxide. See *Minium*. 3. The semivitreous oxide. See *Lithargyrum*. 4. The acetate. See *Plumbi acetat.* 5. The solution of the acetate. See *Plumbi diacetatis liquor*. 6. The dilute solution of the acetate. See *Plumbi diacetatis liquor dilutus*. 7. The Iodide. See *Plumbi iodidum*.

LEAD, RED. See *Minium*.

LEAD, WHITE. *Plumbi subcarbonas*.

LEADWORT. *Plumbago europæa*.

LE'E'NA. An old plaster.—*Ætius*.

LEAF. *Folium.* A laminar expansion of a plant, generally of a green color, and performing the most important functions of the plant.

LEAFSTALK. The petiole.

LEAMINGTON SPRINGS. Saline springs at Leamington, near Warwick, England.

LEANNESS. *Extenuatio corporis.* This occurs in many individuals as a natural state. In consumption and atrophy the frame gradually wastes away to an extreme degree of leanness, while, in acute fevers, an equal degree of attenuation is often produced in two or three weeks.

LEAPING AGUE. A disease of Scotland, said to be characterized by preternatural activity of mind and body.

LEATHER. *Tanno-gelatinæ.* An insoluble and almost indestructible compound of gelatine with tannic acid.

LEATHER-WOOD. *Dirca palustris*.

LEBANON SPRINGS. A simple thermal water, of 72° F., at Lebanon, near Albany, New York.

LECANORIN. A white, crystalline body, from *Lecanora tartarea*.

LECTUALIS. 1. Relating to a bed. 2. A chronic disease.

LE'DUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia. Ericaceæ.*—*L. palustre. Cistus ledon.* Marsh tea. This plant has a bitter, sub-astringent taste.—*L. latifolium, or Labrador tea,* is considered tonic.

LEECH. *Hirudo. Bellæ.* A genus of animals of the order *Annelides*. The leeches *H. medicinalis, H. provincialis,* and the horse-leech, *H. sanguisuga,* inhabit stagnant waters. The mouth is armed with three teeth, and it

sucks by making a vacuum over the wounded part. A good European leech will draw two drachms of blood, which it disgorges when the mouth is rubbed with salt, and may be used several times. They bite more freely when the part is rubbed with sugar or milk, and the leech confined in a glass or small cylindrical net of brass wire. When applied to the mouth or a cavity, they are to be placed in a proper tube. A leech-bite sometimes bleeds obstinately, but may be arrested by pressure, and the application of caustic nitrate of silver.

Leeches should not be kept in spring water, as they very soon die: the vessel should be filled with water from a pond, and the water changed sufficiently often. It must not be allowed to become tinctured with drugs; and a free supply of air is necessary.

LEEK. *Allium porrum.*

LEG. *Crus.* The portion of the lower extremity extending from the knee to the foot.

LEG, SWELLED. *Phlegmasia dolens.*

LE'GNA. The extremities of the pudenda muliebra.

LEGU'MEN. (*en, inis, n.*) A legume. A peculiar, solitary kind of fructification, formed of two oblong valves, without any longitudinal partition, and bearing the seeds along one of its margins only, as the pea, bean.

LEGU'MINE. Vegetable casein, derived chiefly from the seeds of leguminous plants.

LEGUMINO'SÆ. (From *legumen*, a legume.) The pea and bean tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbs or trees with *leaves* alternate; *stamens*, perigynous, monadelphous, or diadelphous; *ovarium*, superior, solitary, simple; *fruit*, leguminous; *seeds*, without albumen.

LEGU'MINOUS. *Leguminosus.* Appertaining to a legume.

LEIENTERIA. *Lienteria.*

LEIP- A prefix (from *λειπω*, to leave), signifying a deficiency or want.

LEIPHÆ'MA. *Anæmia.*

LEIPOPSY'CHIA. *Syncope.*

LEIPTHY'MIA. *Syncope.*

LEI'PYRIA. A very malignant continued fever, accompanied with erysipelatous affection of some of the internal viscera, and in which the internal parts are much heated, while the external parts are cold.—*Galen.*

LEMITHOCORTON. *Helminthocorton.*

LEMON. *Citrus medica.*

LEMON, ACID OF. *Citric acid.*

LEMON SCURVY-GRASS. See *Cochlearia.*

LE'NIENTIA. Medicines which allay irritation. **LE'NITIVE.** (*Lenitivus*; from *lenis*, gentle.) Medicines which operate mildly.

LENITIVE ELECTUARY. *Confectio sennæ composita.*

LENS. (*Lens, tia, f.*) 1. The lentil. *Ervum lens.* 2. In *Natural Philosophy*, a piece of glass or other transparent material, so shaped as to be capable of converging or diverging the rays of light.

LENS, CRYSTALLINE. See *Eye.*

LENTI'GULA. 1. A smaller sort of lentil. 2. A freckle; *ephelis.* 3. A surgical instrument, employed for removing the jagged particles of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium with the trephine

LENTICULA MARINA. *Fucus natans*.
 LENTICULAR. *Lenticularis*. Shaped like a lens; of a discoid form.
 LENTICULAR CATARACT. See *Cataract*.
 LENTICULAR GANGLION. The ophthalmic ganglion.
 LENTICULARE OS. The os orbiculare of the ear. See *Auris*.
 LENTICULAR PAPILLÆ. The papillæ situated at the posterior part of the tongue.
 LENTIFORM. The same as *lenticular*.
 LENTI'GO. A freckle; ephelis. *Lentigo ephelis*.—*Frank*.
 LENTIL. *Ervum lens*.
 LENTIL, SEA. *Fucus natans*.
 LENTI'SCUS. See *Pistachia lentiscus*.
 LENTOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *lentus*, clammy.) A viscosity or siness of any fluid.
 LEONTI'ASIS. Elephantiasis.
 LEONTODON. (*on, ontis, m.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia equalis. Compositæ*.—*L. taraxacum*. The dandelion or pissabed. The young leaves, in a blanched state, have the taste of endive, and are used as salad. The roasted roots resemble chicory. The expressed juice is bitter, aperient, and diuretic. It has been employed with alleged advantage in hepatic obstructions, jaundice, dropsy, and some cutaneous diseases. The extract, *Ext. taraxaci*, is official.
 LEONTOPO'DIUM. Filago leontopodium.
 LEONURUS. (*us, i, f.*) A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Gymnospermia. Labiata*.—*L. cardiaca*. The mother-wort. The leaves have a disagreeable smell and a bitter taste, and are said to be serviceable in disorders of the stomachs of children, to promote the uterine discharge, and to allay palpitation of the heart.
 LEOPARD'S BANE. *Arnica montana*.
 LEP-. LEPI-. A prefix (from *λεπας*, and *λεπις*, a scale), denoting the presence of scale-like parts or appendages.
 LE'PIDIN. A substance obtained by Leroux from the *Lepidium ibericum*.
 LEPI'DIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Tetradynamia. Siliculosa. Crucifera*.—*L. ibericum. Iberis*. Sciacita cresses. This plant possesses a warm, penetrating, pungent taste, like cresses, and is recommended as an antiscorbic, antiseptic, and stomachic.—*L. sativum*. Dittander. This plant possesses warm, nervine, and stimulating qualities.
 LEPIDO'PTERA. (From *λεπις*, a scale, and *πτερον*, a wing.) An order of insects which have scaly wings. The butterflies and moths.
 LEPIDOSARCO'MA. A scaly tumor.
 LEPIDO'SIS. (*is, is, m.*; from *λεπις*, *squamma*, a scale.) Scale-skin. See *Ichthyosis*.
 LEPIDOTE. Leprous; covered with scales.
 LEPORI'NUM LABIUM. *Leporinum rostrum*. Hare-lip.
 LEPORI'NUS OCLUSUS. Lagophthalmia.
 LE'PRA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *λεπρος*, scaly.) The leprosy. This name has been given to several diseases. See *Lepra arabum*, *Lepra judaica*, and *Lepra græcorum*; but it is now restricted to a common form of cutaneous disease, which Dr. Willan describes as characterized by scaly patches of different sizes, but having always nearly a circular form.

1. LE'PRA VULGARIS exhibits, first, small, distinct elevations of the cuticle, which are reddish and shining, but never contain any fluid; these patches continue to enlarge gradually till they nearly equal the dimensions of a dollar. The scales accumulate on them so as to form a thick, prominent crust, which is quickly reproduced. This species sometimes appears first at the elbows or on the forearm, but more generally about the knee, and may spread over the whole body. The constitution remains unaffected for years.

2. LE'PRA ALPHOS, v. ALPHOIDES. The scaly patches are smaller than those of the *lepra vulgaris*, and also differ from them in having their central parts depressed or indented. This disorder usually begins about the elbow, with distinct, eminent asperities, of a dull red color, and not much longer than papillæ. These, in a short time, dilate to nearly the size of a half dime. Two or three days afterward the central part of them suffers a depression, within which small white powdery scales may be observed. The surrounding border, however, still continues to be raised, but retains the same size and the same red color as at first.

3. LE'PRA NIGRICANS differs little from the *lepra vulgaris* as to its form and distribution. The most striking difference is in the color of the patches, which are dark and livid. The different forms of *lepra* are exceedingly intractable, often resisting all remedial means. A regular diet, frequent ablutions, the use of sulphur and tar ointments where the skin is not too irritable, and alteratives internally, constitute the chief remedies; tar has been administered internally with great advantage. If the skin be very irritable, a fomentation with infusion of the *Solanum dulcamara* is very useful, as well as its internal use in doses of two or three ounces daily.

LE'PRA A'RABUM. *L. tuberculosa*. The tubercular elephantiasis, or *Elephantiasis græcorum*.

LE'PRA GRÆCORUM. The term *lepra* was applied by the Greeks to a scaly disease of the skin, which appears to correspond with the *lepra vulgaris* of Willan. The *alphos* corresponds with the *lepra alphoides*. The *melas* corresponds with the *lepra nigricans*.

LE'PRA JUDAICA. Leprosy of the Jews. Moses mentions three kinds, viz.: 1. The *boak*, which appears to correspond with the *L. alphos*. 2. The *berat cecha*, *beras asved*, or *melas* of the Greeks. 3. The *berat lebena*, *beras bejas*, and *leuce* of the Greeks.

LE'PRA MERCURIALE. Eczema mercuriale.

LEPRI'ASIS. The specific name of Dr. Good for leprosy. *Lepidosis lepriasis*.

LEPROSY. See *Lepra*.

LE'PROUS. *Leprosus*. Affected with leprosy.

LE'PTA'NDRIA VIRGINICA. *Veronica virginica*.

LEPTI'NTICA. Attenuata.

LEPTI'SMUS. Emaciation.

LE'PUS. (*us, oris, m.*) A hare.

LERE'MA. Dotage.

LE'ROS. Light delirium.

LESION. (*Laesio, onis, f.*; from *lædo*, to hurt.) An injury. This word is now very generally used in pathology; thus we speak of

lesion of structure, or organic lesion; lesion of function, &c.

LE'THAL. *Lethalis*. Mortal; relating to death.

LETHA'RGICÆ ARTERIÆ. The carotids.

LETHA'RGIC. *Lethargicus*. Appertaining to lethargy.

LE'THARGY. (*Lethargus*, *i*, *m*.; from *ληθη*, forgetfulness.) A heavy and constant sleep, with scarcely any intervals of waking: when awakened, the person answers, but, ignorant or forgetful of what he said, immediately sinks into the same state of sleep. Lethargy is very nearly allied to mild forms of apoplexy, and may arise from the same causes. Retrocedent gout has been known to produce lethargy.

The cure of lethargy is to be attempted by a diligent search into the cause, the removal of which generally establishes health. If any suppressed discharge or eruption can be traced, we should endeavor to reproduce it by all possible means; and if any general or local plethora exist, bleeding, purgatives, and active exercise must be resorted to, with an abstemious plan of diet. Lethargy is frequently the result of a determination of blood to the head, but it is also, frequently, a purely nervous affection; and, in the latter case, a generous diet is proper, with blisters, and medicines which stimulate the nervous system, especially ammonia.

LETHE'A. A name of the poppy.

LE'THRON. The process of inhaling ether. See *Inhalation of Ether*.

LETTUCE. See *Lactuca*.

LEUCACA'NTHA. The cotton-thistle.

LEUCA'Nthemum. See *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

LEUCA'SMUS. Vitiligo.

LEUC-. LEUCO-. A prefix (from *λευκος*, white), signifying whiteness.

LEU'CE. (*Λευκη*; from *λευκος*, white.) A disease mentioned by the Greek writers, characterized by smooth, shining patches on the skin, on which the hairs turned white and silky, and the skin itself, and the subjacent parts, lost their sensibility. It is the *Vitiligo alba* of Celsus, and the *beras bejas* of the Arabians.

LEUCELE'CTRUM. White amber.

LEUC'GINE. A product of the action of potash on proteine. It crystallizes in brilliant white scales, and is soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether; with nitric acid it forms crystalline needles of *nitro-leucic acid*.

LEUCOLA'CHANUM. *Valeriana sylvestris*.

LEUCO'MA. (*a*, *atis*, *n*.; from *λευκος*, white.) Leucoma and albugo are often used synonymously, to denote a white opacity of the cornea of the eye. Both of them, according to Scarpa, are essentially different from the nebula, for they are not the consequence of chronic ophthalmia, attended with varicose veins, and an effusion of a milky serum into the texture of the delicate continuation of the conjunctiva over the cornea, but are the result of violent acute ophthalmia. In this state, a dense coagulating lymph is extravasated from the arteries, sometimes superficially, at other times deeply into the substance of the cornea. On other occasions, the disease consists of a firm, callous

cicatrix on this membrane, the effect of an ulcer or wound, with loss of substance. The term *albugo strictly* belongs to the first form of the disease, *leucoma* to the last, more particularly when the opacity occupies the whole, or the chief part of the cornea. If inflammation still exists, antiphlogistics are to be used; and otherwise, topical stimulants to favor absorption.

LEUCONYMPHE'A. *Nymphæa alba*.

LEUCOPA'THIA. The albino state.

LEUCOPHA'GIUM. Blanc-mange.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'SIA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *λευκος*, white, and *φλεγμα*, plegm.) A tendency in the system to a dropsical state, known by a pale color of the skin, a flabby condition of the solids, and a redundancy of serum in the blood.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'SIA DOLENS. Phlegmasia dolens.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIC. Affected with, or appertaining to, leucophlegmasia.

LEUCO'PIPER. White pepper.

LEUCOPY'RIA. Hectic fever.

LEUCORRHE'A. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *λευκος*, white, and *ρρω*, to flow.) *Fluor albus*. The whites. A secretion of whitish mucus from the vagina of women, arising from debility, or a chronic inflammation of the organs. The discharge is attended with some fetor, smarting in making water, pains in the back and loins, anorexia, and atrophy. In some cases the discharge is of so acrid a nature as to produce effects on those who are connected with the woman somewhat similar to venereal matter, giving rise to excoriations about the glans penis and præputium, and occasioning a discharge from the urethra.

Immoderate coition, injury done to the parts by difficult and tedious labors, frequent miscarriages, immoderate flowings of the menses, profuse evacuations, poor diet, an abuse of tea, and other causes, giving rise to general debility, or to a laxity of the parts more immediately concerned, are those which usually produce the discharge. Besides the discharge, the patient is frequently afflicted with severe and constant pains in the back and loins, loss of strength, failure of appetite, dejection of spirits, paleness of the countenance, chilliness, and languor. Where the disease has been of long continuance, and very severe, a slow fever, attended with difficult respiration, palpitations, faintings, and swellings of the lower extremities, often ensues.

It is to be treated by hygienic means, especially mild exercise, and a non-stimulating, nutritious diet; astringents are sometimes useful as an injection. The cause, whatever it be, should be sought after, and removed, if possible.

LEVA'TOR. (*or*, *oris*, *m*.; from *levo*, to lift up.) A muscle, the office of which is to lift up the part to which it is attached.

LEVATOR ANGULI ORIS. A muscle situated above the mouth, which draws the corner of the mouth upward, and makes that part of the cheek opposite to the chin prominent, as in smiling. It arises, thin and fleshy, from the hollow of the superior maxillary bone, between the root of the socket of the first grinder and the foramen infra orbitarium, and is inserted

into the angle of the mouth and under lip, where it joins with its antagonist.

LEVATOR ANI. *Levator magnus seu internus* of Douglas. A muscle of the rectum. It arises from the os pubis, within the pelvis, as far up as the upper edge of the foramen thyroideum and joining of the os pubis with the os ischium, from the thin, tendinous membrane that covers the obturator internus and coccygeus muscles, and from the spinous process of the ischium. From these origins, its fibres are inserted into the sphincter ani, acceleratores urinæ, and anterior part of the two last bones of the os coccygis, surrounding the extremity of the rectum, neck of the bladder, prostate gland, and part of the vesiculæ seminales. Its fibres, joining with those of its fellow, form a funnel-shaped hole, that draws the rectum upward after the evacuation of the fæces, and assists in shutting it. The levatores ani also sustain the contents of the pelvis, and assist in ejecting the semen, urine, and contents of the rectum, and, perhaps, by pressing upon the veins, contribute to the erection of the penis.

LEVATOR ANI PARVUS. *Transversus perinei.*

LEVATOR COCCYGIS. The coccygeus muscle.

LEVATOR LABII INFERIORIS. *Levator menti.* It arises from the lower jaw, at the roots of the alveoli of two incisor teeth and the cuspidatus, and is inserted into the under lip and skin of the chin.

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS ALEQUE NASI. A muscle of the mouth and lips, that raises the upper lip toward the orbit and a little outward; it serves, also, to draw the skin of the nose upward and outward, by which the nostril is dilated. It arises by two distinct origins: the first, broad and fleshy, from the external part of the orbital process of the superior maxillary bone, immediately above the foramen infra orbitarium; the second, from the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone, where it joins the os frontis. The first portion is inserted into the upper lip and orbicularis muscle; the second, into the upper lip and outer part of the ala nasi.

LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS PROPRIUS. A muscle of the upper lip. It arises under the edge of the orbit, and is inserted into the upper lip.

LEVATOR OCULI. See *Rectus superior oculi.*

LEVATOR PALATI. *Levator palati mollis* of Albinus. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the extremity of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where it is perforated by the Eustachian tube, and also from the membranous part of the same tube, and is inserted into the whole length of the velum pendulum palati, as far as the root of the uvula, and unites with its fellow. Its use is to draw the velum pendulum palati upward and backward, so as to shut the passage from the fauces into the mouth and nose.

LEVATOR PALATI MOLLIS. See *Levator palati.*

LEVATOR PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS. A proper muscle of the upper eyelid, that opens the eyes by drawing the eyelid upward. It arises from the upper part of the foramen opticum of the sphenoid bone, above the rectus superior oculi, near the trochlearis, and is inserted by a broad,

thin tendon into the cartilage that supports the upper eyelid.

LEVATOR PARVUS. See *Transversus perinei.*

LEVATOR PROPRIUS SCAPULÆ. See *Levator scapulae.*

LEVATOR SCAPULÆ. *Levator proprius scapulae.* A muscle situated on the posterior part of the neck, that pulls the scapula upward and a little forward. It is a long muscle, nearly two inches in breadth, and is situated obliquely under the anterior edge of the trapezius. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the transverse processes of the four, and sometimes five superior vertebrae colli, by so many distinct slips, which soon unite to form a muscle that runs obliquely downward and outward, and is inserted, by a flat tendon, into the upper angle of the scapula. Its use is to raise the scapula upward and a little forward.

LEVATORES COSTARUM. See *Intercostal muscles.*

LEVER. *Vectis.* An obstetrical instrument for aiding the descent of the child's head through the pelvis. It is applicable to the same cases as the forceps, but the latter is a preferable instrument, and the lever is now hardly ever used. It is improperly called a lever, as it does not act on the principle of the lever; it resembles a single blade of the forceps.

LEVIATHAN PENIS. *Priapus ceti.* The penis of the whale, which, when dried and powdered, was formerly used in leucorrhœa and dysentery.

LEVIGATION. (*Lavigatio, onis, f.*; from *lavigo*, to make smooth.) The reduction of a hard substance by trituration to an impalpable powder.

LEVI'STICUM. *Ligusticum levisticum.*

LEVI'TAS INTESTINORUM. Lientery.

LIXIPHARMACON. *Alexipharmacon.*

LIXIPYRETICUS. Febrifuge.

LIX. See *Lixivium.*

LYDEN JAR. *L. phial.* See *Electricity.*

LIA'TRIS SPICATA. An indigenous bulbous plant, which, with other species, are said to be diuretic.

LIBA'DIUM. The lesser centaury.

LIBANION. A collyrium.—*Paul of Ægina.*

LIBANO'TIS. Rosemary.

LI'BANUS. 1. The cedar of Lebanon. 2. The frankincense-tree.

LIBER. The inner bark of trees.

LIBURNUM. *Viburnum lantana.*

LICHANUS. The fore finger.

LICHEN. (*Λειχην, or λικην.* *Lichen, onis, or enos, m.*) 1. In *Pathology*, an extensive eruption of papulæ affecting adults and children, connected with internal disorder, usually terminating in scurf; recurrent, not contagious. The varieties of lichen are distinguished under the denominations of *simplex, agrilus, pilaris, lividus, tropicus, circumscriptus, and urticatus.*

Lichen simplex.—Distinct red papulæ arise first about the cheeks and chin, or on the arms, accompanied with an unpleasant sensation of tingling, which is somewhat aggravated during the night. In about a week the color of the eruption fades, and the cuticle begins to separate. The duration is from ten to twenty days. The febrile state, at the beginning of this disorder, lasts five or six days: it is gener-

ally relieved on the appearance of the eruption.

Lichen circumscriptus is characterized by clusters or patches of papulæ, which have a well-defined margin, and are of an irregularly circular form. Some of them are stationary for a week or two, and disappear; but others extend gradually, by new papulated borders, into large figured forms, which coalesce. As the borders extend, the central areæ become even, but continue slightly red and scurfy.

Lichen agrius is preceded by nausea, pain in the stomach, headache, loss of strength, and deep-seated pains in the limbs, with fits of coldness and shivering; which symptoms continue several days, and are sometimes relieved by the papulous eruption. The papulæ are distributed in clusters, or often in large patches, chiefly on the arms, the upper part of the breast, the neck, face, back, and sides of the abdomen; they are of a vivid red color, and have a redness, or some degree of inflammation, diffused round them to a considerable extent, and attended with itching, heat, and a painful tingling.

Lichen pilaris.—This is merely a modification of the first species of lichen, and, like it, often alternates with complaints of the head, or stomach, in irritable habits. The peculiarity of the eruption is, that the small tubercles or asperities appear only at the roots of the hairs of the skin, being probably occasioned by an enlargement of their bulbs, or an unusual fullness of the blood-vessels distributed to them.

Lichen lividus.—The papulæ characterizing this eruption are of a dark red or livid hue, and somewhat more permanent than in the foregoing species of lichen.

Lichen tropicus.—Prickly heat. It consists of numerous papulæ, about the size of a small pin's head, and elevated so as to produce a considerable roughness on the skin. The papulæ are of a vivid red color, and often exhibit an irregular form, two or three of them being in many places united together; but no redness or inflammation extends to the skin in the interstices of the papulæ.

Dr. Bateman has introduced another species, *Lichen urticatus*.—In its first appearance it is in irregular, inflamed wheals, so closely resembling the spots excited by the bites of bugs or gnats as almost to deceive the observer. The inflammation, however, subsides in a day or two, leaving small, elevated, itching papulæ. There may be a recurrence for months. It is peculiar to children.

A species of lichen has lately been described by M. Bielt under the name of *Lichen gyratus*, in which the papulæ are arranged in a spiral form.

Most of the forms of lichen require little treatment. Laxatives, bathing, mild diet, suitable clothing, exercise, and occasionally a mild ointment or tonic remedy, is all that is necessary.

II. In *Botany*, a genus of plants. *Cryptogamia*. *Alga*. There are several species, some of which are used in medicine.

LICHEN APHTHOSUS. *Muscus canutalis*. This is said to have a good effect in some complaints of the intestines.

LICHEN ARBOREUS PULLUS. *Lichen olivarius*. LICHEN CANINUS. The ash-colored ground liverwort. *L. terrestris*. *L. cinereus terrestris*. Formerly supposed to cure hydrophobia.

LICHEN CINEREUS TERRESTRIS. See *Lichen caninus*.

LICHEN COCCIFERUS. *L. coccineus*. *Lichen pyxidatus*.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS. *Cetraria islandica*.

LICHEN MARINUS. *Ulva lactuca*.

LICHEN OLIVARIUS. Tree liverwort. *L. arboreus pullus*. An infusion of this is considered as strengthening to the lungs, and given in hemorrhages, and against old coughs.

LICHEN PLICATUS. It is slightly astringent, and is applied with that intention to bleeding vessels.

LICHEN PRUNASTRI. This is astringent, and is used to strengthen the lungs.

LICHEN PULMONARIUS. *L. arboreus*. Pectoral moss. Tree lungwort. Oak lungs. This sub-astringent and rather acid plant was once in high estimation in the cure of diseases of the lungs.

LICHEN PYXIDATUS. The cup moss. *L. pyxidatus major*. *L. coccineus*. Used by the common people in the cure of whooping-cough.

LICHEN ROCCELLA. Canary archel. Herb archel. *Rocella*. *R. tinctorum*. This plant has been employed medicinally with success in allaying the cough attendant on phthisis, and in hysterical coughs. The principal use is as a blue dye, litmus.

LICHEN SAXATILIS. *Muscus cranii humani*. *Usnea*. This moss, when growing on the human skull, was formerly in high estimation in epilepsies.

LICHEN VELLEUS. This has the same virtues as the lichen pulmonarius.

LICHENIA'SIS STROPHULUS. Strophulus.

LICHE'NIS. The starchy matter of lichens.

LICHE'NS. *Lichenis*. Plants of a very low organization, which grow on the bark of trees or rocks, when they form a kind of incrustation, or upon the ground, when they consist of irregular lobes parallel with the earth's surface. Occasionally, in all situations, they are found in a branched state; but their subdivisions are generally irregular, and without order. Their fructification consists of hard nuclei, called *shields*, which break through the upper surface of the *thallus*, or main substance of the lichen, are of a peculiar odor and texture, and contain the reproductive particles. Lichens abound in the cold and temperate parts of the world. The greater part are of no known use; but some, as the reindeer moss (*Cenomyce rangiferina*), the Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*), and various species of *Gyrophora*, are capable of sustaining life, either in animals or man. The Iceland moss, when deprived of its bitterness by soaking in an alkali, and then boiled, becomes, indeed, a diet recommended to invalids. Others are used as tonic medicines, as *Variolaria faginea* and *Parmelia parietina*. Their principal use is, however, that of furnishing the dyer with brilliant colors: orchall, cudbear, and perrule, with many more, are thus employed.

LICHEN. (*en, enis, m.*; from *λειος*, soft or smooth.) The spleen. See *Spleen*.

LIEN Sinarum. *Nymphaea nelumbo.*
LIENTERIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *λετος*, smooth, and *εντερον*, the intestine.) Lientery. See *Diarrhæa.*

LIENTERIA URINALIS. Diabetes.

LIFE. *Βίος.* *Vita.* The word *life* has been used in two acceptations: in the one it means the aggregate of the phenomena resulting from the activities of an organized body; in the other it means the cause of those activities.

Haller established the existence of two great modifications of vital power, namely, *sensibility* and *irritability*. The former of these he believed to reside exclusively in the brain and nerves, the latter in the muscular fibre. He believed that the muscles have a nervous power, or *vis nervæ*, distributed to them from the brain through the nerves, distinct from their proper irritability, or *vis insita*. We now recognize an *animal* and an *organic sensibility*; an *animal* and an *organic contractility*, of which last, *irritability* is one of the species; or, according to Bichat, an *organic life*, consisting of the force which maintains the functions of the part and repairs waste, and an *animal life*, which is the life of relation to other objects by vision, locomotion, intelligence, voice, &c.

LIFE-EVERLASTING. *Gnaphalium margaritaceum.*

LIGAMENT. (*Ligamentum, i, n.*; from *ligo*, to bind.) An elastic and strong membrane, connecting the extremities of the movable bones. Ligaments are divided into *capsular*, which surround joints like a bag, and *connecting ligaments*. The use of the capsular ligaments is to connect the extremities of the movable bones, and prevent the efflux of synovia; the external and internal connecting ligaments strengthen the union of the extremities of the movable bones. The ligaments of the joints and viscera are described under the several parts.

LIGAMENTA ALA'RIA. Alar ligaments. Two ligaments of the knee joint, a *major* and a *minor*, are named alar, from their wing-like shape.

LIGAMENTA INTERSPINALIA. Interspinous ligaments. The ligaments which pass between the spinous processes of the vertebræ.

LIGAMENTA INTERTRANSVERSALIA. Intertransverse ligaments. The ligaments which pass between the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

LIGAMENTA RADIATA. The ligaments passing between the inner end of the clavicle and the sternum; also, those which pass from the extremities of the cartilages of the ribs over the sternum.

LIGAMENTA SUBFLAVA. See *Spinal cord.*

LIGAMENTS, CRUCIAL. The ligaments which cross each other within the knee joint.

LIGAMENTS, LATERAL. Ligaments situated at the sides of a joint, as the lateral ligaments of the knee and wrist.

LIGAMENTS, VAGINAL. The sheath-like ligaments of the flexor tendons of the fingers.

LIGAMENTUM ANNULARE. Annular or ring-like ligament: the name of a strong ligament on each ankle and wrist.

LIGAMENTUM ARTERIOSUM. The ductus ar

teriosus of the fetus, which becomes a ligament after birth, is so called.

LIGAMENTUM BRACHIO-CUBITALE. The brachio-cubital ligament. The expansion of the lateral ligament, which is fixed in the inner condyle of the os humeri, runs over the capsular, to which it closely adheres, and is inserted like radii on the side of the great sigmoid cavity of the ulna; it is covered on the inside by several tendons, which adhere closely to it, and seem to strengthen it very considerably.

LIGAMENTUM BRACHIO-RADIALE. The brachio-radial ligament. The expansion of the lateral ligament which runs over the external condyle of the os humeri, is inserted round the coronary ligament, from thence all the way down to the neck of the radius, and also in the neighboring parts of the ulna. Through all this passage it covers the capsular ligament, and is covered by several tendons adhering closely to both.

LIGAMENTUM CAPSULARE. See *Ligaments.*

LIGAMENTUM CILIARE. See *Ciliary ligament.*

LIGAMENTUM CONOIDES. A ligament which passes from the root of the coracoid process to the clavicle.

LIGAMENTUM DELTOIDES. The triangular ligament which passes from the malleolus internus of the tibia to the astragalus, os calcis and os naviculare.

LIGAMENTUM DENTICULATUM. A ligament extending the whole length of the spinal marrow.

LIGAMENTUM FALLOPI. The round ligament of the uterus, and also Poupert's ligament, have been so called.

LIGAMENTUM INFUNDIBULIFORME. The ligament which joins the atlas to the occipital bone.

LIGAMENTUM INTERCLAVICULARE. The ligament which joins the two clavicles behind the top of the sternum.

LIGAMENTUM INTEROSSEUM. The ligament uniting the radius and ulna, and also that between the tibia and fibula.

LIGAMENTUM LATUM. The broad ligament of the liver, and that of the uterus.

LIGAMENTUM NUCHÆ. Cervical ligament. A strong ligament which arises from the perpendicular spine of the occipital bone, and descends on the back part of the neck, adhering to the spinous processes of the cervical vertebræ.

LIGAMENTUM ORBICULARE. The ligament which binds the neck of the radius to the ulna.

LIGAMENTUM OVARIUM. The thick, round portion of the broad ligament of the uterus, by which the ovarium is connected with the uterus.

LIGAMENTUM POSTICUM WINSLOVII. Posterior ligament of Winslow. This consists of irregular bands, passing obliquely over the back part of the capsular ligament of the knee joint from the external condyle of the femur to the upper and inner part of the tibia.

LIGAMENTUM POUPARTII. Fallopian ligament. Poupert's ligament. A ligament extending from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to the crista of the os pubis.

LIGAMENTUM RHOMBOIDES. *Ligamentum rhomboideum.* The ligament which binds the clavicle to the first rib.

LIGAMENTUM ROTUNDUM. The round ligament of the uterus. See *Uterus.*

LIGAMENTUM TERES. The round ligament of the hip joint. See *Femoris os*.

LIGAMENTUM TRAPEZOIDES. *Ligamentum trapezoidicum.* A ligament which passes from the point of the coracoid process of the scapula to the under edge of the clavicle.

LIGAMENTUM TRIANGULARE. A ligament extending from the coracoid to the acromial process of the scapula.

LIGATURE. (*Ligatura*, *a*, *f*.; from *ligo*, to bind.) A thread or silk of various thickness, covered with white wax, for the purpose of tying arteries or other parts. Ligatures should be round and very firm, so as to allow their being tied with some force, without risk of breaking.

LIGHT. *Lux.* Light is that which proceeds from any body producing the sensation of vision, or perception of other bodies, by depicting an image of external objects on the retina of the eye.

Explanation of certain terms in optics.—A ray of light is an exceedingly small portion of light as it comes from a luminous body. A medium is a body which affords a passage for the rays of light. A beam of light is a body of parallel rays. A pencil of rays is a body of diverging or converging rays. Converging rays are rays which tend to a common point. Diverging rays are those which come from a point, and continually separate as they proceed. The radiant point is the point from which diverging rays proceed. The focus is the point to which the converging rays are directed.

Light is distinguished into two kinds, viz., natural light, proceeding from the sun and stars, and artificial light, proceeding from bodies which are strongly heated: this glowing or shining appearance is called *incandescence*. The phenomena of light may be referred to the following heads:

1. *Radiation*, or the emission of light, like that of caloric, in all directions, in the form of *radii*, or rays. A collection of such rays accompanying each other, is termed a *pencil*. The *radiant point* is the point from which diverging rays proceed; the *focus*, the point into which converging rays are collected.

2. *Reflection*, or the rebound of a ray of light, as of caloric, from a polished surface; the angle of *incidence* being equal to the angle of *reflection*.

3. *Refraction*, or the *break* of the natural course of a ray of light, as it passes into a transparent substance, as glass or water; this is termed *ordinary refraction*. If a ray fall upon the surface of Iceland spar, or certain other substances, it will be split into two portions, making an angle with each other, and each pursuing its own separate course; this is called *double refraction*; one of these rays following the same rule as if the substance were glass or water, the other undergoing *extraordinary refraction*.

4. *Polarization*, or the property by which a ray of light, after its emergence from the substance, or reflection from the surface of a body, acquires *poles* or sides with different properties, in relation to the plane of its incidence. Polarized light may be procured from common light in three ways, viz.: 1. By *reflection* from the

surfaces of transparent and opaque bodies. 2. By *transmission* through several plates of uncrystallized bodies. 3. By transmission through bodies regularly crystallized, and possessing the property of double refraction, as Iceland spar, rock crystal, &c.

5. *Decomposition*, or the division of a ray of light in traversing a prism into its constituent colors; the appearance thus produced is called the *prismatic spectrum*. See *Prism*.

6. *Phosphorescence*, or the emission of light from certain substances. These are artificial compounds, as Canton's phosphorus; some bodies when strongly heated, as lime; certain marine animals, in the living or dead state, as the medusa; certain animalcules, as the fire-fly of the West Indies, the glow-worm, &c.; vegetable substances, as rotten wood, &c.

The light of the sun is very complex, containing seven colors, and other agents than simple light, as heat and the chemical rays. It is essential to the production of the green matter of vegetation and the welfare of animals.

LIGHT CARBURETED HYDROGEN. Carbureted hydrogen gas.

LIGNEOUS. *Ligneus.* Woody.

LIGNIN. *Lignine.* The pure fibre of wood, divested of starch and other impurities; according to Payen, it consists of an investing or cellular matter, *cellulose*, $C_{12}H_{10}O_{10}$, isomeric with starch, the true internal matter, or lignin, being $C_{35}H_{24}O_{20}$. Fine linen from hemp or flax is insoluble in water, decays very slowly, and is converted into dextrine by the action of dilute sulphuric acid and heat, and finally into starch sugar.

LIGNONE. An alcoholic spirit found in pyroxylic spirit.

LIGNO'SUS. *Ligneous.*

LIGNUM. (*um*, *i*, *n*.) Wood.

LIGNUM AGALLOCHI VERI. See *Lignum aloes*.

LIGNUM ALOES. *L. agallochi veri.* *L. aquilæ.* *L. calambac.* *L. aspalathi.* Aloes wood. Supposed to be from the *Excaecaria agallocha*, the bark as well as the milk of which is purgative.

LIGNUM AQUILÆ. *L. aspalathi.* Lignum aloes.

LIGNUM BRAZILIENSE. *Cæsalpina.*

LIGNUM CALAMBAC. Lignum aloes.

LIGNUM CAMPECHENSE. *Hæmatoxylon.*

LIGNUM COLUBRINUM. *Strychnos colubrina.*

LIGNUM INDICUM. *Guaiacum.*

LIGNUM MOLUCCENSE. *Croton tiglium.*

LIGNUM NEPHRITICUM. *Guilandina.*

LIGNUM PAVANÆ. *Croton tiglium.*

LIGNUM RHODIUM. *Aspalathus.*

LIGNUM SANCTUM. *Guaiacum.*

LIGNUM SANTALI RUBRI. *Pterocarpus*

LIGNUM SAPPAN. *Hæmatoxylon.*

LIGNUM SERPENTINUM. *Ophioxylum.*

LIGNUM VITÆ. *Guaiacum officinale.*

LIGNUM'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS. A quack preparation of corrosive sublimate.

LIGULA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; a strap.) 1. The clavicle. 2. The glottis. 3. A measure containing ten scruples. 4. The small transparent membrane on the margin of the sheath and base of the leaves of grasses.

LIGULA'TE. *Ligulatus.* Strap-shaped shaped like a strap or ribbon.

LIGUSTICUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera.*—*L. levisticum.* Lovage. *Levisticum.* The odor is very strong and ungrateful; its taste is warm and aromatic. It abounds with a yellowish, gummy, resinous juice, very much resembling opoponax. Its virtues are carminative, diaphoretic, and deobstruent; therefore it is chiefly used in hysterical disorders and uterine obstructions. The leaves, eaten in salad, are accounted emmenagogue. The root, which is less ungrateful than the leaves, is said to possess similar virtues, and may be employed in powder.

LIGUSTRUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Diandria. Monogynia. Oleacea.*—*L. vulgare* is the privet: the leaves are slightly astringent and bitter.

LILIAEAE. A family of endogenous plants, remarkable for their brilliant flowers, including the lilies, hyacinths, tuberoses, &c. They are characterized by six petals, six stamens, superior ovary, anthers bursting inwardly.

LILIAEUS. *Liliaceus.* Resembling the lily; such plants as have a lilaceous corolla and a three-lobed stigma.

LILIAEINE. A bitter, crystallizable body obtained from the lilac.

LILIAEINUS. *Liliacine.* Lilac color.

LILIAEIO. The *Anthericum liliastrum*; formerly said to be alexipharmic and carminative.

LILIIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Hexandria. Monogynia. Liliaceae.*—*L. candidum. L. album.* The white lily. The roots are mucilaginous and emollient.—*L. convallium.* See *Convallaria majalis.*—*L. croceum.* See *Hemerocallis.*—*L. martagon.* The martagon lily. Linnæus tells us that the root of this plant forms a part of the ordinary food of the Siberians.—*L. purpureum. L. rubrum.* See *Hemerocallis.*

LILY. See *Lilium.*

LILY, MAY. *Convallaria majalis.*

LILY, WATER. *Nymphaea alba.*

LILY, WHITE. *Lilium candidum.*

LILY OF THE VALLEY. *Convallaria majalis.*

LIMA BARK. See *Cinchona barks, various.*

LIMATU'RA. (*a, e, f;* from *lima*, a file.) File-dust; filings.

LIMATURA FERRI. Iron filings. These, when taken internally, become more or less oxidized in the stomach and intestines; they act, therefore, as a mild chalybeate. The dose is from gr. v. to ʒss.

LIMATURA STANNI. Tin filings. See *Stannum.*

LIMAX. (*ax, acis, m;* from *limus*, slime.) The slug. It was formerly much used in decoction for consumption and atrophy.

LIMBUS. (*us, i, m.*) The limb, brim, or border. In *Botany*, applied to a part of the corolla. See *Corolla.*

LIMBUS LUTEUS. The foramen of Sæmmering.

LIME. *Citrus limetta.*

LIME. *Calx.* The oxide of calcium. It is obtained by heating marble, limestone, chalk, or oyster shells at a red heat; is white, friable, has a hot, caustic taste, and the properties of an

alkali; sp. gravity, 2.3. By exposure to moisture it slacks, and becomes a hydrate, losing much of its caustic quality. It is a powerful base, uniting with most acids; its presence in solution is made known by the insoluble white precipitate it forms with oxalate of ammonia. Its formula is CaO; eq., 28.5.

Several preparations of lime are used medicinally. See *Calcis chloridum, Calcis liquor, Calci chloridum, Calci chloridi liquor, Creta præparata, Potassa cum calce.*

LIME-TREE. *Tilia europæa.*

LIME-WATER. *Calcis liquor.*

LIMNE'MIC. *Limnæmicus.* Pertaining to a marsh; paludal.

LIMON. (Hebrew.) A lemon. See *Citrus medica.*

LIMONADE, MINERALE. Mineral lemonade. The French, strangely enough, give this name to water acidulated with a mineral acid, and sweetened. These preparations are used as drinks in fevers and inflammations.

LIMONADE, NITRIC. Water acidulated with nitric acid, and sweetened.

LIMONADE, SULPHURIC. Water acidulated with sulphuric acid, and sweetened.

LIMONADE, TARTARIC. Water acidulated with tartaric acid, and sweetened.

LIMONIA MALUS. The lemon.

LIMONIUM. 1. The lemon. 2. *Valeriana rubra.* 3. *Polygonum fagopyrum.* 4. *Pyrola rotundifolia.* 5. *Statice limonium,* which is said to possess astringent properties.

LIMO'SIS. (*is, is, f;* from *λιμος*, hunger.) Morbid appetite. A genus of diseases, characterized by depraved, excessive, or defective appetite.—*Good.*

LIMOSIS AVENS. Insatiable appetite.

LIMOSIS EXPERS. Anorexia.

LIMOSIS HELLUONUM. Gluttony.

LIMOSIS PICA. Pica.

LINA'CEÆ. The flax tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with leaves usually alternate; *flowers*, symmetrical, polyptalous; *stamens*, hypogynous; *ovarium*, entire, many-celled; *seeds*, compressed and inverted.

LINAMEN'TUM. (From *linum*, linen.) Lint; a tent of lint for a wound.

LINANGI'NA. *Cuscuta europæa.*

LINA'RIA. *Antirrhinum linaria.*

LINCTUS. (*us, us, m;* from *lingo*, to lick.) *Lohoc. Eclegma. Elexis. Elegma. Eclectos. Eclectos. Illinctus.* A loch; a lambative. A term in pharmacy, that is generally applied to a soft substance, of the consistence of honey, which is licked off the spoon.

LIN'EÆ. (*a, e, f;* from *linum*, a thread.) A line: applied to some parts which have a line-like appearance.

LINEA ALBA. *Linea centralis.* A tendinous line that extends from the scrobiculus cordis to the navel, and from thence to the pubes. It is formed by the tendinous fibres of the internal oblique ascending, and the external oblique descending muscles, and the transversalis, interlaced with those of the opposite side.

LINEA ASPERA. The rough edge along the posterior edge of the femur.

LINEA ILIO-PECTINEÆ. The lateral margin of the brim of the pelvis, formed by the upper

edge of the os pubis and the lower and internal margin of the ilium.

LINEA INNOMINATA. *Linea ilio-pectinea.*

LINEA QUADRATA. The posterior intertrochanteric line, along which the quadratus is attached.

LINEA SEMILUNARIS. The white line on the outer margin of each rectus muscle of the belly, formed by the union of the abdominal tendons.

LINEÆ TRANSVERSÆ. The lines which cross the recti muscles of the abdomen.

LINEA'R. *Linearis.* Strap-shaped.

LINEATUS. Lineate, or streaked.

LING. *Gadus molva.*

LINGUA. (*a, a, f.*; from *lingo*, to lick up.) The tongue. See *Tongue*.

LINGUA AVIS. *L. passerina.* The seed-vessel of the *Fraxinus*. Sparrow's tongue.

LINGUA CANINA. *Cynoglossum officinale.*

LINGUA CERVINA. *Scelopendrium vulgare.*

LINGUAL. *Lingualis.* Relating to the tongue.

LINGUAL ARTERY. A branch of the external carotid in the tongue: it is called the ranine artery.

LINGUAL NERVE. 1. The hypo-glossus nerve. 2. A branch of the inferior maxillary, or third branch of the fifth pair.

LINGUALIS. *Lingual muscle. Basio-glossus.* A muscle of the tongue. It arises from the root of the tongue laterally, and runs forward between the hyo-glossus and genio-glossus, to be inserted into the tip of the tongue, along with part of the stylo-glossus. Its use is to contract the substance of the tongue, and to bring it backward.

LINGUE'TTA LAMINOSA. A thin process of gray matter, extending upon the valve of Viensens.

LINGULA'TE. *Lingulatus. Linguiformis.* Tongue-shaped.

LINIMENT. See *Linimentum*.

LINIMENT, ANODYNE. *Linimentum opii.*

LINIMENT, KENTISH'S. *Linimentum terebinthinæ.*

LINIMENT OF MERCURY. *Linimentum hydrargyri compositum.*

LINIMENT OF VERDIGRIS. *Linimentum æruginis.*

LINIMENT, VOLATILE. *Linimentum ammoniæ.*

LINIMENTUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *lino*, to smoint.) A liniment. A medicament of a mediate consistence, between an ointment and oil, used to rub upon diseased parts. A medicine similarly applied, but of thinner consistence, is called an *embrocation*.

LINIMENTUM ÆRUGINIS. (Ph. L.) Liniment of verdigris. Take of verdigris, powdered, ʒj.; vinegar, f. ʒviij.; clarified honey, ʒxiv. Dissolve the verdigris in the vinegar; strain; add the honey gradually, and boil it down to a proper consistence. Stimulant, detergent, and slightly escharotic: applied to indolent ulcers, syphilitic sores, and diluted as a gargle.

LINIMENTUM ALBUM. *Ceratum cetacæ.*

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. (U. S.) *Linimentum ammonia fortius.* Volatile liniment. Strong liniment of ammonia. Take aqua ammoniæ, f. ʒss.; olive oil, f. ʒij. Shake until they unite. A stimulating application and rubefacient.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUM. (Ph. E.) Compound liniment of ammonia. Take of strong aqua ammonia, f. ʒv.; tincture of camphor, f. ʒij.; spirit of rosemary, f. ʒj. Mix. Rubefacient, vesicating, and caustic.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ SESQUICARBO'NATIS. (Ph. L.) *Linimentum ammonia subcarbonatis.* Liniment of sesquicarbonate of ammonia. Take of solution of sesquicarbonate of ammonia, f. ʒj.; olive oil, f. ʒij. Shake them together until they unite. A stimulating liniment, mostly used to relieve rheumatic pains; milder than the linimentum ammoniæ.

LINIMENTUM ANODYNUM. *Linimentum opii.*

LINIMENTUM AQUÆ CALCIS. *Linimentum calcis.* (U. S.) Liniment of lime-water. This consists of equal parts of linseed oil and lime-water. An application to burns and scalds.

LINIMENTUM ARCEI. *Unguentum elemi compositum.*

LINIMENTUM CA'MPHORÆ. (U. S. & Ph. L.) Camphor liniment. Take of camphor, ʒj.; olive oil, f. ʒiv. Dissolve. Anodyne and resolvent.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. (Ph. L.) Compound camphor liniment. Take of camphor, ʒiiss.; solution of ammonia, ʒviiss.; spirit of lavender, a pint. Mix the ammonia and spirit in a glass retort, and distill a pint. Dissolve the camphor in the product. An anodyne stimulant in paralytic, spasmodic, and rheumatic diseases, and for bruises, sprains, &c.

LINIMENTUM CANTHARIDIS. (U. S.) Liniment of blistering flies. Take of Spanish flies, in powder, ʒj.; oil of turpentine, Oss. Digest three hours in a water-bath, and strain. Rubefacient and epispastic. There is a French *Linimentum cantharidis camphoratum*, consisting of soap, camphor, oil, and tincture of cantharides: a mild rubefacient.

LINIMENTUM CROTONIS. Liniment of croton oil. Mix of croton oil, one part; olive oil, five parts. Used as a counter-irritant, it produces a pustular eruption.

LINIMENTUM HYDRA'RGYRI COMPOSITUM. (Ph. L.) Mercurial liniment. Take of strong mercurial ointment, prepared lard, of each, ʒiv.; camphor, ʒj.; rectified spirit, f. ʒj.; solution of ammonia, f. ʒiv. Powder the camphor with the spirit, then rub it with the ointment and lard; then add gradually the ammonia, and mix. If it be frequently or largely applied, it affects the mouth more rapidly than the mercurial ointment.

LINIMENTUM OPII. (Ph. L.) *Linimentum opiatum.* This consists of compound soap liniment, f. ʒvj., and tincture of opium, f. ʒij. It is a resolvent anodyne embrocation.

LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM HYDROSULPHURATUM. (Ph. P.) A French preparation of common soap, five parts; oil of poppy, ten parts; and sulphuret of potassium, one part. Used in itch and cutaneous affections.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS. See *Tinctura saponis camphorata*.

LINIMENTUM SAPO'NIS COMPOSITUM. Compound soap liniment. *Linimentum saponis camphoratum.* (U. S.) Take of soap, ʒiij.; camphor, ʒj.; oil of rosemary, oil of origanum, of each, f. ʒj.; alcohol, Oj. Dissolve the camphor and oils in the spirit, then add the soap, and

macerate until melted. Anodyne and mild stimulant.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS CUM OPIO. Linimentum opii.

LINIMENTUM SIMPLEX. (Ph. E.) Simple liniment. Take of olive oil, four parts; white wax, one part. Melt. Also, the *Unguentum cere*.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. (U. S.) Turpentine liniment. Take of resin cerate, ℥j.; oil of turpentine, Oss. Mix. Applied to burns.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ VITRIOLICUM. Vitriolic liniment of turpentine. Take of olive oil, f. ʒx.; oil of turpentine, f. ʒiv.; dilute sulphuric acid, ʒij. Mix. This preparation is said to be efficacious in chronic affections of the joints, and in the removal of long-existing effects of sprains and bruises.

LINIMENTUM VOLATILE. Linimentum ammonis sesquicarbonatis.

LINNÆA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Didymia*. *Angiosperma*.—*L. borealis* has a bitter, substringent taste, and is used in the form of fomentation for rheumatic pains.

LINNÆAN SYSTEM. The sexual system. A plan of classifying plants on the number and position of the stamens and pistils of the flower.

LINOSPERMUM. *Linum usitatissimum*.

LINOZOSTIS. *Mercurialis vulgaris*.

LINSEED. *Linum usitatissimum*.

LINT. *Lintum*. Charpie. A soft, woolly substance, made by scraping old linen cloth, and employed in surgery as the common dressing in all cases of wounds and ulcers, either simply, or covered with different unctuous substances.

LINUM. (*um, i, n.* Λινον.) 1. Linseed. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Pentagynia*. *Linaceæ*.—*L. catharticum*. *L. minimum*. Purgative flax. It is an effectual and safe cathartic. A handful infused in half a pint of boiling water is the dose for an adult.—*L. usitatissimum*. Common flax. The seeds have an unctuous, mucilaginous, sweetish taste. On expression, they yield a large quantity of oil; boiled in water, they yield a large proportion of a strong mucilage, which is in use as an emollient or demulcent in cough, hoarseness, and pleuritic symptoms, and is likewise recommended in nephritic pains and stranguries. The meal of the seeds is also much used externally, in emollient and maturing cataplasms. The expressed oil is purgative.

LIP. See *Labium*.

LIPARIA. Obesity.

LIPAROCE'LE. (From λιπαρος, fat, and κηλη, a tumor.) A fatty tumor. The name has been especially given to a fatty tumor in the scrotum.

LIPAROTRI'CHIA. A diseased condition of the hair, in which it is more oily than natural.—*Frank*.

LIPASMA. (Λιπασμα; from λιπαινω, to grow fat.) The Greek name for any medicine used externally by inunction, for the purpose of fattening the body.

LIPOMA. (From λιπος, fat.) An encysted fatty tumor.

LIPOSY'CHIA. Syncope.

LIPOTHY'MIA. Syncope.

LIPPITU'DO. (*o, onis, f.*; from *lippus*, blear-eyed.) Blear-eyedness. A chronic disease of the tarsi, the result often of acute ophthalmia. It consists in an exudation of a puriform matter from the margin of the eyelids. This matter glues the tarsi of the eyelids together during the night. The margins of the eyelids are red, and tumid, and painful. When it affects the angles of the eyes, it is called *L. angularis*; when there is much itching, *L. pruriginosa*; and the syphilitic eruption of the eyelids of infants, *L. syphilitica neonatorum*.

LIPY'RIA. See *Leipyyria*.

LIIQA MUMIA. Human fat.—*Ruland*.

LIIQA'TION. A process of separating tin, lead, &c., by melting.

LIIQEFA'CIENT. That which has the property of liquefying the solids.

LIIQEFACTION. *Liquatio*. *Liquefactio*. The conversion into a liquid. The word is, therefore, in some instances, synonymous with *fusion*, in others with *deliquescence*, and in others with *solution*.

LIIQUEUR. A strong aromatic spirit.

LIIQU'ID. *Liquidum*. A feebly elastic fluid.

LIIQUIDA'MBAR. (*ar, aris, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monæcia*. *Polyandria*.—*L. styraciflua*. The tree which affords both the liquidambar and liquid storax. The liquidambar is a resinous juice of a yellow color, inclining to red, at first about the consistence of turpentine, by age hardened into a solid, brittle mass. The *Styrax liquida* is also obtained from this plant by boiling. Their use is chiefly as stomachics, in the form of plaster.

LIIQUI'R'IA. *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

LII'QUOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *liqueo*, to become liquid.) A liquor: applied to some preparations, before called waters; as the *aqua ammoniæ*, &c.

LIIQUOR ÆTHERE'US OLEO'SUS. *Oleum æthereum*.

LIIQUOR ÆTHEREUS VITRIOLICUS (SULPHURICUS). See *Æther sulphuricus*.

LIIQUOR ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. (Ph. L.) Compound solution of alum. Take of alum, sulphate of zinc, of each, ʒj.; boiling water, Oij. Dissolve, and strain. A detergent and astringent wash; also used as a collyrium and injection.

LIIQUOR AMMONIÆ. See *Ammonia*.

LIIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. See *Ammonia acetatis liquor*.

LIIQUOR AMMONIÆ CARBONATIS. *L. ammoniæ sesquicarbonatis*. See *Ammonia sesquicarbonatis liquor*.

LIIQUOR AMMONIÆ HYDRO'SULPHA'TIS. *Ammonia hydrosulphuretum*.

LIIQUOR AMNII. See *Amnios*.

LIIQUOR ANODYNUS MINERALIS. *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici compositus*.

LIIQUOR ANODYNUS VEGETABILIS. A mixture of equal parts of acetic ether and rectified spirit of wine.

LIIQUOR ANTIMONII TARTARIZATI. See *Antimonii tartarizati liquor*.

LIIQUOR AQUILEGII. Spirit of wine.

LIIQUOR ARGENTI NITRATIS. (Ph. L.) Take of nitrate of silver, ʒj.; distilled water, f. ʒj. Dis

solve. Keep it in a well-closed bottle, preserved from the light.

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS. See *Arsenicalis liquor*.

LIQUOR ARSENICI ET HYDRARGYRI HYDRIO-DATIS. See *Arsenic*, and *Mercury, iodide of*.

LIQUOR BARI CHLORIDI. (U. S.) *L. baryta muriatis*. See *Barii chloridum*.

LIQUOR, BOYLE'S FUMING. Ammonie hydro-sulphuretum.

LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI. See *Calci chloridi liquor*.

LIQUOR CALCIS. See *Calcis liquor*.

LIQUOR CHORII. A gelatinous fluid which lies between the chorion and amnion in early gestation. It forms the false waters.

LIQUOR COTUNNI. See *Cotunnus, liquor of*.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMMONIATI. See *Liquor cupri ammonio-sulphatis*.

LIQUOR CUPRI AMONIO-SULPHATIS. (Ph. L.) Solution of ammonio-sulphate of copper. Dissolve a drachm of the ammonio-sulphate of copper in a pint of distilled water. It is a mild escharotic and detergent wash for indolent ulcers, &c.

LIQUOR CUPRI SULPHATIS COMPOSITUS. Take of alum and sulphate of copper, ʒijj.; sulphuric acid, ʒij.; water, Oij. A powerful styptic.

LIQUOR ENTERICUS. The mucous secretion of the bowels.

LIQUOR FERRI ALKALINI. See *Ferri alkalini liquor*.

LIQUOR FERRI IODIDI. (U. S.) Solution of iodide of iron. Take of iodine, ʒij.; iron filings, ʒj.; clarified honey, f. ʒv.; distilled water, q. s. Dissolve the iodine in ʒx. of the water, in a glass vessel, and add the iron slowly. Heat the mixture until it begins to appear green, then add the honey; warm again, and filter. Wash the filter with distilled water, and collect until ʒxx. of solution are obtained in all. It is to be kept in closely-stopped bottles. Dose, gtt. x. to gtt. xxx.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRICI. (Ph. P.) A solution of nitrate of mercury.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. *L. h. bichloridi*. See *Hydrargyri bichloridum*.

LIQUOR IODINI COMPOSITUS. (U. S.) Compound solution of iodine. Take of iodine, ʒvj.; iodide of potassium, ʒiiss.; distilled water, Oj. Dissolve. Dose, gtt. v. to gtt. xij.

LIQUOR MINERALIS ANODYNUS HOFFMANNI. Hoffmann's anodyne liquor. See *Spiritus atheris sulphurici compositus*.

LIQUOR MORGAGNI. A fluid found between the crystalline lens and its capsule.

LIQUOR MORPHIE SULPHATIS. (U. S.) Solution of sulphate of morphia. Take of sulphate of morphia, gr. viij.; distilled water, Oss. Dissolve. Dose, f. ʒj., or gr. ʒth of morphia, or f. ʒij., equal to gr. ʒth.

LIQUOR MUCI. The pellucid and non-coagulable fluid in which the mucous particles float.

LIQUOR NERVINUS BANGII. Tinctura aetherea camphorata.

LIQUOR OF AMMONIA. See *Ammonia*.

LIQUOR OF SCARPA. The aqua labyrinthi.

LIQUOR OPI SEDATIVUS OF BATTLE. An aqueous solution of opium.—*Pereira*.

LIQUOR PERICARDII. The serous fluid of the pericardium.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. See *Potassæ liquor*.

LIQUOR PLUMBI DIACETATIS (SUBACETATIS, U. S.). See *Plumbi diacetatis liquor*.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ ARSENITIS. (U. S.) See *Arsenicalis liquor*.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ CITRATIS. Solution of citrate of potass; used as a gentle diaphoretic.

LIQUOR POTASSII IODIDI COMPOSITUS. (Ph. L.) A weak solution of the liquor iodini compositus.

LIQUOR PURIS. The pellucid and albuminous fluid in which the pus globules swim.

LIQUOR SANGUINIS. The clear albuminous fluid of blood, in which the globules are suspended. The plasma.

LIQUOR SEMINIS. The transparent fluid of semen, in which the granules, &c., float.

LIQUOR SILICUM. A solution of silicious matters in potash, made by fusing them together.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ. (U. S.) *Liq. sodæ chloridii. Liq. sodæ oxymuriatica*. Solution of chloride of soda. Take of chloride of lime, lbj.; carbonate of soda, lbj.; water, Ciss. Make a solution of the soda in three pints of water, and of the chloride in the remainder. Filter these solutions, and mix them; and, lastly, decant the clear parts. Preserve it in well-stopped bottles, in the dark. Used as a disinfectant, to foul ulcers, &c., and internally in putrid fevers, &c. Dose, gtt. x. to f. ʒj.

LIQUOR SUBCARBONATIS (CARBONATIS) POTASSÆ. See *Potassæ carbonatis liquor*.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS CORNU CERVI. A solution of sesquicarbonate of ammonia with some aromatic.

LIQUOR (SWIETENIS) OF VAN SWIETEN. *L. syphilicus Turneri*. See *Hydrargyri bichloridum*.

LIQUOR TARTARI EMETICI. See *Antimonii tartarizati liquor*.

LIQUOR ZINCI SULPHATIS CUM CAMPHORA. See *Aqua zinci sulphatis cum camphora*.

LIQUORICE. See *Glycyrrhiza*.

LIQUORICE, SPANISH. See *Glycyrrhiza*.

LIRE'LLA. In *Botany*, a sessile receptacle, containing polysperous elytra, as in *opegrapha*.

LISBON DIET DRINK. Decoctum lusitanicum.

LIRIODE'NDRON TULPIFERA. The tulip-tree. The bark of the root is officinal. It is an aromatic bitter, and a good tonic. The dose, in powder, is ʒss. to ʒij.

LITHAGO'GUE. *Lithagogus*. (From *λιθος*, a stone, and *αγω*, to bring away.) Having the power of expelling the stone. Formerly applied to medicines supposed to expel small calculi from the kidneys or bladder.

LITHARGE. See *Lithargyrum*.

LITHARGE PLASTER. *Emplastrum lithargyri*. LITHAR'GYRUM. (*um, i, n.*; and *us, i, m.*; from *λιθος*, a stone, and *αργυρος*, silver.) *Lithargyrus*. Litharge. An impure protoxide of lead, in an imperfect state of vitrification. The white is called litharge of silver, and the red has been improperly called litharge of gold.

LITHE'CTASY. (From *λιθος*, a stone, and *εκτασις*, dilatation.) Cystectomy. The operation for the removal of stone from the bladder, by slowly dilating the neck of the bladder without cutting or lacerating the prostate, at

incision being first made in the perineum, and the membranous portion of the urethra opened.

LITHIA. A rare alkali, the oxide of lithium. It closely resembles potash and soda. The carbonate is sparingly soluble. Symbol, LO; eq., 14.62.

LITHIAS. Lithiate. A salt of lithic acid, with a base.

LITHIASIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *λιθος*, a stone.) 1. The formation of stone or gravel. 2. A disease of the eyelids, in which their margins are beset with small, hard tumors.

LITHIC. *Lithicus.* Relating to the uric acid, as the lithic diathesis.

LITHIC ACID. Uric acid.

LITHIC ACID CALCULUS. See *Calculi, urinary.*

LITHIUM. (*um, i, n.*) A white metal, the basis of lithia. Sym., L.; equiv., 6.42.

LITHOÏDES. Stone-like; applied to the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

LITHO'LABUM. (From *λιθος*, a stone, and *λαμβάνω*, to seize.) An instrument for extracting the stone from the bladder. Civiale thus names the forceps he uses in the operation of lithotomy.

LITHO'LOGY. *Lithologia.* A discourse or treatise on calculi.

LITHONTRIPTIC. (*Lithonripticus*; from *λιθος*, and *τριβω*, to wear away.) In the strict sense of this term, a lithontriptic medicine should be one which has the power of breaking up and dissolving calculi. It is now generally applied rather to such medicines as have a power of obviating the calculous diathesis. See *Calculi, urinary.*

LITHONTRIPTOR. The name of an instrument for reducing calculi in the bladder into small particles or powder, which is then washed out or voided with the urine. The following instruments are used by Baron Heurteloup:

"*L'instrument à trois branches, avec un foret simple,*" consisting of a canula, three tenacula, and a drill, for crushing stones equal in diameter to the drill.

"*L'instrument à trois branches, avec le mandrin à virgule,*" applicable to stones of from eight to ten lines in diameter; the "*virgule,*" or shoulder, being employed to excavate the calculus.

"*L'instrument à quatre branches,*" or "*pince à forceps,*" adapted to stones of from twelve to eighteen lines in diameter, and furnished with a "*mandrin à virgule,*" the "*virgule*" of which makes a larger excavation than that of the preceding instrument.

"*Le brise coque,*" or the shell-breaker, adapted to breaking down the shell formed by the previous excavations; and also flat and small stones.

LITHOSPERMUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Boraginæ.*—*L. officinale.* Gromwell. The seeds are occasionally used as diuretic, and for obviating strangury, in the form of emulsion.

LITHO'TOME. Cystotomus.

LITHO'TOMY. (*Lithotomia, æ, f.*; from *λιθος*, a stone, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) The operation of cutting into the bladder, in order to extract a stone. Several methods have been rec-

ommended for performing this operation, but there are only two which can be practiced with any propriety. One is, where the operation is to be performed immediately above the pubes, in that part of the bladder which is not covered with peritoneum, called the *high operation.* The other, where it is done in the perineum, by laying open the neck and lateral part of the bladder, so as to allow of the extraction of the stone, called the *lateral operation,* from the prostate gland of the neck of the bladder being laterally cut. The lateral operation is the common one. The high operation is only used under particular circumstances.

LITHO'TRITY. (*Lithotritia, æ, f.*; from *λιθος*, and *τριβω*, to break.) The operation of breaking and comminuting a vesical calculus by means of a peculiar forceps, so that its fragments may be discharged with the urine. This operation has been practiced with great success, in many instances, by Civiale, Heurteloup, Costello, and others. It appears to be applicable in a much larger number of cases than might at first have been supposed; but it is the opinion of the best surgeons that, although very extensively useful, it can never entirely supersede lithotomy, which will be required when the stone is above a certain size, and in children.

LITHOTRIPSY. Synonyme of lithotry.

LITHURIA. Urine containing uric acid and urates.

LITMUS. A prepared blue coloring matter, used by chemists spread on paper to detect the presence of acids, which turn it red.

LITRA. Λιτρα. A pound weight.

LITRE. A French measure, equal to 2.1135 pints English.

LITRON. Niter.

LITUS. A liniment.

LIVER. Ηπαρ. *Hepar.* A large abdominal viscus, of a deep red color, situated under the diaphragm, in the right hypochondrium, its smaller portion occupying part of the epigastric region. In the adult it generally weighs from three to four pounds. In the fœtus it is much larger proportionally than in the adult. The use of the liver is to secrete the bile. In the human body, the liver is divided into two principal lobes, the right of which is by far the largest. They are divided on the upper side by a broad ligament, and on the other side by a considerable depression or fossa. Between and below these two lobes is a smaller lobe, called *lobulus spigelii.* This is situated between the two greater lobes, but rather belonging to the right great lobe. From its situation deep behind, and from its having a perpendicular papillary projection, it is called also *lobulus posterior,* or *papillatus.* To the left side it has the fissure for the lodgment of the ductus venosus; on the right, the fissure for the vena cava; and above, it has the great transverse fissure of the liver, for the lodgment of the cylinder of the porta; obliquely to the right, and upward, it has a connection with the lower concave surface of the great lobe, by the lobulus caudatus, which Winslow calls one of the roots of the lobulus spigelii. It is received into the bosom of the lesser curve of the stomach. On the under surface of the liver there are two small

lobes or processes, namely, the *lobulus anonymus* and *lobulus caudatus*. The *lobulus anonymus* is the anterior point of the right lobe of the liver. Others define it to be that space of the great lobe between the fossa of the umbilical vein and gall-bladder, and extending forward, from the fossa, for the lodgment of the vena portæ, to the anterior margin of the liver. It is called, also, *lobulus quadratus*, and *lobulus accessorius*.

The *lobulus caudatus* is a tail-like process of the liver, stretching downward from the middle of the great right lobe to the *lobulus Spigelii*. It is behind the gall-bladder, and between the fossa vena portarum and the fissure for the lodgment of the vena cava.

The ligaments of the liver are five in number, and consist of duplicatures of the peritoneum.

1. *The right lateral ligament*, which connects the thick right lobe with the posterior part of the diaphragm. 2. *The left lateral ligament*, which connects the convex surface and margin of the left lobe with the diaphragm, and, in those of whom the liver is very large, with the œsophagus and spleen. 3. *The broad or middle suspensory ligament*, which passes from the diaphragm into the convex surface, and separates the right lobe of the liver from the left. It descends from above through the large fissure on the concave surface, and is then distributed over the whole liver. 4. *The round ligament*, which in adults consists of the umbilical vein, indurated into a ligament. 5. *The coronary ligament*.

The liver has two surfaces, one superior, which is convex and smooth, and one inferior, which is concave, and has holes and depressions to receive, not only the contiguous viscera, but the vessels running into the liver.

The margins of the liver are also two in number: the one, which is posterior and superior, is obtuse; the other, situated anteriorly and inferiorly, is acute.

The small lobes on the under surface of the liver, which have just been described as the *lobulus anonymus* and *lobulus caudatus*, are called, by some anatomists, *tubercles* of the liver.

Upon looking on the concave surface of this viscus, a considerable fissure is obvious, known by the name of the *fissure of the liver*.

In order to expose the *sinus*, it is necessary to remove the gall-bladder, when a considerable sinus, before occupied by the gall-bladder, will be apparent.

The *blood-vessels* of the liver are the hepatic artery, the vena portæ, and the vena cava hepaticæ, which are described under their proper names. The *absorbents* of the liver are very numerous. The liver has *nerves*, from the great intercostal and eighth pair, which arise from the hepatic plexus, and proceed, along with the hepatic artery and vena portæ, into the substance of the liver. On tearing the substance of the liver, or pressing it between the fingers, it will be perceived to consist of a number of small, hard glandular bodies, connected by cellular membrane. These are called *acini*, from their resemblance in shape to grape-stones. They are also called lobules; but this creates confusion, because larger masses of the liver are also

called lobules. We shall, therefore, designate them as *acini*. The small vessels, which receive the bile secreted by the acini, are called *pori bilarii*: these converge together throughout the substance of the liver toward its under surface, and at length form one trunk, called *ductus hepaticus*, which conveys the bile into either the *ductus communis choledochus* or the *ductus cysticus*. See *Gall-bladder*.

The liver and its vessels are invested by a membrane called the capsule of Glisson, which will presently be described; and it is covered by the peritoneum, like the other abdominal viscera.

The well-known use of the liver is to secrete the bile. Various opinions, however, have been entertained as to the intimate structure of the liver, and the parts immediately concerned in the secretion of the bile. The late researches of Mr. Kiernan have gone far to determine these points. The following is an abstract of his most important observations.

The vessels of the liver are:

I. The hepatic veins, which consist of,

a. *The intra-lobular hepatic veins*, which are contained within the lobules: one of these occupies the center of each lobule, and receives the blood from four or six smaller branches which terminate in it. The intra-lobular veins correspond in their ramifications with the form of the lobules, whose substance is placed around them; and, as will presently be shown, they receive the blood from a plexus formed in the lobule by the *portal vein*.

b. *Hepatic veins*, which are contained in *canals* formed by the lobules: these, for the sake of perspicuity, we shall call *canalicular veins*. The formation of the canals differs according to the relation of the contained vessel to the intra-lobular veins: where the intra-lobular terminate directly in the canalicular vein, the canal of the latter is necessarily formed by the bases of the lobules resting upon it, and the contained vein is termed *sub-lobular*; where the canalicular vein is not formed immediately by the intra-lobular, but by the junction of several other canalicular veins, the canal containing it is formed by a tubular inflection of the surface of the liver; so that, in the one case, the canals are formed by the continuity of the *bases* of the lobules, and in the other, by the continuity of those surfaces which will be presently described as *capsular*.

II. *The portal veins, hepatic ducts, and hepatic arteries*, which must be described together, because they accompany each other throughout their course, being all contained in the *portal canals*. These canals begin at the transverse fissure, where they are continuous with the concave surface of the liver; and, like those of the larger hepatic veins, they are formed by the *capsular surfaces* of a certain number of the lobules.

To understand the distribution of the vessels contained in these canals, we must trace the course of *Glisson's capsule*. The liver is invested by a membrane, which stands related to it much as the pia mater does to the brain: it is a cellulo-vascular membrane, which is reflected inward at the transverse fissure, and incloses in a sheath the portal veins, the hepatic arteries

the ducts, the nerves, and the absorbents: it is here that it is called the capsule of Glisson, in the ordinary language of anatomists. A continuation of this membranous sheath accompanies the contained vessels to their minutest ramifications; it enters the interlobular fissures, and, with the vessels, forms the *capsules* of the lobules; it finally enters the lobules, and, with the blood-vessels, expands itself over the secreting biliary ducts. Hence arises a natural division of the capsule into three portions—a *vaginal*, an *interlobular*, and a *lobular* portion.

At the transverse fissure, the duct, the vein, and artery divide into branches, which enter the *portal canals*, invested with the above-described membrane, the membrane lining the canals and inclosing the vessels. These branches, again, divide and subdivide into smaller branches, which enter smaller canals; and every canal, however small, contains one principal branch of each of these vessels; frequently, however, two ducts and two arteries are contained in the same canal.

To the larger vessels the terms *hepatic ducts*, *portal veins*, and *hepatic arteries* may be restricted, in order to distinguish them from the branches. The excreting ducts are composed of the hepatic ducts contained in the canals, of their vaginal branches, also contained in canals, and of the interlobular branches, which, arising from the vaginal branches, ramify in the interlobular fissures. The interlobular ducts enter the lobules, in which they form plexuses; these plexuses may be called the *lobular-biliary*, or secreting biliary plexuses, the ducts composing them being the secreting organs of the bile. The excreting ducts and their branches are invariably accompanied by the arteries and portal veins, and their branches, the former conveying blood to their coats, the latter conveying it from them. A duct is never unaccompanied by an artery and a vein, the vein being always a branch of the portal. The veins and arteries also enter the lobules: the veins form plexuses, the branches of which terminate in the intra-lobular hepatic veins; and, from the blood circulating through these plexuses, the bile is secreted. The lobular arteries are exceedingly minute, and few in number: they are the nutrient vessels of the lobules, and probably terminate in the plexuses formed by the portal vein. From the ducts, veins, and arteries, therefore, three sets of branches arise, namely, the *vaginal*, the *interlobular*, and the *lobular* branches.

It has, then, been shown, that all the *vasa vasorum* of the liver are branches of the hepatic artery and portal vein; that branches of the portal vein arise in the coats of the hepatic veins themselves; and that the veins of the coats of the vessels constitute the hepatic origin of the portal vein. The arterial blood having circulated through the coats of the vessels, becomes venous, and is conveyed by the veins arising in the coats of the vessels into those branches of the portal vein which correspond to the vessels in the coats of which the veins arise: thus, from the coats of the vaginal ducts, veins, and arteries, they convey the blood into the vaginal veins; and from the coats of the interlobular ducts,

veins, and arteries, into the interlobular veins. From the coats of the hepatic veins and inferior cava, the blood is conveyed into the interlobular portal veins. In the vaginal and interlobular veins, the blood conveyed from the coats of the vessels becomes mingled with the proper portal blood. This mixed blood is conveyed by the interlobular veins into the lobular venous plexuses, in which the lobular arteries probably terminate after having nourished the secreting ducts. From the mixed blood circulating through the plexuses, the bile is secreted by the lobular or secreting biliary plexuses.

The blood which enters the liver by the hepatic artery fulfills three functions: it nourishes the liver; it supplies the excreting ducts with mucus; and, having performed these purposes, it becomes venous, enters the branches of the portal vein, and contributes to the secretion of the bile. The portal vein fulfills two functions: it conveys the blood from the artery, and the mixed blood to the coats of the excreting ducts. It has been called the *vena arteriosa*, because it ramifies like an artery, and conveys blood for secretion; but it is an arterial vein in another sense, being a vein to the hepatic artery, and an artery to the hepatic vein. The hepatic veins convey the blood from the lobular venous plexuses into the *vena cava inferior*.

LIVER, GRANULATED, HOB-NAILED, MAMMILLATED, TUBERCULATED. See *Cirrhosis*.

LIVER, INFLAMMATION OF. See *Hepatitis*.

LIVER OF SULPHUR. Potassii sulphuretum.

LIVER SPOT. Cloasma.

LIVERWORT. Marchantia polymorpha.

LIVERWORT, AMERICAN. Hepatica americana.

LIVERWORT, ASH-COLORED. Lichen caninus.

LIVERWORT, GROUND. Lichen caninus.

LIVERWORT, ICELAND. Cetraria islandica.

LIVERWORT, NOBLE. Marchantia polymorpha.

LIVERWORT-TREE. Lichen olivarius.

LIVIDITY. *Lividitas*. See *Livor*.

LIVOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *liveo*, to be black and blue.) Lividity. A dark color of the skin of any part, produced by a bruise or other cause. Certain states of the circulation occasion lividity; thus a part is livid when about to pass from the state of erysipelas into that of gangrene; and the complexion of the face is livid in diseases which obstruct the pulmonary circulation.

LIX. (*Lix, lictis, f.*) Ashes, or water mixed with ashes. It is most frequently used to signify wood ashes.

LIXIVIAL. (*Lixivialis*; from *lix*, wood-ash.) Salts extracted by lixiviation.

LIXIVIATION. *Lixiviatio*. The process of dissolving, by warm water, the saline and soluble particles of cinders or ashes.

LIXIVUM. A ley.

LIXIVUM SAPONARIUM. *L. causticum*. See *Potassæ liquor*.

LIXIVUM TARTARI. See *Potassæ subcarbonatis liquor*.

LN. Lanthanum.

LOADSTONE. The magnet, especially the natural magnet.

LOA'THING. Disgust.

LOBATE. *Lobatus.* Lobed. Divided into segments or lobes.

LOBE. *Lobus.*

LOBED LEAF. *Lobate.*

LOBELIA. (*a, æ, f.*) 1. The *lobelia inflata.* (U. S.). 2. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Monogamia. Lobeliaceæ.*—*L. cardinalis.* Cardinal flower. The root of this is esteemed vermifuge.—*L. inflata.* Indian tobacco. Bladder-podded *lobelia.* It is a sedative, the operation of which is very similar to that of tobacco, but is safer and more manageable. It has been found very useful in some cases of asthma, and has also been employed in other diseases of the air passages, and as an arterial sedative in fevers, as it acts in the same way as large doses of tartarized antimony. It acts as an emetic in doses of ʒj.—*L. syphilitica.* Blue cardinal flower. The root tastes like tobacco, and is emetic, and a drastic purge. It has been used in decoction as an anti-syphilitic.—*L. tupa.* This is a very violent acrid poison. Even the odor of the flowers is said to cause excessive vomiting.—*L. urens.* This also is a very poisonous plant.

LOBELIACEÆ. The *lobelia* tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers*, axillary or terminal; *stamens*, syngenesious; *ovarium*, inferior; *fruit*, capsular.

LOBELINE. *Lobeline.* A semi-fluid aromatic and acrid body, found in *Lobelia inflata*, and said to resemble nicotine.

LOBSTER. *Cancer gammarus.*

LOBULUS. (*us, i, m.*; diminutive of *lobus*, a lobe.) A small lobe.—*L. accessorius.* *L. anonymus.* *L. caudatus.* *L. Spigelii.* See *Liver.*

LOBULUS AURIS. The lower lobe of the ear.

LOBULUS PNEUMOGASTRICUS. A lobule of the cerebellum, near the origin of the eighth pair of nerves.

LOBULUS OF THE PAR VAGUM. A small tuft at the inferior part of the cerebellum.

LOBUS. (*us, i, m.*) A lobe; the more or less separate parts of which some of the viscera are composed; as glands, the ear, the liver, &c.

LOCAL. *Localis.* Belonging to a part and not the whole. A common division of diseases is into *general* and *local.*

LOCALLES. (The plural of *localis.*) The fourth class of Cullen's Nosology, which comprehends morbid affections that are partial, and includes eight orders, viz., *Dysæsthesia, Dysorexia, Dyscinesia, Apoceneses, Epischeses, Tumores, Ectopia, and Dialyses.*

LOCALIS MEMBRANA. The pia mater.

LOCHIA. (From *λοχεω*, to bring forth.) The cleansings. A discharge from the uterus of parturient women after labor. It is sanguineous for three or four days, and afterward serous. It lasts from fourteen to twenty-one days.

LOCHIORRHEA. (From *λοχια*, and *ρρω*, to flow.) An excessive discharge of the lochia.—*Sagar.*

LOCKED JAW. See *Trismus.*

LOCOMOTION. *Locomotio.* (From *locus*, a place, and *moveo*, to move.) The capacity of moving from place to place.

LOCULAMENTUM. (*um, i, n.*) In *Botany*, means the space or cell between the valves and partitions of a capsule.

LO'CVLICID'AL. When the bursting of a capsule takes place along the dorsal suture of the carpels.

LO'CVS NIGER. A dark mark in the center of the section of the crus cerebri.

LO'CVS PERFORATUS. *Pons Tarini.* A grayish substance situated between the crura cerebri, and much perforated by vessels.

LOCUSTA. 1. The spikelet of grasses. 2. *Valeriana locusta.*

LOGWOOD. *Hæmatoxylon campechianum.*

LOHOCH. *Looch. Loch.* A linctus.

LOIMIC. (*Loimicus*; from *λοιμος*, a pestilence.) Appertaining to a pestilence.

LOINS. The lumbar region of the back.

LOMENTA'CEÆ. An order of plants in Linnæus's Fragments, consisting of such as have legumes and not papilionaceous corollas.

LOMENTA'CEOUS. *Lomentaceus.* Of the nature of a lomentum.

LOM'ENTUM. 1. A Latin name for the meal of beans. 2. Bread made of such meal. 3. The name of a pigment used by the ancients. 4. In *Botany*, a bivalve pericarpium, divided into cells by very small partitions, never lateral like those of the legume.

LONGH'TIS. *Asplenium ceterach.*

LONGAON. *Longanon.* The rectum.

LONGEVITY. *Longævitas.* The prolongation of life to a period much above 70 years. According to the tables of mortality of Philadelphia, only one in 100 attain an age over 100 years. In modern times, Thomas Parr reached 152; Henry Jenkins, 169; Peter Torten, 185; John Rorin and wife, 172 and 164; and it would appear that the longevity of the moderns is greater than that of the ancients; but this is a matter which must remain in doubt, from the want of sufficient data.

LONGING. A common phrase for the capricious appetite of some nervous women during uterine gestation. When it is not manifested for injurious articles, it is well to gratify the longing, lest the woman should become nervous and distressed by it; but a taste for alcoholic drinks, frequently assumed at this time, should not be encouraged.

LONGISSIMUS. The longest. Parts are so named from their length, compared to that of others; as *longissimus dorsi*, &c.

LONGISSIMUS DORSI. This muscle, which is somewhat thicker than the sacro-lumbalis, arises with that muscle between it and the spine. It ascends upward along the spine, and is inserted by small double tendons into the posterior and inferior part of all the transverse processes of the vertebrae of the back. From its outside it sends off several bundles of fleshy fibres, interspersed with a few tendinous filaments, which are usually inserted into the lower edge of the ten uppermost ribs, not far from their tubercles. The use of this muscle is to extend the vertebrae of the back, and to keep the trunk of the body erect; by means of its appendage it likewise serves to turn the neck obliquely backward, and a little to one side.

LONGISSIMUS FEMORIS. The sartorius.

LONGISSIMUS MANUS. Flexor tertii internodii pollicis.

LONGISSIMUS OCULI. Obliquus superior oculi

LONGITU'DINAL. *Longitudinalis.* Parts are so named from their direction.

LONGITUDINAL SINUS. Longitudinal sinus of the dura mater. A triangular canal, proceeding in the falciiform process of the dura mater, immediately under the bones of the skull, from the crista galli to the tentorium, where it branches into the lateral sinuses. The longitudinal sinus has a number of fibres crossing it, which are called *Chordæ Willisii.* Its use is to receive the blood from the veins of the pia mater, and convey it into the lateral sinuses, to be carried through the internal jugulars to the heart. The *inferior longitudinal sinus* is that situated along the lower edge of the falx. It receives blood from the falx, corpus callosum, &c., and discharges it into the torcula Herophili.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS. See *Presbyopia.*

LONGUS. Long. In *Anatomy*, some parts are so named from their comparative length; as *longus colli*, &c.

LONGUS COLLI. A muscle, situated close to the anterior and lateral part of the vertebræ of the neck. Its outer edge is in part covered by the rectus internus major. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, within the thorax, from the bodies of the three superior vertebræ of the back, laterally; from the bottom and fore part of the transverse processes of the first and second vertebræ of the back, and of the last vertebræ of the neck; and likewise from the upper and anterior points of the transverse processes of the sixth, fifth, fourth, and third vertebræ of the neck, by as many small, distinct tendons; and is inserted, tendinous, into the fore part of the second vertebra of the neck, near its fellow. This muscle, when it acts singly, moves the neck to one side; but, when both act, the neck is brought directly forward.

LONICE'RA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia.*—*L. diervilla. Diervilla.* The young branches are employed as a remedy in gonorrhœa and suppression of urine.—*L. periclymenum.* Common honey-suckle, formerly used in the cure of asthma, for cleansing sordid ulcers, and removing diseases of the skin.

LOOCH. *Lohock.* A linctus. The French Pharmacopœia contains several of these, but they are of no moment, being usually demulcent preparations for coughs, of which tragacanth, yellow of egg, almonds, and the pectoral syrups are the chief components.

LOOSE-STRIFE. *Lythrum salicaria.*

LOOSE-STRIFE, CREEPING. *Lysimachia nummularia.*

LOOSENESS. *Diarrhœa.*

LOPEZ. *Radix lopeziana. Radix indica lopeziana.* The root of an unknown tree, growing, according to some, at Goa. It appears that this medicine has been remarkably effectual in stopping colliquative diarrhœas, which had resisted the usual remedies. Those attending the last stage of consumptions were particularly relieved by its use. It seemed to act, not by an astringent power, but by a faculty of restraining and appeasing spasmodic and inordinate motions of the intestines. Dr. Gaubius compares its action to that of simarouba, but thinks it more efficacious.

LOPHA'DIA. *Lophia.* The first vertebra of the neck.

LOQUA'CIDY. A symptom in hysteria and slight mental affections.

LOQUELA ABOLITA. Aphonia.

LORDO'SIS. (*Λορδωσις*; from *λορδος*, curved, bent.) A curvature of the spine forward.—*Hippocrates.*

LORI'CA. A kind of lute, with which vessels were coated before they were put into the fire.

LORIND MATRICIS. An imaginary epilepsy of the womb.

LOTIO. (*o, onis, f.*) A lotion.

LOTIO ACIDI PYROLIGNEI. Lotion of pyroigneous acid. ℞. Acid. pyrologn., ʒij.; aq. distillat., ʒvj. Miscæ. This is injected into the meatus auditorius by Mr. Buchanan for the purpose of improving the secretion within the passage, and stopping morbid discharge from it. (See his *Illustrations of Acoustic Surgery*, 8vo, Lond., 1825.) In particular cases, attended with much irritability, he uses the following formula: ℞. Plumbi acet., gr. x.; acid. pyrologn., gutt. xx.; aq. distillat., ʒvj. Miscæ.

LOTIO ALUMINIS. Alum lotion. ℞. Aluminis, ʒss.; aquæ distillatæ, ℥j. Miscæ. Sometimes used as an astringent injection, sometimes as an application to inflamed parts.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. Lotion of acetate of ammonia. ℞. Liq. ammon. acetatis; spirit. vin. rectific.; aquæ distillatæ, sing., ʒiv. Miscæ. Properties discutient.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORATIS. Lotion of sal ammoniac, or muriate of ammonia. A strong lotion, of ʒj. to ʒij. of the salt to f. ʒxij. of water, is a resolvent and discutient wash, and applied to contusions, ecchymoses, white swellings, tumors, chilblains, &c. A weaker lotion, of ʒj. to ʒiv. of the salt to Oj. of water, is used as a wash in itch, to ulcers, and as an injection in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ MURIATIS CUM ACETO. Lotion of muriate of ammonia and vinegar. ℞. Ammon. mur., ʒss.; aceti, alcohol, sing., ℥j. Miscæ. This is one of the most efficacious discutient lotions. It is, perhaps, the best application for promoting the absorption of extravasated blood in cases of ecchymosis, contusions, sprains, &c.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ OPIATA. Lotion of ammonia and opium. ℞. Spiritus ammon. comp., ʒiiiss.; aquæ distillatæ, ʒiv.; tinct. opii, ʒss. Miscæ. Applied by Kirkland to some suspicious swellings in the breast, soda and bark being also given internally.

LOTIO BORACIS. Lotion of borax. ℞. Boracis, ʒj.; aq. simplicis, ʒiiiss.; spir. vinos., ʒss. Miscæ. This lotion is recommended by Sir Astley Cooper as one of the best applications to sore nipples.

LOTIO CALCIS COMPOSITA. Black wash. Add about ʒj. of calomel to a pint of lime-water, and shake the mixture well. When used, the black powder of oxide of mercury should be shaken up, for its properties depend on this. It is a favorite application to venereal sores, and for this purpose may be made much stronger. It is also useful in ringworm and other cutaneous affections.

LOTIO FLAVA. *L. phagedenica.* See *Yellow wash.*

LOTIO GALLÆ. Lotion of gall nuts. *R.* Gallarum contusarum, ʒij.; aquæ ferventis, lbj. To be macerated one hour, and strained. This astringent lotion is sometimes used with the view of removing the relaxed state of the parts, in cases of prolapsus ani, prolapsus uteri, &c.

LOTIO HELLEBORI ALBI. Lotion of veratrum album. *R.* Decocti hellebori albi, lbj.; potasse sulphureti, ʒss.; ol. lavend., gutt. iv. Miscce. Occasionally applied to tinea capitis, and some other cutaneous diseases.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI AMYGDALINA. Amygdaline lotion of corrosive sublimate. *R.* Amygdalarum amarum, ʒij.; aquæ distill., lbj.; hydrarg. oxymuriatis, ʒj. Rub down the almonds with the water, which is to be gradually poured on them; strain the liquor, and then add the oxymuriate of mercury. This will cure several cutaneous affections.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS. Lotion of corrosive sublimate. *R.* Hydrargyri oxymuriatis, gr. ijss.; arabici gummi, ʒss.; aquæ distillata, lbj. Miscce.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIATIS COMPOSITA. Compound lotion of corrosive sublimate. *R.* Hydrarg. oxymur., gr. x.; aq. distillat. bullientis, ʒss.; tinct. canthar., ʒss. Miscce. Applied by Dr. H. Smith to scrofulous swellings.

LOTIO NIGRA. *Lotio phagedenica mitis.* See *Lotio calcis composita.*

LOTIO OPII. Opium lotion. *R.* Opii purif., ʒjss.; aquæ distillatæ, lbj. Miscce. A good application to irritable, painful ulcers. It is best to dilute it, especially at first.

LOTIO PICIS. Compound lotion of tar. *R.* Picis liquidæ, ʒiv.; calcis, ʒvj.; aquæ ferventis, lbij. To be boiled till half the water is evaporated. The rest is then to be poured off for use. This application is sometimes employed in tinea capitis, and for the removal of an extensive redness frequently surrounding old ulcers of the legs, in persons whose constitutions are impaired by copious porter-drinking, gluttony, and other forms of intemperance.

LOTIO PLUMBI ACETATIS. Lotion of acetate of lead. *R.* Liq. plumbi acet., ʒij.; aq. distill., lbj.; spirit. vinos. tenuioris, ʒij. The first and last ingredients are to be mixed before the water is added. The common white wash; an application universally known.

LOTIO POTASSII SULPHURETI. Lotion of sulphure of potassium. *R.* Potassii sulph., ʒij.; aquæ distill., lbj.; ol. lavend., gutt. iv. Miscce. Used in cases of porrigo, psoriasis, lepra, &c.

LOTIO ZINCI SULPHATIS. Lotion of sulphate of zinc. *R.* Zinci sulphatis, ʒij.; aq. ferventis, lbj. Miscce. Sometimes used in lieu of the lotio plumbi acet. It forms a good astringent application for a variety of cases. When diluted with one additional pint of water, it is the common injection for gonorrhœa.

LOTION. (*Lotio, onis, f.*; from *lavo*, to wash.) An external fluid application or wash. Lotions are usually applied by wetting linen with them, and keeping it on the part affected.

LOTI'UM. A Latin name of urine.

LOUSE. See *Pediculus.*

LOUS'NESS. See *Phthiriasis.*

LOVAGE. *Ligusticum levisticum.*

LOVE-APPLE. *Solanum lycopersicum.* The tomato.

LOW SPIRITS. *Hypochondriasis.*

LOXA BARK. See *Cinchona barks, various.*

LOXA'RTHROS. (From *λοξος*, oblique, and *arthron*, a joint.) *Lozarthrus.* An obliquity of the joint, or wrong position of the parts forming a joint, without dislocation or spasm, as in the case of a club foot.

LO'XIA. Wry neck.

LOZENGE. See *Trochiscus.*

LU'CID. *Lucidus.* Clear; transparent. In *Medicine*, applied to the intervals of quiet and apparent reason in mental affections; as *lucid interval.*

LU'DUS HELMONTII. *Ludus Paracelsi.* 1. A species of marl formerly believed to be efficacious in calculous disorders. 2. A calculus from the human bladder.

LU'ES. (*es, is, f.*; from *λυω*, to dissolve, because it produces dissolution.) 1. A pestilence or poison. 2. Syphilis.

LUES DEIFICA. Epilepsy.

LUES INDICA. Frambœsia.

LUES NEURODES. A typhus fever.

LUES VENEREA. Syphilis.

LUGOL'S PREPARATIONS OF IODINE. See *Iodine.*

LU'JULA. *Oxalis acetosella.*

LUMBA'GO. (*o, inis, f.*; from *lumbus*, the loin.) A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

LUMBAR. *Lumbalis.* Belonging to the loins; as lumbar region, &c.

LUMBAR ABSCESS. *Psoas abscess.* The abscess sometimes forms a swelling about Poupert's ligament; sometimes below it; and frequently the matter glides under the fascia of the thigh. Occasionally it makes its way through the sacro-ischiatric foramen, and assumes rather the appearance of a fistula in ano. The uneasiness in the loins, and the impulse communicated to the tumor by coughing, evince that the disease arises in the lumbar region; but it must be confessed that we can hardly ever know the existence of the disorder, before the tumor, by presenting itself externally, leads us to such information. The lumbar abscess is sometimes connected with diseased vertebræ, which may either be a cause or effect of the collection of matter. The disease, however, is frequently unattended with this complication.

The situation of the symptoms of lumbar abscess renders this affection liable to be mistaken for some other, viz., lumbago and nephritic pains, and, toward its termination, for crural or femoral hernia. The first, however, is not attended with the shivering that occurs here; and nephritic complaints are generally discoverable by attention to the state of the urine. The distinction from crural hernia is more difficult. In both, a soft, inelastic swelling is felt in the same situation; but in hernia it is attended with obstructed fæces, vomiting, &c., and its appearance is always sudden, while the lumbar tumor is preceded by various complaints before its appearance in the thigh. In a horizontal posture, the abscess, also, totally disappears, while the hernia does not. If it be discovered

before the formation of pus, blisters, counter-irritation, moxas, and leeches are to be used to prevent suppuration, otherwise the matter is to be discharged, and restoratives used to sustain the strength.

LUMBAR PLEXUS. It is formed of the anterior branches of the first four lumbar nerves.

LUMBAR REGION. *Regio lumbalis.* The loins.

LUMBARIS EXTERNUS. *Quadratus lumborum* muscle.

LUMBARIS INTERNIS. *Psoas magnus* muscle.

LUMBO-SACRAL. Belonging to the lumbar and sacral regions.

LUMBRICA'LIS. (From *lumbricus*, the earth-worm.) Resembling the earth-worm. An epithet of certain muscles.

LUMBRICALES MANUS. *Fidicinales.* The small flexors of the fingers which assist the bending the fingers when the long flexors are in full action. They arise, thin and fleshy, from the outside of the tendons of the flexor profundus, a little above the lower edge of the carpal ligaments, and are inserted by long, slender tendons into the outer sides of the broad tendons of the interosseal muscles, about the middle of the first joints of the fingers.

LUMBRICALES PEDIS. Four muscles like the former, that increase the flexion of the toes, and draw them inward.

LUMBRICOIDES. Like the lumbricus.

LUMBRICUS. The common earth-worm, and the long, round worm which inhabits the intestines of man and other animals. See *Entozoa*.

LUMBRICUS TERRESTRIS. The earth-worm.

LUMBUS VENERIS. *Achillea millefolium*.

LUNA. (*a, æ, f.*; the moon.) The alchemical name of silver.

LUNA CORNEA. Chloride of silver.

LUNA FIXATA. Oxide of zinc.

LUNAR CAUSTIC. *Argenti nitras*.

LUNA'RE OS. One of the bones of the carpus; so named from its shape.

LUNARIA. *Ophioglossum lunaria*.

LUNARIA REDIVIVA. Bulbonach. A plant formerly esteemed as a warm diuretic.

LU'NATE. Crescent shaped.

LU'NATIC. (*Lunaticus*; from *luna*, the moon.) Applied, 1. Adjectively, to any disease supposed to be influenced by the changes of the moon. 2. Substantively, to a maniac.

LUNATUS. *Lunulatus*.

LUNG. *Pulmo.* The lung in the right cavity of the chest is divided into three lobes, that in the left cavity into two. They hang in the chest, attached at their superior part to the neck by means of the trachea, and are separated by the mediastinum. They are also attached to the heart by means of the pulmonary vessels. The substance of the lungs is of four kinds, viz., vesicular, vascular, bronchial, and parenchymatous. The vesicular substance is composed of the air cells. The vascular invests those cells like a network. The bronchial is formed by the ramifications of the bronchia throughout the lungs, having the air cells at their extremities; and the spongy substance that connects these parts is termed the *parenchyma*. The lungs are covered with a fine membrane, a reflection of the pleura, called *pleura-pulmonalis*. The

internal surface of the air cells is covered with a very fine, delicate, and sensible mucous membrane, which is continued from the larynx through the trachea and bronchia. The arteries of the lungs are the bronchial, a branch of the aorta, and the pulmonary, which circulates the blood through the air cells to undergo a certain change. The pulmonary veins return the blood that has undergone this change, by four trunks, into the left auricle of the heart. The bronchial veins terminate in the vena azygos. The nerves of the lungs are from the eighth pair and great intercostal, through the pulmonary plexus. The absorbents are of two orders: the superficial, and the deep-seated; the former are more readily detected than the latter. The glands of these viscera are called bronchial. They are muciparous, and situated about the bronchia.

In youth the lungs are of a light red color, or grayish; but they become of a bluish and darker color with age, and appear marbled, exhibiting numerous spots of black matter. The lungs of an infant which has breathed float in water, but this is not the case if it has not respired. See *Docimasia*.

LUNG-WORT. *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

LUNG-WORT-TREE. *Lichen pulmonarius*.

LUNULARIS. See *Lunulatus*.

LUNULA'TUS. *Lunatus.* *Lunularis.* *Lunulate*: crescent-shaped, or half-moon-like.

LU'PIA. (From *λυπεω*, to molest.) 1. A genus of disease, including encysted tumors, the contents of which are of a pulraceous consistence; as *meliceris*, *atheroma*, *steatoma*, and *osteo-steatoma*.

LUPINUSUS. The porrigio lupinosa.

LUPINUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia.* *Decandria.* *Leguminosæ.* — *L. albus.* The white lupin. The seed was used as food. It is occasionally exhibited to remove worms, and made into poultices.

LUPULIN. *Lupuline.* The yellow, fragrant matter of hops, supposed to be the pollen.

LU'PULUS. *Humulus lupulus*.

LUPUS. (*us, i, m.*; a wolf.) 1. A malignant disease of the face, otherwise called *noli me tangere*. See *Noli me tangere*. 2. The term was intended by Dr. Willan to comprise, together with the "*noli me tangere*," affecting the nose and lips, other slow tubercular affections, especially about the face, commonly ending in ragged ulcerations of the cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips, and sometimes occurring in other parts of the body, where they gradually destroy the skin and muscular parts to a considerable depth. Sometimes the disease appears in the cheek circularly, or in the form of a sort of ringworm, destroying the substance, and leaving a deep and deformed cicatrix: other parts are occasionally the seat of this disease.

By the knife or the caustic, a separation has sometimes been made of the morbid from the sound parts, and the progress of the disease arrested. And in some cases, where the ulceration was very slow, and unaccompanied by much inflammation, the internal use of arsenic has been found beneficial.

LUPUS CANCROSUS. Cancer.

LUPUS VORAX. *Herpes exedens*.

LURID. *Luridus*. 1. A pale yellowish-purple color. 2. Ghastly.

LU'RIDÆ. An order of plants in Linnæus's Fragments, consisting of those which are highly poisonous, as *Datura*, *Solanum*, *Nicotiana*.

LU'SCITAS. (From *luscus*, blind of one eye.) Beer gives this name to a distortion of the eyeball which resembles squinting, but differs from it in the inability to move the affected eye when the other is closed.

LUSUS NATURÆ. A sport of nature; a monster.

LUTE. *Lutum*.

LUTEA CORPORA. *Corpus luteum*.

LUTEOLA. *Reseda luteola*.

LUTEOLINE. The yellow coloring matter of the *Reseda luteola* is thus named by Chevreuil.

LU'TEUS. Yellow.

LU'TRUM. *Λουτρον*. A bath. Also, an ophthalmic medicine.

LU'TUM. (*um, i, n.*; the Latin for clay or mud.) *Cæmentum*. Lute. A composition with which chemical vessels were covered, to preserve them from the violence of the fire, and to close exactly their joinings.

LUXA'TION. (*Luxatio*; from *luxo*, to put out of joint.) A dislocation of a bone from its proper cavity. See *Dislocation*.

LYCA'NCHÆ. Synonymous with *cynanche*.

LYCANTHRO'PIA. A species of melancholy, in which the patients leave their houses in the night, and wander about like wolves.

LYCHNIS SEGETUM. *Agrostemma githago*.

LYCO'CTONUM. Species of aconitum; aconite.

LYCOPE'RDON. 1. *Lycoperdon bovista*.

2. A genus of fungi.—*L. bovista*. The puff-ball. A round or egg-shaped fungus. It dries internally into a very fine, light brownish dust, which is used by some to stop hemorrhages.—*L. cervinum*. Deer-ball has the character of being aphrodisiac.—*L. tuber*. The truffle, or *Tuber cibarium*. A solid fungus, of a globular figure, which grows under the surface of the ground, and attains the size of a potato. It has a rough, blackish coat, and is destitute of fibres. There are several species, all of a grateful flavor, esteemed by connoisseurs.

LYCOPE'RSICUM. *Solanum lycopersicum*. The tomato.

LYCOPODIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Cryptogamia*. *Lycopodiaceæ*.—*L. clavatum*. The club-moss. *Lycopodium*. This plant affords a great quantity of spores, which are much esteemed in some places to sprinkle on young children, to prevent excoriation. A decoction of the herb is said to be a specific in the cure of the plica polonica.—*L. selago*. Upright club-moss. The decoction of this plant acts violently as a vomit and a purgative, and was formerly employed to produce abortions.

LYCOP'SIS. (*is, idis, f.*) 1. A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Monogynia*. 2. The pharmacopœial name of the wall bugloss, *Echium ægyptiacum*, the *Asperago ægyptiaca* of Willdenow.

LYCOPUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Diandria*. *Monogynia*. *Saviaceæ*.—*L. europæus*. This plant is sometimes used as an astringent.—*L. virginicus* is said to be a mild anodyne.

LYCORE'XIA. *Lycorexias*. Morbid appetite.

LYE. An alkaline solution.

LY'GMUS. *Λυγμος*. The hiccough.

LYING IN. Parturition.

LYMPH. *Lympha*. The liquid contained in the lymphatic vessels. Two processes may be employed to procure lymph. One is to lay bare a lymphatic vessel, divide it, and receive the liquid that flows from it; but this is a method difficult to execute, and besides, as the lymphatic vessels are not always filled with lymph, it is uncertain: the other consists in letting an animal fast during four or five days, and then extracting the fluid contained in the thoracic duct.

The liquid obtained in either way has, at first, a slightly opaline rose color. It has a strong, spermatic odor; a salt taste; it sometimes presents a slight yellow tinge, and at other times a red madder color.

But lymph does not long remain liquid; it coagulates. Its rose color becomes more deep, an immense number of reddish filaments are developed, irregularly arborescent, and very analogous in appearance to the vessels spread in the tissue of organs.

When we examine carefully the mass of lymph thus coagulated, we find it formed of two parts: the one solid, and forming a great many globules, among which the liquid remains.

The solid part of the lymph, which may be called the *clot*, has much analogy with that of the blood. It becomes red by the contact of oxygen gas, and purple when plunged in carbonic acid.

The specific gravity of lymph is to that of distilled water as 1022·28 to 1000·00.

Chevreuil analyzed the lymph of the dog.

Water	926·4
Fibrin	4·2
Albumen	61·0
Muriate of soda	6·1
Carbonate of soda	1·8
Phosphate of lime	} 0·5
Phosphate of magnesia	
Carbonate of lime	} 1000·0
Total	

Subsequent analysts have found some fat. L'Heretier obtained ·05 per cent.

Its specific gravity is greater than that of water; in consistency it is thin, and somewhat viscid. The quantity in the human body appears to be very great, as the system of the lymphatic vessels forms no small part of it. The lymphatic vessels absorb this fluid from the *tela cellulosa* of the whole body, from all the viscera, and the cavities of the viscera; and convey it to the thoracic duct, to be mixed with the chyle.

1. The use of the lymph is to return the superfluous nutritious fluid from every part. 2. The serous exudation of membranes is sometimes improperly called lymph.

LYMPHADENITIS. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

LYMPH CATARACT. Spurious cataract. See *Cataract*.

LYMPH GLOBULES. *Lymph corpuscules*. The globules floating in lymph.

LYMPHA'NGIOLOGIA. A treatise on the lymphatics.

LYMPHA'TIC. (*Lymphaticus*; from *lymp̄ha*, lymph.) 1. Of the nature of lymph. 2. The name of an absorbent vessel, that carries a transparent fluid or lymph. The lymphatic vessels of the human body are small and transparent, and originate in every part of the body. With the lacteal vessels of the intestines, they form what is termed the *absorbent system*. Their termination is in the thoracic duct. See *Absorbent*, *Lacteal*, and *Thoracic duct*.

Lymphatics of the head and neck.—Absorbents are found on the scalp and about the viscera of the neck, which unite into a considerable *branch*, that accompanies the jugular vein. Absorbents have not been detected in the human brain.

The absorbents from the right side of the head and neck and from the right arm pass into the angle between the right subclavian and the jugular vein, and form a trunk which lies upon the right subclavian vein, and receives a very considerable number of lymphatic vessels from the right side of the head, thyroid gland, neck, the arm, the right side of the thorax and diaphragm, from the lungs of this side, and from the parts supplied by the mammary artery. Both in this and in the great trunk there are many valves.

Of the upper extremities.—The absorbents of the upper extremities are divided into superficial and deep-seated. The *superficial absorbents* ascend under the skin of the hand in every direction to the wrist, from whence a *branch* proceeds upon the posterior surface of the forearm to the head of the radius, over the internal condyle of the humerus, up to the axilla, receiving several branches as it proceeds. Another *branch* proceeds from the wrist along the anterior part of the forearm, and forms a *network*, with a *branch* coming over the ulna from the posterior part, and ascends on the inside of the humerus to the glands of the axilla. The *deep-seated absorbents* accompany the larger blood-vessels, and pass through two glands about the middle of the humerus, and ascend to the glands of the axilla. The superficial and deep-seated absorbents having passed through the axillary glands, form *two trunks*, which unite into *one*, to be inserted with the jugular absorbents into the thoracic duct, at the angle formed by the union of the subclavian with the jugular vein.

Lymphatics of the inferior extremities.—These are also superficial and deep-seated. The *superficial ones* lie between the skin and muscles. Those of the toes and foot form a *branch*, which ascends upon the back of the foot, over the tendon of the *cruræus anticus*, forms, with other branches, a *plexus* above the ankles, then proceeds along the tibia over the knee, sometimes passes through a gland, and proceeds up the inside of the thigh to the subinguinal glands. The *deep-seated absorbents* follow the course of the arteries, and accompany the femoral artery, in which course they pass through some glands in the leg and above the knee, and then proceed to some deep-seated subinguinal glands. The absorbents from about the external part of the pubes proceed to the inguinal glands. The

subinguinal and inguinal glands send forth several branches, which pass through the abdominal ring into the cavity of the abdomen.

Of the abdominal and thoracic viscera.—The absorbents of the lower extremities accompany the external iliac artery, where they are joined by many branches from the *uterus*, *urinary bladder*, *spermatic cord*, and some branches accompanying the internal iliac artery; they then ascend to the sacrum, where they form a *plexus*, which proceeds over the *psoas muscle*, and, meeting with the lacteals of the mesentery, form the thoracic duct, or trunk of the absorbents, which is of a serpentine form, about the size of a crow-quill, and runs up the dorsal vertebrae, through the posterior opening of the diaphragm, between the aorta and *vena azygos*, to the angle formed by the union of the left subclavian and jugular veins. In this course it receives the *absorbents of the kidneys*, which are superficial and deep-seated, and unite as they proceed toward the thoracic duct; and the *absorbents of the spleen*, which are upon its peritoneal coat, and unite with those of the pancreas—a *branch* from the plexus of the vessels passing above and below the duodenum, and formed by the absorbents of the *stomach*, which come from the lesser and greater curvature, and are united about the pylorus with those of the pancreas and liver, which converge from the external surface and internal parts toward the portæ of the liver, and also by several branches from the *gall-bladder*.

Use of Lymphatics.—The office of these vessels is to take up substances which are applied to their mouths: thus the fluid of circumscribed cavities, and of the cells of the cellular membrane, are removed by the lymphatics of those parts; and thus mercury and other substances are taken into the system when rubbed on the skin.

LYMPHATIC GLAND. See *Gland*.

LYMPHATIC VEINS. The absorbents.

LYMPHATICS. *Lymphatic system* or *vessels*. See *Lymphatic*.

LYMPHIZATION. The effusion of coagulable lymph.

LYMPHOCHEZIA. Serous diarrhœa.

LYMPHO'SIS. The elaboration of lymph.

LYNCH'S EMBROCATION. This consists of olive oil, scented with some volatile oils, and colored with alkanet root.

LYNCU'RIUM. The tourmaline.

LYNGODES. A fever in which hiccough is a prominent symptom.—*Hippocrates*.

LYPEMA'NIA. Melancholy.

LYPO'MA. Lipoma.

LY'RA. (*a, a, f.*; from *λυρα*, a lyre, or musical instrument.) *Psalterium*. *Corpus psaloides*. The triangular medullary space between the posterior crura of the fornix of the cerebrum, which is marked with prominent medullary fibres, that give it the appearance of a lyre.

LY'RATE. *Lyratus*. Lyre-shaped.

LY'RUS. *Arnica montana*.

LYSIGY'IA. Relaxation of limbs.—*Hippocrates*.

LYSIMA'CHIA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Monogynia*.—*L. nummu-*

aria. Money-wort. It was formerly accounted vulnerary, and to possess antiscorbutic and astringent qualities. — *L. purpurea*. *Lythrum salicaria*.

LYSIPNOS. *Λυσίπνοσ*. The epithet of an antidote, consisting of opium, henbane seeds, mandrake, and other narcotics, &c.

LYSSA. (*a, a, f.* *Λύσσα, rabies.*) Hydrophobia.

M.

M. Contraction for *manipulus*, a handful; and *misce*: thus *m. f. haust.* signifies mix, and let a draught be made.

MACANDOU. (Javanese.) A tree growing in Malacca, the fruit of which is roasted and eaten as a cure for dysenteries, cholera morbus, and other complaints. — *Bontius*.

MACAPATLI. Sarsaparilla.

MACARO'NI. A preparation from wheat, containing an excess of gluten, and suitable as a gluten bread, in diseases requiring that article.

MACE. MA'GIS. See *Myristica moschata*.

MACEDONIAN PARSLEY. See *Bubon*.

MACEDONICUM SEMEN. *Smyrniolum olusatrum*.

MA'CEB. The bark of the root of a tree growing in Malabar. It is astringent, and used against alvine fluxes. — *Piso*.

MACERA'TION. (*Maceratio, onis, f.*; from *macero*, to soften by water.) An infusion, either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost dissolved in order to extract their virtues.

MACERONA. *Smyrniolum olusatrum*.

MACHAO'NIA ARS. Medicine has been so called from *Machaon*, the son of *Æsculapius*.

MA'GIES. (*es, ei, f.*; from *maceo*, to grow lean.) Emaciation. See *Marasmus*.

MACKAREL. *Scomber scomber*.

MAC'RO-. A prefix (from *μακρος*, large), signifying magnitude, largeness.

MACROBIO'TIC. Long-lived.

MACROCE'PHALUS. 1. Having a large head. 2. *Physeter macrocephalus*.

MACRO'PIPER. *Piper longum*.

MACROPNE'A. (*a, a, f.*; from *μακρος*, long, and *πνεω*, to breathe.) That state of the breathing in which the inspiration is long and deep.

MACRO'TYS RACEMOSA. *Actæa racemosa*.

MA'CU'LA. (*a, a, f.*) A spot; a permanent discoloration of some portion of the skin, often with a change of its texture, but not connected with any disorder of the constitution.

MACULA GERMINATIVA. *Nucleus germinativus* of Wagner.

MACULA MATRICIS. A mother's mark. See *Nævus maternus*.

MACULÆ. An order of Dr. Willan's cutaneous diseases, which comprises those discolorations of the skin which are permanent, and most of which are the result of an alteration of the natural texture of the part. It comprehends *Ephelis*, *Nævus*, *Opilus*, and moles.

MACULÆ HEPATICÆ. *Cloasma*.

MACULÆ VOLATICÆ. *Pityriasis fugax*.

LYSSODE'CTUS. One who labors under hydrophobia.

LY'THRUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Dodecandria. Digynia.* — *L. salicaria*. Willow-herb. The herb, root, and flowers possess a considerable degree of astringency.

LYTTA. (*a, a, f.*) The name of a genus of insects. See *Cantharis*.

MACULA'TE. *Maculatus*. Spotted.

MAD APPLE. *Solanum melongena*.

MADAR. See *Mudar*.

MADARO'SIS. (*is, eos, f.* *Μαδαροσις*; from *μαδαρος*, bald or smooth.) Falling off of the hair, especially of the eye-lashes.

MADDEN'S VEGETABLE ESSENCE. This consists chiefly of the *Infusum rosæ compositum*, with an increased proportion of acid.

MADDER. *Rubia tinctorum*.

MADEIRA, CLIMATE OF. This island is, in the equability of its temperature, the most desirable place known for the consumptive where the necessary comforts can be procured. Both the summer and winter are mild, and it is therefore fitted for the permanent residence of the patient.

MADNESS. Insanity.

MADNESS, CANINE. See *Hydrophobia*.

MA'DOR. Moisture. A sweating.

MADWORT, GALEN'S. See *Marrubium*.

MAGELLANICUS CORTEX. See *Wintera*.

MAGGOT PIMPLE. *Acre punctata*.

MAGISTERIUM PLUMBI. Carbonate of lead.

MA'GISTERY. (*Magisterium, ii, n.*; from *magister*, a master.) Magistry. A term used by the old chemists to signify a peculiar and secret method of preparing any medicine, as it were, by a masterly process. The term was also long applied to all precipitates.

MAGISTRY OF BISMUTH. The subnitrate of bismuth. See *Bismuth*.

MAGISTRA'L. Extemporaneous.

MAGISTRA'LIS. Such medicines as are prescribed extemporaneously.

MA'GMA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *μασσω*, to blend together.) 1. A thick ointment. 2. The dregs of any thing after the thinner parts are strained off. 3. A confection.

MA'GNES. A loadstone or magnet.

MAGNES ARSENICALIS. Arsenical magnet. A composition of equal parts of antimony, sulphur, and arsenic, mixed and melted together so as to become a glassy body.

MAGNES EPILEPSIÆ. Native cinnabar.

MAGNE'SIA. (*a, a, f.*) 1. The ancient chemists gave this name to such substances as they conceived to have the power of attracting any principle from the air. 2. The name of one of the alkaline earths, having a metallic basis, called *magnesium*.

MAGNESIA CALCINATA. See *Magnesia usta*.

MAGNESIA, HENRY'S. A preparation of the calcined magnesia, remarkable for its condensed state.

MAGNESIA USTA. *M. calcinata. M. pu-*

ra. Calcined magnesia. The protoxide of magnesium. A white, very sparingly soluble, earthy body, with slight alkaline reaction. It forms a hydrate with water, and readily neutralizes most acids. Symbol, MgO ; eq., 20·67; sp. gr., 2·3. It is readily obtained by heating common magnesia to redness.

It is given as an absorbent and antacid in cardialgia, spasms, convulsions, and tormina of the bowels of infants; pyrosis, flatulencies, and other diseases of the prima viæ; constipation, leucorrhœa, rickets, scrofula, crusta lactea, and podagra. The dose for an adult is from a scruple to a drachm.

MAGNESIA VITRIOLATA. See *Magnesia sulphas*.

MAGNESIA WATER. *Aerated magnesian water.* Fluid magnesia. This is made by mixing half an ounce of carbonate of magnesia with one gallon of water, and impregnating it with ten times its volume of carbonic acid gas, by means of a forcing pump. It is a good antacid, and the carbonic acid it contains renders it a salutary stimulant to the stomach.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS. *Magnesia subcarbonas.* *Magnesia alba.* Carbonate of magnesia. It may be made as follows: Take of sulphate of magnesia, four pounds; carbonate of soda, four pounds and eight ounces; distilled water, four gallons. Dissolve the carbonate of soda and the sulphate of magnesia separately in two gallons of the water, and strain; then mix, and boil the liquors, stirring constantly with a spatula for a quarter of an hour; lastly, pour off the liquors, and wash the precipitated powder with boiling distilled water, and dry it. It is in the form of very fine powder, considerably resembling flour in its appearance and feel; it has no sensible taste on the tongue; it gives a faint greenish color to the tincture of violets, and converts turnsole to a blue. It is employed medicinally as an absorbent, antacid, and purgative, in doses of from half a drachm to two drachms.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS. *Sulphas magnesiæ purificata.* *Magnesia vitriolata.* *Sal catharticus amarum.* *Sal catharticum amarum.* Sulphate of magnesia. Epsom salt. Bitter purging salt. This salt exists in several mineral springs, as that of Epsom, from which it was formerly obtained; it is now afforded, however, in greater abundance and more pure, from the bittern left after the extraction of salt from sea-water. When pure, it crystallizes in small quadrangular prisms, terminated by quadrangular pyramids or dihedral summits. Its taste is cool and bitter. It is very soluble, requiring only an equal weight of cold water, and three fourths its weight of hot. It effloresces in the air, though but slowly. If it attracts moisture, it contains muriate of magnesia or of lime. Exposed to heat, it dissolves in its own water of crystallization, and dries, but is not decomposed nor fused but with extreme difficulty.

Epsom salt is a mild purgative, operating with sufficient efficacy, and in general with ease and safety, rarely occasioning any gripes, or the other inconveniences of resinous purgatives. Six or eight drachms may be dissolved in a proper quantity of common water, or four,

five, or more in a pint or quart of the purging mineral waters. These solutions may likewise be so managed, in small doses, as to produce evacuation from the other emunctories: if the patient be kept warm, they increase perspiration, and, by moderate exercise in the cool air, the urinary discharge. Some allege that this salt has a peculiar effect in allaying pain, as in colic, even independently of evacuation.

MAGNE'SIUM. The white, malleable, and fusible metallic base of magnesia. Sym., Mg.; eq., 12·69.

MAGNESIUM, OXIDE OF. Magnesia.

MAGNESIUM, CHLORIDE OF. This has been recommended as a saline aperient in the dose of an ounce, but is less useful than the sulphate of magnesia.

MAGNET. (*Magnes, etis, m. Μαγνης, μαγνητης.*) The loadstone. See *Magnetism* and *Electricity*.

MAGNETIC OXIDE OF IRON. The mixed protoxide and peroxide, or ferroso-ferric oxide of iron, remarkable for its magnetic properties.

MA'GNÉTISM. There are some native oxides of iron which have the remarkable property of attracting iron. These are called *loadstones, magnetic iron ores, or natural magnets*.

If a bar of tempered steel be rubbed in a certain direction with a loadstone, it acquires a similar property of attracting iron, and permanently retains this property. If a slender bar of iron be rendered magnetic, and poised on a fulcrum, or suspended by a thread, so as to admit of free horizontal motion, it will vibrate north and south. The ends so directed are called its north and south poles.

A *temporary magnet* is that made of soft or pure iron, around which a current of electricity or galvanism is made to circulate along a spiral wire. It attains great power for the time that the fluid passes only, and may be made and broken with astonishing frequency.

MAGNETISM, ANIMAL. *Mesmerism.* A hypothesis that the action of the nervous fluid of one person can be made to control that of another, causing him to lose consciousness in part, and act and think like his magnetizer, &c., &c. Nothing of the kind can be done; but very nervous persons can be thrown into a nervous condition resembling sleep, hysteria, or catalepsy. The magnetizer proceeds by motions of his hands, or passes.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY. *Magneto-electric induction.* The electrical current induced in a spiral or helix of wire, in the center of which a fixed or temporary magnet is introduced. A capital *magneto-electric* machine by Clark is made for medical purposes.

MAGNO'LIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of handsome flowering trees. *Polyandria. Polygynia. Magnoliaceæ.* The *Magnolia glauca, M. acuminata,* and *M. tripetala* are officinal, and the magnificent *M. grandifolia* is equally entitled to notice. The bark, and especially that from the root, is, when fresh, aromatic, pungent, and bitter; and in doses of a drachm, frequently given, has been found serviceable in intermittents, especially where a typhoid tendency existed. It is gently stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic, and may be used in the form of dilute

tincture, and powder of the fresh root; but drying and infusion impair its virtues.

MAGNUM DEI BONUM. Cinchona bark.

MAGNUM OS. The third bone of the lower row of bones of the carpus, reckoning from the thumb toward the little finger.

MAGY'DARIS. The root of the laserwort.

MAHAGONY. *Mahagoni*. Swietenia mahagoni.

MAHALEB. A species of cherry.

MAHMOUDY. Scammony.

MAHY'S PLASTER. The United States Pharmacopœia substitutes for this the *Emplastrum plumbi carbonatis*.

MAIDENHAIR. *M.*, Canada. *M.*, English. See *Adiantum*.

MAIDENHAIR, BLACK. *M.*, common. See *Asplenium*.

MAIDENHAIR, GOLDEN. See *Polytrichum*.

MAIDENHAIR-TREE. *Ginan itsio*. The *Gingko biloba*. In China and Japan, the fruit is said to promote digestion, and to purge. The oil is used at the table.

MAIZE. Indian corn. *Zea mays*.

MAJANTHEMUM. *Convallaria majalis*.

MAJORA'NA. *Origanum majorana*.

MAJORANA SYRIACA. *Teucrium marum*.

MAL. (French.) A disease.

MAL DE LA ROSA. *Rosa asturica*. *Leprosia asturica*. A disease endemic in the Asturias. It appears to be a variety of pellagra.

MAL DE SAN LAZA'RO. A severe leprosy, common in the southern islands of the West Indies, Colombia, and the upper portion of South America.

MAL DE SIAM. Yellow fever.

MAL DEL SOLÉ. Pellagra.

MAL DES ARDENS. The name of a pestilential erysipelas or carbuncle, which was endemic in France in the twelfth century.

MAL ROUGE DE CAYENNE. Cayenne leprosy. A disease which commences with an eruption of red spots, and in the progress of which the body becomes covered with fungous ulcers of a red color. It appears to be allied to elephantiasis.

MA'LA. (*a, e, f.*) The cheek.

MALABAR PLUM. *Eugenia jambos*.

MALABATHRI OLEUM. Oil of cassia.

MALABA'THRINUM UNGUENTUM. It is compounded of myrrh, spikenard, malabathrum, and many other aromatic ingredients.

MALABA'THRUM. The leaf of the cassia.

MALACCA BEAN. *Avicennia tomentosa*.

MALACCA RADIX. *Sagittaria alexipharmica*.

MALACENCE'PHALON. Simple softening of the brain, without change of structure.—*Craggie*.

MA'LACHE. *Malva sylvestris*.

MALA'CIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *μαλακος*, soft; effeminate.) Longings. Whimsical or depraved appetite, such as sometimes occurs in pregnant women, chlorotic girls, &c.

MALACO'SIS. (From *μαλακος*, soft.) Softening. Mollities. A generic term for those diseases in which the most prominent pathologic result is softening.

MALACOSTEON. (*um, i, n.*; from *μαλακος*, soft, and *οστεον*, a bone.) A softness of the bones. *Mollities ossium*. A disease of the

bones, wherein they can be bent without fracturing them, in consequence either of the inordinate absorption of the phosphate of lime, or from its want. In rickets, the bones only yield and become distorted by slow degrees; but in the present disease they may be at once bent in any direction. All the cases of this disease on record have proved fatal, no means of cure having yet been found. On dissection of those who have died, all the bones, except the teeth, have been found unusually soft, so that scarcely any of them could resist the knife; the periosteum has been found thicker than usual; and the bones have been found to contain a great quantity of oily matter and little earth.

MALA'CTICA. Emollient remedies.

MALAGUETTA PEPPER. Grains of paradise.

MALA'GMA. (*a, atis, n.* *Μαλαγμα*; from *μαλασσω*, to soften.) A cataplasm or emollient application.

MALA'R. *Malaris*. (From *mala*, the cheek.) Relating to the cheek; as *malar bone*, *malar process*.

MALA'MBO BARK. *Matias bark*. The bark of a tree of Colombia, South America, used as a substitute for cinchona.

MALA'RIA. The Italian name for marsh miasm; hence *malarious*.

MALARUM OSSA. *Mala os*. See *Jugale os*.

MA'LTE. *Malos*. A salt of malic acid.

MA'LE. 1. The masculine species of animals. 2. *Μαλη*. The arm-pit.

MALE FERN. *Aspidium filix mas*.

MALE IMPOTENCY. See *Sterility*.

MALE ORCHIS. *Orchis mascula*.

MALE SPEEDWELL. *Veronica officinalis*.

MALFORMATION. *Malformatio*. A deviation from the normal development. This may be either from *deficiency*, from *excess*, from *displacement*, or from *irregular growth*.

MALIC ACID. A volatile crystalline acid, obtained by distilling malic acid. It is bibasic. Form., $C_8H_7O_6 \cdot 2HO$, and is isomeric with the acetic acid.

MALIC ACID. *Acidum malicum*. The acid of apples, pears, &c. It is colorless, deliquescent, soluble in alcohol and water, and has not been crystallized. It is bibasic. Formula, $C_8H_4O_8 + 2HO$.

MALI'GNANT. *Malignus*. A term applied to pestilential fevers, and to local diseases of an incurable nature, as cancer and fungus hæmatodes.

MALIGNANT FEVER. See *Typhus*.

MALIGNANT SORE THROAT. See *Tonsillitis*.

MALINGERER. A soldier feigning disease.

MALIS. *Maliasmus*. A diseased condition of the skin, produced by parasitical insects. The species are: *M. pediculi*. Lousiness.—*M. dracunculi*. *M. filaria*. The Guinea-worm disease.—*M. acari*. Tick bites.

MALLEABI'LITY. (*Malleabilitas*; from *malleus*, a hammer.) The property which several metals possess of being extended under the hammer into thin plates.

MALLEAMOTHE. *Pavette*. *Pavate*. *Erysipelas curans arbor*. A shrub which grows in Malabar. The leaves, boiled in palm oil, cure the impetigo; the root, powdered and mixed with ginger, is diuretic.

MALLEA'TIO. A form of chorea, in which the person has a convulsive action of one or both hands, which strike the knee like a hammer.

MALLEI ANTERIOR. *M. externus.* The laxator tympani muscle.

MALLEI INTERNUS. The tensor tympani.

MALLE'OLAR. *Malleolaris.* Relating to the ankles; as the *malleolar arteries*, which are derived from the anterior tibial artery.

MALLE'OLUS. (*us, i, m.*) The termination of the tibia at the ankle is called *malleolus internus*, and the corresponding part of the fibula *malleolus externus*.

MA' LLEUS. (*us, i, m.; a hammer.*) A bone of the internal ear is so termed from its shape.

MALLOW. *Malva sylvestris.*

MALLOW, MARSH. *Althæa officinalis.*

MALLOW, VERVAIN. *Malva alcea.*

MALOGRANA'TUM. The pomegranate.

MALPIGI, ACINI OF. See *Kidney.*

MALPI'GHIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Trigynia.*—*M. glabra.* The Barbadoes cherry.—*M. mourelia.* The bark is astringent, and is used in Cayenne as a febrifuge.

MALPIGHIAN VESSELS OF INSECTS. Biliary pouches found in some insects as substitutes for the liver.

MALT. Grain which has become sweet, from the conversion of its starch into sugar, by an incipient growth or germination artificially induced, called malting.

MA'LTHA. Mineral pitch.

MALTHA'CTICUS. Emollient; softening.

MAL'TING. The process of inducing the saccharine fermentation, or germination, in malt or other grains. Moisture, warmth, and air are necessary. The change is produced by the incipient decay of the gluten of the grain, whereby *diastase* is formed, which, acting upon the starch, converts it into sugar, by the same molecular process as in ordinary fermentation; and if the process be not arrested by heat or drying, it goes on to the vinous, acetous, and putrefactive fermentations.

MA'LUM. (*um, i, n.*) 1. A disease. 2. An apple.

MALUM CANUM. *M. cotoneum.* The quince.

MALUM CITREUM. The citron.

MALUM INSANUM. *Solanum melongena.*

MALUM MEDICUM. The lemon.

MALUM MORTUUM. A disease that appears in the form of a pustule, which soon forms a dry, brown, hard, and broad crust. It is seldom attended with pain, and remains fixed for a long time before it can be detached. It is mostly observed on the tibia and os coccygis, and sometimes on the face.

MALUM PILARE. See *Plica.*

M'ALUS. *Pyrus malus.* The apple.

MALUS INDICA. *Bilimbi billing-bing.* A tree of the East Indies. The juice of the root is cooling, and drank in fevers. The leaves are boiled, and made into a cataplasm with rice. The juice of the fruit is used in almost all external heats, dipping linen rags in it, and applying them to the parts. It is drank, mixed with arrack, to cure diarrhoeas. The ripe fruit is eaten as a delicacy, and the unripe made into a pickle for the use of the table.

MA' LVA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants *Monadelphia. Polyandria. Malvaceae.*—*M. alcea. M. verbenaca.* The vervain mallow. This, like to the other mallows, abounds with a mucilage, and is good for pectoral drinks.—*M. arborea. Alcea rosea.*—*M. rotundifolia.* Round-leaved mallow. The whole herb and root possess similar virtues to the common mallow.—*M. sylvestris.* The common mallow. *M. vulgaris. Malva.* The leaves and flowers are principally used in fomentations, cataplasms, and emollient enemas.—*M. verbenaca. Malva alcea.*—*M. vulgaris. Malva sylvestris.*

MALVA'CEÆ. The mallow tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, trees, or shrubs, with leaves alternate; flowers, polypetalous; stamens, hypogynous, monadelphous; fruit, capsular or baccate, containing seed with crumpled cotyledons.

MALVAVI'SCUS. *Althæa officinalis.*

MALVERN WATER. Malvern, in Worcestershire, England, has a well of water containing carbonate and sulphate of soda, &c.

MAMA-PIAN. The chief or master yaw of frambesia.

MAMI'LLA. 1. The breast of man. 2. The nipple.

MAMI'RA. The doronicum?

MA'MMA. (*a, e, f.*) The organ which secretes the milk in mammiferous animals. The bosom. In the human female the mammae are two globular bodies, composed of common integuments, adipose substance, and lacteal glands and vessels, and adhering to the anterior and lateral region of the thorax. On the middle of each breast is a projecting portion, termed the *papilla*, or *nipple*, in which the excretory ducts of the glands terminate, and around which is a colored disc of sebaceous glands, called the *areola*.

MAMMA'LIA. (From *mamma.*) A great division of the animal kingdom, comprising animals which suckle their young.

MAMMARY. Mammillary. Relating to the mamma or breast.

MAMMARY ABSCESS. A collection of matter in the breast, arising from previous inflammation of its substance. It is a frequent occurrence in the early period of lactation.

MAMMARY ARTERIES. *Arteriæ mamillares.* The internal mammary artery is a branch of the subclavian, and gives off the mediastinal, thymal, and pericardial arteries. The external mammary arteries are branches of the axillary.

MAMMARY GLAND. The organ of the mamma which secretes the milk.

MAMMARY SARCOMA. A tumor of the appearance and consistence of the mamma, found in various parts of the body.

MAMMARY VEINS. *Venæ mamillares.* These vessels accompany the arteries, and evacuate their blood into the subclavian vein.

MAMMEA AMERICANA. The tree (*Polyandria. Monogynia*) affords a delicious fruit, called *mammea*. It is much cultivated in Jamaica.

MAMMI'FERA. The same as *mammalia*.

MAMMI'LLA. The nipple.

MAMMILL'ARY. *Mammillaris.* Appertaining to the nipple or breast.

MAMMILLARY EMINENCES. The corpora albicantia.

MAMMILLA'TED. *Mammiform.* Mastoid; resembling a teat; tuberculated.

MAN. See *Homo*.

MANCHINEEL. *Hippomane manicella.*

MANCURA'NA. *Origanum vulgare.*

MANDI'BULA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *mando*, to chew.) The jaw. See *Maxilla inferior*.

MANDRA'GORA. *Atropa mandragora.*

MANDRAGORI'TES. Wine in which the roots of the mandrake are infused.

MANDRAKE. *Atropa mandragora.*

MANDUCA'TION. *Manducatio.* Mastication.

MANGANESE. (*Manganeseum, ii, n.*) A white, hard, brittle metal; sp. gr., 8; almost infusible, and readily acted on by oxygen and acids. Symbol, Mg; equivalent, 27.7. There are several oxides, of which the black (MgO_2) is much used in the arts, and as a source of oxygen in chemistry.

MANGANESE, BLACK OXIDE OF. *M., binioxide of M., peroxide of.* The native black oxide. It has been employed to dust sores with, in the same way as the lapis calaminaris, and is used in the production of chlorine gas.

MANGANESE, SULPHATE OF. A salt proposed as a cathartic, in doses of ʒss. to ʒj., by Dr. Thomson, but said to be emetic by Dr. Golden, and efficacious, in doses of ʒj., by Dr. Ure.

MANGANIC ACID. *Manganeseous acid. Manganic acid.* The compound, MgO_3 . It exists in the green mineral chameleon, which is a manganate of potash, but has not been insulated.

MANGEL WURSEL. *Beta hybrida.*

MANGI'FERA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia.*—*M. indica.* The mango-tree of Asia. Mangoes, when ripe, are juicy, of a good flavor, and so fragrant as to perfume the air to a considerable distance.

MANGO. *Mangifera indica.*

MANGOSTANA. *Mangosteen. Garcinia mangostana.*

MA'NIA. (*Mavia*; from *μανοια*, I rage.) Furious madness. See *Insanity*.

MANIA à POTU. *M. temulentia.* Delirium tremens.

MA'NIAC. One attacked by mania.

MA'NICA HIPPOCRATIS. Hippocrates' sleeve. A strainer of a conical shape, made of linen or flannel, and used for pharmaceutical purposes.

MANIGUETTA. *Amomum granum paradisi.*

MA'NIHOT. *Jatropha manihot.*

MANIO'DES. *Maniac.*

MANIPULA'TION. The art of handling implements with skill and success; and, when applied to *Chemistry*, the knowledge of chemical processes, and address in performing them.

MANIPULATOR. One skillful in manipulation.

MANI'PULUS. A handful.

MA'NNA. (*a, æ, f.*) A peculiar saccharine matter which exudes from many plants. See *Fraxinus ornus*. It is a gentle laxative in doses of ʒj. to ʒiv.

MANNA BRIGANTIACA. *M. de Briançon. M. of the larch.* A species of manna, brought from the neighborhood of Briançon, in Dauphiny, and being an exudation from the larch.

MANNA CALABRINA. *Calabrian manna.*

MANNA CANULATA. Flaky manna, or manna concentered on straw or chips.

MANNA METALLORUM. *Calomel.*

MANNA THURIS. A coarse powder of olibanum was sold by this name.

MA'NNITE. The sugar of manna. It is crystalline, and non-fermentable. Form., $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

MANSTRORIUS. The masseter.

MANSTRUPA'TION. *Manstrupatio.* Masturbation.

MANTLE, LADIES'. *Athamanta cretensis.*

MANUBRIUM MANUS. The radius.

MANULU'VIUM. A hand bath.

MARBLE. Crystallized massive carbonate of lime.

MA'NUS. (*us, ùs, f.*) The hand.

MANUS CHRISTI PERLATÆ. Troches prepared with pearls, sugar, and rose-water.

MANUS CHRISTI SIMPLICES. Troches prepared with sugar and rose-water. Rose lozenges.

MANUS DEI. The name of an old resolvent plaster. It consisted of wax, myrrh, olibanum, ammoniacum, mastich, galbanum, oil, &c.

MAPLE SUGAR. See *Acer saccharinum*.

MARA'NDA. A species of myrtle of Ceylon. A decoction of the leaves is said to be excellent against the venereal disease.

MARA'NTA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monandria. Monogynia. Marantaceæ.*—*M. arundinacea.* The root of this and *M. comesa* are cultivated in the West Indies for arrow-root, which is a kind of starch. It is in no respect superior to the well prepared farina of potatoes.

MARANTA GALA'NGA. *Galanga minor.* The smaller galangal. The roots are used medicinally as an aromatic. It is brought from China. Two kinds of galangal are mentioned in the pharmacopœias: the greater galangal, obtained from the *Kæmpferia galanga* of Linnæus; and the smaller galangal, the root of the *Maranta galanga*.

MARANTA'CEÆ. A natural family of plants, of which the genus maranta is the type.

MARA'SMUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *μαραωω*, to grow lean.) Emaciation. A wasting away of the flesh. The term marasmus was long ago used collectively, to comprehend atrophy, tabes, and phthisis. Extenuation or leanness is not necessarily a disease; for many persons who are peculiarly lean are peculiarly healthy, while some there are who take pains to fall away in flesh, that they may increase in health, and become stronger; but if an individual grow weaker as he grows leaner, it affords a full proof that he is under a morbid influence; and it is this influence, this conjunction of extenuation and debility, that is imported by the term marasmus, and its synonym emaciation. See *Atrophia, Tabes, Phthisis*.

MARATHRI'TES. Wine impregnated with fennel.

MARATHROPHY'LLUM. *Peucedanum officinale.*

MARA'THRUM. *Anethum fœniculum.*

MARATHRUM SYLVESTRE. *Peucedanum officinale.*

MARCASITTA. *Marcasite. Pyrites.*

MARCASITA ALBA. *Bismuth.*

MARCASITA PLUMBEA. *Antimony.*

MARCE'SCENT. *Marcscens*. Withering; decaying.

MARCET'S BLOWPIPE. A spirit-lamp urged by a jet of oxygen from a suitable reservoir.

MARCHA'NTIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Cryptogamia*. *Hepatica*.—*M. polymorpha*. Liverwort. Star liverwort. It has a slightly pungent and bitter taste; is aperient, resolvent, and antiscorbutic.

MA'RCOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *marceo*, to become lean.) Leanness; emaciation.

MARCO'RES. The first order in the class *Cachexia* of Cullen's Nosology, which embraces those diseases that are characterized by universal emaciation.

MARE'S-TAIL. *Hippuris vulgaris*.

MARGA'RIC ACID. *Acidum margaricum*. So called on account of its pearly appearance. An acid obtained from margarine.

MARGA'RINE. A fatty body, soluble in ether, and abounding in human fat. When saponified, it yields *margaric acid*, which, distilled with lime, gives *margarone*, a substance like spermaceti.

MARGARI'TA. (*a, e, f.*; from *μαργαρον*, a pearl.) 1. The pearl. A small calcareous concretion, of a bright, transparent whiteness, found on the inside of the shell of the *Avicula margaritifera*, *Mya margaritifera*, &c. Pearls consist of alternating concentric layers of membrane and carbonate of lime. They were formerly exhibited as antacids. 2. A tumor upon the eye resembling a pearl.

MARGA'NONE. See *Margarine*.

MARGARYL. A hypothetical compound radical; form., C₃₄O₃₃.

MARGINA'TE. *Marginatus*. Bordered.

MARIGOLD. *Calendula officinalis*.

MARIGOLD FIG. *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*.

MARIGOLD, MARSH. *Caltha palustris*.

MARINE ACID. Muriatic acid.

MARINE SALT. *Sodæ murias*.

MARI'SCA. A hemorrhoidal tumor.

MARJORAM. *Marjor'na*. See *Origanum*.

MAR'MALADE. A conserve of quinces and sugar, or of other fruits, as orange marmalade.

MARMA'RYGA. (*a, e, f.*; *μαρμαρυγή*; from *μαρμαρω*, to shine.) The appearance of sparks or coruscations before the eyes.

MA'RMON. Marble.

MARRIOTTE'S LAW. *Boyle's law*. The law which expresses the constant relation between the bulk and pressure of a permanent gas; the elasticity or pressure being directly proportional to the density, and inversely to the bulk.

MARRIOTTE'S DRY VOMIT. Equal parts of tartar emetic and sulphate of copper.

MARROW. *Medulla*. The fat secreted by the small arteries of its proper membrane, and contained in the medullary cavities of the long cylindrical bones. It differs very little from the fat of the cellular membrane.

MARROW, SPINAL. See *Spinal cord*.

MARRUBIA'STRUM. *Ballota nigra*.

MARRU'BIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Didynamia*. *Gymnospermia*. *Labiata*.—*M. album*. *Marrubium vulgare*.—*M. alyssum*.

Galen's madwort; said to be a specific in cases of hydrophobia and in the bites of the rattlesnake.—*M. aquaticum*. Water horehound: laxative corroborant.—*M. hispanicum*. *M. verticillatum*. *Sideritis syriaca*.—*M. nigrum fatidum*. *Ballota nigra*.—*M. vulgare*. *M. album*. *Marrubium*. Common horehound. A favorite remedy with the common people in coughs and asthmas. The usual dose is from half an ounce to an ounce in infusion, two or three times a day; that of the extract, from gr. x. to ʒss.

MARS. (*s, tis, m.*) Iron.

MARS ALKALIZATUS. A mixture of iron with an alkali.

MARS SOLUBILIS. The ferrum tartarizatum.

MARS SULPHURATUS. Iron filings and sulphur deflagrated together.

MARSEILLES, CLIMATE OF. This is hot, dry, irritating, and subject to cold winds; it is, therefore, altogether unfit for the invalid.

MARSEILLES HART-WORT. *Seseli tortuosum*.

MARSEILLES VINEGAR. *Acetum prophylacticum*.

MARSH. A shallow pond or lake; a fen. The exhalations of marshes, especially in the spring and autumn, at sunrise and sunset, are peculiarly noxious. From this cause intermittent fevers and remittents are chiefly produced; even yellow fever, and sometimes plague, owe their origin to this cause.

MARSH-MALLOW. *Althæa officinalis*.

MARSH TEA. *Ledum palustre*.

MARSH'S TEST FOR ARSENIC. See *Arsenious acid*.

MARSH ROSEMARY. *Statice caroliniana*.

MARSH TREFOIL. *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

MARSHALL'S CERATE. This consists of palm oil, ʒv.; calomel, ʒj.; sugar of lead, ʒss.; and citrine ointment, ʒij.—*Hooper*.

MARSU'PIAL. (*Marsupialis*; from *marsupium*, a purse.) 1. The obturator internus muscle. 2. An animal which has a pouch formed by a reflection of the skin of the abdomen, in which the young are nourished for some time after their exclusion from the uterus, as in the opossum and kangaroo.

MARSUPIA'LIA. Marsupial animals. Mammiferous animals characterized by the marsupial pouch.

MARTIAL. (*Martialis*; from *Mars*, iron.) Relating to iron, or such as are impregnated therewith.

MARTIAL ETHIOPS. The protoxide of iron.

MARTIAL SALTS. Salts of iron.

MARTIA'ES FLORES. See *Ferri ammonio-chloridum*.

MARTPA'TUM UNGUENTUM. Soldier's ointment. Ointment of laurel, rue, marjoram, &c.

MA'RTIS LIMATURA, PREPARATA. Purified filings of iron.

MA'RUM. *M. creticum*. *M. cortusi*. *M. syriacum*. *M. verum*. *Teucrium marum*.

MARUM VULGARE. *Thymus mastichina*.

MARVI'SUM. Malmsey wine.

MAS. (*as, aris, m.*) Male.

MA'SCHALE. *Μαχαλη*. The arm-pit.

MASCHALI'STER. The second dorsal vertebra.

MASLACH. An opiate.

MA'SSA. (*a, e, f.*; from *μασσω*, to blend

together.) A mass. A term generally applied to the compound out of which pills are to be formed.

MASSA CARNEA JACOBI SYLVII. The flexor longus digitorum pedis.

MASSALIS. An alchemical name of mercury.

MASSE'SIS. Mastication.

MASSE'TER. (*er, eris, m.*; from *μασσαιμαί*, to chew; because it assists in chewing.) A muscle of the lower jaw, situated on the side of the face. It is a short, thick muscle, which arises, by fleshy and tendinous fibers, from the lower edge of the malar process of the maxillary bone, the lower horizontal edge of the os malæ, and the lower edge of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. The two layers of fibers, of which it seems to be composed, cross each other as they descend, the external layer extending backward, and the internal one slanting forward. It is inserted into the basis of the coronoid process, and into all that part of the lower jaw which supports the coronoid and condyloid processes. Its use is to raise the lower jaw, and, by means of the above-mentioned decussation, to move it a little forward and backward in the act of chewing.

MASSETER'IC. *Massetericus*. Relating to the masseter muscle.

MASSICOT. The yellow oxide of lead.

MASSOY CORTEX. See *Cortex massoy*.

MASTERWORT. *Imperatoria*.

MASTIC. *Pistacia lentiscus*.

MASTICA'TION. (*Masticatio*; from *mastico*, to chew.) Chewing. The function by which the food is comminuted, mixed with the saliva, and reduced to a form fit for deglutition, and a state fit for digestion.

MASTICA'TORY. A medicine intended for chewing.

MA'STICHE. See *Pistacia lentiscus*.

MASTICH-HERB. *Thymus mastichina*.

MASTICH, SYRIAN. *Teucrium marum*.

MASTICH-TREE. *Pistacia lentiscus*.

MASTICHELE'UM. Oil of mastich.

MASTI'CHINA. *Thymus mastichina*.

MASSICOT. *Massicot*.

MASTI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *μαστος*, the breast, and *τις*, which implies inflammation.) Phlegmonous inflammation of the breast. It commonly affects those who are suckling. It is characterized by tumefaction, tension, heat, redness, and pain; and comes sometimes in both breasts, but most commonly in one. Fever generally attends the disease. It is sometimes very quickly formed, and, in general, without any thing preceding to show it; but now and then a slight shivering is the forerunner. This disease terminates either in resolution, in supuration, or scirrhus. It is the result of cold, and always terminates favorably in good constitutions. It is to be treated as other abscesses.

MASTIX. See *Mastiche*.

MASTODY'NIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *μαστος*, and *ὀδυνη*, pain.) Pain in the mamma. This is not a very uncommon affection, and is generally of a neuralgic character.

MASTODY'NIA APOSTEMATOSA. See *Mastitis*, and *Mammary abscess*.

MA'STOID. (*Mastoides*; from *μαστος*, a breast, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) Nipple-like.

1. Those processes of bone shaped like a nipple. 2. The sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle.

MASTOID FORAMEN. *Foramen mastoideum*. A hole in the temporal bone of the skull, by the side of the mastoid process. It transmits a vein to the lateral sinus.

MASTOIDEUS. The sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle.

MASTOIDEUS LATERALIS. The trachelo-mastoideus.

MASTO'NCUS. A tumor of the breast.

MASTURBA'TION. Self-pollution with the hand; a beastly and degrading vice, producing mental and moral imbecility, and bringing on nervous, dyspeptic, and cardiac diseases.

MATALI'STA RADIX. A root of South America, where it is given as a purgative in the dose of ʒij., its action being rather milder than that of jalap.

MATE'. *Ilex paraguayensis*.

MA'TER. (*ter, tris, f.*; a mother.) Two membranes of the brain are thus called.

MATER METALLORUM. Quicksilver.

MATER PERLARUM. Mother of pearl.

MATE'RIA. (*a, æ, f.*) 1. Matter. 2. A term applied to those substances collectively which are adapted to some particular purpose.

MATERIA ALIMENTARIA. The various substances used as food and drink.

MATERIA MEDICA. 1. A general class of substances, both natural and artificial, which are used in the cure of diseases. 2. The science which treats of medicines. The most perfect classification of medicines is alphabetically, for all possess several virtues, and different properties under varying circumstances; therefore, they can only be forced into arbitrary positions. The principal subdivisions, or groups of the materia medica, are,

Astringents,	Antalkalines,
Tonics,	Antiseptics,
Emollients,	Errhines,
Corrosives,	Sialagogues,
Stimulants,	Expectorants,
Sedatives,	Emetics,
Narcotics,	Cathartics,
Refrigerants,	Diuretics,
Antispasmodics,	Diaphoretics,
Demulcents,	Emmenagogues,
Antacids,	Abortives.

MATERIA PERLA'TA. If, instead of crystallizing the salts contained in the liquor separated from diaphoretic antimony, an acid be poured into it, a white precipitate is formed, which is an oxide of antimony. This has been called *materia perlata*.

MATHEU'S VERMIFUGE. This consisted of two electuaries, the one for killing the worms, and the other for expelling them. The first was composed of tin filings, ʒj.; fern root, ʒvj.; worm seed, ʒss.; resinous extract of jalap, sulphate of potash, of each ʒj., with a sufficient quantity of honey.

The second electuary was composed of jalap and sulphate of potash, of each ʒij.; scammony, ʒj.; gamboge, x. grs., with a sufficient quantity of honey.

The first electuary was given in the dose of a tea-spoonful every three hours for two days, and then the second was used in the same way.

MATICO. *Piper angustifolium*.

MATLOCK. A village in Derbyshire, which has a tepid (66°) spring, holding the carbonate of lime in solution.

MATONIA CARDAMOMUM. One of the cardamon plants. See *Cardamoms*.

MATRASS. *Matracium.* A chemical vessel of glass or other material, having a round or oval shaped body, and a long neck.

MATRES CEREBRI. The meninges or coverings of the brain.

MATRICALIA. Medicines appropriate to disorders of the uterus.

MATRICA'RIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Syngensia. Polygamia superflua. Compositæ.*

—*M. chamomilla.* Common wild corn, or dog's chamomile. Its virtues are similar to those of the *Matricaria parthenium*, but inferior.—*M. parthenium.* Common feverfew. Mothers' wort. The leaves and flowers have a strong odor and bitter taste. It is stomachic, tonic, and emmenagogue.

MATRIX. (*ix, icis, f. Matrj.*) 1. The womb. See *Uterus*. 2. The earthy or stony matter which accompanies ores.

MATTER. 1. Every object which has sensible properties. 2. The common name for pus and other morbid evacuations.

MATTHEW'S INJECTION. A diluted tincture of cantharides.

MATTHEW'S PILLS. These consist of opium, black hellebore, Starkey's soap, of each ʒiv ; saffron, ʒviij ., made into a mass with a little oil of turpentine.—*Hooper*.

MATU'RATIVE. *Matu'rans.* (From *maturo*, to ripen.) That which promotes the supuration of tumors, as heat, moisture, and stimulants.

MATURATION. *Maturatio.* That process which succeeds inflammation, by which pus is collected in an abscess.

MATURITY. *Maturus.* Ripeness; the state of perfect development.

MAUDLIN. *Achillea ageratum.*

MAURO-MARSON. *Marrubium vulgare.*

MAW-WORM. The *ascaris vermicularis*. See *Entozoa*.

MAXI'LLA. (*a, e, f.*; from *μασσω*, to chew.) The jaw, both upper and lower.

MAXILLA, INFERIOR. The lower jaw.

MAXILLA, SUPERIOR. The upper jaw.

MAXILLARE INFERIUS OS. *Maxilla, inferior.*

Mandibula. The lower jaw, which, in its figure, may be compared to a horse-shoe, is at first composed of two distinct bones; but these, soon after birth, unite together at the point of the chin, so as to form only one bone. The superior edge has an *alveolar* process. This, as well as that of the upper jaw, is furnished with cavities for the reception of the teeth. The posterior part of the bone, on each side, rises perpendicularly into two processes, one of which is called the *coronoid*, and the other the *condyloid* process. The first of these is the highest: it is thin and pointed. The condyloid process is narrower, thicker, and shorter than the other, terminating in an oblong, rounded head, which is formed for a movable articulation with the cranium, and is received into the fore part of the fossa of the temporal bone. The union is furnished with an articular carti-

lage and ligaments. There is great mobility in the joint: it moves not only upward and downward, but laterally. At the bottom of each coronoid process, on its inner part, is a foramen or canal, which extends under the roots of all the teeth, and terminates at the outer surface of the bone near the chin. Each of these foramina affords a passage to an artery, vein, and nerve, which send off branches to the several teeth.

MAXILLARE SUPERIUS OS. *Maxilla, superior.* The superior maxillary bones constitute the most considerable portion of the upper jaw, are two in number, and generally remain distinct through life. Their figure is exceedingly irregular. On each of these bones are observed several eminences. One of these is at the upper and fore part of the bone, and, from its making part of the nose, is called the *nasal* process. Internally, in the inferior portion of this process, is a fossa, which, with the os unguis, forms a passage for the lachrymal duct. Into this nasal process, likewise, is inserted the short, round tendon of the *musculus orbicularis palpebrarum*. Backward and outward, from the root of the nasal process, the bone helps to form the lower side of the orbit, and this part is therefore called the *orbital* process. Behind this orbital process the bone forms a considerable tuberosity; and at the upper part of this tuberosity is a channel, in which passes a branch of the fifth pair of nerves, which, together with a small artery, is transmitted to the face through the external *orbital foramen*, which opens immediately under the orbit. Where the bone on each side is joined to the os malæ, and helps to form the cheeks, is observed what is called the *malar* process. The lower and anterior parts of the bone make a kind of circular sweep, in which are the *alveoli*, or sockets for the teeth: this is called the *alveolar* process. Above this, and just behind the fore teeth, is an irregular hole, called the *foramen incisivum*, which, separating into two, serves to transmit small arteries and veins, and a minute branch of the fifth pair of nerves, to the nostrils. There are two horizontal lamellæ behind the alveolar process, which, uniting together, form part of the roof of the mouth, and divide it from the nose. Where the ossa maxillaria are united to each other, they project somewhat forward, leaving between them a furrow, which receives the inferior portion of the septum nasi. Each of these bones is hollow, and forms a considerable sinus under its orbital part, the *antrum Highmoreanum*, and is lined with the pituitary membrane.

The ossa maxillaria not only serve to form the cheeks, but likewise the palate, nose, and orbits: and, besides their union with each other, they are connected with the greatest part of the bones of the face and cranium, viz., with the ossa nasi, ossa malarum, ossa unguis, ossa palati, os frontis, os sphenoides, and os ethmoides.

MAXILLARY. (*Maxillaris*; from *maxilla*, the jaw.) Appertaining to the jaw.

MAXILLARY ARTERY. *Arteria maxillaris.* A branch of the external carotid. The *external maxillary* is the fourth branch of the carotid;

it proceeds anteriorly, and gives off the facial or mental, the coronary of the lips, and the angular artery. The *internal maxillary* is the next branch of the carotid; it gives off the sphenomaxillary, the inferior alveolar, and the spinous artery.

MAXILLARY BONE, INFERIOR. See *Maxillare inferius os*.

MAXILLARY BONE, SUPERIOR. See *Maxillare superius os*.

MAXILLARY GLAND. *Glandula maxillaris*. The gland so called is conglomerate, and situated under the angles of the lower jaw. The excretory ducts of these glands are called Warthonian, after their discoverer.

MAXILLARY NERVE. *Nervus maxillaris*. The superior and inferior maxillary nerves are branches of the fifth pair, or trigemini. The former is divided into the sphenopalatine, posterior alveolar, and the infra-orbital nerve. The latter is divided into two branches, the internal lingual, and one more properly called the inferior maxillary.

MAXIMUM. The greatest amount.

MAY-APPLE. *Podophyllum peltatum*.

MAY-LILY. *Convallaria majalis*.

MAY-WEED. *Anthemis cotula*.

MAYS, INDIAN. *Zea mays*.

MEAD. An old English liquor made from the honeycombs from which honey has been drained out, by boiling in water, and then fermenting.

MEADOW CROWFOOT. *Ranunculus acris*.

MEADOW, QUEEN OF THE. *Spiraea ulmaria*.

MEADOW SAFFRON. *Colchicum autumnale*.

MEADOW SAXIFRAGE. *Peucedanum silaus*.

MEADOW-SWEET. *Spiraea ulmaria*.

MEADOW THISTLE, ROUND-LEAVED. *Cnicus*.

MEASLES. See *Rubeola*.

MEASURES. See *Weights and Measures*.

MEATUS. (*us, us, m.*) A passage.

MEATUS AUDITORIUS EXTERNUS. The external passage of the ear. See *Auris*.

MEATUS AUDITORIUS INTERNUS. The internal passage of the ear. See *Auris*.

MEATUS CÆCUS. The Eustachian tube.

MEATUS CUTICULARIS. A pore of the skin.

MEATUS CYSTICUS. The gall-duct.

MEATUS URINARIUS. The orifice of the urethra. In women, this is situated in the vagina, immediately below the symphysis of the pubes, and behind the nymphæ.

MECCA BALSAM. See *Amyris gileadensis*.

MECHANICAL. *Mechanicus*. That which relates to the sensible properties of masses of matter. *Mechanical remedies*, in medicine, are such as act by irritation, when applied to a surface, and are not understood to influence the vital force.—*Mechanical school*, or sect, was that body of physicians who attributed disease to a change in the mechanical properties of the blood and other parts of the body.

MECHANICS. The science which takes into consideration the physical properties and movements of masses.

MECHANISM. (From *μηχανη*, a machine.) The arrangement of the parts of a body or machine.

MECHOACA'NNA. *Convolvulus mechoacanna*.

MECHOACANNA NIGRA. The jalap plant.

MECKEL'S GANGLION. See *Sphenopalatine ganglion*.

ME'CON. *Papaver somniferum*.

MECO'NIC ACID. *Acidum meconicum*. The acid combined with morphia in opium. When pure it is crystalline, colorless, soluble, tribasic. Formula, $C_{14}H_{11}O_4-3HO$. It forms with the salts of iron a blood-red solution, and combines with most bases. By heat it is converted into the bibasic meconic acid. It has no medicinal properties.

MECO'NINE. A neutral, white, crystalline, volatile, and soluble body, found in opium. The composition is $C_{10}H_5O_4$, and it is supposed to be inert.

MECO'NIS. *Μηκωνίς*. 1. The poppy. 2. *Lactuca virosa*.

MECO'NIUM. (*um, ii, n.*; from *μηκων*, the poppy.) 1. Opium. The inspissated juice of the *Papaver somniferum*. 2. The green excrementitious substance that is found in the large intestines of the fœtus.

MEDE'OLA VIRGINICA. An indigenous perennial plant, the root of which is said to be useful in dropsies.

ME'DIAN. *Medianus*. That which occupies the central or middle position. This term is applied to vessels, &c., from their situation between others.

MEDIAN NERVE. The second branch of the brachial plexus.

MEDIAN VEIN. The situation of the veins of the arms is extremely different in different individuals. When a branch proceeds near the bend of the arm, inwardly from the basilic vein, it is termed the *median basilic*, and when a vein is given off from the cephalic in the like manner, it is termed the *median cephalic*. When these two veins are present, they mostly unite just below the bend of the arm, and the common trunk proceeds to the cephalic vein.

MEDIANUM. See *Mediastinum*.

MEDIASTINUM. (*um, i, n.*; *quasi in medio stans*, as being in the middle.) The membranous septum, formed by the duplicature of the pleura, that divides the cavity of the chest into two parts. It is divided into an anterior and posterior portion.

MEDIASTINUM CEREBRI. The falciform process of the dura mater.

ME'DIATE. *Mediatus*. A term of relation to two extremes, applied to that which is in the middle between them.

MEDIATE AUSCULTATION. See *Auscultation*.

MEDICA MALUS. The lemon.

MEDICAL. *Medicus*. Appertaining to medicine.

MEDICAMENTA'RIA ARS. The art of making and preparing medicines.

MEDICAME'NT. (*Medicamentum*; from *medico*, to heal.) A medicine.

MEDICAMENTO'SUS LAPIS. An old astringent preparation of oxide of iron, litharge, alum, nitre, sal ammoniac, and vinegar.

MEDICA'STER. A quack.

MEDICATED. *Medicatus*. Imbued with the properties of a medicine. Thus wine of aloe is a medicated wine.

MEDICINA DIETE'TICA. That department which regards the regulation of the diet, &c.

MEDICINA DIASOTICA. *M. conservativa.* Hygiene.

MEDICINA GYMNASICA. That part of medicine which relates to exercise.

MEDICINA HERMETICA. The application of chemical remedies to the cure of diseases.

MEDICINA PROPHYLACTICA. That part of medicine which relates to preservation of health or prevention of diseases.

MEDICINA TRISTITIAE. Common saffron.

MEDICINAL. (*Medicinalis*; from *medicina*, medicine.) Having the power of restoring health or removing disease.

MEDICINAL DAYS. Critical days.

MEDICINAL HOURS are those wherein it is supposed that medicines may be taken to the greatest advantage, commonly reckoned in the morning (fasting), about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and at going to bed; but in acute cases, the times are to be governed by the symptoms and aggravation of the distemper.

MEDICINE. (*Medicina*, *a*, *f*.; from *medico*, to heal.) 1. The science and art which relate to the preservation of health, and the alleviation or cure of disease.

Medicine admits of numerous divisions, of which the most general are into *Physiology*, which teaches the healthy functions of the body; *Pathology*, which teaches its morbid conditions; *Semiotics*, which teach the symptoms of disease; *Hygiene*, which teaches how to preserve health; *Therapeutics*, which teach how to treat diseases, and include *physic*, *surgery*, and *obstetrics*; *Pharmacy*, which teaches the nature and virtues of drugs, and the mode of preparing and administering them.

There are certain sciences which are called *accessory* to medicine. Some of these, although regarded as merely accessory in a logical view of the subject, are in reality the very foundations of medicine. Thus *Anatomy* is the basis of physiology and pathology; *Botany*, *Chemistry*, and *Mineralogy* are the basis of pharmacy.

2. Any substance used for the alleviation or cure of a disease.

MEDI COCTIO. A kind of medicated apomel.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL. Relating both to medicine and surgery.

MEDICUS. 1. A physician. 2. Belonging to medicine.

MEDI MALAGMA. A digestive malagma.

MEDINA. A species of ulcer.—*Paracelsus*.

MEDINENSIS VENA. Gordius medinensis.

MEDITULLIUM. The same as *Diploe*

MEDIUS. Middle; median.

MEDIUS VENTER. The thorax.

MEDLAR. *Mespilus germanica*.

MEDORRHŒA. Gonorrhœa.

MEDORRHŒA VAGINÆ. *M. uteri.* Leucorrhœa.

ME'DULLA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; *quasi in medio ossis*.)

1. The marrow. 2. The pith of vegetables. 3. The white substance of the brain is called medulla, or the medullary part, to distinguish it from the cortical.

MEDULLA CASSIÆ. The pulp of the cassia fistula.

MEDULLA OBLONGATA. *Cerebrum elongatum.* The commencement of the spinal cord, which

rests upon the basillary process of the occipital bone. See *Encephalon*.

MEDULLA SPINALIS. The spinal marrow or spinal cord. See *Spinal cord*.

MEDULLARY. (*Medullaris*; from *medulla*, marrow.) Resembling marrow.

MEDULLARY MEMBRANE. The vascular membrane lining the cavities of the hollow bones.

MEDULLARY SARCOMA. Fungus hæmatodes.

MEDULLARY SUBSTANCE. *Substantia medullaris*. 1. The white or internal substance of the brain. 2. The internal substance of the kidney.

MEDULLIN. The name given by Dr. John to the pith of the sun-flower.

MEGALOSPLANCHNUS. One who is pot-bellied.—*Hippocrates*.

ME'GRIM. Hemigrania.

MEIBOMIUS'S GLANDS. *Meibomii glandulae*. The small glands which are situated between the conjunctive membrane of the eye and the cartilage of the eyelid.

MEL. (*Mel*, *mellis*, *n*.) Honey. It has a white or yellowish color, a soft and grained consistence, and a saccharine and aromatic smell. It consists of honey sugar (mannite), mucilage, and an acid. Honey contains some nutriment, and is a softening and slightly aperient remedy: mixed with vinegar, it forms *oxymel*. Honey, when mixed with water, is susceptible of the vinous fermentation without the addition of yeast.

MEL ACETATUM. Oxymel.

MEL ÆGYPTIACUM. Linimentum æruginis.

MEL BORACIS. Honey of borax. Take of borax, powdered, a drachm; clarified honey, an ounce. Mix. This preparation is found very useful as a local application in apthous affections of the mouth and fauces.

MEL DESPUMATUM. Clarified honey, which is directed to be made by melting honey in a water-bath, and then removing the scum.

MEL PRÆPARATUM. (U. S.) Prepared honey. Take of clarified honey, Oss.; dilute alcohol, Oj.; prepared chalk, ℥ss. Mix; boil, filter, and evaporate the clear honey to a specific gravity of 1.32.

MEL ROSÆ. Honey of roses. Take of red-rose petals, dried, four ounces; boiling water, two pints and a half; clarified honey, five pounds. Macerate the rose petals in the water for six hours, and strain; then add the honey to the strained liquor, and, by means of a water-bath, boil it down to a proper consistence. An admirable preparation for the base of various gargles and collutories. It may also be employed with advantage, mixed with extract of bark, or other medicines, for children who have a natural disgust to medicines.

MEL SCILLÆ. Oxymel scillæ.

MEL SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS. Syrupus scillæ compositus.

MELA. (*Μηλη*; from *μαω*, to search.) A probe.

MELÆ'NA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *μελας*, black.) *Μελαίνα νουσος* of the Greeks. The disease, so called by Hippocrates, consists in the vomiting of a concrete blood of a blackish-red color. By modern writers it is applied to a discharge of dark-colored, grumous, pitchy-looking stools,

usually conjoined with vomiting of blood. It is caused by hemorrhage from the gastro-enteric mucous membrane, or organic diseases of the abdominal viscera.

MELÆNA CHOLEA. The black jaundice.

MELÆNA CRUENTA. See *Melæna*.

MELÆNA FUNGOSA. Fungus hæmatodes.

MELALEUCA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Icosandria. Myrtaceæ.*—*M. cajeputi. M. leucadendron. M. minor.* The plant said to afford the cajeput oil, *oleum cajepute*. Cajeput oil is of a green color, perfectly limpid, and so completely volatile that it evaporates entirely, leaving no residuum. Its odor, when first imported, resembles that of a mixture of turpentine and camphor: it soon, however, acquires a peculiar fragrance. It is a very powerful medicine, and in high esteem in India and Germany, in the character of a general remedy in chronic and painful diseases. Taken into the stomach in the dose of five or six drops, it heats and stimulates the whole system, proving, at the same time, a very certain diaphoretic, by which, probably, the good effects it is said to have in dropsies and intermittent fevers are to be explained. For its efficacy in various convulsive and spasmodic complaints, it is highly esteemed. The dose is from two to six, or even twelve drops.

ME'LAM. See *Mellone*.

MELAMPHYLLUM. *Acanthus mollis*.

MELAMPODIUM. *Helleborus niger*.

MELAMPYRIN. A neutral body like gum, from the melampyrium nemorosum.

MELANAGOUE. (From *μελας*, and *αγω*, to expel.) That which purges off black bile.

MELANCHLORUS. *Μελαγχλωρος*. The Greek epithet of a troch and a plaster.

MELANCHO'LIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *μελας*, and *χολη*, bile.) Melancholy. A form of insanity. See *Insanity*.

MELANIC ACID. (*Μελας*, black.) An acid principle discovered by Dr. Marcet in black urine. Also applied to a black substance obtained by the action of moisture and air on salicyluret of potassium. Form., $C_{10}H_4O_3$.

MELANOMA. See *Melanosis*.

MELANOPIPER. *Piper nigrum*.

MELANORRHIZON. *Helleborus niger*.

MELANO'SIS. (From *μελανος*, to become black.) A species of morbid deposit first described by Laennec. It is of the same color as the pigmentum nigrum; and, according to Vauquelin and Berzelius, is a similar substance. Melanotic matter is found encysted in irregular masses, infiltrated into the texture, or deposited on the surface of organs, in which case the matter is liquid; lastly, associated with other morbid formations in malignant tumors, as with cancer, fungus hæmatodes, &c. No organ seems to be exempt from this disease; but the cellular and adipose textures are most frequently affected with it. It is not uncommon in the lungs, and gives rise to a form of phthisis. This disease is called *black cancer* by Dupuytren, and *melanoma* by Dr. Carswell. Melanosis, like cancer and fungus hæmatodes, is a malignant and incurable disease. The only chance of saving the patient is by extirpation or amputation, where these are practicable. Melanosis

is more common in the horse than in man, and it is observed that white and gray horses are more subject to it than those of any other color.

MELANO-URINE. Urine of a black color, usually due to blood.

MELANTHERA. Sulphate of iron.

MELANTHACEÆ. The colchicum tribe of monocotyledonous plants. Herbs with a rhizome, sometimes fleshy; leaves, sheathing at the base; flowers, hexapetaloidous, tubular; stamens, six; ovary, three-celled; seeds, albuminous.

MELANTHELEUM. Oil extracted from the seeds of the *Nigella sativa*.

MELANTHUM. *Nigella sativa*.

ME'LAS. 1. Black. 2. *Lepra nigricans*.

MELASMA. (From *μελας*, black.) *Melasmus*. A disease that appears not unfrequently upon the tibia of aged persons, in form of a livid black spot, which in a day or two degenerates into a very foul ulcer.

MELASPERMUM. *Nigella sativa*.

MELASSES. Molasses.

MELASSIC ACID. The name of the acid that is present in molasses or treacle; it is also produced by boiling sugar with alkaline solutions.

MELATROPHIA. Wasting of the limbs.

MELAGRIS GALLIPOVA. The turkey.

MELEGE'TA. *Meleguetta*. Grains of paradise,

MELEI'OS. A species of alum.

MELI. ME'LI. Honey. See *Mel*.

MELIA AZEDARAC. Pride of China. A tree of the family *Meliaceæ*, much cultivated in the Southern States for shade. The bark of the root is cathartic and emetic, and used in decoction as a vermifuge; dose, one or two table-spoonfuls every two hours, of a decoction made of $\text{z\text{iv}}$. of the bark to a quart of water, boiled down to a pint.

MELI'CERIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *μελι*, honey, and *κερας*, wax.) *Melicicera*. An encysted tumor, the contents of which resemble honey in consistence and appearance.

MELI'CRATON. Wine mixed with honey.

MELIGER'ON. A fetid humor discharged from ulcers, attended with a caries of the bone, of the consistence of honey.

MELILOT. Melilotus.

MELILOTUS. *Trifolium melilotus officinalis*.

MELME'LUM. A liquor prepared with quinces and honey.

MELIPHYLLUM. *Melissa officinalis*.

MELISSA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Didymia. Gymnospermia. Labiate*.—*M. calamintha*. Common calaminth. This plant smells like wild mint, and is used in form of tea against weakness of the stomach, flatulent colic, uterine obstructions, hysteria, &c.—*M. citrina*. *Melissa officinalis*.—*M. grandiflora*. Mountain calaminth. It is moderately pungent, and more aromatic than common calaminth.—*M. nepeta*. Field calaminth. Spotted calaminth. It was formerly used as an aromatic.—*M. officinalis*. Balm. It has a roughish, aromatic taste, and a pleasant odor like the lemon. It was formerly much esteemed in nervous diseases.

MELISSA TURCICA. See *Dracocephalum*.

MELISSOPHYLLUM. *Melittis melissophyllum*.

MELI'TEMIA. Diabetes; so called from the presence of sugar in the blood.

MELIT'SMUS. The name of a linctus, of which honey was an ingredient.

MELITTIS MELISSOPHYLLUM. The mountain balm. *Didymia. Gymnospermia.* This plant is seldom used in the present day; it is said to be of service in uterine obstructions and calculous diseases.

MELITTO'MA. A confection made with honey.

MELIZO'MUM. A drink with honey.

MELLA'GO. A name for any medicine of the consistence of honey.

MELLI'NA. A drink with honey.

ME'LLITA. Preparations of honey.

ME'LLONE. A compound radical, derived from the sulphocyanide of potassium. It is a grayish powder, of the composition C_6N_4 ; symbol, Me; equivalent, 92.94. With hydrogen it forms the *hydromellonic acid*, a gelatinous and sparingly soluble compound; with potassium it also combines directly, forming the *mellonide of potassium*, MeK. *Melam*, which is one of the products of the slow decomposition by heat of sulphocyanide of ammonium, has a composition which relates it to mellone, being $C_{12}N_{11}H_9$, or $2Me + 3NH_3$. *Melam*, like mellone, is converted into cyanuric acid by reagents; it is also converted into an artificial organic base (*melamine*) by the action of boiling potash. This is capable of neutralizing acids: it consists of $Me + 2NH_3$.

ME'LO. 1. The melon. *Cucumis melo.* 2. *Staphyloma.*

MELOCA'RPUS. The fruit of the aristolochia.

ME'LOE. 1. A name formerly given to the genus *Cantharis*, which see. 2. The name of a genus of coleopterous insects, with blistering properties.—*M. proscarabeus.* This insect, when touched, exudes from each joint of its legs an acrid fluid, of an oily consistence and deep yellow color; said to be useful against hydrophobia, &c. They are a strong poison, causing suffocation, vomiting, and death.—*M. variabilis.* This is said to have the same acrid properties as the above. Besides the above, the *M. pustulata* is employed in China, the *M. majalis* in Europe, and the *M. trianthema* in Hindostan, as blistering flies.

ME'LOE NIGER. The insect so called by Professor Woodhouse is the *cantharis atrata*.

MELOE VESICATORIUS. *Cantharis.*

MELOLONTHA VITIS. *Cantharis vesicatoria.*

MELON. *Cucumis melo.*

MELON, WATER. *Cucurbita citrullus.*

MELO'NGENA. *Solanum melongena.*

MELOPLA'STIC. (From *μηλον*, the cheek, and *πλασσω*, to form.) Relating to the restoration of the cheek; hence the *meloplastic operation* is that for the restoration of any part of the cheek injured or lost by wounds, ulcers, or burns.

MELO'SIS. (*Μηλωσις*; from *μηλη*, a probe.) Exploration by means of a probe.

MELO'TIS. *Μηλωτις.* A little probe; also, that particular instrument contrived to search or cleanse the ear with, commonly called *Auriscalpium*.

MELOTHRIA PENDULA. The small, creeping cucumber plant. *Triandria. Mono-*

gymia. The American bryony. The inhabitants of the West Indies pickle the berries of this plant, and use them as we do capers.

MEMBRA'NA. (*a, a, f.*) See *Membrane* and *Texture*.

MEMBRANA ADIPOSA. Adipose membrane.

MEMBRANA ARACHNOIDEA. Arachnoid membrane.

MEMBRANA CAPSULO-PUPILLARIS. A vascular membrane, extending backward from the pupillar margin of the iris in the fœtus of the mammalia and of man, and connecting the margin of the capsule of the lens with the margin of the iris.

MEMBRANA CELLULOSA. See *Texture*.

MEMBRANA CORTICALIS. The external transparent coat of the ovum of mammalia, before the formation of the embryo, as observed by Von Baer.

MEMBRANA DECIDUA. The deciduous membrane which is developed upon the inner surface of the uterus before the ovum reaches the organ. It consists of a whitish-gray, moist, and soft mass, similar to coagulated fibrin, and entirely formed of nucleated cells.

MEMBRANA GERMINATIVA. The germinal membrane; the earliest development of the germ in fishes and the amphibia, in the form of a thin stratum of yolk of definite extent. It gradually extends itself over the whole surface of the yolk, so as to assume the form of a vesicle including the mass of yolk.

MEMBRANA HYALOIDEA. The transparent membrane which encloses the vitreous humor of the eye.

MEMBRANA INTERMEDIA. A term applied to the membrane which, in the ovum of the bird, lies between the rudimentary nervous centers and the mucous layer of the germinal membrane.

MEMBRANA JACOBI. Jacob's membrane. A delicate membrane which invests the external surface of the retina, first described by Dr. Jacob of Dublin. See *Eye*.

MEMBRANA MEDIA. The name given by the earlier writers to that part of the allantois which lies in contact with the amnion, and which contains but few vessels.

MEMBRANA NICITANS. *Palpebra tertia. Palpebra interna.* A sort of third eyelid, which exists in most quadrupeds, and in birds. It is placed at the inner corner of the eye, and varies in shape and extent in different animals, according to circumstances.

MEMBRANA PIGMENTI. The internal layer of the choroid membrane, which retains the pigmentum nigrum in its place.

MEMBRANA PINGUIDINOSA. Adipose membrane.

MEMBRANA PITUITARIA, OF SCHNEIDERIAN. The membrane which lines the cavities of the nose.

MEMBRANA PUPILLARIS. *Velum pupille.* A very delicate membrane, of a thin and vascular texture, and an ash color, arising from the internal margin of the iris, and totally covering the pupil in the fœtus till the seventh month, when it gradually disappears.

MEMBRANA RETICULARIS. Cellular membrane.

MEMBRANA RUYSCHIA'NA. The internal lamina of the choroid membrane of the eye.

MEMBRANA SACCIFORMIS. A synovial membrane which forms a duplicature between the radius and the ulna.

MEMBRANA SCHNEIDERIA'NA. The mucous membrane which lines the nose and its cavities, secretes the mucus, and affords a surface for the expansion of the olfactory nerves.

MEMBRANA SEMILUNARIS. The name given to the conjunctiva at that part of its course where it is posterior to the caruncula, and a little external to it. This membrana semilunaris has been supposed to be the rudiment of the membrana nictitans, or the third eyelid of the lower animals.

MEMBRANA TYMPANI. The membrane covering the cavity of the drum of the ear, and separating it from the meatus auditorius externus.

MEMBRANA VERSICOLOR. The name of a brilliant and variously-colored membrane, which forms part of the choroid in many animals. Mr. Dalrymple denies that any such membrane exists in the human eye.

MEMBRANA VITELLINA. The vitelline membrane, lying within the ovicapsule, and surrounding the yolk of the ovum.

MEMBRANA'CEOUS. *Membranaceous.* Of the laminated form of a membrane.

MEMBRANÆ REUNIENTES. A term recently applied by Rathke to certain parts of the embryo of all the vertebrate classes. To the very thin membranous part of the abdominal walls in the embryo he gives the name of *membrana reuniens inferior*, and to the corresponding part in the dorsal region the name of *membrana reuniens superior*; while he reserves the terms *lamina abdominales* and *lamina dorsales* for the thicker parts of the abdominal and dorsal regions of the embryo, which, advancing from each side, at length meet above and below in the middle line. When these thicker laminae have thus united and inclosed the cavities to which they belong, the membranæ reunientes have lost their office.

MEMBRANE. (*Membrana, a, f.; quod membra tegat*; because it covers the limbs.) In *Anatomy*, a thin, expanded substance, composed of cellular texture, the elastic fibres of which are so arranged and woven together as to allow of great pliability. For the varieties of membrane, see *Texture*.

MEMBRANE, BASEMENT, OR PRIMARY. See *Cell*.

MEMBRANES OF THE FŒTUS. The tissues which envelop the fœtus are the decidua, chorion, and the amnion.

MEMBRANIFORM. *Membraniformis.* Of the laminated form of a membrane.

MEMBRANO'LOGY. *Membranologia.* Applied to that part of anatomy which treats of membranes. *Hymenology*.

MEMBRANO'SUS. The tensor vaginæ femoris.

MEMBRANOUS. *Membrano'sus.* Having the structure or texture of a membrane.

MEMBRANULA. A small or delicate membrane.

ME'MBRUM. A member; a limb.

MEMBRUM VIRILE. The penis.

MEMOR'BLE OS. The occipital bone.

MENAGOGUE. Emmenagogue.

MENDO'SUS. (From *mendax*, counterfeit.) This term is used by some in the same sense as spurious or illegitimate: *Mendosa costa*, false or spurious ribs; *Mendosa sutura*, the squamous or bastard suture of the skull.

MENINGE'AL. *Meningeus.* Relating to the meninges, or membranes of the brain.

MENINGEAL ARTERIES. The arteries which creep on the external surface of the dura mater are so called. The principal is the middle meningeal, *meningea media*, or spinous artery of the dura mater, which is a branch of the internal maxillary, and enters the cranium through the spinous foramen of the sphenoid bone. There are also two small arteries, called *anterior* and *posterior meningeal*, the former a branch of the internal carotid, and the latter of the vertebral.

MENINGES. (The plural of *meninx*.) The name given to the pia mater and dura mater of the brain.

MENINGIT'IS. (From *μηνιτις*, a membrane of the brain.) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord. See *Encephalitis*, and *Spinal cord, diseases of the*.

MENINGO-CEPHALITIS. Inflammation of the brain and membranes.

MENINGO-PHYLAX. An instrument to guard the membranes of the brain while the bone is cut or rasped after the operation of the trepan.

MENINGO'SIS. The junction of bones by means of membrane.

ME'NINX. (*x, gis, f. Μηνιτις*.) Before the time of Galen, *meninx* was the common term of all the membranes of the body; afterward it was appropriated to those of the brain. See *Dura mater* and *Pia mater*.

MENISPERMIC ACID. An acid of the seeds of *menispermum cocculus*.

MENISPERMINE. A white, crystalline, fusible alkaloid, derived from the testa of the cocculus indicus, along with an isomeric body, called *paramenispermine*. Formula, $C_{18}H_{12}NO_2$.

MENISPERMUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Diœcia. Dodecandria. Menispermaceæ.*—*M. cocculus.* The plant bearing the *cocculus indicus*, Indian berries, or Indian cockles. They are brought from Malabar and the East Indies; are poisonous, bringing on nausea, fainting, and convulsions. They are frequently employed to intoxicate or poison fishes. The deleterious ingredient is an alkaloid called *picrotozia*. *Cocculus indicus* is little used in medicine, but is sometimes employed to kill vermin and render beer intoxicating.

MENISPERMUM PALMATUM. See *Cocculus palmatus*.

MENISPERMUM TUBERCULATUM. *M. verrucosum.* This Chinese plant is tonic and somewhat astringent. The Bengal *menispermum cordifolium* possesses similar properties.

MENOLIPSIS. The cessation of the menses.

MENORRHA'GIA. (*a, æ, f.; from μηνια, the menses, and ρηγνυμι, I break out.*) *Hæmorrhagia uterina.* Flooding. An immoderate flow of the menses or blood from the uterus, characterized by pains in the back, loins, and

belly, similar to those of labor, attended with a preternatural flux of blood from the vagina, or a discharge of menses more copious than natural. Dr. Cullen distinguishes six species:

1. *Menorrhagia rubra*; bloody, from women neither with child nor in childbirth.

2. *Menorrhagia alba*; serous, usually called the fluor albus. See *Leucorrhœa*.

3. *Menorrhagia vitiorum*, from some local disease, as ulcer, cancer, &c.

4. *Menorrhagia lochialis*, from women after delivery. See *Lochia*.

5. *Menorrhagia abortus*. See *Abortion*.

6. *Menorrhagia Nabothi*, a serous discharge from the vagina in pregnant women.

This disease seldom occurs before the age of puberty, and is often an attendant on pregnancy. It is, in general, a very dangerous affection, more particularly if it occur at the latter period, as it is then often so rapid and violent as to destroy the female in a very short time, where proper means are not soon adopted. Abortions often give rise to floodings, and at any period of pregnancy, but more usually before the fifth month than at any other time. Moles, in consequence of an imperfect conception becoming detached, often give rise to a considerable degree of hemorrhage.

The causes which most frequently give rise to floodings are violent exertions of strength, sudden surprises and frights, violent fits of passion, great uneasiness of mind, uncommon longings during pregnancy, over-fullness of blood, profuse evacuations, general weakness of the system, external injuries, as blows and bruises, and the death of the child, in consequence of which the placenta becomes partially or wholly detached, and when the placenta is attached over the os uteri.

The treatment must differ according to the particular causes of the disease, and according to the different states of constitution under which it occurs. The hemorrhage is more frequently of the active kind, and requires the antiphlogistic plan to be strictly enforced, especially obviating the accumulation of heat in every way, giving cold, acidulated drink, and using cold, local applications; the patient must remain quiet in the horizontal posture; the diet be of the lightest and least stimulant description; and the bowels kept freely open by cooling laxatives, as the neutral salts, &c. It may be sometimes advisable in robust, plethoric females, particularly in the pregnant state, to take blood at an early period, especially where there is much pain, with a hard pulse; digitalis and antimonials in nauseating doses would also be proper under such circumstances. But where the discharge is rather of a passive character, tonic and astringent medicines ought to be given: rest and the horizontal position are equally necessary, costiveness must be obviated, and cold, astringent applications may be materially useful, or the escape of the blood may be prevented mechanically. In alarming cases, perhaps, the most powerful internal remedy is the superacetate of lead, combined with opium, which latter is often indicated by the irritable state of the patient. A nourishing diet, with gentle exercise in a carriage, and the prudent

use of the cold bath, may contribute to restore the patient when the discharge has subsided.

MENO'STASIS. (From $\mu\eta\nu$, a month, and $\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a cessation.) *Menostasia*. A suppression or retention of the menses.

MENS. The mind.

ME'NSA. A table. The second lobe of the liver is so called by some old writers.

ME'NSES. (From *mensis*, a month.) The sanguineo-serous fluid discharged at the menstrual periods. See *Menstruation*.

MENSES, IMMODERATE FLOW OF THE. See *Menorrhagia*.

MENSES, INTERRUPTION OF. See *Amenorrhœa*.

MENSES, RETENTION OF. See *Amenorrhœa*.

MENSTRUAL FLUX. The menses.

MENSTRUATION. (*Menstruatio*, *omis*, f.; from *menses*.) From the uterus of every healthy woman who is not pregnant, or who does not suckle, there is a discharge of a sanguineous fluid, at certain periods, from the time of puberty to the approach of old age; and from the periods or returns of this discharge being monthly, it is called *menstruation*; and the discharge is called *catamenia*, and *menses*.

At whatever time of life this discharge comes on, a woman is said to be at puberty, though of this state it is a consequence, and not a cause. The early or late appearance of the menses may depend upon the climate, the constitution, the delicacy or hardness of living, and upon the manners of those with whom young women converse. In this country, girls begin to menstruate from the thirteenth to the sixteenth year of their age, and sometimes at a later period, without any signs of disease; but if they are luxuriously educated, it commences at a more early period.

Some girls begin to menstruate without any preceding indisposition; but there are generally appearances or symptoms which indicate the change which is about to take place. These are usually more severe at the first than in the succeeding periods; and they are similar to those produced by uterine irritation from other causes, as pains in the back and inferior extremities, complaints of the viscera, with various hysteric and nervous affections. These commence with the first disposition to menstruate, and continue till the discharge comes on, when they abate or disappear, returning, however, with considerable violence in some women, at every period during life. The quantity of fluid discharged at each evacuation depends upon the climate, constitution, and manner of living; it usually amounts to about five or six ounces. The discharge commonly lasts from three to six days.

It is a secretion from the uterus, and differs from blood in not coagulating. It fits the uterus for conception; and, according to modern observations, occurs at the time of the passage of an ovum from the ovary. It is usually arrested about the forty-fifth year of age, but may stop from forty to fifty-five years. It is only during the years of menstruation that conception occurs.

MENSTRUATION, PAINFUL. *M.*, *laborious*. *Dysmenorrhœa*.

MENSTRUATION, PROFUSE. Menorrhagia.

MENSTRUATION, VICARIOUS. When the natural discharge is arrested, and hemorrhage occurs from the nose, lungs, or other organs.

MENSTRUUM. (*um, i, n.*) A solvent. The principal are water, alcohol, ether, oils, and acid and alkaline liquors.

MENSURATION. *Mensuratio.* A means of exploring the chest by measurement. For this purpose a piece of tape is extended from the median line, over the sternum to the spinal processes of the dorsal vertebra, at various points, and first on the one side and then on the other. In a well-formed chest, the measures will be equal on each side; but when there is effusion on one side, the measures there will be in excess, or when there is wasting of the lung from any cause, the chest on that side will be contracted. In hypertrophy and dilatation of the heart, the cardiac side will be of greater extent than the right side.

MENTA. *Mentula.*

MEN'TAGRA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *mentum*, the chin, and *αγα*, a prey.) An eruption about the chin, forming a tenacious crust, like that on a scald head. See *Sycosis*.

MEN'TAGRA INFANTUM. A species of porrigo.

MEN'TAL. *Mentalis.* 1. Relating to the mind. 2. In *Anatomy*, relating to the chin (from *mentum*, the chin), as the *mental artery*, &c.

MENTAL FORAMEN. The outer orifice of the inferior dental foramen, situated on the outer side of the inferior jaw bone, under the canine tooth. It gives passage to the mental nerve and artery.

ME'NTHA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Gymnospermia. Labiata.*—*M. aquatica. Menthastrum. Mentha rotundifolia palustris.* Water-mint. It is less agreeable than the spearmint, and in taste more bitter and pungent.—*M. cataria. Nepeta cataria.*—*M. cervi'na.* Hart's pennyroyal. This plant possesses the virtues of pennyroyal in a very great degree, but is remarkably unpleasant.—*M. crispa.* Curled-leaved mint. This species of mentha has a strong and fragrant smell; its taste is warm, aromatic, and slightly bitter.—*M. piperita.* Peppermint. *M. piperitis.* It has a more penetrating smell than any of the other mints; a strong, pungent taste. The stomachic, antispasmodic, and carminative properties of peppermint render it useful in flatulent colics, hysterical affections, retchings, and other dyspeptic symptoms, acting as a cordial, and often producing an immediate relief. Its official preparations are, an essential oil, a simple water, and a spirit. Dose, of the oil, grt. j. to grt. iij.—*M. pulegium.* Pennyroyal. *Pulegium. Pulegium regale. Pulegium latifolium.* This plant is considered as a carminative, stomachic, and emmenagogue. The official preparations of pennyroyal are, a simple water, a spirit, and an essential oil. Dose, of the oil, grt. ij. to grt. v.—*M. saracenic.* Tanacetum vulgaris.—*M. sativa. M. spicata. Mentha viridis.*—*M. viridis. M. vulgaris.* Spearmint. Mint. It is not so warm to the taste as peppermint, but has a more agreeable flavor. Its medicinal qualities are much less than those of peppermint. The official preparations of spearmint are, an essen-

oil, a conserve, a simple water, and a spirit. Dose, of the oil, grt. ij. to grt. v.

MEN'THA'STRUM. *Mentha aquatica.*

MENTO-LABIAL. Relating to the chin and lip

MENTO-LABIALIS. The depressor labii inferioris.

ME'NTULA. The penis, or the clitoris.

MEN'TU'LAGRA. A disorder of the penis, causing impotence.

ME'NTUM. (*um, i, n.*) The chin.

MENYA'NTHES. (*es, eos, or is, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogymia. Gentianaceæ.*—*M. trifoliata.* The buck-bean. *Menyanthes.* The whole plant is so extremely bitter, that in some countries it is used as a substitute for hops in the preparation of malt liquor. It is an excellent tonic, laxative, and of use in skin diseases and scurvy.

MENY'ANTHINE. The bitter extractive of the buck-bean.

MEPHI'TIC. *Mephiticus.* Applied to that which emits a noxious smell or exhalation.

MEPHITIC ACID. The carbonic acid.

MEPHITIC AIR. Nitrogen.

MEPHI'TIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *mephuhih*, a blast, Syr.) A poisonous exhalation.

MERCA'PTAN. A remarkable fluid, belonging to the ethyl group, in which sulphur replaces the oxygen, the form. being $C_4H_6S_2$. Its sp. gr. is .842; it is inflammable, smells like onions, and possesses the singular property of combining with mercury and other metals to form *mercaptides*.

MERCU'RIAL. *Mercurialis.* 1. Containing mercury, or relating to mercury. 2. Lively, active, sanguine.

MERCURIAL DISEASE. *M. rash.* Eczema mercurialis.

MERCURIAL ERETHRISM. See *Erethrim.*

MERCURIA'LIS. (*is, is, f.*) A genus of plants. *Diœcia. Eneandria.*—*M. annua.* French mercury. It is an emollient oleaceous herb, gently aperient.—*M. perennis. M. sylvestris* and *M. montana sylvestris.* The dog's mercury. A poisonous plant. It produces vomiting and purging.

MERCU'RIOUS. (*us, i, m.*) Mercury. See *Mercury*, and *Hydrargyrum*.

MERCURIUS ACETATUS. See *Hydrargyrum acetas*.

MERCURIUS ALKALIZATUS. See *Hydrargyrum cum cretâ*.

MERCURIUS CALCINATUS. See *Hydrargyrum oxydum rubrum*.

MERCURIUS CHEMICORUM. Quicksilver.

MERCURIUS CINEREUS. *Hydrargyrum oxydum nigrum*.

MERCURIUS CINNABARINUS. See *Hydrargyrum sulphuretum rubrum*.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS. Corrosive sublimate. *M. corrosivus albus.* See *Hydrargyrum chloridum corrosivum*.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS RUBER. Red precipitate. See *Hydrargyrum oxydum rubrum*.

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS SUBLIMATUS. See *Hydrargyrum chloridum corrosivum*.

MERCURIUS COSMETICUS. *Hydrargyrum amoniatum*.

MERCURIUS DULCIS SUBLIMATUS. Calomel. See *Hydrargyrum chloridum mite*.

MERCURIUS EMETICUS FLAVUS. See *Hydrargyri sulphas flavus*.

MERCURIUS MORTIS. See *Algaroth*.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS. See *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum*.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS DULCIS. Calomel. See *Hydrargyri chloridum mile*.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS NIGER. See *Hydrargyri oxydum nigrum*.

MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER. *M. præcipitatus corrosivus*. Red precipitate. See *Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum*.

MERCURIUS VITÆ. See *Algaroth*.

MERCURY. *Hydrargyrum. Hydrargyris. Mercurius*. Quicksilver. A brilliant white metal, fluid above 39° F.; sp. gr., 13.54. It boils at 620° F., becoming volatilized, unchanged in vacuo, but passing into the red oxide if long exposed to air. Symbol, Hg; eq., 202; but it is also taken at 101 by some chemists, which circumstance has produced great confusion in the nomenclature, as the sub-compounds of one set of authors represent the proto-salts of the other; the proto-compounds of one the bi-salts of others. Thus calomel is a subchloride in one case, and chloride in the other; corrosive sublimate is called chloride and bichloride of mercury. The term *mercurous* compounds is also used to designate the proto-compounds, and *mercuric* salts the bi-compounds. It is readily dissolved by nitric acid. It forms two oxides, HgO, the black or protoxide, and HgO₂, bin-oxide or peroxide, and there are analogous compounds of mercury with chlorine, iodine, bromine, sulphur, &c.

Medical use.—The compounds of this metal are very important articles in the materia medica. There is scarcely a disease against which some of the preparations are not exhibited; and over the venereal disease it is believed by many practitioners to possess a specific power. The red sulphuret is used in fumigation where a rapid effect is desired on the system; and the metal has been used to remove obstructions in the bowels by its weight.

Mercurial preparations act generally on the system by stimulating the absorbents, and locally on the injured organ. It increases the pulse, produces an irritable condition, and sometimes a slight hectic (*Erethismus mercurialis*). During this state, the patient is very liable to cold and febrile attacks. Locally, it affects the bowels, producing painful purging; or the mouth, causing irritable gums, fetid breath, and may lead to inflammation and gangrene. These effects are to be arrested in the first case by opium, and in the second by astringents, gargles, cathartics, mineral acids, and bark, in all cases stopping the further supply of mercury. This medicine does little injury unless long used, but in some persons it produces great prostration, tremblings, irregular action of the heart, coldness, or it may give rise to the peculiar eruption called *Eczema mercuriale*.

For the preparations of mercury, see *Hydrargyrum, Pilula hydrargyri, and Unguentum*.

MERCURY, AMERICAN. *Rhus radicans* and *R. toxicodendron* are so called in the Northern States.

MERCURY, DOG'S. *Mercurialis perennis*.

MERCURY, ENGLISH. *Chenopodium bonus henricus*.

MERCURY, FRENCH. *Mercurialis annua*.

MEROBALNE'UM. (From *μερος*, a part, and *βαλανειον*, a bath.) A partial bath, as a hip-bath, bath for the feet, &c.

MEROCE'LE. (*e, es, f*; from *μερος*, the thigh, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) A femoral hernia. See *Hernia*.

ME'ROS. The thigh.

ME'RUS. Genuine or unadulterated; as *merum vinum*, pure wine.

MESARÆ'UM. The mesentery.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM CRYSTALLI-NUM. The ice plant. *Icosandria. Pentagynia*. The juice, in a dose of four spoonfulls every two hours, is asserted to have removed obstinate spasmodic affections of the neck of the bladder, which did not yield to other remedies.

MESENTERIC. *Mesentericus*. Belonging to the mesentery. See *Mesentery*.

MESENTERIC ARTERY. *Arteria mesenterica*. Two branches of the aorta in the abdomen are so called. The superior mesenteric is the second branch of the abdominal aorta: it is distributed upon the mesentery, and gives off the *ileo-colica, colica dextra, and colica media*. The inferior mesenteric is the fifth branch of the abdominal aorta: it sends off the *colica sinistra*, and its termination forms the *internal hemorrhoidal*.

MESENTERIC GLANDS. *Glandula mesenterica*. These are conglobate, and are situated here and there in the cellular membrane of the mesentery. The chyle from the intestines passes through these glands to the thoracic duct.

MESENTERIC NERVES. *Nervorum plexus mesentericus*. The superior, middle, and lower mesenteric plexuses of nerves are formed by the branches of the great intercostal nerves.

MESENTERIC VEINS. *Venæ mesenterica*. They all run into one trunk, which evacuates its blood into the vena portæ. See *Vena portæ*.

MESENTERI'TIS. Peritonitis.

ME'SENTERY. (*Mesenterium, ii, n*; from *μερος*, the middle, and *εντερον*, an intestine.) A membrane in the cavity of the abdomen attached to the vertebræ of the loins, and to which the intestines adhere. It is formed of a duplicature of the peritoneum, and contains within it adipose membrane, lacteals, lymphatics, lacteal glands, mesenteric arteries, veins, and nerves. Its use is to sustain the intestines in such a manner that they possess both mobility and firmness; to support and conduct with safety the blood-vessels, lacteals, and nerves; to fix the glands, and give an external coat to the intestines.

It consists of three parts: one uniting the small intestines, which is the proper mesentery; another connecting the colon, termed *mésocolon*; and a third attached to the rectum, termed *mesorectum*. See *Mesocolon*.

MESERAI'IC. *Meseraicus. Mesenteric*.

MESI'RE. A disorder of the liver mentioned by Avicenna, accompanied with a sense of heaviness, tumor, inflammation, pungent pain, and blackness of the tongue.

ME'SITE. An ethereal body existing in pyroxylic spirit.

MESITIC ALCOHOL. Acetone.

MESITYLE. A compound radical of Dr. Kane. Formula, C_6H_5 . According to this author, acetone is the hydrated oxide of mesityle.

MESITYLENE. An oily fluid, boiling at about $300^\circ F.$, derived from the distillation of acetone with fuming sulphuric acid. Formula, C_6H_4 .

MESMERISM. Animal magnetism.

MESO. **MESOS.** A prefix (from $\mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma$, the middle), signifying the middle state or position.

MESO'CARP. The central portion of the pericarp of seeds; this is called the *sarcocarp* in fleshy fruits.

MESOCÆ'CUM. The reflexion of the peritoneum which keeps the cæcum in its place.

MESOCÆ'PHALON. The pons varolii.

MESOCO'LON. (*on, i, m.*; from $\mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma$, the middle, and $\kappa\omega\lambda\omicron\nu$, the colon.) The portion of the mesentery to which the colon is attached. In the pelvis, the peritoneum spreads itself before the rectum. Where that intestine becomes loose, and forms the sigmoid flexure, the peritoneum rises considerably, with a figure adapted for receiving the hollow colon. But above, on the left side, the colon is connected with but little loose peritoneum, spread upon the psoas muscle as high as the spleen, where the part which gives a coat to the colon, being extended under the spleen, receives and sustains that viscus in a hollow superior recess.

Afterward the peritoneum, from the left kidney, from the interval between the kidneys, from the large vessels, and from the right kidney, emerges forward under the pancreas, and forms a broad and sufficiently long continuous production, called the *transverse mesocolon*, which, like a partition, divides the upper part of the abdomen, containing the stomach, liver, spleen, and pancreas, from the lower part. The lower lamina of this transverse production is continued singly from the right mesocolon to the left, and serves as an external coat to a large portion of the liver, and descending part of the duodenum. But the upper lamina departs from the lumbar peritoneum at the kidney, and region of the vena cava, farther to the right than the duodenum, to which it gives an external membrane, and beyond this and the colon it is joined with the lower lamina, so that a large part of the duodenum lies within the cavity of the mesocolon. Afterward, in the region of the liver, the mesocolon is inflected, and, descending over the kidney of the same side, includes the right of the colon, as far as the intestinum cæcum and the appendix, and terminates almost at the bifurcation of the aorta.

MESOCRA'NIUM. The crown of the head, or vertex.

MESODM'ITIS. Inflammation of the mediastinum.

MESOGA'STRIUM. The umbilical region of the abdomen.

MESO-GLO'SSUS. The genio-glossus muscle.

MESOLOBE. The corpus callosum.—*Chaussier*.

MESOM'E'RIA. The parts between the thighs.

MESOMPHA'LIUM. The navel.

MESOPH'LÆUM. The middle portion of the bark, of a green color.

MESO'PHRYUM. The part between the eyebrows.

MESOPHY'LLUM. The green, cellular, central portion of the leaf.

MESOPLEU'RII. The intercostal muscles.

MESO'SPERM. The central envelope of the seed.

MESORE'CTUM. (*um, i, n.*; from $\mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma$, and *rectum*.) The portion of peritoneum which connects the rectum to the pelvis.

MESO'THENAR. The name given by Winslow to the muscular mass consisting of the abductor, and part of the short flexor of the thumb.

MESOTHO'RAX. The central division of insects.

MESOTI'CA. Diseases affecting the substance of organs without derangement of the general health.—*Good*.

MESOXALIC ACID. An acid derived from alloxan. It is crystalline, sour, and bibasic. Formula, $C_3H_4, 2HO$.

MESPILUS GERMANICA. The medlar-tree. *Rosaceæ*. The immature fruit is astringent, and the seeds mucilaginous.

META. A prefix (from $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$, after, with), denoting change.

META'BASIS. (From $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\beta\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, to digress.) *Metabole*. A change of remedy, of practice, or disease; or any change from one thing to another, either in the curative indications, or the symptoms of a distemper.

META'BOLE. See *Metabasis*.

METABO'LIC. That which passes through organic transformations, as the class of winged insects.

METACARPAL. *Metacarpalis*. Belonging to the metacarpus.

METACARPAL BONES. See *Metacarpus*.

METACARPAL PHALANGES. The phalanges of the wrist.

METACA'RPIUS. (From $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha$, after, and $\kappa\alpha\rho\pi\omicron\varsigma$, the wrist.) *Metacarpium*. That part of the hand which is between the wrist and the fingers. It has five longitudinal bones that are situated between the wrist and the fingers, which are distinguished into the metacarpal bone of the thumb, fore finger, &c.

METACE'TONE. A colorless liquid, with an agreeable odor, boiling at $183^\circ F.$, obtained in the distillation of sugar with lime. Formula, C_6H_6O .

METACO'NDYLOS. The last joint of a finger.

METACORE'SIS. Metastasis.

METALDE'HYDE. A hard, crystalline, inodorous solid, resulting from the spontaneous transformation of aldehyde.

METALLUR'GIA. (*a, e, f.*; from $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a metal, and $\epsilon\rho\gamma\omicron\nu$, work.) *Metallurgy*. That part of chemistry which relates to the treatment of metals.

METAL. (*Metallum, i, n.* *Μεταλλον*.) Metals are the most numerous class of elementary chemical bodies, distinguished by the following general characters:

1. A peculiar lustre, which continues in the streak, and in their smallest fragments.
2. They are fusible by heat; and in fusion may retain their lustre and opacity.
3. They are all conductors of electricity and caloric.

4. Many are malleable, or may be drawn into wire, and are called ductile.

5. When their saline combinations are electrized, the metals separate at the negative pole.

6. When exposed to the action of oxygen, chlorine, iodine, sulphur, bromine, or phosphorus, and at an elevated temperature, they generally take fire; and, combining with one or other of these six elements in definite proportions, are converted into earthy or saline-looking bodies, called oxides, chlorides, iodides, sulphurets, bromides, phosphurets, &c.

7. They are capable of combining in their melted state with each other, in almost every proportion, constituting the important order of metallic alloys, in which the characteristic lustre and tenacity are preserved.

A list may be found under the word *Element*; for their properties, see the metals severally.

METALLIC. Of the nature of a metal.

METALLIC BRUSH. A metallic brush was recommended by Westring for the purpose of conveying galvanism to a part.

METALLIC TINKLING. An auscultatory sound heard where there exists within the chest a preternatural cavity containing air, or when air is present in the cavity of the pleura. It resembles the sound produced by gently striking with a pin a glass or metallic cup, or by letting grains of sand fall into a glass.

Laennec supposed that this sound was always indicative of the coexistence of pneumothorax, empyema, and a fistulous communication between the pleura and the bronchi. It is now ascertained, however, that neither the effusion of a liquid nor a bronchial fistula are necessary to its development, although these circumstances are most frequently coexistent with pneumothorax, and a fistulous opening is generally instrumental in the production of the sound. The metallic tinkling occurs as a sign of pneumothorax, or of a large excavation in the substance of the lungs, the former being the cause in a great majority of instances. There is a variety of the metallic tinkling called the *amphoric resonance*, or **METALLIC RESONANCE**—*bourdonnement amphorique* of Laennec: it resembles the sound produced by blowing quickly and forcibly into an empty decanter, or other large vessel with a small aperture. The two sounds above mentioned often pass into each other, or coexist or alternate with each other, in the same case; generally speaking, however, the sound seems to partake more of the amphoric character when the cavity containing the air is very large.

METALLIC TRACTORS. Dr. Perkins, in the last century, introduced a method of treating diseases by drawing over the affected part two small metallic rods, made of different metals. These rods were called *metallic tractors*, and the operation was called *tractoration*. The use of tractors has been called *Perkinism*.

METALLOID. (From *μεταλλον*, a metal, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) The metallic bases of the alkalies and earths were at first called *metalloids*, but they are now classed with the metals.

METAMERIC. Isomeric.

METAMORPH'OSIA. A species of depraved vision, in which the image of objects is changed from opacities or clouds in the eye, or in which imaginary objects appear to be seen.

METAMO'RPHOSIS. (From *μετα*, and *μορφη*, form.) Transformation. In *Physiology*, the changes, both chemical and of cellular development, and death, through which any texture, fluid, or organ of the body passes; and the existence and continuance of which is essential to life, if it be not the condition of life.

METAP'EDIUM. The metatarsus.

METAP'HENUM. That part of the back which is behind the diaphragm.

METAPOROPH'ESIS. A morbid change in the extremities of the capillary vessels.—*Galen*.

METAPTO'SIS. (From *μεταπτωω*, to digress.) A change or transition of one disease into another.

META'STASIS. (From *μεθιστημι*, to change, to translate.) The translation of a disease from one part to another, as that of gout to the stomach, or of rheumatism to the heart, &c.

METASYNCRISIS. *Metaporoepoiesis*.

METASYNCRITICA. Medicines calculated to remove a *metasyncrasis*.

METATARSAL. *Metatarsalis*. Belonging to the metatarsus.

METATARSOPHALANGEAN ARTICULATIONS. The junctions of the metatarsal bones and phalanges of the toes.

METATARSUS. (From *μετα*, after, and *ταρσος*, the tarsus.) That part of the foot between the tarsus and toes. It consists of five longitudinal bones, which are distinguished into the metatarsal bone of the great toe, fore toe, &c.

METATHE'SIS. Transposition.

METE'LLA NUX. *Strychnos nux vomica*.

METEORISM. *Meteorismus*. (From *μετεωριζω*, to raise on high.) A distension of the abdomen, or any part of it, with wind.

METEOROLITE. A meteoric stone.

METEORO'LOGY. (From *μετεωρος*, aerial, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The science which investigates atmospheric phenomena, as the production of dew, clouds, the progress of winds, the climate, and fluctuations of temperature of given places on the earth.

METHEMACHY'MIA. Transfusion.

METH'EGLIN. A drink prepared from honey by fermentation.

METHEMER'NUS. Quotidian.

METHODE NUME'RIQUE. The numerical method. A method of reaching the general laws of disease by the inductive process, as recommended by M. Louis.

METHODIC MEDICINE. Medicine as practiced by the methodic sect. See *Methodici*.

METHO'DICI. A sect of ancient physicians, of which Themison was the head. They endeavored to reduce medicine to exact rules, and supposed that all diseases arose from constriction or rigidity of the fibres.

METHODUS MEDENDI. See *Therapia*.

METHOMA'NIA. An irresistible desire for liquors.

METHY'LE. A hypothetical compound radical, of the form C_2H_3 ; symbol, Mt. It is analogous with ethyl. The oxide of methyl

has the same properties as ether. The hydrated oxide, MnO, HO , is pyroxicilic spirit. There are also compounds with chlorine, iodine, and other haloid bodies.

METOPANTRA'LGIA. Pain in the frontal sinuses.
METO'PION. An ointment containing galbanum.

METOP'OSCOPY. Physiognomy.
METO'PUM. The forehead.
ME'TRA. (*a, e, f.*; from $\mu\eta\tau\eta\rho$, a mother.) The womb. See *Uterus*.

METRA'LGIA. Pain in the womb.
METRA'TRE'SIA. Morbid closure of the uterus.
METREMPHRA'XIS. Obstruction of the womb.
METRE. The French lineal standard of 39.371 English inches.

METRE'NCHYTA. Injections for the womb.
METRE'NCHYTES. A syringe to inject fluids into the womb.

METRI'TIS. (From $\mu\eta\tau\rho\alpha$, the womb.) Inflammation of the womb. See *Hysteritis*.

METROCARCINOMA. Cancer of the womb.
METROCE'LE. Hernia vaginalis.
METROHÆ'MIA. Congestion of blood in the uterus.

METROMA'NIA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. Nymphomania. 2. Musomania, a form of disease in which the patient recites verses extempore. In the latter case it is derived from $\mu\upsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$, a song, and $\mu\alpha\nu\iota\alpha$, madness.

METROPA'THIA. An affection of the womb.
METRO-PERITONITIS. Inflammation of the womb and peritoneum, as in some cases of puerperal fever.

METRO-PHLEBITIS. Puerperal fever.
METROPTO'SIS. *Prolapsus uteri*. The descent of the uterus through the vagina.

METRORRHÆ'GIA. Hemorrhage from the womb.

METRO'TMIA. The Cæsarian operation.
ME'UM. *Me'u.* *Æthusa meum*.
MEXICAN SEED. *Ricinus communis*.

MEXICAN TEA. *Chenopodium ambrosioides*.
MEZE'REUM. (*um, ii, n.*) *Mezereon*.

See *Daphne*, the bark of the root of *mezereum*.
MEZEREUM ACETATUM. Thin slices of the bark of fresh mezereum root are to be steeped for twenty-four hours in common vinegar. Some practitioners direct this application to issues when a discharge from them can not be encouraged by the common means.

Mg. Magnesium.
MI'ASM. *Miasma.* ($\mu\iota\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$; from $\mu\iota\alpha\nu\omega$, to infect.) Any emanation capable of producing disease, either from sick persons, marshes, or other sources.

MICA PANIS. The crumb of bread.
MICRO- A prefix (from $\mu\iota\kappa\rho\varsigma$, small), indicating smallness; as *Microcephalus*, one with a small head, &c.

MICROCOSM. *Microcosmus.* (From $\mu\iota\kappa\rho\varsigma$, and $\kappa\omicron\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$, a world.) A little world; that which is very intricate in its parts: hence physiologists call man a microcosm.

MICROCOSMIC SALT. The phosphate of soda and ammonia.

MICROGLO'SSIA. Congenital smallness of the tongue.

MICROME'LUS. One having small limbs.
MICRO'METER. (From $\mu\iota\kappa\rho\varsigma$, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$,

a measure.) An instrument attached to microscopes and telescopes, for the purpose of measuring minute objects. It may consist of two parts or wires, one of which is gradually approximated to the other by a screw, the motion of which is marked by an index.

MICRO'PYLE. The foramen of a seed.
MICRO'RCHIS. One whose testicles are unusually small.

MICROSCOPE. (From $\mu\iota\kappa\rho\varsigma$, small, and $\sigma\kappa\omicron\pi\epsilon\omega$, to view.) An optical instrument which enables us to see and examine objects which are too minute to be seen by the naked eye. Microscopes are single or compound, according to the nature of their construction; a single microscope being one through which, whether it consists of a single lens or a combination of lenses, the object is viewed directly; and a compound microscope one in which two or more lenses are so arranged that an enlarged image of the object formed by one of them is magnified by the second, or by the others, if there are more than two, and seen as if it were the object itself. A single microscope is no more than a magnifying glass.

MICROSPHY'XIA. A debility and smallness of the pulse.

MICTIO. *Mictus.* Micturition.
MICTU'RITION. *Micturitiio.* (From *micturio*, to urinate.) The act of making water.

MIDRIFF. See *Diaphragma*.
MIDWIFE. A woman who assists other women in child-birth.

MIDWIFERY. That branch of medicine which relates to the management of parturition, and the treatment of women after delivery. See *Obstetrics*.

MIGRA'NA. A corruption of *hemisrania*.
MI'KANIO GUACO. See *Guaco*.
MIL'DEW. A general name for the minute and destructive fungi which assail linen, meats, and other substances.

MILDEW MORTIFICATION. *Gangrana ustilaginea.* A dry gangrene arising from the use of mildewed grain, especially ergot.

MILFOIL. *Achillea millefolium*.
MILIA'RIA. *Miliary fever.* (From *milium*, millet: so called because the small vesicles upon the skin resemble millet-seed.) A disease characterized by fever; cold stage considerable; hot stage attended with anxiety and frequent sighing; perspiration of a strong and peculiar smell; eruption, preceded by a sense of pricking, first on the neck and breast, of small red pimples, which in two days become white vesicles, desquamate, and are succeeded by fresh pimples. Miliary fever has been observed to affect both sexes, and persons of all ages and constitutions; but females of a delicate habit are most liable to it, particularly in childhood. Moist, variable weather is most favorable to its appearance, and it occurs usually in the spring and autumn. It is by some said to be a contagious disease, and has been known to prevail epidemically.

Very violent symptoms, such as coma, delirium, and convulsive fits, now and then attend miliary fever, in which case it is apt to prove fatal. A numerous eruption indicates more danger than a scanty one. The eruption being

steady is to be considered as more favorable than its frequently disappearing and coming out again, and it is more favorable when the places covered with the eruption appear swelled and stretched than when they remain flaccid. According to the severity of the symptoms and depression of the system, is the danger greater. The fever, and other symptoms of miliaria, point out the necessity of supporting the patient through the disease; but every thing that heats and stimulates the skin should be avoided. The bowels are to be kept open by cooling laxatives of sulphate of magnesia in infusion of roses, cascarilla, calumba, and the like, which, with cooling drinks, light bed-clothes, and a cool atmosphere, will, in most instances, effect a cure.

When miliary eruptions come out in other diseases, it is generally from continued sweating, and then it requires bark, wine, and acids.

MIL'OLUM. A small tumor on the eyelids, resembling in size a millet-seed.

MILITARIS HERBA. *Achillea millefolium.*

MIL'LIUM. 1. Millet. *Panicum miliaceum.* 2. A very white and hard tubercle, in size and color resembling a millet-seed. Its seat is immediately under the cuticle, so that, when pressed, the contents escape, appearing of a sebaceous nature.

MIL'LIUM SOLIS. *Lithospermum officinale.*

MILK. *Lac.* A fluid secreted by peculiar glands in the breasts of the class of animals called *Mammalia*, for the nourishment of their young. Milk is an emulsion of fat globules in a fluid. It differs much in composition, according to the food and animal; but cow's milk averages in 100 parts, of butter, 3.0; casein, 4.8; sugar of milk, 4.4; and .51 parts saline matter, chiefly phosphates, with free soda, and chloride of sodium and potash; 87.0 parts water. On standing, cream rises spontaneously, and the casein is coagulated by any acid substance or by rennet. Milk, on reaching the stomach, is coagulated, the casein and butyrous parts digested, and the water absorbed. It is, perhaps, the most innocent diet known to us, and best suited to those of feeble digestion. By keeping, &c., the sugar becomes converted into lactic acid, and the caseous or cheesy matter coagulates.

MILK, ASS'S. *Lac asininum.* It has a strong resemblance to human milk. It is quite a favorite diet for consumptives.

MILK, EWE'S. *Lac ovillum.* It is rich in cream and butter.

MILK, GOAT'S. It is richest in cream, and contains much butter.

MILK, HUMAN. *Lac humanum.* The milk most frequently begins to be secreted in the last months of pregnancy; but on the third day after delivery, a serous milk, called *colostrum*, is separated, and at length pure milk is secreted copiously in the breasts.

If the secretion of milk be daily promoted by suckling an infant, it often continues many years, unless a fresh pregnancy supervene. It appears that not more than two pounds of milk are obtained from five or six pounds of meat. The fluid is much affected by the food, and peculiarly liable to be affected by the odors and

qualities of vegetable substances and acids, as well as medicines.

Womens' milk differs much from that of the cow; it contains less of the caseum and butter, and more sugar, and in these respects resembles that of the ass and mare. 1000 parts contain about 120 of solid food.

MILK, MARE'S. *Lac equinum.* This is thinner than that of the cow, but scarcely so thin as human milk. Its cream can not be converted into butter by agitation. The whey contains much sugar.

MILK-BLOTCH. The *crusta lactea*, a species of porrigo. *Porrigo larvalis.*

MILK-FEVER. *Febri lactea.*

MILK SICKNESS. *Trembles.* A contagious disease of the cattle of certain districts of the Western States, more especially Indiana and Illinois: one of the infected districts lies for 100 miles near the banks of the Wabash. The animals are poisoned by some article of food or drink; their breath is fetid, eyes bloodshot, gait staggering and wild; when driven, they fall into convulsions, and frequently die. The milk, butter, cheese, and meat of such animals are highly poisonous, two or three ounces bringing on the same disease in man and other animals in from six hours to four days. In man it commences with fetid breath, general uneasiness, lassitude, loss of nervous power, vomiting frequently with blood, loss of appetite, constipation, loss of biliary secretion, and, finally, all the symptoms of low typhus fever, with nervous tremors and delirium, the brain and meninges becoming inflamed: it is very fatal. The cheese and butter of the infected districts are abundantly exported to St. Louis, Louisville, &c., and frequently produce fatal effects. It is probable that the extensive poisoning in this city (New York) in the spring of 1840, arose from cheese imported thence.

The treatment is very doubtful, but should proceed as in typhus fevers, by sustaining the strength, and allaying nervous irritability.

There seems to be much connection between this peculiar disease and the *malignant pustule* which affects cattle in Europe, and occasionally the seaboard states, except only that it is said to be strictly local in places now infested, having been so for 100 years, as known to the settlers, and there is no pustule produced.

MILK, SNAKE'S. *Euphorbia corollata.*

MILK, SUGAR OF. *Lactin.*

MILK-TEETH. See *Teeth.*

MILK-THISTLE. *Carduus marianus.*

MILK-VETCH. *Astragalus exapus.*

MILK-WEED. *Asclepias syriaca.*

MILK-WORT. *Polygala vulgaris.*

MILK-WORT, RATTLE-SNAKE ROOT. *Polygala senega.*

MILLAR'S ASTHMA. *Laryngismus stridulus.*

MILLEFOLIUM. *Achillea millefolium.*

MILLEMO'RBIA. *Scrofularia nodosa.*

MIL'LEPES. (*es, edis, m.*; from *mille*, a thousand, and *pes*, a foot: named from its numerous feet.) The thousand-feet. Several insects are known under this name: 1. The *Armadillo vulgaris*, or *officinalis*, the pill millepede; 2. The *porcellio scaber*; 3. The *oniscus asellus*, or common wood-louse.

MILLET. *Panicum miliaceum*.
MILLET-SEED RASH. *Miliaria*.
MILLIGRAMME. A thousandth part of a gramme, or 0.0154 of a grain.
MILLIMETRE. The thousandth part of a metre, or 0.03937 of an English inch.
MILL-MOUNTAIN. *Linum catharticum*.
MILPHOSIS. *Μιλφωσις*. A baldness of the eyebrows.
ΜΙΛΤΟΣ. *Μιλτος*. Red lead.
MILTWASTE. *Asplenium ceterach*.
MILZADELLA. *Angelica archangelica*.
MIMO'SA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Polygamia Monacia*. *Mimosa*.—*M. catechu*. *Acacia catechu*.—*M. nilotica*. *M. senegal*. *Acacia vera*.

MIND. This term, like *life*, is used in two acceptations: in the one, it signifies the phenomena arising from the exercise of the power of thinking; in the other, it signifies the thinking power or principle itself. The mind of man possesses certain faculties, which are called *sensation, association, memory, imagination, judgment, and will*.

1. *Sensation* enables us to perceive from external objects simple ideas.

2. *Association* combines simple ideas, to form those which are complex.

3. *Memory* is the power by which ideas are retained, and recalled in the order in which they were, originally impressed on the mind.

4. *Imagination* combines the ideas of things which have been actually perceived, to form a whole which has no existence but in the mind.

5. *Judgment* is the power by which we compare the ideas acquired by the exercise of the other faculties, determine their relations, and discern truth from falsehood.

6. *Will* is the power which determines to action, and rules those functions which are called *voluntary*, as opposed to those which are involuntary.

MINDERERUS'S SPIRIT. *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis*.

MINE'RAL. *Mineralis*. Applied to any inorganic substance.

MINE'RAL KINGDOM. That department of nature which includes minerals or inorganic bodies.

MINERAL ACIDS. See *Acid, mineral*.

MINERAL OIL. *Petroleum*.

MINERAL PITCH. *Bitumen*.

MINERAL POISONS. See *Poisons*.

MINERAL SOLUTION. *Arsenicalis liquor*.

MINERAL WATERS. *Aqua minerales*. Natural springs of water, impregnated with substances foreign to the common composition of water, which exert some marked action on the animal economy. They may be thermal or cold. There are five classes: 1. **ACIDULOUS WATERS**; 2. **ALKALINE WATERS**; 3. **CHALYBEATE WATERS**; 4. **SULPHUREOUS WATERS**; 5. **SALINE WATERS**.

1. **ACIDULOUS WATERS** owe their properties chiefly to carbonic acid. They sparkle when drawn from the spring or when poured into a glass; have an acidulous taste, and become rapid when exposed to the air. They generally contain, also, carbonates of soda, bicarbonates of lime, of magnesia, and of iron. Of this

class are the waters of Saratoga, Ballston, and the Sweet Springs of Virginia.

2. **ALKALINE WATERS** owe their properties to the carbonate of an alkali. They display an alkaline reaction. Alkaline springs are not very numerous.

3. **CHALYBEATE WATERS** owe their properties to iron, in combination generally with carbonic acid; and as this is usually in excess, they are often acidulous as well as chalybeate. The metal is found also in the form of a sulphate, but the instances of this are very rare.

Chalybeate waters have a styptic or inky taste; they are, when newly drawn, transparent, and strike a black with tincture of nutgalls; but an ochry sediment, a hydrated peroxide of iron, soon falls, and the water loses its taste. If the iron be in the state of sulphate and hydrochlorate, however, no sediment falls; and the black color is produced by the above test even after the water has been boiled and filtered.

They are powerful tonics, and employed in dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, cancer, amenorrhœa, chlorosis, and the other diseases of debility for which the artificial preparations of iron are used.

4. **SULPHUREOUS WATERS** derive their character chiefly from sulphureted hydrogen gas, which in some of them is uncombined, while in others it is united with lime or an alkali. They are transparent when newly drawn from the spring, and have the fœtid odor of rotten eggs, which is gradually lost by exposure to the air, and the water becomes turbid. When they are strongly impregnated with the gas, they redden infusion of litmus; and, even in a weak state, they blacken silver and lead. Besides containing sulphureted hydrogen gas, they are not unfrequently, also, impregnated with carbonic acid. They generally contain chloride of magnesium, or other saline matters, which modify their powers as a remedy.

They are resorted to chiefly for the cure of cutaneous eruptions, and are applied locally as well as drunk. They are slightly sudorific, purgative, and diuretic, and are apt to occasion in some patients headache of short duration directly they are drunk. They are also employed for curing visceral and scrofulous obstructions, torpor of the intestines, and some dyspeptic and hypochondriacal cases. The sulphur springs in Virginia are the most celebrated in this country, but they are numerous.

5. **SALINE MINERAL WATERS** owe their properties altogether to saline compounds. Those which predominate, and give their character to the waters of this class, are either,

1. Salts, the basis of which is lime;

2. Chloride of sodium and magnesium;

3. Sulphate of magnesia;

4. Alkaline carbonates, particularly carbonate of soda.

Most of the waters are mentioned under their separate heads.

MINERALIS. *Mineral*.

MINER'ALOGY. (*Mineralogia, a, f.*) That part of natural history which relates to minerals.

MINER'S ELBOW. An enlargement of the bursa over the olecranon, occurring in miners who are forced to rest much on the elbow.

MISIA'US. A dull red color.

MINIM. See *Minimum*.

MINIMUM. (*um, i, n.*) A minim. The sixtieth part of a fluid drachm. It corresponds nearly to a drop of water, but equals 120 to 140 drops of alcoholic fluids.

MI'NIUM. Red oxide of lead.

MINIUM GREGORUM. Native cinnabar.

MINT, PEPPER. *Mentha piperita*.

MINT, WATER. *Mentha aquatica*.

MISANTHRO'PY. *Misanthropia*. Hatred of men and society, a symptom in melancholy and hypochondriasis.

MISCARRIAGE. Abortion.

MISERE'RE MEL. Ileac passion.

MISLAW. *Musa paradisiaca*.

MISLETOE. *Viscum album*.

MISOPTO'CUS. The gout.

MISTURA. (*a, e, l.*) A mixture. A fluid composed of two or more ingredients. It is mostly contracted in prescriptions thus, *mist., e. g., f. mist.*, which means, let a mixture be made.

MISTURA ACACIÆ. See *Mucilago acaciæ*.

MISTURA ALTHE'Æ. Decoctum altheæ.

MISTURA AMMONIACI. (U. S. & Ph. L.)

Mixture of ammoniacum. Take of ammoniacum, ʒij.; water, Oss. Rub the ammoniacum with the water gradually till they are thoroughly mixed. Expectoant. Dose, f. ʒj.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ. (U. S.) *M. amygdalarum*. Almond mixture or emulsion. Take of almond confection, ʒj.; distilled water, Oss. Mix and strain. Demulcent.

MISTURA ASSAFÆTIDA. (U. S., Ph. L.) Mixture of assafetida. Take of assafetida, ʒij.; water, Oss. Rub with the water till thoroughly mixed. Used in enema.

MISTURA ASSAFÆTIDA PRO CLYSMATE. *Erema fœtidum*.

MISTURA CAMPHORÆ. Camphor mixture. See *Aqua camphoræ*.

MISTURA CASCARILLÆ COMPOSITA. (Ph. L.) Compound mixture of cascarrilla. Take of infusion of cascarrilla, f. ʒxij.; vinegar of squill, f. ʒj.; compound tincture of camphor, f. ʒij. Mix. Said to be useful in chronic affections of the mucous membranes of the lungs. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒiiss.

MISTURA CORNU USTI. Decoction of hartshorn. Omitted from the London Pharmacopœia in the last edition.

MISTURA CREASOTI. *M. creazotæ*. (Ph. E.) Creasote mixture. Take of creasote and acetic acid, of each, ℥xvj.; compound spirit of juniper and simple syrup, of each, f. ʒj.; water, f. ʒxiv. Mix the creasote and acid, and add the water gradually; lastly, add the spirit and syrup. For its use, see *Creasote*. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij., or more.

MISTURA CRETÆ. *M. calcis carbonatis*. (U. S.) Chalk mixture. Take of prepared chalk, ʒss.; sugar, gum arabic, of each, ʒij.; cinnamon water, and water, of each, f. ʒiv. Mix. Antacid and absorbent. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

MISTURA FERRI AROMATICA. (Ph. D.) An imperfect chalybeate of Peruvian bark, calumba, and iron filings.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA. (U. S.) Compound mixture of iron. Take of myrrh, powdered, ʒj.; carbonate of potash, gr. xxv.; rose

water, Oss.; sulphate of iron, powdered, ʒj.; spirit of lavender, f. ʒss.; sugar, ʒj. Rub together the myrrh, the spirit, and carbonate of potash; and, during the trituration, add gradually, first, the rose water with the sugar, and lastly, the sulphate of iron. Pour the mixture immediately into a proper glass vessel, and stop it. Tonic and emmenagogue. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒiiss., three times a day.

MISTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. (Ph. L.) Compound mixture of gentian. Take of compound infusion of senna, f. ʒvj.; compound tincture of cardamom, f. ʒij. Mix. A laxative and tonic mixture, used in dyspepsia with constipation. Dose, ʒj. to ʒjss.

MISTURA GUAJ'ACI. (Ph. L.) Compound mixture of guaiacum. Take of guaiacum resin, ʒij.; sugar, ʒss.; mucilage of gum, f. ʒss.; cinnamon water, ʒxix. Rub the guaiacum with the sugar, then with the mucilage, and pour on the cinnamon water gradually. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

MISTURA GRIFFITHII. *Mistura ferri composita*.

MISTURA HORDEI. (Ph. E.) Decoctum hordei compositum.

MISTURA MOSCHI. (Ph. L.) Musk mixture. Take of musk, gum acacia, powdered, sugar, of each, ʒij.; rose water, a pint. Rub the musk first with the sugar, then with the gum, and add the rose water by degrees. Antispasmodic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

MISTURA SCAMMONII. (Ph. E.) Mixture of scammony. Take of resin of scammony, gr. vj.; unskimmed milk, f. ʒij. Triturate the resin with a little milk, and when it is suspended, add the rest slowly. An agreeable purgative draught.

MISTURA SPIRITUS VINI GALlici. (Ph. L.) Brandy, cinnamon water, ā ʒiv.; the yolks of two eggs; refined sugar, ʒss.; and oil of cinnamon, ℥ij. It is used as a stimulant in the last stage of low fever, and is well adapted to that purpose. Dose, ʒss. to ʒiiss.

MITE. *Acarus*.

MITHRIDATE MUSTARD. *Thlaspi campestre*.

MITHRIDA'TIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) *Mithridate*. This composition originally consisted of but few ingredients, viz., twenty leaves of rue, two walnuts, two figs, and a little salt. It was afterward altered, and the number of ingredients increased to sixty-one, and it contained opium.

MITRAL VALVE. *Valvula mitralis*. The valve at the orifice of the left ventricle of the heart; so named from its resemblance to a mitre.

MI'VA. An old name of marmalade.

MIXED FEVER. See *Synochus*.

MIXTURE. See *Mistura*.

Mq. Molybdenum.

MNEMON'ICS. (From *μναμω*, to recollect.) The art of assisting the memory by signs; artificial memory.

MO'ANING. A diminutive of groaning.

MOBI'LITY. *Mobilitas*. In *Physiology*, great nervous susceptibility, often joined with a tendency to convulsive affections.—*Cullen*.

MOCHLI'A. The reduction of a dislocated bone.

MODI'OLUS. (*us, i, m.*; diminutive of *modius*, a measure.) The central pillar of the cochlea of the ear. See *Auris*.

MODUS OPERANDI. The mode of curing; an obscure term, inasmuch as the method of cure is often unknown. The *modus operandi* of medicines is one of the most debatable parts of medicine, and the following views seem to be each, in part, correct:

1. That some act by contact.
2. That some are absorbed into the blood.
3. That some act by impressing a change on an organ which is propagated elsewhere by the nerves.

MOFFETTE. Nitrogen.
MOFFAT SPRINGS. A cold, sulphureous water, at Moffat, in Scotland.

MOGILA'LIA. A difficulty of articulating certain syllables.

MO'LA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. Knee-pan. 2. A mole, or shapeless mass of flesh in the uterus. See *Mole*.

MOL'AR. *Molaris.* (From *mola*, a millstone.) A name given to the grinding-teeth.

MOLARES DENTES. The grinding-teeth. See *Teeth*.

MOLARES GLANDULE. Molar glands. Two salivary glands situated on each side of the mouth, between the masseter and buccinator muscles, the excretory ducts of which open near the last dens molaris.

MOLA'SSES. The uncrystallizable sugar, combined with acid and extractive matters, which drains off from muscovado sugar; also, the refuse of the process of refining sugar.

MOLDAVICA. *Dracocephalum moldavicum.*

MOLE. *Mola.* By this term authors have intended to describe different productions from the uterus. By some it has been used to signify every kind of fleshy substance, particularly those which are properly called polypi; by others, those only which are the consequence of imperfect conception, or when the ovum is in a morbid or decayed state; and by many, which is the most popular opinion, every coagulum of blood which continues long enough in the uterus to assume somewhat of an organized form, and to have only the fibrous part, as it has been called, remaining, is denominated a mole.

MOLECU'LAR FORCES. The chemical forces, as distinguished from mechanical forces, the latter of which act on masses, while the former operate on molecules. Fermentation, galvanic action, and chemical action are molecular forces.

MOLECULAR MOTIONS. Those changes in the grouping of elementary molecules which arise in fermentation, catalysis, eremacausic and galvanic decompositions, &c.

MOLE'CULE. The smallest particles into which a mass can be conceived to be divided.

MOLE'CULE, PURKINJEAN. The pellucid center discoverable in the cicatricula of the egg; the germinal vesicle.

MOLENDIN'CEOUS. Like a windmill; resembling the sails of a windmill.

MOLLE. *Schinus molle.*

MOLIMEN. (From *moliō*, to move.) A cause which influences the system to certain

effects; the word is nearly synonymous with *diathesis*.

MOLLIFICA'TION. Softening.
MOLLI'TIES. (*es, ei, f.*; from *mollis*, soft.) A softness; applied to bones, nails, and other parts.

MOLLITIES CEREBRI. *Ramollissement* of the brain; a pathological state of the brain, in which it is preternaturally soft.

MOLLITIES OSSIUM. *Malacosteon.*

MOLLITIES UNGUIUM. A preternatural softness of the nails: it often accompanies chlorosis.

MOLLU'SCA. (From *mollis*, soft.) A great division of invertebral animals, including shellfish, snails, slugs, &c.

MOLLUSCUM. *Mollusca.* A disease of the skin, characterized by the appearance of numerous tubercles, of slow growth and little sensibility, and of various sizes, from that of a vetch to that of a pigeon's egg. These contain a sebaceous matter, and are of various forms, some being sessile, globular, or flattish, and some attached by a neck, and pendulous. The growth of the tubercles is apparently unconnected with any constitutional disorder: they show no tendency to inflammation or ulceration, but continue through life, having apparently no natural termination. They are readily removed by caustic, the knife, or ligature.

MOLLUCENSE LIGNUM. *Croton tiglium.*

MO'LY. *Moly.* *Allium moly.*

MOLYB'DATE. *Molybdate.* A salt of molybdic acid.

MOLYBDE'NUM. (*um, i, n.*) *Molybdena.* It is a white, brittle, and very infusible metal. Sp. gr., 8.6; eq., 47.8; sym., Mo. It forms with oxygen MoO, MoO₂, MoO₃: the last is the molybdic acid.

MOLYBDENA. *Molybditis.* *Molybdenum.*

MOLY'BIDOS. *Molybdoos.* Lead.

MOME'NTUM. *Moment.* In *Physics*, the available force of a moving body, that is, its velocity multiplied into its weight.

MOMI'SCUS. That part of the teeth which is next the gums, and which is often covered with a foul tartareous crust.

MOMOR'DICA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monoxia. Syngenesia. Cucurbitaceæ.* — *M. elaterium.* Wild or squirting cucumber. *Elaterium.* The dried sediment from the juice of this plant is the elaterium of the shops. It has neither smell nor taste, and is the most powerful hydragogue cathartic in the whole *Materia Medica*. Its efficacy in dropsies is said to be considerable; it, however, requires great caution in the exhibition. From the eighth to the half of a grain should be given at first, and repeated at proper intervals until it operates. The cathartic principle of this substance is elatin.

MOMORDICA BALSAMINA. The balsam apple, an East Indian plant, yields a fruit much esteemed as a vulnerary.

MOMORDI'CINE. *Elaterium.*

MON-. MONO-. A common prefix (from *μῶνος*, single), denoting unity.

MONAD. *Monas.* (From *μῶνος*, unity.) 1. The most minute and rudimentary infusorial animals. 2. The cells of the animal body are termed monads. 3. A particle or atom

MONADE/LPHIA. *Monadelpous.* (From *μονος*, alone, and *ἀδελφία*, a brotherhood.) Plants with hermaphrodite flowers, in which all the stamina are united below into one body or cylinder, through which the pistil passes.

MONA'NDRIA. *Monandrous.* (From *μονος*, alone, and *ανηρ*, a husband.) Plants with hermaphrodite flowers, which have only one stamen.

MONA'RDIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Diandria. Monogynia. Labiatae.*—*M. fistulosa.* The purple monarda. The leaves of this plant have a fragrant smell, an aromatic and somewhat bitter taste, and possess nervine, stomachic, and deobstruent virtues. An infusion is recommended in the cure of intermittent fevers.—*M. punctata.* Horsemint. The *monarda* of the U. S. Pharmacopœia is indigenous, and yields, by distillation, an essential oil (*Oleum monardæ*), which is stimulant and powerfully rubefacient.

MONE'SIA. An astringent and stomachic extract, from the bark of an unknown South American tree. The dose is gr. ij. to ℥j.

MONEY-WORT. *Lysimachia nummularia.*

MONILIFORM. *Moniliformis.* Necklace-like.

MONK'S RHUBARB. *Rumex alpinus.*

MONK'SHOOD. *Aconitum napellus.*

MONN'INA POLYSTA'CHIA. A South American plant of the family *Polygalaceæ*, the bark of which is a powerful astringent.

MONOBL'EPSIS. An affection in which the vision of both eyes is confused, while it is clear with one only.

MONOCHLA'MYDEOUS. Flowers which have but one envelope.

MONOCHRO'MATIC. Having but one color.

MONOCOLUM. The cæcum.

MONOCOTYLE'DON. (*en, onis, f.*; from *μονος*, one, and *κοτυληδων*, a cotyledon.) Having one cotyledon or seed-lobe.

MONOCOTYLE'DONES. A tribe of plants which have only one cotyledon; as the grass and corn tribe, palms, orchis, &c. The endogenous plants.

MONO'CVLUS. 1. The name of a bandage adapted to cover only one of the eyes. 2. A one-eyed monster.

MONO'ECIA. *Monœcious.* (From *μονος*, alone, and *οικια*, a house.) A class of plants having male and female organs in separate flowers, but on the same plant.

MONO'ASTRIC. Having but one stomach.

MONOGR'APH. A treatise on one subject.

MONOGY'NIA. *Monogynous.* (From *μονος*, and *γυνη*, a woman, or wife.) An order of hermaphrodite plants with one pistil.

MONOHE'MEROS. A disease of one day's duration, or a medicine which cures in one day.

MONO'ICUS. *Monœcious.*

MONO'MACHON. The cæcum.

MONOMA'NIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *μονος*, one, and *μανομαι*, I rage; *i. e.*, being irrational on one subject only.) A form of insanity. See *Insanity.*

MONOPE'GIA. Hemicrania.

MONOPE'TALOUS. *Monopetalus.* One-petaled.

MONOPHY'LLOUS. *Monophyllus.* One-leaved.

MONOPLA'STIC. That which does not change its form.

MONO'RCHIS. An epithet for a person that has but one testicle.

MONOSE'PALOUS. Having an undivided calyx.

MONOSPERMOUS. *Monospermus.* Having one seed.

MONS VENERIS. The triangular eminence immediately over the os pubis of women, that is covered with hair.

MONSTER. *Monstrum.* Any remarkable exception to the ordinary laws of nature. In *Physiology*, the term is applied to anomalies of organization in which the individual differs greatly in physical conformation or dimension from other individuals of the species to which it belongs.

MO'NTANIN. The bitter principle of the St. Lucia bark, the *Ecostema floribunda.*

MONTHLY COURSES. The menses. See *Menstruation.*

MONTI'CVLUS. (*us, i, m.*) A little mountain. 1. This name has been given to small eminences on the anterior part of the thalamus nervi optici. 2. The mons veneris.

MONTPE'LLIER, CLIMATE OF. This city, in the southeast of France, was at one time considered one of the best residences for consumptives; but it is hot, dry, and subject to sharp winds: hence it is now regarded as altogether unfit for their abode.

MOON. This satellite was formerly considered as very influential in producing disease, and exacerbating the attacks of mania. Such views are now abandoned to the superstitious.

MOON-WORT. *Ophioglossum lunaria.*

MORBI PUBLICI. *M. populares.* Epidemics.

MO'RBID. (From *morbus*, a disease.) Relating to disease; diseased.

MORBID ANATOMY. The dissection of diseased organs.

MORBID TEMPERATURE. Any departure from the normal temperature of 96° to 98°. A remarkable elevation of temperature is sometimes observable in the last stage of cholera and other diseases.

MORBI'LLI. *Rubeola.* Measles.

MORBILI REGULARES. Measles.—*Sydenham.*

MORBUS AUGMENTUM. A diseased growth.

MORBUSUS. *Morbose.* Sickly; diseased.

MORBUS. (*us, i, m.*) A disease.

MORBUS APHRODISIUS. Syphilis.

MORBUS ARQUATUS. The jaundice.

MORBUS ARTICULARIS. Gout.

MORBUS ASTRALIS. Epilepsy.

MORBUS ATTONITUS. The epilepsy and apoplexy are so called by some writers.

MORBUS BRIGHTII. Bright's disease.

MORBUS CADUCUS. *M. comitialis.* Epilepsy.

MORBUS CÆRULEUS. Cyanosis.

MORBUS CÆLIACUS. Mucous diarrhoea.

MORBUS COXA'RIVUS. Hip disease. A scrofulous disease nearly allied to white swelling. It usually occurs in youth. The patient for a long time complains only of a weakness and weariness of the limb, attended with a slight halt in walking, and a particular uneasiness about the knee, and little or no pain. The diseased limb will be found much emaciated and considerably lengthened, even to several inches. If the acetabulum be pressed upon, or the joint rudely handled, the pain in it is exquisite. If

the nates be examined after the disease has made a little more progress, that of the affected side will be found to be larger, to have lost its natural roundness, and to have acquired a flattened form, all arising from the increased size of the joint, and from the emaciation of the glutæi muscles. When the disease has arrived at this stage, there is considerable pain, on the joint being pressed upon, particularly on the fore part, a little below the groin, and toward the outside of the thigh, where the joint is more superficial.

At this period of the disease, the lymphatic inguinal glands, as in white swelling of the knee, are sometimes enlarged.

The second stage is that which is accompanied by or terminates in suppuration, and takes place with greater or less rapidity, according to the activity of the inflammation. When suppuration ensues, the disease generally terminates in one of two ways: either, after the suppuration is established, the head of the thigh bone and the acetabulum being carious, an anchylosis takes place without the matter pointing externally; or, the synovial membrane and capsular ligament ulcerating, the soft parts surrounding the joint inflaming, swelling, and forming an abscess, the matter bursts out externally, and a serous fluid is discharged, mixed with curdly flakes. Not unfrequently, in this case, the patient dies, exhausted by the profuse discharge and hectic fever.

When it has terminated in suppuration, there takes place a remarkable retraction or shortening of the limb. The head of the bone is now plainly out of the socket; and, in consequence of the destruction of the cartilages, ligaments, and bone forming the acetabulum, the muscles, more especially those which are implanted into the trochanters, retract the bone, and shorten the limb to a considerable extent. When the disease has been of long duration, not only all the soft parts immediately connected with the joint are destroyed, but the caries, destroying the acetabulum, penetrates deep into the bones of the pelvis, attacks the head of the femur, and even extends to its neck.

In the earliest stage, blistering, leeches, and fomentations afford relief, but the great remedy is an extensive caustic issue introduced in the hollow behind and below the great trochanter, with complete rest. If the joint has suppurated or become carious, the limb ought to be kept extended, because, should it anchylose, the extended position is the most serviceable in which the limb can be fixed. While we pursue these local means, the constitutional treatment in the advanced stage of the disease should be the same as in lumbar abscess: opiates to mitigate pain, diluted sulphuric acid to restrain hectic sweats, and bark, wine, and generous diet, to support the strength.

MORBUS DÆMONIACUS. *M. dæificus*. *M. divinus*. Epilepsy.

MORBUS FELLIFLUUS. Cholera.

MORBUS GALLICUS. The venereal disease.

MORBUS HERCULEUS. The epilepsy.

MORBUS HISPANICUS. Syphilis.

MORBUS INDIcus. *M. italicus*. The venereal disease.

MORBUS INTERLUNIUS. *M. insputatus*. Epilepsy.

MORBUS INFANTILIS. *M. magnus*. The epilepsy.

MORBUS MACULOSUS WERLHOFII. Purpura hæmorrhagica.

MORBUS MERCURIALIS. Eczema mercuriale.

MORBUS METALLICUS. Colica pictonum.

MORBUS NIGER. Melæna.

MORBUS PALLIDUS. Chlorosis.

MORBUS PSOADICUS. Lumbar abscess.

MORBUS REGIUS. The jaundice.

MORBUS SACER. The epilepsy.

MORBUS SALTATORIUS. Chorea.

MORBUS SANCTI JOHANNIS. *M. St. Valentine*. Epilepsy.

MORBUS SCELESTUS. *M. seleniacus*. Epilepsy.

MORBUS STRANGULATORIUS. Cynanche maligna.

MORBUS TRUCULENTUS INFANTUM. Croup.

MORBUS VIRGINEUS. Chlorosis.

MORCHELLA ESCULENTA. An edible and agreeable fungus. This and the *M. gigas* are the morels mostly used.

MORDANT. In dyeing, the substance combined with the vegetable or animal fiber, in order to fix the dye.

MORDICANT. *Mordicans*. *Calor mordicans*. A pungent heat.

MOREL. *Morchella esculenta*.

MORFUS. A cordial in which syrup of mulberries was an ingredient.

MORGA'NI, HUMOR OR LIQUOR OF. A transparent liquid found between the crystalline lens and its capsule.

MO'RIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *μωρος*, foolish.) *Morocis*. A term of somewhat vague application, but most generally used to signify that variety of monomania in which the illusion is of a joyous character, and the patient a hero, a great genius, &c.

MORIBUNDUS. *Moribundus*. Dying.

MORI'NGA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia*. *Decandria*. *Cruciferae*.—*M. aptera* yields ben oil, remarkable for resisting a great cold without freezing.

MORINGA PTERYGOSPERMA. The behen or horseradish tree. A tropical shrub, the roots of which are pungent, and the seed yield the bland oil of ben or behen. The wood was formerly known under the name of *Lignum nephriticum*.

MORIOPLA'STY. *Morioplastice*. Autoplasty. The restoration of lost parts.

MO'RO. A small abscess resembling a mulberry.

MOROCHTUS LAPIS. *Morochites*. An ancient name of the agaric mineral.

MOROSIS. See *Moria*.

MOROTRO'PHIUM. *Morocomium*. A lunatic asylum.

MORPHE'A. *Lepa alphoides*.

MORPHE'TINE. An amorphous orange body, obtained by oxidizing the sulphate of morphia.

MORPHEW. An old English name for various cutaneous affections of the face.

MO'RPHEIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A principle of opium and the poppy. It crystallizes in right rhombic prisms; is hard, colorless, bitter; al-

most insoluble in water and ether, but soluble in alcohol. It is alkaline in its reaction, and has the composition of $C_{35}H_{20}NO_6$. Morphia is colored red by nitric acid, brownish-red by iodic acid, and it strikes a deep blue with solution of perchloride of iron. The salts of morphia most used are the hydrochlorate, acetate, sulphate, and citrate, all of which can be formed by acting on the alkaloid by the respective acids; and this is the method recommended by the United States' Pharmacopeia. The same work adopts the following process for obtaining morphia: Take of opium, sliced, ℥j.; distilled water, alcohol, of each q. s.; solution of ammonia, f. ʒvj. Macerate the opium in the water, kneading it thoroughly, and evaporate so as to have Ovj. of filtered infusion; add to this Ovj. of alcohol, and f. ʒiij. of the ammonia, mixed with Oss. of alcohol. In twenty-four hours add the rest of the ammonia, mixed with Oss. of alcohol. The crystals deposit by rest, and may be further purified by dissolving in hot alcohol, and filtering through animal charcoal.

Medical Properties.—In doses of from a quarter of a grain to one grain, morphia and its salts produce a sense of fullness in the head, disturbed vision, sometimes headache, giddiness, somnolency, or disturbed sleep; the pupils are usually contracted, the pulse is commonly slow and small, but may be soft and full. When these effects subside, there is muscular feebleness, impaired appetite, and constipation. In larger doses there is great cerebral excitement, sudden convulsive movements, excessive weakness, and, finally, in poisonous doses, symptoms of apoplexy. The distinction between the action of the salts of morphia and opium is in producing less excitement, constipation, diaphoresis, and headache. Dose, as an anodyne, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ th to $\frac{1}{2}$ th, in solution, which has been increased to gr. ij. in cases of insanity. For endermic use, gr. j. to gr. iss. is employed. The muriate or acetate is commonly preferred.

MORPHIÆ ACETAS. *Morphinæ acetas.* Acetate of morphia. It is usually amorphous, slightly colored, and requires a little acetic acid to enable it to dissolve altogether in water. The dose is gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ th to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ th.

MORPHIÆ CITRAS. Citrate of morphia. This has been recommended by Magendie, who directs a solution of sixteen grains of morphia with eight of citric acid in an ounce of water, to which a few drops of a solution of cochineal may be added. Of this mixture, the dose is gr. vj. to gr. x.

MORPHIÆ HYDROCHLORAS. *Morphinæ muriatis.* Hydrochlorate or muriate of morphia. When pure, it is in feathery crystals; colorless, bitter; soluble in twenty parts of cold water. It is official in most of the pharmacopeias, and the dose is gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ th to $\frac{1}{2}$ th.

MORPHIÆ SULPHAS. (U. S.) Sulphate of morphia. It is crystalline and soluble. There is an official solution, the *Liquor morphinæ sulphatis*, made in the proportion of one grain to the ounce of water, and of which f. ʒj. to f. ʒij. is a dose.

MORPHINE. *Morphina.* Morphia.

MORPHO'LOGY. (From *μορφή*, form, and *λογος* a discourse.) A theory in botany which

refers all the parts of inflorescence to the leaf, and regards them but as modifications.

MORPHO'NOMY. (From *μορφή*, and *νομος*, a law.) The law of development or organic formation.

MO'RPIO. Pediculus pubis.

MORS. *Mortis.* Death; the cessation of life without undue violence.

MORSEL'US. A lozenge.

MO'RSULUS. 1. A little mouthful. 2. A lozenge.

MO'RSUS. (*us, us, m.*; from *mordeo*.) A bite, sting, or grasp.

MORSUS DIA'ROLI. The fimbriæ of the Fallopian tubes.

MORSUS VENTRI'CVLI. Cardialgia.

MORT DE CHIEN. The spasmodic cholera of hot climates.

MORTA. Pemphigus.

MO'RTAL. *Mortalis.* Subject to death.

MORTA'LITY. *Mortalitas.* The rate or proportion of deaths in a given place, disease, &c. The mortality of different countries differs from the climate, food, and moral condition of the inhabitants. The statistical details upon which the estimates of mortality in any place must be based, are seldom of much value except those formed within a few years. It would appear from these that in the United States the average duration of life is forty years, while in South America it is but thirty years, and in Europe about forty-three years.

MORTALITY, BILLS OF. The register kept in cities of the deaths, marriages, and births.

MORTAR. A cup-shaped vessel of strong materials, for the purpose of pulverizing solids, &c. Mortars are commonly made of brass or hard earthen-ware, but for chemical purposes are of agate and hard steel.

MORTARI'OLUM. 1. A little mortar. 2. The socket of a tooth.

MORTIFICATION. (*Mortificatio, onis, f.*; from *mors*, death, and *fito*, to become.) When any part of a living individual loses its vitality, so that the circulation and all the other functions cease, it is said to be in a state of mortification. It may be *acute* and *chronic*; the former is also sometimes called *humid gangrene*, and the latter *dry gangrene*.

The terms *gangrene* and *mortification* are often used synonymously; but *gangrene* properly signifies the state which immediately precedes mortification, while the complete mortification, or absolute death of a part, is called *sphacelus*. A part which has passed into the state of sphacelus is called a *slough*. When a part becomes gangrenous it loses its natural heat and sensibility, it becomes livid, and vesications appear on its surface. Although this state generally leads to that of complete mortification, a degree of vitality remains, and in some rare instances the circulation is re-established, and the part restored to health. When sphacelus has taken place, the part becomes black and putrid; it is entirely dead and disorganized, and the living system must either cast it off, or sink from the effects of the absorption of putrid matter. In the former case a distinct line of demarcation of a vivid red is seen between the dead and live parts.

The ordinary causes of mortification are, inflammation, particularly that of the erysipelatous kind; interruption of the circulation, or innervation of parts; severe mechanical injury; intense cold; certain poisonous articles of food; and specific contagion.

Mortification, supervening on inflammation or injury, is attended with a sudden and overwhelming depression of the vital powers; the pulse is very rapid and feeble, the countenance cadaverous, and the surface of the body covered with a cold sweat. Hiccough is a common symptom, especially in mortification of the abdominal viscera; as in cases of strangulated hernia. The following are peculiar cases:

1. *Gangræna senilis*, or dry gangrene of old age, which usually commences in the shape of a purple or black spot on the under surface of one of the smaller toes, and gradually extends up the limb. It is sometimes attended with great pain and constitutional disturbance, proving rapidly fatal, and at other times with hardly any pain, little derangement of the system, and a more protracted, though equally fatal issue.

2. The mortification arising from ergotism. See *Secale cornutum*.

3. *Hospital gangrene*. *Phagedæna gangrenosa*, which is generally supposed to arise from specific contagion. It consists in a very rapid destruction of parts, not by the formation of ordinary sloughs, but by the conversion of the parts into an ash-colored viscid substance, interspersed with bloody specks. It appears to be an affection intermediate between phagedenic ulceration and ordinary gangrene. It prevails only in hospitals, where it is sometimes a perfect scourge, attacking every wound, however trivial, so that the slightest operation can not be performed with safety.

Treatment.—The first injury to the part is of an active kind: there is symptomatic fever, and full, quick pulse; in this stage, bleeding, purgation, antiphlogistic regimen, and hot poultices to the part, are necessary to hinder the gangrenous termination; but if these do not succeed, the pulse becomes feeble, the fever passes away—then nutritious soups, wine, carbonate of ammonia, bark, and small doses of opium, frequently given, are the chief remedies.

It will be advisable to apply stimulant remedies to excite the ulcerative inflammation, by which the dead are separated from the living parts, as cloths dipped in camphorated spirits of wine, turpentine, and resin, in the form of hot dressings, tincture of myrrh and bark, warm vinegar, and the red oxide of mercury.

When the gangrene is situated in the extremities, and the farther progress of the disease is stopped, we either wait for the natural separation, treating the ulcerated surface like a common sore, or we perform amputation at a higher point in the limb. In general, it will be better to amputate as soon as the gangrene has stopped, and the line of separation is fairly marked; because, in this case, we have it in our power to remove the limb at the place most convenient for making a serviceable stump. We heal the wound by the first intention, by which we effect a cure in a far shorter time than we could cicatrize a large ulcerated surface; and we always

procure a stump covered by a cushion of strong integuments, including the true skin; whereas, after natural separation, the stump is only covered with a tender cuticle, which is prone to ulcerate upon the slightest accident.

Mo'RUM. *Morus nigra*.

MORUS NIGRA. The black mulberry-tree. Mulberries abound with a deep violet-colored, mucilaginous, and acid juice, which allays thirst, partly by refrigerating, and partly by exciting an excretion of mucus from the mouth and fauces. The bark of the root is said, by André, to be useful in cases of tænia.

MOSCHELÆ'UM. A compound aromatic oil, containing musk.

MOSAIC GOLD. *Aurum musivum*.

MOSCHATA NUX. *Myristica moschata*.

MOSCH. Musk.

MOSCHA'TUS. Musky.

MO'SCHUS. (*us, i, m.*; *Mosch*, Arabian.) Musk. See *Moschus moschiferus*.

MOSCHUS MOSCHIFERUS. The musk animal, a ruminating quadruped resembling the antelope. The musk is secreted in a small pouch near the navel. It is slightly unctuous, of a black color, having a strong, durable smell, and a bitter taste. It yields part of its active matter to water by infusion; by distillation the water is impregnated with its flavor; alcohol dissolves it, its impurities excepted. It is prescribed as a powerful antispasmodic, in doses of three grains or upward, even to half a drachm, in the greater number of spasmodic diseases, especially in hysteria and singultus, and also in diseases of debility. In typhus it is employed to remove subsultus tendinum, and other symptoms of a spasmodic nature. In cholera it frequently stops vomiting; and, combined with ammonia, it is given to arrest the progress of gangrene.

MOSELEY'S PILLS. These consist of rhubarb and ginger.

MOSQUITO. *Culex*.

MOSS. The species of musci which grow on walls, old wood, trees, damp ground, &c.

MOSS, CARRAGEEN. *M.*, *Irish*. *Chondrus crispus*.

MOSS, PECTORAL. *Lichen pulmonarius*.

MOSS, SEA. *Fucus helminthocorton*.

MOSY'LLUM. Cinnamon.

MOTHER. 1. Mater. 2. Applied to many chemical preparations and plants.

MOTHER OF PEARL. The shining internal part of those shells which produce pearls.

MOTHER OF THYME. *Thymus serpyllum*.

MOTHER-WATER. When sea water, or any other solution containing various salts, is evaporated, and the crystals taken out, there always remains a fluid containing deliquescent salts, and the impurities, if present. This is called the mother-water.

MOTHER-WORT. *Leonurus cardiaca*.

MOTHER'S MARK. *M. spots*. *Nævus*.

MOTILITY. *Motivity*. The power of moving.

MOTION. *Motio*. *Motus*. 1. The act of movement: it is commonly used for a motion of the bowels. 2. In *Physiology*, motions are divided into *voluntary*, and *excited* when it is produced by the reflex function. We have also a limited degree of movement spoken of as the

motion of *irritability*, as in the contraction of the muscular fibre of the heart, and *ciliary* motion, which is seen in the cilia of animals, and of the cells of mucous tissues.

MOTOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *moveo*, to move.) A mover or stirrer: applied to muscles, &c.

MOTOR OCULI. See *Motores oculorum*.

MOTOR OCULI EXTERNUS. The sixth pair of nerves.

MOTOR TRACT. The prolongation of the anterior columns of the spinal marrow through the pons varolii into the crura cerebri, along which the three motor nerves arise.

MOTORES OCULORUM. (*Nervi motores oculorum*; so called because they supply the muscles which move the eye.) The third pair of nerves of the brain. They arise from the crura cerebri, and are distributed on the muscles of the bulb of the eye.

MOTORY. *Motor. Motive.* That which is concerned in movement; that which produces movement.

MOTOS. *Moroç.* Lint.

MOULD. Fontanella.

MOULDFENESS. That state of early decay in which numerous minute fungi are produced.

MOUNTAIN ASH. *Sorbus aucuparia.*

MOUNTAIN PARSLEY, BLACK. *Athamanta oreoselinum.*

MOUSE-EAR. *Hieracium pilocella.*

MOUTH. *Os.* The aperture in animals by which the food is taken in. In man, parts which constitute it are the common integuments, the lips, the muscles of the upper and under jaw, the palate, two alveolar arches, the gums, the tongue, the cheeks, and salivary glands. The bones of the mouth are the two superior maxillary, two palatine, the lower jaw, and thirty-two teeth. The arteries of the external parts of the mouth are branches of the infra-orbital, inferior alveolar, and facial arteries. The veins empty themselves into the external jugulars. The nerves are branches from the fifth and seventh pair. The use of the mouth is for mastication, speech, respiration, deglutition, suction, and taste.

MOUTH, SORE. Aphtha.

MOXA. A process of counter-irritation, produced by burning a small cone or cylinder of prepared cotton wool, the pith of the sunflower, or other combustible body, on the skin, and thus forming an eschar. The cotton wool burns more rapidly if prepared by soaking in a solution of nitre, and drying.

MOXA JAPANICA. *Artemisia chinensis.*

MOXIBUSTION. The cauterization by moxa.

MUCATE. Mucas. A salt of mucic acid.

MUCIC ACID. *Acidum mucicum.* A white, pulverulent, slightly soluble acid, produced from grape sugar or gum by the action of nitric acid. Formula, $C_{12}H_{10}O_{14} + 2HO$. By heat it is partly converted into the volatile *pyromucic acid*.

MUCILAGE. (*Mucilago, inis, f.*) An aqueous solution of gum.

MUCILAGINOUS. *Mucilaginosus.* Gummy.

MUCILAGINOUS EXTRACTS. Extracts that readily dissolve in water, scarcely at all in spirits of wine, and undergo spirituous fermentation.

MUCILAGO. Mucilage.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ. (U. S., Ph. L.) Mucilage of acacia. *Mucilago gummi arabici.* Take of acacia gum, powdered, ζiv .; boiling water, Oss . Rub the gum with the water gradually. Demulcent.

MUCILAGO A'MYLI. (Ph. L.) Starch mucilage. Take of starch, ζiv .; water, a pint. Rub together, and boil. Demulcent; used in enemas.

MUCILAGO SEMINIS CYDONII. See *Decoctum cydonia*.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ. (Ph. D.) Mucilage of tragacanth. Take of tragacanth, powdered, $3j$.; water, $f. \zeta\text{viij}$. Macerate till dissolved. A pleasant demulcent.

MUCIN. The animal matter of mucus.

MUCIPAROUS. Producing mucus; a name given to the follicles of the mucous membrane.

MUCOCARNEUS. An abscess which is partly fleshy and partly mucus.

MUCOCÆLE. A distension of the lachrymal sac with mucus.

MUCO-ENTERITIS. Enteritis.

MUCOR. Mucus. Mouldiness.

MUCOSITY. *Mucositas.* Mucous; having somewhat the nature of mucus.

MUCOUS. *Mucosus.* (From *mucus*.) Of the nature of mucus.

MUCOUS GLANDS. *Glandula mucosa.* Muciparous glands. Glands that secrete mucus, such as the glands of the Schneiderian membrane of the nose, the glands of the fauces, œsophagus, stomach, intestines, bladder, urethra, &c.

MUCOUS MEMBRANE. *Mucous web.* See *Texture*.

MUCRONATA CARTILAGO. *Mucronatum os.* The ensiform cartilage of the sternum.

MUCRONATE. *Mucronatus.* Sharp-pointed; dagger-pointed.

MUCUNA PRURIENS. *Dolichos pruriens.*

MUCUS. (*us, i, m.*; from $\mu\upsilon\sigma\acute{\alpha}$, the mucus of the nose.) The secretion of the mucous membrane. It forms a layer of greater or less thickness on their surfaces, and it is renewed with more or less rapidity; the water it contains evaporates under the name of *mucous exhalation*; it also protects these membranes against the action of the air, of the aliment, the different glandular fluids, &c. It is secreted by the epithelial cells, and contains their debris, with albuminous and saline matters, and much water.

MUCUS MALPIGHIA'NUS. The rete mucosum.

MUCUS, VEGETABLE. Gum.

MU'DAR. The Indian name of the *Calotropis gigantea*, an asclepiadaceous plant. The bark of the root is esteemed alterative and sudorific, and employed in venereal and cutaneous affections in the dose of gr. iij. to gr. ðss. The dried milky juice is said to be a bitter preparation, and contains a peculiar body called *mu-darine*.

MU'FFLE. A small, semicylindrical vessel of earthen-ware, with slits on the upper side, in which cupels are placed in the furnace, so that their contents may be strongly heated, and yet exposed to the action of air.

MUGWORT. *Artemisia vulgaris.*

MUGWORT, CHINENSE. *Artemisia chinense.*

MU'LE. Pustules contracted either by heat or cold.

MULBERRY. *Morus nigra*.

MULBERRY CALCULUS. The oxalate of lime calculus. See *Calculus*.

MULE. See *Hybrid*.

MULE'S FERN. *Asplenium hemionitis*.

MULLE'BRIA. 1. The menses. 2. The vulva.

MULLEIN. *Verbascum thlaspus*.

MULLET. See *Mullus*.

MULLUS. A genus of fishes, of the order *Thoracici*.—*M. barbatus*. *M. ruber*. The red surmullet.—*M. sarmuletus*. The striped surmullet.

MULSUM. Hydromeli.

MULTANGULAR. *Multangularis*. Many cornered or angular.

MULTICUSPIDATI. The three large molars.

MULTIFIDUS. *Multifidus*. Divided into many parts.

MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ. Under this name Albinus has included those portions of muscular flesh, intermixed with tendinous fibres, which lie close to the posterior part of the spine, and which Douglas and Winslow have described as three distinct muscles, under the names of *transversales*, or *transverso-spinales*, of the loins, back, and neck. The multifidus spinæ arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the upper convex surface of the os sacrum, from the posterior adjoining part of the ilium, from the oblique and transverse processes of all the lumbar vertebrae, from the transverse processes of all the dorsal vertebrae, and from those of the cervical vertebrae, excepting the three first. From all these origins the fibres of the muscles run in an oblique direction, and are inserted, by distinct tendons, into the spinous processes of all the vertebrae of the loins and back, and likewise into those of the six inferior vertebrae of the neck. When this muscle acts singly, it extends the back obliquely, or moves it to one side; when both muscles act, they extend the vertebrae backward.

MULTIFLO'RUS. Many-flowered.

MULTIFORME OS. Ethmoid bone.

MULTILO'ULAR. *Multilocularis*. Having many cells: applied to seed-vessels.

MULTIPARTITE. *Multipartitus*. Having many and deep divisions.

MULTIPES. 1. The wood-louse. 2. The polypus.

MULTIVALVE. *Multivalvis*. Having more than two valves.

MUMMY. *Mumia*. Powder of mummy was long considered alexipharmic.

MUMPS. Parotitis.

MUNDICATIVUS. *Mundificans*. (From *mundo*, to cleanse.) Having the property of purifying and cleansing away foulness.

MUNGOS. *Ophiorrhiza mungos*.

MURÆNA. (*a, e, f*.) A genus of fishes of the order *Apodes*.—*M. anguilla*. The common eel.—*M. conger*. The conger, or sea eel.—*M. helena*. *M. romana*. The Roman eel.

MURAL. *Muralis*. Appertaining to a wall.

MURARIA. *Asplenium murale*.

MUREXAN. *Purpuric acid*. A product of the decomposition of uric acid.

MUREXIDE. Purpurate of ammonia: a crys-

talline body of a rich red by transmitted, and green by a reflected light. It is derived from uric acid. Formula, $C_{12}H_6N_5O_3$.

MURIA. Brine.

MURIAHITE. Gypsum.

MURIAS. (*as, atis, f*.) A muriate or chloride.

MURIAS AMMONIÆ. Ammonia murias.

MURIAS ANTIMONII. Chloride of antimony.

MURIAS BARYTÆ. Barii chloridum.

MURIAS CALCIS. Calcii chloridum.

MURIAS FERRI. Ferri chloridum.

MURIAS FERRI AMMONIACALIS. Ferri ammonio-chloridum.

MURIAS HYDRARGYRI. There are two muriates of mercury. See *Hydrargyri chloridum mite*, and *Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum*.

MURIAS HYDRARGYRI AMMONIACALIS. Hydrargyrum ammoniatum.

MURIAS HYDRARGYRI OXYGENATUS. See *Hydrargyri bichloridum corrosivum*.

MURIAS POTASSÆ. Potassii chloridum.

MURIAS POTASSÆ OXYGENATUS. Potassæ chloras.

MURIAS SODÆ. Sodii chloridum.

MURIAS STIBII. Chloride of antimony.

MURIA'TIC. (*Muriaticus*; from *muria*, brine.) Belonging to sea-salt.

MURIATIC ACID. Hydrochloric acid.

MURIATIC ACID, OXYGENATED. Chlorine.

MURIATIC ETHER. Ether hydrochloric.

MURICATE. *Muricatus*. Sharp-pointed.

MURMUR, RESPIRATORY. See *Auscultation*.

MU'SA. (*a, e, f*.) A genus of plants. *Polygamia Monœcia. Muscœa*.—*M. paradisi'aca*. The plantain-tree of the tropics, the fruit of which supplies the natives with much of their food.—*M. sapientum*. The banana. *M. fructu cucumerino breviori*. The fruit of this is smaller, and more luscious.

MUSADI. Sal ammoniac.

MU'SCA. (*a, e, f. Μυσκη*; from *μύζω*, to murmur.) A very extensive genus of insects, of the order *Diptera*. The fly.

MUSCA HISPANICA. Cantharis.

MUSCÆ VOLITANTES. Pseudoblepsis.

MUSCLE. (*Musculus, i, m.*; a diminutive of *mus*, a mouse, from its resemblance to a flayed mouse.) Muscles are formed of bands of muscular fibre, made fast at the extremities into ligaments, by which they are attached to bones and other parts; they are plentifully supplied with nerves, for the most part from the intercostals, and with arteries, veins, and absorbents. Some are inclosed in a sheath of condensed cellular tissue, others merely separated by ordinary cellular tissue. The muscles are called *rectilinear*, *penniform*, *compound*, &c., according to the direction of their fibres. Those that are opposed in action are called *antagonists*; those which conspire, *congeners*. Muscles are *voluntary*, or subject to the will, or involuntary, as the heart, intestinal muscles, bladder, &c., acting independently of it, or, like the respiratory muscles, may be of both kinds, or mixed. When they terminate in a round ligament, it is called a *tendon*; when in a flat expansion, an *aponeurosis*. The origin of a muscle is the most fixed point to which its tendon is attached, and the movable point is called its insertion

A Table of the Muscles.

[The reader will observe that all the muscles are in pairs, except those marked thus *.]

Muscles of the integuments of the cranium: *Occipito frontalis*.* *Corrugator superciliū*.

Muscles of the eyelids: *Orbicularis palpebrarum*. *Levator palpebræ superioris*. *Tensor tarsi*.

Muscles of the eyeball: *Rectus superior*. *Rectus inferior*. *Rectus internus*. *Rectus externus*. *Obliquus superior*. *Obliquus inferior*.

Muscles of the nose and mouth: *Levator palpebræ superioris alaque nasi*. *Levator labii superioris proprius*. *Levator anguli oris*. *Zygomaticus major*. *Zygomaticus minor*. *Buccinator*. *Depressor anguli oris*. *Depressor labii inferioris*. *Orbicularis oris*.* *Depressor labii superioris alaque nasi*. *Constrictor nasi*. *Levator menti vel labii inferioris*.

Muscles of the external ear: *Superior auris*. *Anterior auris*. *Posterior auris*. *Helicis major*. *Helicis minor*. *Tragicus*. *Antitragicus*. *Transversus auris*.

Muscles of the internal ear: *Laxator tympani*. *Membrana tympani*. *Tensor tympani*. *Stapedius*.

Muscles of the lower jaw: *Temporalis*. *Masseter*. *Pterygoideus externus*. *Pterygoideus internus*.

Muscles about the anterior part of the neck: *Platysma myoides*. *Sterno-cleido-mastoideus*.

Muscles between the lower jaw and os hyoides: *Digastricus*. *Mylo-hyoideus*. *Genio-hyoideus*. *Genio-glossus*. *Hyo-glossus*. *Lingualis*.

Muscles situated between the os hyoides and trunk: *Sterno-hyoideus*. *Crico-hyoideus*. *Sterno-thyroideus*. *Thyro-hyoideus*. *Crico-thyroideus*.

Muscles between the lower jaw and os hyoides laterally: *Stylo-glossus*. *Stylo-hyoideus*. *Stylo-pharyngeus*. *Circumflexus*. *Levator palati molliis*.

Muscles about the entry of the fauces: *Constrictor ischmi faucium*. *Palato-pharyngeus*. *Azygos uvula*.*

Muscles situated on the posterior part of the pharynx: *Constrictor pharyngis superior*. *Constrictor pharyngis medius*. *Constrictor pharyngis inferior*.

Muscles situated about the glottis: *Crico-arytænoideus posticus*. *Crico-arytænoideus lateralis*. *Thyro-arytænoideus*. *Arytænoideus obliquus*.* *Arytænoideus transversus*.* *Thyro-epiglottideus*. *Arytæna-epiglottideus*.

Muscles situated about the anterior part of the abdomen: *Obliquus descendens externus*. *Obliquus ascendens internus*. *Transversalis abdominis*. *Rectus abdominis*. *Pyramidalis*.

Muscles about the male organs of generation: *Dartos*.* *Cremaster*. *Erector penis*. *Accelerator urinæ*. *Transversus perinei*.

Muscles of the anus: *Sphincter ani*.* *Levator ani*.*

Muscles of the female organs of generation: *Erector clitoridis*. *Sphincter vaginae*.

Muscles situated within the pelvis: *Obturator internus*. *Coccygeus*.

Muscles situated within the cavity of the abdomen: *Diaphragma*.* *Quadratus lumbo-*

rum. *Psoas parvus*. *Psoas magnus*. *Iliacus internus*.

Muscles situated on the anterior part of the thorax: *Pectoralis major*. *Subclavius*. *Pectoralis minor*. *Serratus major anticus*.

Muscles situated between the ribs and within the thorax: *Intercostales externi*. *Intercostales interni*. *Triangularis*.

Muscles situated on the anterior part of the neck, close to the vertebrae: *Longus colli*. *Rectus internus capitis major*. *Rectus capitis internus minor*. *Rectus capitis lateralis*.

Muscles situated on the posterior part of the trunk: *Trapezius*. *Latissimus dorsi*. *Serratus posticus inferior*. *Rhomboideus*. *Splenius*. *Serratus superior posticus*. *Spinialis dorsi*. *Levatores costarum*. *Sacro-lumbalis*. *Longissimus dorsi*. *Complexus*. *Trachelo-mastoideus*. *Levator scapulae*. *Semi-spinalis dorsi*. *Multifidus spinae*. *Semi-spinalis colli*. *Transversalis colli*. *Rectus capitis posticus minor*. *Obliquus capitis superior*. *Obliquus capitis inferior*. *Scalenus*. *Interspinales*. *Intertransversales*.

Muscles of the superior extremities: *Supraspinatus*. *Infra-spinatus*. *Teres minor*. *Teres major*. *Deltoides*. *Coraco-brachialis*. *Subscapularis*.

Muscles situated on the os humeri: *Biceps flexor cubiti*. *Brachialis internus*. *Biceps extensor cubiti*. *Anconeus*.

Muscles situated on the forearm: *Supinator radii longus*. *Extensor carpi radialis longior*. *Extensor carpi radialis brevior*. *Extensor digitorum communis*. *Extensor minimi digiti*. *Extensor carpi ulnaris*. *Flexor carpi ulnaris*. *Palmaris longus*. *Flexor carpi radialis*. *Pronator radii teres*. *Supinator radii brevis*. *Extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis manus*. *Extensor primi internodii*. *Extensor secundi internodii*. *Indicator*. *Flexor digitorum sublimis*. *Flexor digitorum profundus*. *Flexor longus pollicis*. *Pronator radii quadratus*.

Muscles situated chiefly on the hand: *Lumbricales*. *Flexor brevis pollicis manus*. *Opponens pollicis*. *Abductor pollicis manus*. *Abductor pollicis manus*. *Abductor indicis manus*. *Palmaris brevis*. *Abductor minimi digiti manus*. *Abductor minimi digiti*. *Flexor parvus minimi digiti*. *Interossei interni*. *Interossei externi*.

Muscles of the inferior extremities: *Pectinialis*. *Triceps adductor femoris*. *Obturator externus*. *Gluteus maximus*. *Gluteus minimus*. *Gluteus medius*. *Pyramiformis*. *Gemini*. *Quadratus femoris*.

Muscles situated on the thigh: *Tensor vaginae femoris*. *Sartorius*. *Rectus femoris*. *Vastus externus*. *Vastus internus*. *Cruralis*. *Semi-tendinosus*. *Semi-membranosus*. *Biceps flexor cruris*. *Popliteus*.

Muscles situated on the leg: *Gastrocnemius externus*. *Gastrocnemius internus*. *Plantaris*. *Tibialis anticus*. *Tibialis posticus*. *Peroneus longus*. *Peroneus brevis*. *Extensor longus digitorum pedis*. *Extensor proprius pollicis pedis*. *Flexor longus digitorum pedis*. *Flexor longus pollicis pedis*.

Muscles chiefly situated on the foot: *Extensor brevis digitorum pedis*. *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis*. *Lumbricales pedis*. *Flexor brevis pollicis pedis*. *Abductor pollicis pedis*. *Ad-*

ductor pollicis pedis. Abductor minimi digiti pedis. *Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.* Transversales pedis. *Interossei pedis externi.* *Interossei pedis interni.*

MUSCULAR. (*Muscularis*; from *musculus*, a muscle.) Belonging to a muscle.

MUSCULAR FIBRE. *Fibra muscularis.* Muscles are composed of parallel bundles of fibres, which, when separated as far as practicable, are found to be tubes imperfectly cylindrical. The tubes are surrounded with a transparent membrane, and average a diameter of $\frac{1}{350}$ th of an inch in man. The bounding membrane is called the *myolemma*. These tubes are striated in the voluntary muscles; non-striate, and furnished with knots at frequent intervals, in the muscles of organic life. The case contains elementary globules in either kind, but these are arranged in lines or fibrillæ in the former, and are merely contained in the sheath in the latter. The fibrillæ have a diameter of $\frac{1}{10000}$ th of an inch. The size of the non-striated tube is from $\frac{1}{2500}$ to $\frac{1}{3000}$. These two forms of muscular fibre differ only in regard to development, the striated being the most developed. Between the tubes are arranged cellular tissue, uniting them, and transmitting blood-vessels, lymphatics, and an incredible number of nervous fibres, all of which are arranged in loops, and return upon themselves. The contraction of the fibre is due to the change of form of the ultimate cellulæ of the fibrillæ, the myolemma having nothing to do with it.

MUSCULAR NERVE. The fourth pair.—*Wisslow*.

MUSCULO-CUTANEUS. Pertaining to the skin and to a muscle.

MUSCULO-CUTANEUS NERVE. 1. The external cutaneous nerve of the brachial plexus. 2. A branch of the external popliteal nerve.

MUSCULO-RACHIDIAN. Pertaining to the spine and a muscle.

MUSCULO-SPIRALIS. The radial nerve.

MUSCULUS. (*us, i, m.*) A muscle. See *Muscle*.

MUSCULUS ACCLIVIS. *Obliquus ascendens internus.*

MUSCULUS AUXILIARIUS. *M. Fallopii.* Pyramidalis.

MUSCULUS CUTANEUS. *Platysma myoides.*

MUSCULUS EUSTACHII. *Tensor tympani.*

MUSCULUS FASCIE LATÆ. *Tensor vaginæ femoris.*

MUSCULUS PATIENTIÆ. *Levator scapulae.*

MUSCULUS STAPEDIUS. *Stapedius.*

MUSCULUS SUPERCILII. *Corrugator supercilii.*

MUSCULUS TESTIS. *Cremaster.*

MUSCULUS TUBÆ NOVIÆ. *Circumflexus palati.*

MUSCUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *μοσχος*, tender.) A moss. A cryptogamous plant, which has its fructification contained in a capsule. See *Lichen*.

MUSCUS CLAVATUS. *Lycopodium.*

MUSCUS CRANII HUMANI. *Lichen saxatilis* and *Usnea*.

MUSCUS ERECTUS. *Lycopodium selago.*

MUSCUS ISLANDICUS. *Oetraria islandica.*

MUSCUS MARINUS. *Conferva rupestris.*

MUSCUS MARITIMUS. *Corallina officinalis.*

MUSCUS SQUAMOSUS TERRESTRIS. *Lycopodium.*

MUSHROOM. See *Agaricus* and *Fungus*

MUSHROOM, GOAT'S-BEARD. *Clavaria.*

MUSHROOM, HEDGEHOG. *Hydnum erinaceum.*

MUSHROOM SUGAR. Sugar derived from ergot.

MUSIA PATTRIE. *Moxa.*

MUSICO-MA'NIA. *Musomania.* Melancholy, with a passion for music; or when the passion for music is extravagant.

MUSK. See *Moschus*.

MUSK, ARTIFICIAL. Let three fluid drachms and a half of nitric acid be gradually dropped on one fluid drachm of rectified oil of amber, and well mixed. Let it stand twenty-four hours, then wash it well, first in cold, and then in hot water. One drachm of this resinous substance, dissolved in four ounces of rectified spirit, forms a good tincture, of which the mean dose is twenty minims. In preparing the above, great attention should be given to the washing the resin, otherwise it is offensive to the stomach.

MUSK-CRANESBILL. *Geranium moschatum.*

MUSK-MELON. *Cucumis melo.*

MUSK-SEED. *Hibiscus abelmoschus.*

MUSSEL. *Mytilus edulis.*

MUSSE'NDA. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia.*—*M. frondosa.* Ray attributes a cooling property to an infusion or decoction of this plant, which the Indians drink by the name of *beleson*.

MUSSITA'TION. *Mussitatio.* A movement of the lips, as in the act of speaking, with little or no audible speech. It indicates great cerebral debility, and is an unfavorable symptom in low fevers.

MUST. The expressed juice of the grape.

MUSTARD. See *Sinapis*.

MUSTARD, HEDGE. *Erysimum alliaria.*

MUSTARD, MITHRIDATE. *M., treacle.* *Thlaspi arvense.*

MUSTARD, YELLOW. *Sinapis alba.*

MUTICUS. Beardless; awless.

MUTIT'AS. (*as, atis, f.*; from *mutus*, dumb.) Dumbness. See *Aphonia*.

MUTITAS SURDORUM. The speechlessness of deaf persons.

MYACA'NTHA. *Ruscus aculeatus.*

MYASTHENIA. Muscular debility.

MY'CES. *Μυκης.* A fungus.

MYCODE'RMA CEREVISIÆ. The fungoid bodies found in yeast.

MYCODE'RMA ACETÆ. The mother-vinegar, or fungoid development found at the bottom of vinegar casks.

MYCO'MELNIC ACID. An acid procured by heating a solution of alloxan with ammonia. Formula, $C_6H_8N_4O_5$.

MYCTE'RES. *Μυκτηρης.* The nares.

MYCTEROPHONIA. Nasal voice.

MYDE'SIS. A corruption from redundant moisture; but Galen applies it particularly to a purulent discharge from the eyelids.

MY'DON. A fleshy fungus in a fistulous ulcer.

MYDRI'ASIS. (*is, is, f. Μυδριασις*; derivation doubtful.) A preternatural dilatation of the pupil.

MYELI'TIS. (From *μυελος*, marrow.) This name has been given to inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord.

MYLABRIS. A genus of coleopterous insects.—*M. variabilis*. This is brought from China, and is used as a substitute for cantharides.—*M. cichorii*. This species is said to be the same with the *buprestis* of the Greeks, which Pliny tells us was used as a vesicatory.

MYLA'CRIS. The patella, or knee-pan.

MY'LE. Μυλή. 1. The knee-pan. 2. A mole in the uterus.

MYLO-GLOSSUS. Some fibres of the constrictor pharyngis superior have been so called.

MYLO HYOIDE'US. It is a thin, flat muscle, situated between the lower jaw and the os hyoides, and is covered by the anterior portion of the digastricus. It arises from all the inner surface of the lower jaw, as far back as the insertion of the pterygoideus internus; it joins its fellow, to form one belly, with an intermediate tendinous streak, or *linea alba*, which extends from the chin to the os hyoides, where both muscles are inserted into the lower edge of the basis of that bone. Its use is to pull the os hyoides upward, forward, and to either side.

MYLO-PHARYNGEUS. The constrictor pharyngis superior.

MYOC'E'PHALUM. An incipient staphyloma.

MYOCOILI'TIS. Inflammation of the muscles of the belly.

MYO'DESO'PSIA. Muscæ volitantes.

MYODY'NIA. Pain in the muscles.

MYO'IDES. 1. Like a muscle. 2. The platysma myoides.

MYOLE'MMA. (From *μυς*, and *λεμμα*, a covering.) The transparent tube which contains the muscular fibrillæ. See *Muscular fibre*.

MYO'LOGY. (*Myologia*, *α*, f.; from *μυς*, a muscle, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of the muscles.

MYO'PIA. (*α*, *α*, f.; from *μνω*, to contract, and *ωψ*, the eye.) Near-sightedness: persons are considered near-sighted who can not see distinctly above twenty inches. The term is also applied to the exercise of vision at shorter distances than usual. In short-sightedness, the rays of light are brought to a focus at a point too near the crystalline lens to impress a distinct image on the retina. This disease arises from, 1. Too great a convexity of the cornea. 2. Too great a longitude of the bulb. 3. Too great a convexity of the anterior superficies of the crystalline lens. 4. Too great a density of the cornea, or humors of the eye. 5. Too dilated a pupil. 6. Infants, from the great convexity of the cornea, are often myopes; but, by degrees, as they advance in years, they perceive objects more remotely, by the cornea becoming less convex. The palliative of this disease is a pair of concave spectacles, or minifying glasses.

MY'OPS. (*ops*, *opsis*, n.; from *μνω*, to contract, and *ωψ*, the eye.) One who is near-sighted.

MYO'SIS. (*is*, *is*, f. Μυωσις.) A disease of the eye, which consists in a contraction or too small perforation of the pupil.

MYOSITIS. Inflammation of a muscle. It is the term applied by Sagar to acute rheumatism.

MYOSO'TIS. Hieracium pilosella.

MYO'TOMY. (*Myotomia*, *α*, f.; from *μυς*,

and *τεμνω*, to cut.) The anatomy of the muscles.

MYRI'CA. (*α*, *α*, f.) A genus of plants. *Diacia*. *Tetrandria*. *Amentacæ*.—*M. cerifera*. The berries yield a green wax. The root is strongly astringent.—*M. gale*. Dutch myrtle, or sweet willow. The leaves, flowers, and seeds have a strong, fragrant smell, and a bitter taste. The infusion, given internally, is stomachic and vermifuge.

MYRI'CIN. The ingredient of wax remaining after digestion in alcohol. See *Cera*.

MYRI'STICA. (*α*, *α*, f.) *A genus of plants. *Diacia*. *Monadelphia*. *Myristicacæ*.—*M. aromatica*. *M. moschata*. *M. officinalis*. The nutmeg and mace tree. 1. The seed or kernel (*Nux myristica*, *Myristica nucleus*) of the nutmeg is aromatic and stomachic, and much used in diarrhæas and dysenteries. There is also reason to believe that it has a narcotic power, which resides in the essential oil. It contains an expressed solid oil, which yields the *Myristic acid* by saponification. 2. *Mace* is the arillus of the nutmeg. A thick, tough, reticulated, unctuous membrane, of a reddish-yellow color, which envelops the nutmeg. It has a pleasant, aromatic smell, and a warm, bitterish, moderately pungent taste. It owes its properties to a solid oil (*Myristica adeps*), which is sometimes used externally as an unguent.—*M. nux*. See *Myristica moschata*.—*M. otoba*. This species grows in Santa Fé, and also produces a nutmeg.

MYRME'CIUM. A moist, soft wart, about the size of a lupin, with a broad base, deeply rooted, and very painful. It grows on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.

MYRO'BALAN. See *Myrobalanus*.

MYROBA'LANUS. (*us*, *i*, f.) A myrobalan. A dried fruit of the plum kind, brought from the East Indies. All the myrobalans have an unpleasant, bitterish, very austere taste. They are said to have a gently purgative, as well as an astringent and corroborating virtue.—*M. bellirica*. The belliric myrobalan.—*M. chebula*. The chebulic myrobalan.—*M. citrina*. Yellow myrobalan.—*M. emblica*. The emblic myrobalan.—*M. indica*. The Indian, or black myrobalan, of a deep black color.

MYROLE'. A French term for a medicated volatile oil.

MY'RON. An ointment or medicated oil.

MYRO'NIC ACID. A bitter, active acid of black mustard.

MYROSPERMUM. Synonym of myroxylon.

MYRO'SYNE. An indifferent azotized body, analogous to emulsin, found in the black mustard.

MYRO'XYLON. (*um*, *i*, n.) A genus of plants. *Dianthia*. *Monogynia*. *Leguminosæ*.—*M. peruiferum*. The tree which yields Peruvian balsam. It is a resinous substance, combined with benzoic acid and volatile oil, and has a fragrant odor. The balsam is cordial, pectoral, and a restorative stimulant and tonic. Dose, grt. x. to f. ʒj. Externally it is recommended as a useful application to relaxed ulcers not disposed to heal.

MYRO'XYLON TOLUIFERA. See *Toluifera balsamum*.

MY'RRHA. (*α*, *α*, f.; Hebrew.) Συμύρη

Myppa. Myrrh. Supposed to be exuded from the *Balsamodendron myrrha*. Good myrrh is of a turbid black-red color, solid and heavy, of a peculiar smell and bitter taste. It is a gum-resin. Its medicinal effects are warm, corroborant, and antiseptic: it has been given as an emmenagogue in doses of from five to twenty grains. The tincture is applied to ulcers, and other external affections of a putrid tendency; and also as a wash, when diluted, for the teeth and gums.

MY'RRHIS. *Scandix odorata*.

MYRSINEL'E'UM. Oil of myrtle.

MYRTA'CEN'HA. *Ruscus aculeatus*.

MYRTA'CE'E. The myrtle tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with leaves opposite, entire, and marked with transparent dots; flowers, polypetalous; stamens, perigynous; carpella, concrete; inferior ovarium, with several cells.

MYRTID'ANUM. An excrescence growing on the trunk of the myrtle; formerly used as an astringent.

MYRTIFORM CARUNCLES. *M. glands*. Carunculæ myrtiformes.

MYRTIFORMIS. The compressor naris.

MYRTILLUS. *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

MYRTI'TES. An old medicine, prepared with honey and the juice of the myrtle berries.

MYRTLE. See *Myrtus*.

MYRTLE, DUTCH. *Myrica gale*.

MY'RTOCHEI'LIDES. The nymphæ.

MY'RTON. *Muprov*. The clitoris.

MY'RTUS. (*us, i, f.*) A genus of plants. *Icosandria. Monogynia. Myrtaceæ*.—*M. brabantica*. See *Myrica gale*.—*M. caryophyllata*. The clove-bark-tree. The bark is a warm aro-

matic, of the smell of clove spice.—*M. communis*. The common myrtle.—*M. communis italica*. The berries are recommended in alvine and uterine fluxes, and other disorders from relaxation and debility. They have a roughish and not unpleasant taste, and appear to be moderately astringent and aromatic.—*M. pimentata*. Jamaica pepper, or allspice. *Pimenta*. This spice is moderately warm, of an agreeable flavor. The pharmacopœias direct an aqueous and spirituous distillation to be made from these berries, and also an essential oil. Dose of the powder, gr. x. to ʒj.

MY'STAX. 1. The mustache. 2. The upper lip.

MY'STRUM. An ancient measure.—*M. magnum* contained three ounces and eight scruples when used for wine, and three ounces when used for oil.—*M. parvum* contained twenty scruples of wine, or six drachms of oil.

MY'TILUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of shellfish.—*M. edulis*. The edible muscle. It sometimes disagrees, producing indigestion, nettle-rash, or a comatose affection.—*M. margaritifera*. The pearl muscle.

MY'URUS. A sort of sinking pulse, the second stroke of which is less than the first, the third less than the second, &c., the pulse thus diminishing. Of this there are two kinds: the first is when the pulse sinks progressively till it ceases; the other when it rallies again in some degree, but finally fails.

MYXA. *Mvsa*. Mucus.

MYXOSARCO'MA. A tumor, partly fleshy and partly mucous.

MY'XTER. *Myxoter*. The nose or nostril.

MYZE'SIS. Sucking.

N.

N. 1. The symbol for nitrogen. 2. In prescriptions, a contraction for *numero*, in number.

NA. The symbol of sodium, from natrium.

NA'BOTH'S GLANDS. *Nabothi glandulae*, v. *ovulae*. The mucous follicles of the mucous membrane of the interior surface of the neck of the uterus.

NA'CREOUS. Reflecting iridescent light, like pearl.

NA'CTA. An abscess of the breast.

NA'DUCEM. A uterine mole.

NE'VUS. (*us, i, m.*) A natural mark, spot, or blemish.—*N. maternus*. A mother's mark. A mark on the skin of children, which is born with them. It may be dark blue or red, superficial, or like a tumor, and consists of a small aneurism by anastomosis. In the latter case they are to be removed by the knife, ligature, or caustic.

NA'I CORONA. Cowhage.

NAIL. See *Unguis*.

NAJA. A genus of venomous Asiatic serpents, including the *N. vulgaris*, or cobra di capello, and *N. hagei*, the asp or asp. Their bite is to be treated as that of the rattlesnake.

NAKED. *Nudus*.

NA'KIR. Wandering pains in the limbs.—*Schenck*.

NANCEIC ACID. Lactic acid.

NANUS. A dwarf.

NAPE OF THE NECK. *Nucha*.

NAPE'LLUS. *Aconitum napellus*.

NA'PHE FLORES. Orange flowers.

NA'PHTHA. (*a, e, f. Naphtha*.) A native combustible, oily liquid, of a yellowish-white color, perfectly fluid and shining. It exhales an agreeable bituminous smell. It occurs in considerable springs on the shores of the Caspian Sea, in Sicily, and Italy. It is used instead of oil, and differs from petroleum obtained by distilling coal only by its greater purity and lightness. This fluid has been used as an external application for removing old pains, nervous disorders, such as cramps, contractions of the limbs, paralytic affections, &c.; and internally as a vermifuge, and in asthma and consumption.

NAPHTHA VITRIOLI. *Ether sulphuricus*.

NA'PHTHALINE. A grayish-white substance, found during the rectification of the petroleum of the coal-gas works, incrusting the pipes. It may be obtained in thin white scales, of a pearly brightness, by slow resublimation

in glass vessels. Its specific gravity is 1.048. It is insoluble in water, but very soluble in ether, and moderately so in alcohol and oils. Its form is $C_{10}H_4$.

NAPIMUM. *Lapsana communis.*

NAPLES, CLIMATE OF. This is altogether unsuited for the consumptive, from the wind, called the sirocco, which renders the temperature very changeable.

NAPUS DULCIS. *Brassica rapa.*

NAPUS SYLVESTRIS. *Brassica rapa.*

NAPY. See *Sinapi.*

NARCA'PHTHUM. *Ναρκαφθον.* An aromatic bark brought from India. It was used in fumigations.

NARCEINE. *Narceina.* A white crystalline, slightly bitter, indifferent principle of opium; slightly soluble in water, and fusing at 198° F. The diluted mineral acids strike a blue color with it, but do not form salts. It is supposed to be inert. Composition, $C_{28}H_{30}NO_{12}$.

NARCISSUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Hexandria. Monogynia. Amaryllidaceae.*—*N. pseudonarcissus.* Common daffodil. The root is emetic and cathartic, and the flowers are said to be antispasmodic. The dose of the former is ʒij.; that of the latter, ʒj., or more.—*N. odoros* and *N. lazeta* are also emetic.

NARCO'SIS. *Narcotism.* (*Ναρκωσις*; from *ναρκω*, to stupify.) The effect of a narcotic. Stupefaction, with loss of nervous power, and frequently vertigo, stertorous respiration, dilated pupil, convulsive movements. When this is the result of poisoning, stimulating emetics, of which mustard is the best, should be administered. The bowels are to be cleaned by stimulating injections, and the patient aroused by stimulating drinks and bodily motion.

NARCO'TIC. (*Narcoticus*; from *ναρκω*, to stupify.) Medicines which have the power of stupifying and diminishing the activity of the nervous system. Most narcotics have a degree of stimulating power, and this is manifested chiefly when they are given in small doses, while a full dose generally produces the narcotic effect at once, without any apparent stimulation preceding it.

To this class belong opium, hemlock, henbane, belladonna, aconite, stramonium, camphor, digitalis, tobacco, alcohol, ether, nux vomica, leopard's bane, hop, strong-scented lettuce, and a variety of other substances. Prussic acid has been considered as a narcotic, but it does not seem properly referable to this class. It seems to be a direct sedative.

NARCO'TINE. *Narcotina.* It crystallizes in small, colorless, brilliant prisms, almost insoluble in water. It is a very weak base; form., $C_{48}H_{34}NO_{15}$. It is stupifying, and produces all the unpleasant effects of opium. It is not used, but some of its salts are said to be employed in the East Indies in intermittents.

NARCOTISM. See *Narcosis.*

NARD, CELTIC. *Valeriana celtica.*

NARD, INDIAN. *Andropogon nardus.*

NARD OF THE ANCIENTS. *Spikenard.* (*Νάρδος Ἰνδική* of *Dioscorides.*) This appears to be the root of the *Nardostachys Jatamansi* of Decandolle, a valerianaceous plant of the mount-

ains of India, still much esteemed as a perfume and stimulating medicine.

NARDO'STACHYS. See *Nard of the ancients.*

NARDUS ITALICA. *Lavendula spica.*

NARDUS MONTANA. *N. rustica.* *Asarum europæum.*

NARIFUSO'RIA. Medicines dropped into the nostrils have been so called.

NAR'IS. (*is, is, f.*) The nostril. The cavity of the nostrils is of a pyramidal figure. The two nostrils are composed of fourteen bones, viz., the frontal, two maxillary, two nasal, two lachrymal, two inferior spongy, the sphenoid, the vomer, the ethmoid, and two palatine bones, which form several eminences and cavities. The eminences are the septum narium, the cavernous substance of the ethmoid bone, called the superior conchæ, and the inferior spongy bones. The cavities are three pair of pituitary sinuses, namely, the frontal, sphenoid, and maxillary; the anterior and posterior foramina of the nostrils; the ductus nasalis, the sphenopalatine foramina, and anterior palatine foramina. All these parts are covered with periosteum, and a pituitary membrane which secretes the mucus of the nostrils. The arteries of this cavity are branches of the internal maxillary. The veins empty themselves into the internal jugulars. The nerves are branches of the olfactory, ophthalmic, and superior maxillary. The use of the nostrils is for smelling, respiration, and speech.

NAR'TA. A plant used in ointments.

NASAL. *Nasalis.* (From *nasus*, the nose.) Appertaining to the nose; for the parts of the nose, see *Naris.*

NASAL FOSSÆ. The cavity of the nares. See *Naris.*

NASAL NERVE. A branch of the ophthalmic, which passes to the inside of the orbit, and gives off a branch which enters the nose by the foramen orbitarium internum anterius, re-enters the cranium through the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and again descends through the same plate to the nose.

NASAL SPINES. 1. The superior nasal spine occupies the center of the nasal notch of the os frontis. 2. The inferior nasal spine is formed by the junction of the two upper maxillary bones, and is found at the inferior portion of the nares. 3. The posterior nasal spine is formed by the union of the two palate bones, and is situated at the posterior part of the palatine arch.

NASALIS LABII SUPERIORIS. The orbicularis oris.

NASA'RIUM. The mucus of the nose.

NASCA'LE. 1. A pessary. 2. A compress of lint, or other soft material impregnated with some medicament, intended to be introduced into the vagina.—*P. Morel.*

NASCA'PHTHUM. *Νασκαφθον.* *Narcaphthon.*

NA'SCENT. (From *nascor*, to be born.) In the act of being produced or developed. In *Chemistry*, this word is much used to distinguish the difference in activity between many elements, as hydrogen, nitrogen, &c., when first liberated from compounds, and when existing in the gaseous state. The active body is there fore termed nascent hydrogen, oxygen, nitro

gen, &c. More recently, Berzelius has introduced the word *allotropism* to distinguish the fact of a variable state of activity found in most elements, and the notation α , β , γ , δ , to represent the precise state of the element; thus we have *alpha hydrogen*, which is nascent or active hydrogen, and *beta hydrogen*, which is the ordinary gas. The allotropic states of elements seem to depend upon the molecular conditions of the atoms, as respects the action of electricity, light, and heat, for by the exposure of an *alpha* element to a suitable force, it is converted into the *beta*, *gamma*, or *delta* condition. Shonbein has showed this in the case of iron, which, from the *alpha* or active state, is thrown into the inactive by a galvanic shock; and Dr. Draper has also shown that β chlorine is converted into a chlorine by the sun's light.

NASI DEPRESSOR. Depressor labii superioris aëque nasi.

NASI OSSA. The two small bones of the nose, that are so termed, form the bridge of the nose. In figure they are quadrangular and oblong.

NASI'TIS POSTICA. Angina nasalis.

NASO-LOBA'RIS. The name given by Chaussier to one of the filaments of the nasal nerve.

NASO-OCULA'RIS. Soëmmering's name for the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve.

NASO-PA'LATINE GANGLION. A small ganglion situated in the anterior palatine foramen.

NASO-PALATINE NERVE. A twig sent out from the sphenopalatine ganglion.

NASO-PA'LPBEHAL MUSCLE. The orbicular muscle of the eye.—*Chaussier*.

NASO-SUPERCILIA'RIS. The corrugator supercilii muscle.

NASTURTIUM. (*un*, *i*, *n*.) A genus of plants. *Tetradynamia*. *Siliquosa*. *Crucifera*.—*N. aquaticum*. *Sisymbrium nasturtium*.—*N. hortense*. *Lepidium sativum*.—*N. indicum*. *Tropeolum majus*.

NA'SUM DILATANS. The pyramidalis nasi.

NA'SUS. (*us*, *i*, *m*.) The nose. The external part of this organ is composed of the *dorsum*, or bridge of the nose; the *lobe*, or tip of the nose; the *ala nasæ*, or sides of the nostrils; and the *columna*, or inferior termination of the septum. See *Naris*.

NA'TANS. Floating.

NATA'TION. Swimming.

NATES. (*es*, *is*, *f*.) 1. The buttocks. 2. Two of the eminences of the brain, called tubercula quadrigemina, are so named for their resemblance.

NATES CEREBRI. The tubercula quadrigemina.

NA'TRIUM. Sodium.

NECRÆ'MIA. (From *νεκρός*, death, and *αἷμα*, blood.) Death, beginning by the destruction of the vital condition of the blood, as in cholera.

NA'TRON. 1. Soda. 2. A native salt, the impure carbonate of soda.

NATRON MURIATUM. Sodæ murias.

NATRON PREPARATUM. Sodæ subcarbonas.

NATRON TARTARISATUM. Soda tartarizata.

NATRON VITRIOLATUM. Sodæ sulphas.

NATULÆ. (Diminutive of *nates*.) The two uppermost of four small eminences of the brain.

NATURAL. *Naturalis*. Appertaining to nature.

NATURAL HISTORY. A description of natural objects, as animals, plants, insects, fishes, minerals, fossils.

NATURAL ORDERS. *N. families*. A division or arrangement of animals, plants &c., from their habits or characters.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. Physics mechanical philosophy. The science which investigates the mechanical laws of nature; and the relations of weight, movement, pressure, or of mechanical forces on masses.

NATURA'LIA. The parts of generation.

NAU'CLEA GAMBIR. A plant which yields a kind of catechu.

NAU'SEA. (*a*, *e*, *f*. *Navœa*; from *ναύς*, a ship; because it is a sensation similar to that produced by sailing in a ship.) An inclination to vomit without effecting it. See *Sickness*.

NAU'SEA MARINA. Sea-sickness.

NAU'SEANT. *Nauseans*. Producing nausea; that which depresses the vital energy, and diminishes the heart's action. Small doses of ipecacuanha, tartar emetic, and other emetics, often repeated, produce this effect.

NAUSIOSIS. *Nautia*. Nausea.

NAUTICUS MUSCULUS. The tibialis posticus.

NAVEW. Brassica rapa.

NAV'ICULAR. *Navicularis*. Boat-like; scaphoid.

NAVICULA'RE OS. *Naviforme os*. A bone of the tarsus is so called, from its supposed resemblance to a boat.

NAVIFORMIS. Navicular.

NEAPOLITANUS MORBUS. The venereal disease.

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS. See *Myopia*.

NEAT'S-FOOT OIL. Oleum bubulum.

NE'BULA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *νεφέλη*.) 1. A superficial opacity of the cornea, occupying only its outer layer. 2. The cloud-like appearance in the urine, after it has been a little time at rest.

NECK. *Collum*. The parts which form the neck are divided into external and internal. 1. The *external* parts are the common integuments, several muscles, eight pair of cervical nerves, the eighth pair of nerves of the cerebrum, and the great intercostal nerve; the two carotid arteries, the two external jugular veins, and the two internal; the glands of the neck, viz., the jugular, submaxillary, cervical, and thyroid. 2. The *internal* parts are the fauces, pharynx, œsophagus, larynx, and trachea. 3. The bones of the neck are the seven cervical vertebrae.

NECRO'DES. Pertaining to death.

NECRO'LOGY. A discourse on death.

NECROPHO'BIA. Morbid dread of death.

NECROPNEUMO'NIA. Gangrene of the lungs.

NECROSCO'PICAL. Relating to the examination of dead bodies.

NECRO'SIS. (*is*, *is*, *f*.; from *νεκρός*, to destroy.) This word, the strict meaning of which is only mortification, is, by the general consent of surgeons, confined to an affection of the bones. The death of parts of bones was not distinguished from caries by the ancients. However, necrosis and caries are essentially

different; for, in the first, the affected part of the bone is deprived of the vital principle; but this is not the case when it is simply carious. Caries is very analogous to ulceration, while necrosis is exactly similar to mortification of the soft parts.

NECROSIS USTILAGINEA. A painful convulsive contraction of the limbs. See *Raphania*.

NECROTOMY. Dissection.

NE'CTAR. A drink of wine and honey.

NECTA'RIUM. The nectary or honey-cup of flowers.

NEDY'IA. The intestines.

NEDYS. Νηδύς. The belly.

NEEDHAMIA'NA CORPORA. *Needham's bodies*. The spermatozoa found in the seminal reservoirs of the loloigo.

NEEDLE. In *Surgery*, a number of sharp-pointed, delicate knives, some of which have an eye, are so called.

NEEDLE, ACUPUNCTURE. See *Acupuncturation*.

NEEDLE-BEARER OR CARRIER. The porte-aiguille. A pair of small forceps.

NEEDLE, CATARACT. A delicate knife, attached to a handle, for the purpose of depressing or cutting up the lens in cataract. The point varies considerably, being triangular and curved in Scarpa's; flat and curved in Dupuytren's; flat, with a semicircular cutting point, in Hey's; and spear-pointed in Beer's, Siebold's, &c.

NEEDLE, HARE-LIP. A silver pin, furnished with a movable steel head, which is taken off as soon as the needle is inserted, the ligature being wrapped around the pin.

NEEDLE, SETON. A long, narrow lancet, pierced at the head for the thread or tape.

NEEDLE, SUTURE. A curved, flat needle, both edges of which usually cut, but sometimes the point only; also, the hare-lip needle.

NEEDLE-SHAPED LEAF. *Acerosus*.

NEGRO CACHEKY. See *Cachexia*.

NELERA. The lower part of the belly.

NEMORO'SE. *Nemorosus*. Appertaining to a grove or wood.

NEO'PLASTY. *Neoplastice*. (From νεος, new, and πλασσω, to form.) The reparation of parts by granulations, adhesions, or autoplasmic processes.—*Burdach*.

NEP. *Nepeta cataria*.

NEPA THEOPHRASTI. *Spartium scoparium*.

NEPE'NTHES. (Νηπενθες; from νη, priv., and πενθος, grief.) 1. A remedy much celebrated among the ancients for allaying grief.

2. A name given by Theodore Zwinger to a composition of opium, saffron, lignum aloes, crocus solus, and ambergris. The laudanum of Paracelsus. 3. A genus of plants. *Diacia*. *Polyandria*.

NE'PETA. (a, e, f.) A genus of plants. *Didynamia*. *Gymnospermia*. *Labiatae*.—*N. cataria*. The nep, or cat mint. *Nepetella*. The leaves have a moderately pungent, aromatic taste, and a strong smell, like an admixture of spearmint and pennyroyal. The herb is recommended in uterine disorders, dyspepsia, and flatulency, and much used in domestic medicine.

NEPETE'LLA. The lesser cat mint.

NE'PHELA. The same as *nebula*.

NEPHELOI'DES. Cloudy: applied to the urine.

NEPHRA'LGIA. (a, e, f.; from νεφρος, the kidney, and αλγος, pain.) Pain in the kidney.

NEPHRELM'NTIC. Relating to the presence of worms in the kidney.

NEPHREMPHRA'XIS. Obstruction of the kidneys.—*Plouquet*.

NEPHRITIC. *Nephriticus*. Appertaining to the kidney, or acting on the kidney.

NEPHRITIC WOOD. *Lignum nephriticum*. The wood of the *Moringa aptera*.

NEPHRITICA. Medicines which act on the kidneys.

NEPHRITICA AQUA. A spirituous distillation of nutmeg and hawthorn flowers.

NEPHRITIS. (is, idis, f.; from νεφρος, a kidney.) Inflammation of the kidney. This disease is known by fever, pain in the region of the kidneys, and shooting along the course of the ureter; drawing up of the testicles; numbness of the thigh; vomiting; urine high colored, and frequently discharged; costiveness, and colic pains. Nephritis may be symptomatic of calculus, gout, &c.

When the disease is protracted beyond the seventh or eighth day, and the patient feels an obtuse pain in the part, has frequent returns of chilliness and shiverings, there is reason to apprehend that matter is forming in the kidney, and that a suppuration will ensue.

The disease is to be treated by bleeding, general and local, the warm bath, or fomentations to the loins, emollient glysters, mucilaginous drinks, cathartics, and the general antiphlogistic plan. Blisters are inadmissible in this disease; but the linimentum ammoniæ, or other rubefacient application, may in some measure supply their place. Opium will often prove useful, particularly where the symptoms appear to originate from calculi, given in the form of glyster or by the mouth. In affections of a more chronic nature, where there is a discharge of mucus or pus, by urine, in addition to suitable tonic medicines, the uva ursi in moderate doses, or some of the terebinthinate remedies, may be given with probability of relief.

NEPHRITIS ALBUMINOSA. Bright's disease.

NEPHRO-. A prefix (from νεφρος, the kidney), relating to the kidney; as *Nephro-plethoric*, pertaining to a congested state of the kidney; *Nephro-spastic*, relating to spasm in the kidney.

NEPHROCE'LE. Hernia of the kidney.

NEPHRODIUM FILIX MAS. The new name for the *Aspidium filix mas*, which see.

NEPHROHE'MIA. Congestion of the kidney

NEPHROLI'THIASIS. The gravel.

NEPHRO'LITHOS. A renal calculus.

NEPHROLO'GY. *Nephrogr'phy*. A treatise on the kidney.

NEPHRO'NCUS. Tumefaction of the kidney.

NEPHROPLE'GIA. Paralysis of the kidney.

NEPHROPYO'SIS. Suppuration of the kidney.

NE'PHROS. Νεφρος. The kidney. See *Kidney*.

NEPHRO'TOMY. (*Nephrotomia*, a, f.; from νεφρος, a kidney, and τεμνω, to cut.) 1.

The operation of extracting a stone from the kidney, a proceeding which, perhaps, has never been actually put in practice. The cutting into the kidney, the deep situation of this viscus, and the want of symptoms by which the lodgment of a stone in it can be certainly discovered, will always be strong objections to the practice. 2. The dissection of the kidney.

NEP'OTES. Infancy.

NE'RIMUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Apocynæ.*—*N. antidysentericum.* The tree which yields the codaga pala bark. *Cortex codagæ palæ.* It grows on the coast of Malabar. The bark has an austere, bitter taste, and is recommended in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c., as an astringent.—*N. oleander.* Rose bay. The wood is poisonous; a decoction of the leaves, bark, &c., is used to destroy vermin and cure itch.—*N. tinctorium.* This tree of Hindostan affords indigo.

NE'ROLI OLEUM. Essential oil of orange flowers.

NERONI'ANA. Blood-letting.

NERVA'LIA OSSA. The parietal bones.

NERVUS. Nervous.

NERVE. (*Nervus, i, m.;* from *νευρον.*) The nerves are those long white cords which arise from the brain and spinal cord, and are distributed to all parts of the frame, endowing it with sensation and motion. The nerves are distinguished into *cerebral* and *spinal*: the cerebral nerves are generally reckoned as nine pairs; the spinal are thirty pairs, and are divided into twelve pair of dorsal, five pair of lumbar, and five of sacral.

CEREBRAL NERVES.

1. The *first pair, or olfactory.* These rise from the under and back part of the anterior lobes of the cerebrum by three filaments, two of which are white, and one gray. One of the white filaments may be traced into the corpus striatum. Each olfactory nerve forms a bulb on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. From this, numerous filaments, which are distinguished into internal, middle, and external, pass through the foramina of the cribriform plate, and are distributed to the Schneiderian membrane.

2. The *second pair, or optic nerves.* These arise partly from the nates, and partly from the optic thalami. They proceed forward, beneath the crura cerebri, to which they adhere, and meet from the opposite sides in front of the sella turcica, forming a commissure. The nerves then diverge, and each passes through the foramen opticum into the orbit, and expands into the retina.

3. The *third pair, or motores oculorum.* These arise from the under, inner, and back part of the crura cerebri. They penetrate the dura mater, pass through the cavernous sinuses, and proceed through the foramina lacera anteriora into the orbit, where they are distributed to all the muscles of the eyeball, except the superior oblique and the abductor. Each gives a filament to the ophthalmic ganglion.

4. The *fourth pair, pathetici, or trochleares.* These arise from the valve of Vieussens. They pass between the crura cerebri and cerebellum

to the cavernous sinus, along the outer side of which they run to the *foramina lacera anteriora*, through which they enter the orbit, and are distributed chiefly to the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball. They are the smallest of the cerebral nerves.

5. The *fifth pair, or trigemini.* These are the largest of the cerebral nerves. One is given off on each side, from the lower and anterior part of the crus cerebelli, near its junction with the tuber annulare. It consists of very numerous filaments, which are divisible into two fasciculi, of which the anterior or smaller may be traced through the pons varolii to the medullary fibers prolonged from the corpus pyramidale, while the posterior and larger fasciculus is found to arise from the corpus restiforme. The compound nerve, thus constituted, enters the dura mater just below the tentorium, and passes into a canal formed for it by that membrane. Here the fasciculi, which form the nerve, diverge: those derived from the posterior root form the Gasserian ganglion; while those derived from the anterior root pass forward beneath the ganglion. From the anterior margin of the Gasserian ganglion arise the *ophthalmic, superior maxillary, and inferior maxillary* nerves. The portion which separates from the rest, and passes beneath the ganglion, makes its exit from the cranium at the same foramen as the inferior maxillary nerve, with which it immediately afterward incorporates. Now the ophthalmic and superior maxillary are nerves of sense only; but the inferior maxillary is also a motor nerve, which power it derives from that portion which has been just described as unconnected with the ganglion. Hence the trigeminal nerve, taken as a whole, is a compound nerve, entirely analogous to those of the spine. For the distribution of the three great branches of this nerve, see *Ophthalmic nerve* and *Maxillary nerve.*

6. The *sixth pair, or abducentes.* These arise on each side from the tuber annulare, near the groove which divides it from the medulla oblongata. They pass along the basilar process of the occipital bone, penetrate the dura mater, pass through the cavernous sinus, and enter the orbit through the foramen lacerum anterius, to be distributed to the abductor muscle of the eyeball.

7. The *seventh pair.* Each of these consists of two nerves, the *facial* or *portio dura*, and the *auditory* or *portio mollis.* See *Portio dura* and *Portio mollis.*

8. The *eighth pair.* These consist on each side of three distinct nerves, the *glosso-pharyngeal, the nervus vagus, and the nervus accessorius.*

The glosso-pharyngeal nerve and the nervus vagus are situated at the upper and lateral part of the medulla oblongata. The nervus accessorius ascends along the side of the spinal cord and medulla oblongata to join the other two nerves.

The *glosso-pharyngeal nerve* arises on each side by several filaments from the lateral part of the medulla oblongata, immediately below the tuber annulare, and behind the corpus olivare. These filaments unite into a single

nerve, which is situated directly above the nervus vagus. It is distributed to the root of the tongue, pharynx, and larynx.

The *nervus vagus* arises by many filaments, arranged perpendicularly along the lateral part of the medulla oblongata, immediately below the origins of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. These filaments form six or eight cords, which are united in the form of a flattened band.

The glosso-pharyngeal nerve and the nervus vagus proceed together outward and forward to the foramen lacerum posterius, through which they pass out of the cranium.

The *nervus accessorius* arises by several filaments from the lateral part of the spinal cord, between the anterior and posterior origins of the cervical nerves. They unite into a single nerve, which ascends through the foramen magnum into the skull, and thence proceeds outward to the foramen lacerum posterius, through which it passes with the two other divisions of the eighth pair.

For the distribution of the two latter nerves, see *Pneumogastric nerve* and *Accessorius nervus*.

9. The *ninth pair, lingual, hypo-glossal, or motore linguae*. Each nerve arises by numerous filaments from the furrow between the corpus pyramidale and corpus olivare. It passes through the anterior condyloid foramen, descends behind the posterior portion of the digastric muscle, and forms an arch with its convexity downward; it then passes between the mylo-hyoid and hyo-glossus muscles to the tongue, throughout the muscular substance of which it is distributed. From the above-mentioned arch, a twig, termed *descendens noni*, runs down in front of the sheath of the common carotid artery to the sterno-hyoid, sterno-thyroid, and adjacent muscles.

Söemmering and other anatomists have divided the encephalic nerves into twelve pairs, viz., 1. *The olfactory*. 2. *The optic*. 3. *Motore oculorum*. 4. *Pathetici*. 5. *Trigemini*. 6. *Abducentes*. 7. *Facial*. 8. *Auditory*. 9. *Glosso-pharyngeal*. 10. *Nervus vagus*. 11. *Accessory nerves*. 12. *Lingual*.

This arrangement, though not commonly adopted, is the true and natural one, as the twelve pairs of nerves just enumerated are perfectly distinct.

SPINAL NERVES.

Those nerves are called *spinal* which pass out through the lateral or intervertebral foramina of the spine. They consist of thirty-one pairs; and each nerve has two roots, the one rising from the anterior, and the other from the posterior column of the cord. The fibres of the posterior root converge, and, while yet enclosed in the sheath of the cord, form a ganglion. The fibres of the anterior root converge in like manner, passing by the ganglion, unite with the fibres of the posterior root, and form one nerve. Each nerve thus formed is therefore a compound nerve. The researches of Sir C. Bell have demonstrated that the spinal nerves have a double function; the anterior nerves being *motor* nerves, and the posterior, *sensatory* nerves. The spinal nerves are divided into *cervical, dorsal, lumbar, and sacral* nerves.

CERVICAL NERVES.

The *cervical nerves* are eight pairs.

The first are called the *occipital* or *suboccipital*: they arise from the beginning of the spinal marrow, pass out between the margin of the occipital foramen and atlas, form a ganglion on its transverse process, and are distributed about the occiput and neck.

The second pair of cervical nerves send a branch to the accessory nerve of Willis, and proceed to the parotid gland and external ear.

The third cervical pair supply the integuments of the scapula, the trapezius, and triangularis muscles, and send a branch to form with others the diaphragmatic nerve.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth pair all converge to form the *brachial plexus*, from which arise the six following:

NERVES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITIES.

1. The *supra-scapular*.

2. The *subscapular*.

3. The *thoracic*, which are usually three in number. Two of them are anterior, and distributed to the pectoral muscles. The third, a very long branch, is posterior, and distributed to the serratus magnus muscle.

4. The *circumflex*, or *axillary* nerve, which sometimes arises from the radial nerve. It runs backward and outward around the neck of the humerus, and ramifies in the muscles of the scapula.

5. The *external cutaneous*, which perforates the coraco-brachialis muscle to the bend of the arm, where it accompanies the median vein as far as the thumb, and is lost in its integuments.

6. The *internal cutaneous*, which descends on the inside of the arm, where it bifurcates. From the bend of the arm the anterior branch accompanies the basilic vein, to be inserted into the skin of the palm of the hand; the posterior branch runs down the internal part of the forearm, to vanish in the skin of the little finger.

7. The *median* nerve, which accompanies the brachial artery to the cubit, then passes between the brachialis internus, pronator rotundus, and the perforatus and perforans, under the ligament of the wrist to the palm of the hand, where it sends off branches in every direction to the muscles of the hand, and then supplies the digital nerves, which go to the extremities of the thumb, fore, and middle fingers.

8. The *ulnar* nerve, which descends between the brachial artery and basilic vein, between the internal condyle of the humerus and the olecranon, and divides in the forearm into an *internal* and *external* branch. The former passes over the ligament of the wrist and sesamoid bone to the hand, where it divides into three branches, two of which go to the ring and little finger, and the third forms an arch toward the thumb, in the palm of the hand, and is lost in the contiguous muscles. The latter passes over the tendon of the extensor carpi ulnaris and back of the hand, to supply also the two last fingers.

9. The *radial* nerve, which sometimes gives off the axillary nerve. It passes backward, about the os humeri, descends on the outside of the arm, between the brachialis externus and

internus muscles, to the cubit; then proceeds, between the supinator longus and brevis, to the superior extremity of the radius, giving off various branches to adjacent muscles. At this place it divides into two branches; one goes along the radius, between the supinator longus and radialis internus, to the back of the hand, and terminates in the interosseous muscles, the thumb, and three first fingers; the other passes between the supinator brevis and head of the radius, and is lost in the muscles of the forearm.

DORSAL NERVES.

The dorsal nerves are twelve pairs in number. The first pair gives off a branch to the brachial plexus. The upper dorsal nerves are distributed to the muscles of the back, intercostals, serrati, pectoral, abdominal muscles, and diaphragm. The five inferior pairs go to the muscles of the thorax and abdomen.

LUMBAR NERVES.

The five pair of lumbar nerves are bestowed about the loins and muscles, skin of the abdomen and loins, scrotum, ovaria, and diaphragm. The second, third, and fifth pair unite and form the obturator nerve, which descends over the psoas muscle into the pelvis, and passes through the foramen thyroideum to the obturator muscle, triceps, pectineus, &c.

The third and fourth, with some branches of the second pair, form the crural nerve, which passes under Poupart's ligament with the femoral artery, sends off branches to the adjacent parts, and descends, in the direction of the sartorius muscle, to the internal condyle of the femur, whence it accompanies the saphena vein to the internal ankle, to be lost in the skin of the great toe.

The fifth pair are joined to the first pair of the sacral nerves.

SACRAL NERVES, AND NERVES OF THE INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.

There are five pair of sacral nerves, all of which arise from the cauda equina, or termination of the medulla spinalis, so called from the nerves resembling the tail of a horse. The four first pair give off branches to the pelvic viscera, and are afterward united to the last lumbar, to form a large plexus, which gives off

The ischiatic nerve, the largest in the body. The ischiatic nerve, immediately at its origin, sends off branches to the bladder, rectum, and parts of generation; proceeds from the cavity of the pelvis through the ischiatic notch, between the tuberosity of the ischium and great trochanter, to the ham, where it is called the popliteal nerve. In the ham it divides into two branches.

1. The peroneal, which descends on the fibula, and distributes many branches to the muscles of the leg and back of the foot.

2. The tibial, which penetrates the gastrocnemii muscles to the internal ankle, passes through a notch in the os calcis to the sole of the foot, where it divides into an internal and external plantar nerve, which supply the muscles and aponeurosis of the foot and the toes.

Besides the encephalic and spinal nerves, there is a set of nerves constituting what is called the sympathetic or ganglionic system. This has, till of late years, been described as a

single nerve, called the great sympathetic or great intercostal, arising from the fifth and sixth cerebral nerves; but it is, in truth, a great collection of ganglia, connected by filaments with each other, and with almost every nerve of the frame. For a description of its course, see *Intercostal nerve*.

According to the views of Sir C. Bell, there is a particular system of nerves which minister to respiration. The medulla oblongata is composed of three fasciculi on each side: an anterior, which gives origin to nerves of motion; a posterior, which gives origin to nerves of sensation; and a middle, which gives rise to respiratory nerves.

A great portion of the spinal nerves concur in producing the respiratory movements; but there are certain nerves which are the special respiratory nerves of particular regions, and are therefore most important.

These are,

1. The *portio dura*, or respiratory of the face.
2. The *nervus vagus*, or respiratory of the larynx.
3. The *glosso-pharyngeal*.
4. The *accessory nerve*, or superior respiratory.
5. The *phrenic*, or great internal respiratory.
6. The *posterior thoracic*, or external respiratory.

NERVELESS. Enervis.

NE'RVINE. (*Nervinus*; from *nervus*, a nerve.) Neurotic. Applied to that which relieves disorders of the nerves. All the antispasmodics, and the various preparations of bark and iron are nervines.

NERVORUM RESOLUTIO. Apoplexy and palsy have been so called.

NERVOUS. *Nervosus*. Appertaining to a nerve. Applied, in *Medicine*, to fevers and affections of the nerves, and to medicines which act on the nervous system.

NERVOUS ATTACK. An attack of pain, spasm, rheumatism, and nervous symptoms generally.

NERVOUS CENTERS. The brain, spinal marrow, and ganglia. See *Nervous matter*.

NERVOUS DIATHESIS. That description of constitution which predisposes to nervous diseases.

NERVOUS DISEASES. See *Neuroses*.

NERVOUS FEVER. See *Typhus*.

NERVOUS FLUID. See *Nervous system*.

NERVOUS HEADACHE. See *Cephalalgia*.

NERVOUS MATTER. The substance of the nervous system is distinctly separable into two kinds: that of the ganglia and centers, and that of the long nerves and plexuses. The ganglionic system is also called the nerves of organic life, and the long nerves those of animal life, or of relation; and in the inferior animals are often absent. The structure of these differs essentially. The long nerves consist of a fibrous system. They are composed of minute transparent tubes, of $\frac{1}{20000}$ to $\frac{1}{49000}$ of an inch in diameter, and less in the brain. This contains, firstly, a hollow cylinder of opaque white matter (*Schwann's*), and secondly, in the center of the latter is a thread of the transparent or cineritious nervous matter, constituting the *axis cylinder*. Bundles of these fibres are usually

inclosed in a cellular *neurilemma*, which also serves to insulate them. In the development of the fibrous nervous tissue, the tube is formed of an accretion of cellules, and the nervous centers are subsequently introduced. The fibrous system constitutes the white or medullary portion of the brain, and of all the long nerves. Its function appears to be solely the transmission or conduction of nervous influences from the *organic* portions. The terminations of this system dip into all the other tissues of the body, and are looped, returning upon themselves, so far as examination has been made. A *plexus* of these seems to be intended for the accumulation of sensory or motory power from several ganglia into one structure, by which paralysis is in some measure averted. The fibres are farther divided into *afferent* or *centripetal*, or those which convey nervous impressions from the outside or periphery to the inner ganglia, and *efferent* or *centrifugal* fibres.

The *organic, ganglionic, or vesicular* nervous tissue (*gelatinous* of Henle) is found in the cineritious matter of the brain, the spinal cord, ganglia, axis cylinder of fibrous nervous tissue, and is also dispersed over the tissues on which the nerves of sense are scattered, as the pituitary membrane, retina, papillæ of the tongue, and, in all probability, over every part of the periphery where the fibres terminate or are looped. This tissue consists of globules, called *nerve* or *ganglion globules*. They are not necessarily associated in any definite course, but often lie amid fibrous nervous tissue, blood-vessels, or are scattered over surfaces. The primary form of the globule is spherical, but they are flattened, stellated, &c., under the influence of pressure. They exhibit the rudiment of a nucleus usually, are $\frac{1}{300}$ th to $\frac{1}{1250}$ th of an inch in diameter, and contain granules of transparent cineritious nervous matter, without any of the white substance. In the ganglia, brain, &c., their mass appears colored, but this arises from the presence of pigment cellules. The globules usually occupy the centre of ganglia, but in the brain are arranged on the outside; and in every case their position is such as to allow them to be abundantly supplied by blood-vessels. *Function*.—The vesicular tissue is that in which all nervous activity, sensation, and impression occurs. It is grouped at both ends of the conducting or fibrous tissue, and undergoes constant metamorphosis under the stimulus of appropriate agents. The metamorphosis occurs from the periphery inward, and the result (imponderable or nervous fluid) is conveyed by the fibres to remote organs, and there another change occurs in the vesicular tissue, which affects the adjacent organ. The result of this metamorphosis is the production of changed tissues, perhaps the *white substance*, and, secondly, *phosphoric acid*, which is known to increase in the urine with nervous activity, and to be derivable but in small quantity from the other tissues. The principal feature of the metamorphosis is, therefore, the oxydation of the phosphorus of the vesicular tissue; the result, an imponderable nervous influence, very analogous to, but different from, *electricity*. Accompanying this, there is a constant accre-

tion of nerve aliment from the blood freely circulating amid the vesicles. The effects of metamorphosis in the ganglionic system is fourfold: 1st. The production of sensation. 2d. Of motion. 3d. The reflex action of the spinal system, by which involuntary actions are carried on by the specific excitement of different bodies, as in the case of respiration, deglutition, &c. 4th. In the local vesicular matter of tissues and ganglia, it is accompanied with suitable changes in the tissues and organs they control, as secretion, repair, &c., &c.

The essential condition of nervous activity is an abundant supply of pure arterial blood; but the function can not be maintained without rest, during which repair occurs. If rest be withheld, waste occurs, and irritability, and a condition approaching to inflammation arises. If the circulation be in excess by reason of its rapidity, the nervous development is exalted to disease, delirium and convulsions occur. If congestion arises, by which the supply of aerated blood is nearly cut off, nervous prostration arises; the same result flows from impure blood and deficiency of blood. On the other hand, all the functions of the nervous system are exalted by an active circulation; sensation is keener, the mind more vigorous. An excited circulation in parts gives rise to pain, even in organs which are usually passive.

The composition of nervous matter, according to Fremy, is as follows: 100 parts contain 20 of solid matter, one third of which is fibrin and albumen, derived from the neurilemma and investing tissue; one third common fat, cholesterine, cerebrie and oleophosphoric acid, and the other third of *osmazome*, which is a proteine compound undergoing change, and saline matters. Nervous matter, and especially the brain, is remarkable for the large proportion of phosphorus present in its tissue. This amounts to from 3 to 18 parts in 1000, or one twentieth to one thirtieth of the whole solid portion. Moreover, it has been observed that there is a deficiency of this element in the brain of idiots.

Cerebrie acid is a white, crystalline, and granular solid, slightly soluble in hot water, in which it also becomes of a gelatinous appearance. It is a fat acid, and forms insoluble compounds for the most part. It is distinguished from most fats by containing both nitrogen and phosphorus, and is peculiar to the nervous system.

Oleophosphoric acid is dissolved in combination with soda by ether. It forms soaps with alkalies, and, when boiled in water or alcohol, is resolved into a neutral oil, called *Cerebroleime*, and two per cent. of phosphoric acid. This oil is almost identical with oleine of human fat. The oleophosphoric acid is not known in a pure state; but it is very remarkable that it totally disappears as the brain putrefies, leaving us to infer that it may be the product of the metamorphosis of *cerebrie acid* by oxydation in the functions of the brain and nervous system, and an intermediate step toward the removal of the effete phosphoric acid and restoration of oleine to general nutrition.

NERVOUS SYSTEM. This consists of the

encephalos and its nerves; the spinal cord and its nerves; and the ganglia of the sympathetic, and filaments connecting them with each other.

The brain is generally considered as the organ of the mind. Physiologists, in general, have considered the brain as a single organ. Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, however, regard it as a congeries of organs, each of which is the seat of some particular intellectual power, moral quality, or animal instinct.

Several conjectures have been formed as to the particular functions of the *cerebellum*. The only two which seem worthy of any attention are those of Flourens and Gall. Flourens found in his experiments on animals, that when the cerebellum was removed, the animals retained the power of moving their muscles, but were no longer able to combine their action into ordinary movements, and were incapable of standing, walking, springing, flying, &c. M. Flourens hence concludes that the cerebellum is the *regulator of motion*, and this opinion is countenanced in some degree by the experiments of several other physiologists. Dr. Gall regards the cerebellum as the *organ of the sexual instinct*.

Sir C. Bell regards the central portion of the *medulla oblongata* as presiding over respiration, and giving origin to the nerves which minister to that function. The anterior and posterior columns of the spinal marrow preside respectively over common motion and sensation. Dr. M. Hall has found, that in the case of the spinal nerves, the action is of a reflex kind, and due in every case to the action of a stimulus, whether mechanical, chemical, or mental. In the simplest case, the extremity of the nerve, as of a sphincter, is irritated by an appropriate stimulus. It contracts independently of the will; and even if the cerebrum be removed, this irritation being communicated to the spinal center, it gives rise to an appropriate motion. Thus a morsel of food throws the muscles of the pharynx into action.

Less is positively known of the functions of the *sympathetic* than of any other portion of the nervous system. The most prevalent ideas are, that it is either the source of that power by which the organic functions are carried on, or the medium through which the actions of the different parts of the nervous system are in some way combined and modified for the production of the organic functions.

Attempts have been made at different times to explain the intimate actions which take place in the nerves when they are thrown into operation. Thus it has been supposed that the nerves contain a subtle fluid, called the *nervous fluid*, on the motions of which sensation and voluntary motion depend. Another hypothesis, maintained by Hartley, refers the phenomena of the nervous system to vibrations in the nervous substance.

Dr. Wilson Philip, from his well-known and striking experiments on the power of galvanism in sustaining the action of parts after their nervous communication with the brain is cut off, infers that the nervous and galvanic energies are identical.

NERVOUS QUINCY. The globus hystericus.—*Herberden.*

NERVUS. (*us, i, m.*) A nerve.

NERVUS SYMPATHETICUS MEDIUS. The fifth pair.

NESTIATRIA. The treatment of disease by fasting.

NETIS. *Νηστις.* The jejunum.

NETTLE. *Urtica dioica.*

NETTLE, DEAD. *Lamium album.*

NETTLE-RASH. See *Urticaria.*

NEURALGIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *νευρον*, a nerve, and *αλγος*, pain.) Pain in a nerve. Various parts of the body are liable to be affected with excruciating pain, which is quite independent of any inflammation of the part, and which may often be traced in the course of the nerves. Such affections all come under the head of *neuralgia*. In many cases they appear to be strictly idiopathic; in some, they are symptomatic of derangement in the digestive or other functions; and in a third class of cases they are the result of injuries of the nerves from accidents or surgical operations. The principal seats of neuralgia are, the branches of the fifth pair of nerves; the sacro-sciatic nerve; the nerves of the female breast; and those of the hands and feet. When the disease occupies the branches of the fifth pair of nerves, it is called *neuralgia facialis*, or *tic douloureux*; when it is seated in the sacro-sciatic nerve, it is often confounded with very different affections, under the name of *sciatica*. *In a few cases of neuralgia, the neurilemma has been observed to be inflamed; and hence it has been hastily inferred that neuralgia consists in inflammation of a nerve; in the majority of cases, however, no such appearances are to be detected; and hence, when they occur, they are to be regarded as merely an effect of the disease.

The treatment of neuralgia will vary greatly according to its cause. Where it is symptomatic, the primary disease is to be attacked; when it is idiopathic, powerful tonic medicines, morphia, leeches, and local counter-irritation are generally found the most effectual means of cure. Veratrine, aconitine, daturine, and belladonna have of late years received much notice in neuralgia, applied in ointment or externally. Carbonate of iron, in large doses, seems to have been more frequently successful than any other remedy, but bark and arsenic are also in many instances decidedly useful. Where the disease has any tendency to periodicity, the bark is to be preferred to any other medicine. Division of the affected nerve has often been resorted to, but the relief derived from this is very temporary, for the nervous connection is no sooner re-established than the pain returns. In a few melancholy instances, neuralgia is utterly incurable, and the patient dies worn out by years of torture, which admits of only partial relief from large quantities of opium.

NEURALGIA CUBITO-DIGITALIS. When the pain is from the minor condyle to the hand.

NEURALGIA FACIEI. *Tic douloureux.* Neuralgia along the facial nerve.

NEURALGIA, FEMORO-POPULTEAL. *Sciatica.*

NEURALGIA OF THE HEART. *Angina pectoris.*

NEURASTHENIA. Irritability; debility of the nerves.

NEURILEMMA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *νευρον*,

and *λεμμα*, the bark or covering.) The sheath which invests the nerves, and also the several fibrils of which they are composed.

NEU'RINE. The fatty and albuminous matter of which the nerves are formed. See *Nervous matter*.

NEURITIS. Inflammation of a nerve.

NEUROBLA'GIA. *Insensibility in a nerve.

NEURODY'NIA. Neuralgia.

NEUROGRA'PHY. *Neurology*. A treatise on the nerves.

NEUROLOGY. (*Neurologia*, *a, f.*; from *νευρον*, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of the nerves.

NEURO'MA. *Neuromat'ion*. A painful tumor situated on a nerve, and being a swelling of it, or placed at the extremity of a nerve, as in the case of the painful subcutaneous tubercles of Wood.

NEUROME'TORES. The psoas muscles.

NEU'RON. A nerve.

NEURONOS'OS. Neurosis. A disease of a nerve.

NEUROPA'THIC. Relating to a disease of the nerves.

NEURO'PTERA. (From *νευρον*, and *πτερον*, a wing.) The name of an order of insects with four membranous wings of similar length.

NEURO'SES. (Pl. *Neurosis*.) Nervous diseases. The second class of Cullen's Nosology is so called: it comprehends affections in which sense and motion are disturbed, without either idiopathic pyrexia or topical disease.

NEUROSTHE'NIA. (From *νευρον*, and *σθενος*, force.) Preternatural nervous excitation; the condition of inflammation in the nerves.

NEURO'TICA. (From *νευρον*, a nerve.) Nervous; appertaining to the nerves: applied to, 1. Diseases of the nervous system. 2. Nerve medicines.

NEURO'TOMY. (*Neurotomia*, *a, f.*; from *νευρον*, and *τομω*, to cut.) The dissection of the nerves, or the division of a nerve.

NEUR-YFNO'LOGY. An account of the nervous sleep produced by fatiguing the muscles of the eye, and commonly called magnetic sleep.

NEUTRAL. *Neutralis*. In *Chemistry*, saline compounds which do not possess the characters of an acid or alkali.

NEUTRAL MIXTURE. The liquor potassæ citratis, made by saturating lemon juice with bicarbonate of potash; a pleasant refrigerant and diaphoretic. Dose, *ʒij.* to *ʒss.*

NEUTRALIZATION. *Neutralisatio*. When acid and alkaline matter are combined in such proportions that the compound does not change the color of litmus or violets, they are said to be neutralized.

NEW ITALIAN DOCTRINE. Contro-stimulus.

NEW JERSEY TEA. *Ceanothus americana*.

NEW LEATHER SOUND. An auscultatory sound resembling the creaking of the leather of a new saddle. It is supposed to arise from the friction of the heart on the pericardium when the latter is roughened by disease from consolidated lymph, &c.

Ni. Nickel.

NICARAGUA WOOD. The wood of *cæsalpina echinata*.

NICKEL. A metal of great hardness, of a

uniform texture, and of a color between silver and tin; and magnetical. Symb., Ni. Equiv., 29.57.

NICOTIA'NA. (*a, a, f.*) 1. Tobacco. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Solanacea*.—*N. americana*. *Nicotiana tabacum*.—*N. minor*. *Nicotiana rustica*.—*N. rustica*. Green tobacco. This is much weaker than the Virginian tobacco.—*N. tabacum*. The Virginian tobacco. *Tabacum*. The leaves are narcotic, emetic, purgative, diuretic, and sternutatory. A decoction of the leaves is sometimes applied as a wash in porrigo, scabies, and other cutaneous affections. The fumes and infusion are employed as enemata in strangulated hernia and some other cases; they occasion extreme faintness and relaxation, and require to be used with proper caution, lest these effects take place to a fatal extent. Vauquelin has obtained a peculiar principle from this plant, in which its active properties reside. See *Nicotin*. Other species, as the *N. fruticosa*, *paniculata persica*, and *quadrivalvis*, yield also tobacco when prepared.

NICOTIA'NIN. *Tobacco camphor*. A stearopten obtained by distilling prepared tobacco with water; it is volatile, solid, and extremely acrid, having the smell of tobacco. It is produced by the curing of the leaves, not being found in the green plant.

NICOTIN. *Nicotina*. It is a colorless oily alkali, and has the peculiar taste and smell of the plant. It dissolves both in water and alcohol; is volatile and poisonous. Formula (C₁₀H₈N)?

NICTITA'TION. *Nictitatio*. Twinkling, or winking of the eyes.

NIDULANS. (From *nidulus*, to place in a nest.) Nidulate. Hidden, as in a nest.

NIGE'LLA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Pentagynia*.—*N. officinarum*. *Agrostemma githago*.—*N. sativa*. Devil in a bush. Fennel flower. This plant was formerly employed medicinally as an expectorant and deobstruent, but is now fallen into disuse.

NIGELLA'STRUM. *Agrostemma githago*.

NIGER. Black.

NIGHT-BLINDNESS. See *Hemeralopia*.

NIGHTMARE. See *Ephialtes*.

NIGHTSHADE, AMERICAN. *Phytolacca decandria*.

NIGHTSHADE, DEADLY. *Atropa belladonna*.

NIGHTSHADE, PALESTINE. *Solanum sanctum*.

NIGHTSHADE, WOODY. *Solanum dulcamara*.

NIGRI'TIES. (From *niger*, black.) A caries is called *nigrities ossium*; a blackness of the bones.

NIGRITU'DO. Melanosis.

NIHIL ALBUM. *Nihilum album*. A name formerly given to the flowers or oxide of zinc.

NINZI RADIX. *Ninzin*. Siam ninsi.

NIPPLE. *Papilla*. The small projecting body in the middle of the breasts of women. See *Mamma*.

NIPPLE SHIELD. A disk of box-wood or ivory, made of such a figure as to fit the nipple, so that the infant can draw milk without biting or irritating it when ulcerated. The elevation corresponding to the nipple is perforated, and covered with a prepared teat made of the skin of a cow's teat.

NIPPLE-WORT. See *Lapsana*.

NIRLES. Herpes phlyctenodes.

NISUS. Effort; straining.

NISUS FORMATIVUS. A creative or formative effort. This phrase is used by Blumenbach synonymously with vital activity.

NITIDUS. Polished; smooth; shining.

NITRAS. (*as, atis, f.*) A nitrate. A salt of nitric acid with a salifiable base.

NITRAS AMMONIÆ. *Ammonia nitrata.* Nitrate of ammonia. This salt has been employed internally as a diuretic and deobstruent, and externally as a discutient. It is also sialagogue. But its principal use is as the source of protoxide of nitrogen, which it yields at a gentle heat.

NITRAS ARGENTI. See *Argenti nitras.*

NITRAS CALCIS. Nitrate of lime. Calcareous nitre. By particular treatment this salt becomes phosphorescent. See *Baldwin's phosphorus.*

NITRAS POTASSÆ. Nitre.

NITRAS POTASSÆ FUSUS. *Sal prunella. Nitrum tabulatum.* This salt, besides the nitric acid and potash, contains a little sulphuric acid.

NITRAS SODÆ. *Alkali minerale nitratum. Nitrum cubicum.* Nitrate of soda. A neutral salt composed of soda and nitric acid. Its virtues are similar to those of nitrate of potash, for which it may be safely substituted.

NITRATE. See *Nitras.*

NITRATE OF POTASH. See *Nitre.*

NITRATE OF SILVER. See *Argenti nitras.*

NITRE. (*Nitrov. Nitrum, i, n.*) *Salt-petra. Potassa nitras.* Saltpetre. Nitre is procured abundantly from natural beds in India. It may also be made artificially by combining decaying animal and vegetable matter with moist earth and lime, and washing the mixture occasionally, by which nitrate of lime is obtained, which, being treated with wood ashes, is converted into nitrate of potash. When pure, it is found in anhydrous, colorless, six-sided prisms, with dihedral summits. It is soluble in seven parts of water at 60°. It is fused below a red heat, and decomposed by farther heat. It has a cooling, saline taste; is refrigerant and diuretic; dose, gr. v. to ʒss. It is a powerful antiseptic and detergent body, and an irritant poison in large doses. It is an ingredient in gunpowder and fireworks. Composition, KO,NO₃.

NITRIC. (*Nitricus; from nitrum.*) Of, or belonging to, nitre.

NITRIC ACID. *Acidum nitricum.* It is obtained by the action of sulphuric acid and heat on nitrate of potash or soda. When pure, it is a colorless fluid, of a pungent odor, extremely caustic, sp. gr. 1.5, and contains fifty-four parts of real acid and nine of water, being a definite compound, the anhydrous acid being unknown; formula, NO₃+HO. The acid is used as a caustic to warts and indolent ulcers. Aquafortis of commerce is impure dilute nitric acid, and contains from 25 to 50 per cent. of acid. Dilute acid—*acidum nitricum dilutum* (U. S.)—consists of acid, f. ʒj.; water, f. ʒix. This is farther diluted in practice, and used in typhoid fevers, chronic affections of the liver, and as a tonic and febrifuge. Dose, gtt. x. to ʒss. in a glass of water. When long used it produces ptyalism.

NITRIC OXIDE. Deutoxide of nitrogen.

NITRIC OXIDE OF MERCURY. See *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum.*

NITRICO-OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI. See *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum.*

NITROGEN. (*Nitrogenium, ii, n.*; from *νίτρον*, nitre, and *γενναω*, to generate.) Azote. An elementary, colorless, inodorous gas, forming four fifths of the atmosphere, irrespirable, not supporting combustion, and having in this state no activity. Sym., N.; eq., 14.06; sp. gr., .972. It forms five compounds with oxygen, of which NO, the protoxide, is the laughing gas, and NO₂, nitric acid. Nitrogen, with hydrogen, NH₃, forms ammonia. This substance abounds in animal products, and in the most nutritious parts of vegetables.

NITROGEN, DEUTOXIDE OF. A compound of NO₂. It is a transparent gas, and appears sometimes to act as a compound radical.

NITROGEN, PROTOXIDE OF. See *Nitrogen.*

NITRO-LEUCIC ACID. See *Leucine.*

NITRO-MURIATIC ACID. *Acidum nitro-muriaticum* (U. S.). *Aqua regia.* Mix nitric acid, ʒiv., and muriatic acid, ʒviiij. They become yellow, and acquire the power of readily dissolving gold. This mixture evolves chlorine. It is used in a very dilute state to sponge the feet, &c., and as an internal remedy in chronic affections of the liver and obstinate constipation, but is very irritant, and not to be used where febrile symptoms exist. Dose, ℥v. to ʒxx., in a wine-glass of water.

NITRO-SACCHARIC ACID is formed by the reaction of nitric acid on sugar of gelatine. It is colorless, crystallized in prisms, and soluble. Form., (C₆H₇N₃O₅+2NO₃)+4HO.—*Mulder.*

NITRO-SALICYLIC ACID. See *Salicylic.*

NITROUS. *Nitrosus.* Of, or belonging to, nitre, or its combinations.

NITROUS ACID. *Acidum nitrosum.* The red fumes produced by exposing binoxide of nitrogen to oxygen. It may be condensed by cold or pressure into a colorless fluid, and consists of NO₄. It is soluble in nitric acid, but decomposed by water.

NITROUS OXIDE. *Protoxide of nitrogen.* Laughing gas.

NITRUM. Nitre.

NITRUM FLAMMANS. Nitrate of ammonia.

NITRUM PURIFICATUM. Purified nitre.

NITRUM STIBIATUM. *Nitrum antimoniatum. Anodynum minerale.* An old preparation, made by dissolving the *antimonium diaphoreticum* in water, and evaporating to dryness.

NITRUM VITRIOLATUM. Sodæ sulphas.

NOBILIS. (*Quasi nobiles;* from *nosco*, to know.) Noble. Some objects of natural history, so called by way of eminence; thus gold and silver are called *noble metals*, and *nobilis* is the specific name of several plants.

NOCTAMBULATION. (*Noctambulatio, onis, f.*; from *nox*, night, and *ambulo*, to walk.) Sleep-walking. Oneirodynia activa.

NOCTISURGIIUM. Sleep-walking.

NOCTURNAL BLINDNESS. See *Hemeralopia* and *Nyctalopia.*

NOCTURNAL EMISSION. An emission of semen during the night, from weakness of the generative function or libidinous dreams. It is to be treated by tonics in the former case, and by the antiphlogistic regimen in plethoric youth.

NODDING. Nutans.

NODE. (*Nodus*, i, m.; from *anad*, Hebrew, to tie.) 1. In *Surgery*, a hard, circumscribed tumor, proceeding from a bone, and caused by a swelling of the periosteum. Nodes appear on every part of the body, but are more common on such as are thinly covered with muscles, as the os frontis, forepart of the tibia, radius, and ulna. As they increase in size, they become more painful, from the distension they occasion in the periosteum. When they continue long, the bone becomes completely carious. Syphilitic nodes are treated by iodide of potassium and frictions over the part with unguentum hydrargyri. 2. In *Botany*, the joints that have small elevations, as observed in the stems of grasses, &c.

NODO'SUS. Nodose; knotty.

NO'LI ME' TA'NGERE. *Lupus*. A species of malignant herpes or lupus, affecting the skin, and not infrequently the cartilages of the nose, very difficult to cure, because it is exasperated by most applications. The disease generally commences with small, superficial spreading ulcerations, which become more or less concealed beneath furfuraceous scabs. The whole nose is frequently destroyed by the progressive ravages of this peculiar disorder, which sometimes can not be stopped or retarded by any treatment, external or internal.

NODULUS. A little node.

NODUS CEREBRI. The pons varolii.

NO'MA. (*a, e, f.*; from *νεμα*, to eat.) *Cancer aquaticus*. An ulcer that attacks the skin, and often the cheek or vulva of young girls. It appears in the form of red and somewhat livid spots; is not attended with pyrexia, pain, or tumor, and in a few days becomes gangrenous. It is to be treated by caustics; and tonics internally, or, if seen early, by the antiphlogistic plan.

NOMENCLATURE. The authorized and methodical words of a science. In *Chemistry*, a good nomenclature has been one of the most important steps toward the rapid advance of the science.

NOMENCLATURE, ANATOMICAL. The terms above, below, inside, outside, can convey correct ideas of the relative position of the different parts of a body only while the body and all its parts remain in the same position; now this not being the case with the living animal body, infinite confusion arises from the use of such terms. The late Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, made a very praiseworthy attempt to introduce terms which should apply equally well in all positions of the body; and it is a great pity that his "Anatomical Nomenclature" has not been generally adopted, for it is very simple, and admirably suited to the end in view. The following table exhibits the names given by Dr. Barclay to the different aspects of the body:

1. *Aspects of the head, neck, and trunk.*—A perpendicular plane, dividing the body into halves, is called the *mesial plane*. The aspect of any part looking toward this plane is called its *mesial aspect*; the aspect of a part looking to the right of this plane is its *dextral aspect*, and to the left, its *sinistral aspect*.

2. *Aspects of the head:*

Inial. Looking toward the occiput (*ινωιον*)

Coronal. Toward the crown of the head.

Basilar. Toward the base of the skull.

Glabella or *antinal.* Toward the space between the eyebrows.

3. *Aspects of the neck and trunk:*

Atlantal. Looking toward the atlas.

Sacral. Toward the sacrum.

Dorsal. Toward the back.

Sternal. Toward the sternum.

4. *Aspects of the four extremities:*

Proximal. Looking toward the end nearest the trunk.

Distal. Toward the end farthest from the trunk.

5. *Aspects of the atlantal extremities:*

Radial. Looking toward the radius.

Ulnar. Toward the ulna.

Anconal. Toward the *ancon* or olecranon.

Thenal. Toward the palm of the hand (*θεναρ*).

6. *Aspects of the sacral extremities:*

Tibial. Looking toward the tibia

Fibular. Toward the fibula.

Rotular. Toward the *rotula* or patella.

Popliteal. Toward the *poples* or ham.

7. *Terms of aspect common to the head, neck, trunk, extremities, and viscera:*

Dermal. Looking toward the skin.

Peripheral. Toward the circumference.

Central. Toward the centre.

All these adjective terms are converted into adverbs by substituting *d* for the terminal *l* or *r*.

Thus, what is generally called the *upper surface* of the diaphragm is the *atlantal surface*; and adverbially, that surface is said to be situated *atlantal*.

The *under surface* of the brain is its *basilar surface*; and adverbially, it is said to be situated *basilad*.

NONI DESCENDENS. A branch of the ninth pair of nerves. See *Nerve*.

NON-NATURALS. *Res non-naturales*. Under this term the old physicians comprehended air, eating and drinking, sleep and watching, motion and rest, the retentions and excretions, and the affections of the mind.

NOOTH'S APPARATUS. An apparatus contrived by Dr. Nooth for impregnating water with gases, particularly the carbonic acid.

NO'PAL. *Nopalnochetzth*. The cactus that feeds the cochineal insect.

NORLANDICA BACCA. *Rubus arcticus*.

NO'RMAL. *Normalis*. (From *norma*, a rule.) According to rule; regular; usual.

NORRIS'S DROPS. According to Dr. Paris, this is a solution of emetic tartar in rectified spirit, with the addition of some vegetable coloring matter.

NORTON'S DROPS. A colored solution of corrosive sublimate.

NOSE. *Nasus*. See *Nares*.

NOSE, BLEEDING OF THE. Epistaxis.

NOSOCOMIA'LIS. Nosocomial. Appertaining to a hospital, as *febris nosocomialis*.

NOSOCOMI'UM. (*um, ii, n.*; *νοσοκομειον*;) from *νοσος*, a disease, and *κομω*, to take care of.) *Nosodochium*. A hospital or infirmary for the sick.

NOSO'DES. Sickly; insalubrious.

NOSOG'NY. The origin of diseases.
NOSODOCHI'UM. A hospital.
NOSO'GRAPHY. *Nosographia.* The description of diseases.
NOSO'LOGY. (*Nosologia, æ, f.*; from *νοσος*,

and *λογος*, a discourse.) That division of medical science which considers the most appropriate names of diseases, and their methodical arrangement or classification.
 The following is Cullen's system:

CLASS I.—PYREXIÆ.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>ORDER I.
 FEBRES.
 § 1. <i>Intermittentes.</i>
 1. Tertiana.
 2. Quartana.
 3. Quotidiana.
 § 2. <i>Continuæ.</i>
 4. Synocha.
 5. Typhus.
 6. Synchus.
 ORDER II.
 PHLEGMASIÆ.
 7. Phlogosis.</p> | <p>8. Ophthalmitis.
 9. Phrenitis.
 10. Cynanctis.
 11. Pneumonitis.
 12. Carditis.
 13. Peritonitis.
 14. Gastritis.
 15. Enteritis.
 16. Hepatitis.
 17. Splenitis.
 18. Nephritis.
 19. Cystitis.
 20. Hysteritis.</p> | <p>21. Rheumatismus.
 22. Odontalgia.
 23. Podagra.
 24. Arthropoosis.
 ORDER III.
 EXANTHEMATA.
 25. Variola.
 26. Varicella.
 27. Rubecola.
 28. Scarlatina.
 29. Pestis.
 30. Erysipelas.
 31. Miliaria.</p> | <p>32. Urticaria.
 33. Pemphigus.
 34. Aphtha.
 ORDER IV.
 HÆMORRHAGIÆ.
 35. Epistaxis.
 36. Hæmoptysis.
 37. Hæmorrhoids.
 38. Menorrhagia.
 ORDER V.
 PROFLUVIA.
 39. Catarrhus.
 40. Dysenteria.</p> |
|---|---|---|---|

CLASS II.—NEUROSES.

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|--|---|---|--|
| <p>ORDER I.
 COMATA.
 41. Apoplexia.
 42. Paralysis.
 ORDER II.
 ADYNAMIÆ.
 43. Syncope.
 44. Dyspepsia.
 45. Hypochondriasis.</p> | <p>46. Chlorosis.
 ORDER III.
 SPASMI.
 47. Tetanus.
 48. Convulsio.
 49. Chorea.
 50. Raphania.
 51. Epilepsia.
 52. Palpitatio.</p> | <p>53. Asthma.
 54. Dyspnoea.
 55. Pertussis.
 56. Pyrosis.
 57. Colica.
 58. Cholera.
 59. Diarrhoea.
 60. Diabetes.</p> | <p>61. Hysteria.
 62. Hydrophobia.
 ORDER IV.
 VESANIÆ.
 63. Amentia.
 64. Melancholia.
 65. Mania.
 66. Onirodynia.</p> |
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CLASS III.—CACHEXIÆ.

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|---|---|---|--|
| <p>ORDER I.
 MARCORES.
 67. Tabes.
 68. Atrophia.
 ORDER II.
 INTUMESCENTIÆ.
 § 1. <i>Adiposa.</i>
 69. Polysarcia.</p> | <p>§ 2. <i>Flatuosa.</i>
 70. Pneumatosis.
 71. Tympanites.
 72. Physometra.
 § 3. <i>Aquosa.</i>
 73. Anasarca.
 74. Hydrocephalus.
 75. Hydroarachitis.
 76. Hydrothorax.</p> | <p>77. Ascites.
 78. Hydrometra.
 79. Hydrocele.
 § 4. <i>Solida.</i>
 80. Phycosmia.
 81. Rachitis.
 ORDER III.
 IMPETIGINES.
 82. Scrofula.</p> | <p>83. Syphilis.
 84. Scorbutus.
 85. Elephantiasis.
 86. Lepra.
 87. Framboesia.
 88. Trichoma.
 89. Icterus.</p> |
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CLASS IV.—LOCALES.

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|--|---|---|--|
| <p>ORDER I.
 DYSESTHESIÆ.
 90. Caligo.
 91. Amaurosis.
 92. Dysopia.
 93. Pseudoblepsis.
 94. Dysecocia.
 95. Paracusis.
 96. Anosmia.
 97. Agheustia.
 98. Anæsthesia.
 ORDER II.
 DYSOREXIÆ.
 § 1. <i>Appetitus erroneæ.</i>
 99. Bulimia.
 100. Polydipsia.
 101. Pica.
 102. Satyriasis.
 103. Nymphomania.
 104. Nostalgia.</p> | <p>§ 2. <i>Appetitus deficientes.</i>
 105. Anorexia.
 106. Adipsia.
 107. Anaphrodisia.
 ORDER III.
 DYSCYNESIÆ.
 108. Aphonia.
 109. Mutitas.
 110. Paraphonia.
 111. Psellismus.
 112. Strabismus.
 113. Dysphagia.
 114. Contractura.
 ORDER IV.
 APOCENOSES.
 115. Profusio.
 116. Ephidrosis.
 117. Epiphora.
 118. Ptyalismus.
 119. Enuresis.</p> | <p>120. Gonorrhœa.
 ORDER V.
 EPISCHESES.
 121. Obstipatio.
 122. Ischuria.
 123. Dysuria.
 124. Dyspermatismus.
 125. Amenorrhœa.
 ORDER VI.
 TUMORES.
 126. Aneurisma.
 127. Varix.
 128. Ecchymoma.
 129. Scirrhus.
 130. Cancr.
 131. Bubo.
 132. Sarcoma.
 133. Verruca.
 134. Clavus.</p> | <p>135. Lupia.
 136. Ganglion.
 137. Hydatis.
 138. Hydarthrus.
 139. Exostosis.
 ORDER VII.
 ECTOPIÆ
 140. Hernia.
 141. Prolapsus.
 142. Luxatio.
 ORDER VIII.
 DYALYSES.
 143. Vulnus.
 144. Ulcus.
 145. Herpes.
 146. Tinea.
 147. Psora.
 148. Fractura.
 149. Caries.</p> |
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NOSTAL'GIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *νοστος*, a return, and *αλγος*, pain.) A vehement desire for revisiting one's country, attended with melancholy, loss of appetite, and want of sleep.

NOSTOC. *Temella nostoc.*

NOSTOMA'NIA. The madness of nostalgia.

NOSTRIL. See *Naris.*

NO'STRUM. This word means *our own*, and is applied to quack or private medicines.

NO'TENCE'PHALUS. (From *νωτος*, the back, and *εγκεφαλος*, the brain.) A monster in which the brain forms a hernia behind, and rests upon the dorsal vertebra which are open posteriorly.—*G. St. Hilaire.*

NOTCH. A depression, as the *ethmoidal notch*, &c.

NOTCHED. *Erosus.*

NO'THUS. (*Noθος*, spurious.) Spurious. *Bastard.* See *Bastard.*

NOTE'US. The spinal marrow.

NOUFFLER'S REMEDY, MADAME. A vermifuge treatment, consisting of a decoction of aspidium filix mas, followed by a drastic purge of calomel scammony, and contrayerva.

NUBE'CU'LA. The same as *nebula*

NUCAMENTUM. *Amentum.*

NUCESTA. *Myristica moschata.*

NU'CHA. (*a, æ, f.*; Arabic.) *Nucha capitis.* The hind part or nape of the neck. The part is so called where the spinal marrow begins.

NUCI'STA. The nutmeg.

NUCLEATED CELL. That which is furnished with one or more cytotblasts or nuclei.

NU'CLEUS. (*us, i, m.*; *a nuce*, from the

nut.) 1. A kernel or fruit inclosed in a hard shell. 2. When the center of growth is a globule, tumor, or morbid concretion, which has an obvious difference from the surrounding parts. 3. A cytoblast.

NUCLEUS CICATRICULÆ. A granular mass situated beneath the germinal disk in the hen's egg, also called *cumulus proligerus*, or nucleus of the germinal disk.

NUCLEUS GERMINATIVUS. The germinal spot found in the germinal vesicle of the ovum. It is synonymous with *macula germinativa*.

NU'GULA. A little nut.

NUCULA SAPONARIA. *Sapindus saponaria*.

NU'DUS. Naked.

NUMIDIA MELEA'GRIS. The guinea-fowl.

NUMMULARIA. *Lysinachia nummularia*.

NUT. NUX.

NUT, BARBADOES. *N. purging.* *Jatropha curcas*.

NUT, BUTTER. *Juglans cinerea*.

NU'TANS. Nutant: drooping or nodding.

NUTMEG. *Myristica moschata*.

NUTRITION. (*Nutritio, onis, f.*) The function by which the molecular changes and decompositions of the body is repaired; by which, notwithstanding the loss which occurs in muscular structure by motion, the muscle does not waste away, but actually increases by action. It is the result of the imbibition from the blood of its appropriate food by each system of celules throughout the body. In a more enlarged sense, it includes the great functions of digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and innervation, by which the appropriate food of each organ is prepared and brought to the part.

NUTRI'TION, FORCE OF. Plastic force.

NUTRITIVE CENTER. A cell which originates a succession of celules.

NUTRITIOUS. *Nutricius.* Capable of sustaining life.

NUTRI'TUM UNGUENTUM. A composition of litharge, vinegar, and oil.

NUX. (*x, cis, f.*) A fruit which has a hard shell.

NUX AQUATICA. *Trapa natans*.

NUX AROMATICA. *Myristica moschata*.

NUX BARBADENSIS. *Jatropha curcas*.

NUX CATHARTICA. *N. cathartica americana.*
N. medica. *Jatropha curcas*.

NUX METELLA. *N. mehil.* *Strychnos nux vomica*.

NUX MOSCHATA. *N. myristica.* *Myristica moschata*.

NUX PISTACIA. *Pistacia vera*.

NUX PURGANS. *Jatropha curcas*.

NUX SERAPIONIS. *Ignatia amara*.

NUX VOMICA. *Strychnos nux vomica*.

NYCTALO'PIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *νύξ*, the night, and *ὤψ*, an eye.) A defect in vision, by which the person sees little or nothing in the day, but in the evening and night sees tolerably well. This disease is dependent upon a peculiar irritability of the retina, produced by two very different causes: a sudden exposure to a stronger light than the eye has been wont to sustain, and a deficiency of the pigmentum nigrum.

Sedative applications, as dilute tincture of belladonna, and the internal use of hyoscyamus and conium, with cinchona or cascarilla, are likely to be beneficial where the disease proceeds from an accidental irritability, taking care to remove the causes. In old age, and an early deficiency of the black pigment, medicine can do but little.

NYCTALOPS. One who sees only in the night; also, the disease called *nyctalopia*.

NYCTHE'MERUM. The space of twenty-four hours.

NYCTO'BASIS. Walking in the sleep; somnambulism.

NYMPHA. (*a, e, f.*; from *νύμφα*, a water-nymph.) A membranous and fleshy fold, situated just within the external labia of the female parts of generation, one on each side.

NYMPHÆ'A. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Monogynia. Ranunculacea.*—*N. alba.* The white water-lily. Formerly employed as a demulcent and slightly anodyne remedy.—*N. glandifera.* *Nymphæ nelumbo.*—*N. lotus.* The Egyptian lotus. The root is used as food.—*N. lutea.* The yellow water-lily. *N. major lutea.* Formerly used as the *N. alba.*—*N. nelumbo.* The pontic, or Egyptian bean. *N. indica.* The fruit is eaten either raw or boiled, and is a tonic and astringent.

NYMPHO'IDES. Resembling the water-lily.

NYMPHOMA'NIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *νύμφα*, nymph, and *μανία*, madness.) Excessive and violent desire for coition in women. It is a species of temporary madness, or a high degree of hysterics. Its immediate cause is a preternatural irritability of the uterus, and nymphæ, and clitoris of women, or an unusual acrimony of the fluids in these parts. Its presence is known by the wanton behavior of the female; she speaks and acts with unrestrained obscenity, and, as the disorder increases, she scolds, cries, and laughs by turns. While reason is retained, she is silent, and seems melancholy, but her eyes discover an unusual wantonness. The symptoms are better or worse until the greatest degree of the disorder approaches, and then, by every word and action, her condition is too manifest. The strong and sanguineous require bleeding and cooling purgatives, with an abstemious diet, to remove this disease; and the nervous and irritable, sedatives, tonics, and a more generous diet. If it arise from local causes, as acrid secretions, irritation of the parts, the attention must also be turned to removing these by leeches, lotions, anodynes, &c. Marriage, or sexual intercourse, is the most natural remedy.

NYMPHO'NCUS. (From *νύμφα*, and *ὄγκος*, a tumor.) A swelling of the nymphæ, or a tumor of the nymphæ.

NYMPHO'TOMY. (*Nymphotomia, e, f.*; from *νύμφα*, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) The operation of removing the nymphæ, when too large or diseased.

NYSTA'GMUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *νύσσω*, to nod sleepily.) An involuntary movement of the eyes, such as happens when a person is very sleepy.

O.

O. The symbol for oxygen; also, a contraction in medical formulæ for *octarium*, a pint.

OAK-TREE. See *Quercus*.

OAK, JERUSALEM. *Chenopodium botrys*.

OAK, SEA. *Fucus vesiculosus*.

OAK LEATHER. *Xylostroma giganteum*.

OAK LUNGS. *Lichen pulmonarius*.

OAT. See *Avena*.

OBCORDA'TE. *Obcordatus*. Inversely heart-shaped.

OBEL'E'A. The sagittal suture of the skull.

OBELI'SCOTHE'CA. *Cystus helianthemum*.

OBE'SITY. (*Obesitas, atis, f.*; from *obesus*, fat.) See *Polysarcia*.

OBJECT GLASS. In a microscope, the lens nearest to the body under examination.

OBLIQUUS. Oblique. 1. In *Anatomy*, a term applied to parts from their direction. 2. In *Botany*, it means the same, as *radix obliquus*, but sometimes it means twisted. *Folium obliquum*, for example, is a leaf, one part of which is vertical, the other horizontal; as in *Fritillaria obliqua*.

OBLIQUUS ASCENDENS ABDOMINIS. See *Obliquus internus abdominis*.

OBLIQUUS ASCENDENS INTERNUS. See *Obliquus internus abdominis*.

OBLIQUUS AURIS. See *Lazator tympani*.

OBLIQUUS CAPITIS INFERIOR. See *Obliquus inferior capitis*.

OBLIQUUS CAPITIS SUPERIOR. See *Obliquus superior capitis*.

OBLIQUUS DESCENDENS ABDOMINIS. See *Obliquus externus abdominis*.

OBLIQUUS DESCENDENS EXTERNUS. See *Obliquus externus abdominis*.

OBLIQUUS EXTERNUS. See *Obliquus externus abdominis*.

OBLIQUUS EXTERNUS ABDOMINIS. A muscle of the abdomen. It is a broad, thin muscle, fleshy posteriorly, and tendinous in the middle and lower part, and is situated immediately under the integuments, covering all the other muscles of the lower belly. It arises from the lower edges of the eight, and sometimes, though rarely, of the nine inferior ribs, not far from their cartilages, by as many distinct fleshy portions. From these several origins, the fibres of the muscle descend obliquely forward, and soon degenerate into a broad and thin aponeurosis, which terminates in the linea alba. About an inch and a half above the pubes, the fibres of this aponeurosis separate from each other, so as to form an aperture, which extends obliquely inward and forward, and more than an inch in length, and is wider above than below, being nearly of an oval figure. This is what is sometimes, though erroneously, called the *ring* of the abdominal muscles, *annulus abdominis*, for it belongs only to the external oblique. This opening, or ring, serves for the passage of the spermatic vessels in men, and of the round ligament of the uterus in women, and is of a larger size in the former than in the latter. The two tendinous portions, which, by their

separation, form this aperture, are called the *columns* of the ring. The anterior, superior, and inner column passes over the symphysis pubis, and is fixed to the opposite os pubis. The posterior, inferior, and exterior column approaches the anterior one as it descends, and is fixed behind and below it to the os pubis of the same side. The fibres of that part of the obliquus externus which arises from the two inferior ribs, descend almost perpendicularly, and are inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the outer edge of the anterior half of the spine of the ilium. From the anterior superior spinous process of that bone, the external oblique is stretched, tendinous, to the os pubis, forming what is called *Poupart's*, or *Fallopian's*, or the *inguinal* ligament. This muscle serves to draw down the ribs in expiration; to bend the trunk forward when both muscles act, or to bend it obliquely in one side, and, perhaps, to turn it slightly upon its axis, when either acts singly; it also raises the pelvis obliquely when the ribs are fixed; it supports and compresses the abdominal viscera, assists in the evacuation of the urine and fæces, and is likewise useful in parturition.

OBLIQUUS INFERIOR. See *Obliquus inferior capitis*, and *Obliquus inferior oculi*.

OBLIQUUS INFERIOR CAPITIS. A muscle of the head. It is very obliquely situated between the two first vertebræ of the neck. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the middle and outer side of the spinous process of the second vertebra of the neck, and is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the lower and posterior part of the transverse process of the first vertebra. Its use is to turn the first vertebra upon the second, as upon a pivot, and to draw the face toward the shoulder.

OBLIQUUS INFERIOR OCULI. *Obliquus minor oculi* of Winslow. An oblique muscle of the eye, that draws the globe of the eye forward, inward, and downward. It arises, by a narrow beginning, from the outer edge of the orbital process of the superior maxillary bone, near its junction with the lachrymal bone, and, running obliquely outward, is inserted into the sclerotic membrane of the eye.

OBLIQUUS INFERIOR SIVE MAJOR. See *Obliquus inferior capitis*.

OBLIQUUS INTERNUS. See *Obliquus internus abdominis*.

OBLIQUUS INTERNUS ABDOMINIS. A muscle of the abdomen. It is situated immediately under the external oblique, and is broad and thin like that muscle. It arises from the spinous processes of the three inferior lumbar vertebræ, the os sacrum, from the whole spine of the ilium, and from two thirds of the posterior surface of *Poupart's* ligament; it likewise sends off some fibres, which descend upon the spermatic cord as far as the tunica vaginalis of the testis, and constitute the *cremaster* muscle, which surrounds, suspends, and compresses the testicle. From these origins, the fibres of the interna

oblique run in different directions, and are inserted into the cartilages of the fifth, fourth, and third of the false ribs, into the lower edge of the cartilage of the second false rib, and the linea alba; the posterior layer is inserted into the cartilages of the first of the false, and the last of the true ribs, and likewise into the linea alba. This muscle serves to assist the obliquus externus.

OBLIQUUS MAJOR ABDOMINIS. See *Obliquus externus abdominis*.

OBLIQUUS MAJOR CAPITIS. See *Obliquus inferior capitis*.

OBLIQUUS MAJOR OCULI. See *Obliquus superior oculi*.

OBLIQUUS MINOR ABDOMINIS. See *Obliquus internus abdominis*.

OBLIQUUS MINOR CAPITIS. See *Obliquus superior capitis*.

OBLIQUUS MINOR OCULI. See *Obliquus inferior oculi*.

OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR CAPITIS. This little muscle, which is nearly of the same shape as the *recti capitis*, is situated laterally between the occiput and the first vertebra of the neck. It arises from the upper and posterior part of the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck, and, ascending obliquely inward and backward, is inserted into the occipitis, behind the back part of the mastoid process. The use of this muscle is to draw the head backward, and assist in its rotatory motion.

OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR OCULI. *Trochlearis*. An oblique muscle of the eye, that rolls the globe of the eye, and turns the pupil downward and outward. It arises from the edge of the foramen opticum, runs straight to the upper part of the orbit, where a cartilaginous trochlea is fixed to the inside of the internal angular process of the os frontis, through which its tendon passes, and runs a little downward and outward, inclosed in a loose membranaceous sheath, to be inserted into the sclerotic membrane. It rolls the eye inward.

OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR SIVE MINOR. See *Obliquus superior capitis*.

OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR SIVE TROCHLEARIS. See *Obliquus superior oculi*.

OBLITERATION. In medical language, the disappearance of any part of the animal body that has become useless; thus the *ductus venosus* is obliterated after birth.

OBLIVION. *Oblivio*. Amnesia; failure of the memory.

OBLONGUS. Oblong.

OBOMASUM. The fourth stomach of ruminants.

OBOVATE. *Obovatus*. Nearly of an oval shape. Ovate, with a broader end uppermost.

OBSERVATION. *Observatio*. The act of thoroughly examining and recording phenomena.

OBSIDIANUM. 1. Obsidian. 2. Glass of antimony.

OBSOLETE. *Obsoletus*. In the language of *Botany*, it is applied to parts of plants which are by nature imperfectly developed, or of which only a vestige remains.

OBSTETRIC. (*Obstetricus*; from *obstetrix*, a midwife.) Belonging to midwifery.

OBSTETRICS. Midwifery. The art of assisting women in childbirth, and treating their diseases during pregnancy and after delivery.

OBSTIPATION. Costiveness.

OBSTIPUS. *Obstipitas*. Wry neck.

OBSTRUCTION. *Obstructio*. A stoppage or hinderance. In *Medicine*, it is used very vaguely for the arrest of a function or secretion, as obstruction of the liver.

OBSTRUCTION ALVI. *O. intestinalis*. Constipation.

OBSTRUENS. (From *obstruo*, to shut up.) Closing the orifices of the ducts or vessels. Medicines supposed to have this power have been called *obstruentia*.

OBTUNDENTS. *Obtundens*. (From *obtundo*, to make blunt.) Having the property of obviating or blunting irritation; as bland, oily, or mucilaginous matters, which form a covering on inflamed and irritable surfaces, particularly those of the stomach, lungs, and anus.

OBTURATOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *obturo*, to shut up.) A stopper up, or that which covers any thing.

OBTURATOR ARTERY. A branch of the hypogastric or epigastric, which passes out at the obturator foramen, and is distributed to the anterior part of the thigh.

OBTURATOR EXTERNUS. A small, flat muscle, situated obliquely at the upper and anterior part of the thigh, between the pectinalis and the fore part of the foramen thyroideum, and covered by the abductor brevis femoris. It arises from all the inner half of the circumference of the foramen thyroideum, and from part of the obturator ligament. Its radiated fibres collect and form a strong roundish tendon, which runs outward; and, after adhering to the capsular ligament of the joint, is inserted into a cavity at the inner and back part of the root of the great trochanter. The chief uses of this muscle are to turn the thigh obliquely outward.

OBTURATOR FORAMEN. The large foramen between the ischium and pubis.

OBTURATOR INTERNUS. A considerable muscle, a great part of which is situated within the pelvis. It arises from somewhat more than the upper half of the internal circumference of the foramen thyroideum of the os innominatum. It is composed of several distinct fasciuli, which terminate in a roundish tendon that passes out of the pelvis through the ischiatic notch; and after running between the two portions of the gemini, which inclose it as in a sheath, is inserted into the cavity at the root of the great trochanter. This muscle rolls the os femoris obliquely outward.

OBTURATOR LIGAMENT. A fibrous membrane which nearly covers the foramen.

OBTURATOR NERVE. A nerve of the thigh, that is lost upon the muscles situated on the inside of the thigh.

OBTUSE. *Obtusus*. Blunt.

OCCIPITAL. *Occipitalis*. Belonging to the occiput or back part of the head.

OCCIPITAL ARTERY. A branch given off by the external carotid beneath the parotid gland, and which supplies the muscles of the occipital bone.

OCCIPITAL BONE. *Os occipitis.* This bone forms the posterior and inferior part of the skull, is of an irregular figure, convex on the outside, and concave internally. Its external surface, which is very irregular, serves for the attachment of several muscles. The inferior portion of the bone is stretched forward in form of a wedge, and hence is called the *cuneiform* process, or basilar process. At the base of this process are two *condyles*. In the inferior portion is the foramen magnum. Besides this, there are four other smaller foramina, viz., two before, and two behind the condyles. On looking over the internal surface of the os occipitis, we perceive the appearance of a cross, formed by a very prominent ridge, which rises upward from near the foramen magnum, and by two transverse sinuosities, one on each side of the ridge. This cross occasions the formation of four fossæ, two above and two below the sinuosities. The os occipitis is joined, by means of the cuneiform process, to the sphenoid bone, with which it often ossifies. It is connected to the parietal bones by the lambdoidal suture, and to the temporal bones by the additamentum of the temporal suture.

OCCIPITO-ATLÖID. That which is connected with the occiput and atlas.

OCCIPITO-AXÖID. That which is connected with the occiput and axis, or second vertebra.

OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS. A single broad muscle, that covers the cranium, pulls the skin of the head backward, raises the eyebrows upward, and, at the same time, draws up and wrinkles the skin of the forehead. It arises from the posterior part of the occiput, goes over the upper part of the os parietale and os frontis, and is lost in the eyebrows.

OCCIPUT. The back of the head.

OCCLUSION. *Occlusio.* The state of being shut; imperforation; as occlusion of the pupil; occlusion of the rectum.

OCCLUSUS. Occlude; shut up; closed.

OCCULT. *Ocullus.* Hidden.

OCHETEU'MA. The opening of the nostril.

OCHETUS. A canal or duct.

OCHETS. The scrotum.

OCHRA. 1. Ochre. 2. The fore part of the tibia.

OCHRA'CEUS. Ochre-like; applied to designate a yellowish color striped with brown.

OCHTHODES. An indolent ulcer.

OCCIMA'STRUM. A species of basil.

OCCIMUM. (*un, i, n.*) *Ocymum.* A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Gymnospermia. Labiata.*—*O. basilicum.* Common or citron basil. It is supposed to possess nervine qualities.—*O. caryophyllatum.* *O. minimum.* Small or bush basil. It is mildly balsamic.

Ocob. Sal ammoniac.—*Ruland.*

OCO'TEA. A genus of plants. *Lauraceæ.*—*O. pichur'ria.* This, as well as the *Laurus pichurim*, is said to yield the pichurim bean.—*O. cy'mbarum.* This yields the Orinoco sassafras.

O'CREA. The membrane that enfolds the flower-stalks in *Cyperus*, &c.

OCTAHE'DRON. A regular solid of eight sides. It is the most common form of crystal, and may be primary, or derived from the cube or from the tetrahedron.

OCTA'NUS. An erratic intermitting fever which returns every eighth day.

OCTA'NDRIA. *Oclandrous.* (From *οκτω*, eight, and *ανηρ*, a husband.) A class of plants having hermaphrodite flowers, with eight stamens.

OCTA'RIOUS. A pint; the eighth part of a gallon. It contains sixteen fluid ounces in official measures.

OCTAVUS HUMERI. *O. humeri Placentini.* Teres minor.

OCU'LAR SPECTRES. Imaginary bodies resembling flies, lights, spots, &c., floating before the eyes.

OCULA'RIA. *Euphrasia officinalis.*

OCULA'RIA COMMUNIS. The motor oculi nerve.

OCULI ADDUCTOR. See *Rectus internus.*

OCULI ATTOLENS. See *Rectus superior.*

OCULI CANCRO'RUM. See *Cancer.*

OCULI DEPRESSOR. See *Rectus inferior.*

OCULI ELEVATOR. See *Rectus superior.*

OCULI LEVATOR. See *Rectus superior.*

OCULI OBLIQUUS INFERIOR. See *Obliquus inferior oculi.*

OCULI OBLIQUUS MAJOR. See *Obliquus superior oculi.*

OCULI OBLIQUUS MINOR. See *Obliquus inferior oculi.*

OCU'LIST. One who treats diseases of the eye especially.

OCULO-MUSCULARES. Vicq d'Azyr gives this name to the third pair of nerves.

OCULO-MUSCULARES COMMUNES. Chaussier thus calls the third pair of nerves.

OCULO-MUSCULARES EXTERNI. Chaussier gives this name to the sixth pair of nerves.

OCULUM MOVENS PRIMUS. See *Rectus internus.*

OCULUM MOVENS QUARTUS. See *Rectus inferior.*

OCULUM MOVENS SECUNDUS. See *Rectus externus.*

OCULUM MOVENS TERTIUS. See *Rectus superior.*

OCU'LUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *οκκος*, the eye.) The eye. See *Eye.*

OCULUS BOVINUS. Hydrophthalmia.

OCULUS BOVIS. *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

OCULUS BUBULUS. Hydrophthalmia.

OCULUS CÆSIS. Glaucoma.

OCULUS ELEPHANTINUS. Hydrophthalmia

OCULUS GENU. The knee-pan.

OCULUS LACHRYMANS. Epiphora.

OCULUS PURULENTUS. Hypopion.

OCYTO'CIC. *Ozytocic.* (From *οχυς*, quick, and *τοκος*, labor.) That which expedites parturition; as *ergot.*

ODAXE'SMOS. (*Οδαξησμος.*) A pungent itching; especially that which is felt in the gums of children before the protrusion of the teeth.

ODOME'TER. (From *οδος*, a road, and *μετρον*, a measure.) A wheel, the axis of which turns a graduated scale, so that the distance over which it passes on a road is recorded in feet and miles. It may be attached to a carriage wheel, or rolled along by the hand.

ODONTAGO'GOS. The name of an old instrument to draw teeth.

ODO'NTAGRA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *οδονς*, a

tooth, and *αγχα*, a seizure.) 1. An instrument for drawing teeth. 2. A toothache arising from retrocedent gout.

ODONTALGIA. (*a, α, f.*; from *οδους*, a tooth, and *αλγος*, pain.) *Odontia. Odaxismus.* The toothache. A violent pain in the teeth, most frequently in the molares. Toothache arises from caries, inflammation of the gums, nervous diseases, &c.; hence we have *O. cariosa*, *O. scorbutica*, *O. catarrhalis*, *O. arthritica*, *O. gravidarum*, *O. hysterica*, *O. rheumatica*, &c.

Many empirical remedies have been proposed for its cure. When the affection is purely rheumatic, blistering behind the ear will almost always remove it; but when it proceeds from a carious tooth, the pain is much more obstinate. In this case it has been recommended to touch the pained part with a hot iron, with oil of vitriol or creasote, in order to destroy the aching nerve; to hold spirits or ether in the mouth; to put a drop of oil of cloves, cajeput, or thyme into the hollow of the tooth, or a pill made of camphor, opium, and oleum caryophylli. Others recommend gum mastich, dissolved in oleum terebinthine, applied to the tooth upon a little cotton. But one of the most useful applications of this kind is strong nitric acid, diluted with three or four times its weight of spirit of wine, and introduced into the hollow of the tooth either by means of a hair pencil or a little cotton. If the tooth be not too carious, cleaning the cavity and filling it with gold, tin foil, dry phosphate of lime, &c., is usually practiced. When the pain is not fixed to one tooth, leeches applied to the gum are of great service. But very often all the foregoing remedies will fail, and the only infallible cure is to draw the tooth.

ODONTALGIC. *Odontalgicus.* Relating to the toothache.

ODONTIA. *Odontalgia.*

ODONTIASIS. *Dentition.*

ODONTICUS. (From *οδους*, a tooth.)

Odontic. Appertaining to the teeth.

ODONTIS. A species of lychnis.

ODONTITIS. Inflammation of a tooth.

ODONTOGLYPHUM. An instrument for scaling and scraping the teeth.

ODONTOID. *Odontoides.* Tooth-like. See *Dentatus.*

ODONTO'LITHOS. The tartar upon the teeth.

ODONTO'LOGY. *Odontologia*; from *οδους*, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The anatomy of the teeth.

ODONTOPHY'IA. Teething.

ODONTOTR'YMA. A dentifrice.

ODOR. (*Odor, oris, m.*; from *οδω*, i. e., *oleo*, to smell.) Smell. The emanation of an odoriferous body; it is generally ascribed to a portion of the body converted into vapor.

ODORIFEROUS. (*Odoriferous*; from *odor*, a smell, and *fero*, to bear.) Having a smell.

ODORIFEROUS GLANDS. *Glandula odorifera.* Small glands which are situated around the corona glands of the male, and under the skin of the labia majora and nymphæ of females. They secrete a sebaceous matter, which emits a peculiar odor.

ODORIN. A very pungent empyreumatic oil, obtained by rectifying oil of bones.

ODOUS. A tooth.

OE'IA. *Cratægus terminalis.*

ECONOMY. (*Œconomia, α. f.*; from *οικος*, a house, and *νομος*, a law.) The conduct of Nature, in any of her departments, in preserving bodies and following her usual order.—*Œ. animal. Œconomia animalis.* The aggregate of those organs, functions, and laws on which the life of an animal depends.—*Œ. vegetable.* The aggregate of the organs, functions, and laws on which the life of a vegetable depends.

OEDE'MA. (*a, atis, n.* *Οιδημα, οιδος*; from *οιδω*, to swell.) This word is sometimes used by Hippocrates for a tumor of any kind, but it is now restricted to a minor degree of anasarca. See *Anasarca.*

ŒDEMA ARSENICALIS. The puffiness of the eyelids and face, produced by the continued use of arsenical medicines. It is also a symptom of slow poisoning by arsenic. The arseniureted hydrogen gas, when inspired, produces this effect within a few hours.

ŒDEMA CEREBRI. A morbid state of the brain, in which it appears injected with a watery fluid.

ŒDEMA COMPACT. *Œ. concretæ.* Induration of the cellular tissue.

ŒDEMA GLOTTIS. *Œde'me de la glotte. Angina œdematosa.* An œdematous swelling of the mucous membrane surrounding the aperture of the glottis. It occurs chiefly in persons debilitated by chronic diseases, or convalescents from acute ones. It produces paroxysms of suffocation with crowing inspiration, which last a few minutes and return at intervals. The intervals become shorter as the disease advances, and the patient dies, generally in the course of a few days. The affection is almost uniformly fatal, and no known treatment makes any impression on it. Tracheotomy or laryngotomy should be performed in such cases.

ŒDEMA HYSTERICUM. *Œ. fugax. Œ. spasticum.* The anasarca hystericum.

ŒDEMA LACTEUM. *Plegmasia dolens.*

ŒDEMA OF THE LUNGS. The serous infiltration into the tissue of the lungs that often follows pneumonia and the exanthemata. The respiration is rendered laborious thereby, the respiratory murmur being almost lost, although the thorax is distended; there is also a slight râle crepitant. On percussion the sound is clear. The cough may be attended by fluid expectoration, and there may be puerile respiration at the summit of the lung. This condition usually subsides during a well-managed convalescence, but should be met by diuretics, exercise, and sudorifics.

ŒDEMA PUERPER'UM. *Plegmasia dolens.*

ŒDEMA UVU'LE. See *Staphylœdema.*

ŒDE'MATO'DES. Like to an œdema.

ŒDE'MOSA'RSA. A tumor, partly an œdema and sarcoma.

ŒNANTHE. (*e, es, f.*) A genus of umbelliferous plants. *Pentandria. Digynia.*—*Œ. crocata.* The hemlock dropwort. *Œnanthe.* An active poison, that has too often proved fatal by being eaten in mistake instead of water-parsnip. The juice, cautiously exhibited, promises to be an efficacious remedy in inveterate scorbutic eruptions. It is a violent poison in large quantities, producing convulsions, teta-

nus, and death; and is to be treated by vomiting, if practicable. In smaller doses, as ʒss. of the juice, it produces vertigo, vomiting, and rigors.

ÆNANTHIC ETHER. A volatile oily body, to which the peculiar vinous flavor of wine is owing; by boiling with potash it becomes converted into *ænanthic acid* ($C_{14}H_{13}O_2, HO$) and alcohol. Liebig traces its existence to the free tartaric and racemic acids of certain grapes, which yield the oil by their transformation.

ÆNELÆ'UM. A mixture of oil and wine.

ÆNO- A prefix (from *ονος*, wine), relating to the presence of wine; containing wine, as *ænogala*, milk and wine.

ÆNO'MELL. Wine sweetened with honey.

ÆNOSTA'GMA. Spirit of wine.

ÆNOTHE'RA BIENNIS. The evening primrose.

ÆNO- A prefix (from *ονος*, wine), relating to the presence of wine; containing wine, as *ænogala*, milk and wine.

Æ'NOTHIO'NIC ACID. Sulphovinic acid.

ÆSOPHAGÆ'US. This name has been given to the muscular fibres surrounding the upper part of the œsophagus.

ÆSOPHAGÆ'AL. Relating to the gullet or œsophagus.

ÆSOPHAGEAL CORDS. The long branches of the par vagum, which descend along the œsophagus.

ÆSOPHAGEAL GLANDS. The mucous follicles of the œsophagus.

ÆSOPHAGEAL TUBE. The œsophagus.

ÆSOPHAGI'SMUS. (*us, i, m.*) A term applied by some to inflammation of the œsophagus, by others to dysphagia, and by Vogel to spasmodic stricture of the œsophagus.

ÆSOPHAGI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *æso-phagus*, the seat of the disease, and *itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the œsophagus. It is not a common disease, but does exist both in a phlegmonous and erysipelatous form. The cellular tissue that connects its coats may be the seat of the inflammation, which, like phlegmonous inflammation in any other part, may be resolved, or end in suppuration. The surface of the membrane which lines the œsophagus may be inflamed, and extend more or less throughout its whole extent.

The symptoms of this disease are a sense of heat or burning in the œsophagus, with painful and difficult deglutition, and these generally circumscribed, or confined to a part which is pointed out by the patient: if it be high in the canal, it will be in the neck; if low, in the back, between the shoulders, and under the sternum.

As an idiopathic disease, it is very rare. Dissections have found inflammation here in fatal cases of hydrophobia. In stricture, small-pox, measles, and tumors in the neighborhood, it is symptomatic. The cure is to be effected by the usual means, bleeding, saline purgatives, and blistering; and if the fever which attends be of the phlogistic character, and urgent, by a perseverance in their use, and the exhibition of diaphoretics.

ÆSOPHAGO'TOMY. (*Æsophagotomia*, from *οισοφαγος*, the gullet, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) The operation of cutting into the gullet to extract a foreign body.

ÆSO'PHAGUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *οιω*, to carry, and *φαγω*, to eat: because it carries the food into the stomach. The membranous and muscular tube that descends from the pharynx to the upper orifice of the stomach. It is composed of three tunics or membranes, viz., a common, muscular, and mucous. Its arteries are the œsophageal branches, which arise from the aorta. The veins empty themselves into the vena azygos. Its nerves are from the eighth pair and great intercostal; and it is every where, under the internal or mucous membrane, supplied with glands that separate the mucus of the œsophagus, in order that the masticated bolus may readily pass down into the stomach.

ÆSTROMA'NIA. Nymphomania.

Æ'STRUM. (From *οιστρος*, venereal orgasm.)

1. The orgasm, or strong excitement experienced during the operation of the appetites or passions.—*Æ. venereum.* The excitement during coition. 2. The clitoris.

Æ'SYPOS. *Æsypc.* The oily matter from the wool of sheep.

OFFA ALBA. *O. helmontiana.* A white coagulum formed by a mixture of rectified spirit of wine with urine.

OFFI'CINAL. (*Officinalis*; from *officina*, a shop.) Any medicine directed by the Pharmacopœia, and receiving the assent of physicians.

OFFUSCA'TIO. Amaurosis.

OIL. See *Oleum*.

OIL, ALMOND. See *Oleum amygdala.*

OIL OF ALLSPICE. See *Oleum pimenta.*

OIL OF AMBER. *Oleum succini.*

OIL, BRITISH. An empirical embrocation for contusions and sprains, containing linseed oil, oil of turpentine, and petroleum.

OIL, CARRON. Linimentum calcis.

OIL, CASTOR. See *Ricinus communis.*

OIL OF CHAMOMILE. See *Anthemis nobilis.*

OIL OF COD-LIVER. *Oleum jecoris aselli.*

OIL OF CORN SPIRIT. *Oil of grain.* Hydrated oxide of amy.

OIL, DIPPLE'S. See *Oleum animale.*

OIL, EMPYREUMATIC. *Oleum animale.*

OIL OF EUPHORBIA. An expressed oil from the ripe seeds of the *Euphorbia lathyris*, or spurge caper. When fresh it is inodorous and insipid, but soon becomes rancid and acrimonious. Five to ten drops are said to be powerfully purgative, but it does not act uniformly.

OIL, FIXED. An organic substance, fluid or solid, readily combustible, composed of oleine, stearine, or margarine, variously combined, and commonly consisting of two of these. Oils are saponifiable by alkalis, and all contain glycerine. When heated they yield a variety of products, of which *sebacic acid*, *margaric acid*, and *acroleine* are remarkable.

OIL OF GARLIC. This essential oil contains sulphur, and is remarkable for its acridity and volatility. It is obtained from the bulbs. It is a sulphuret of allyl, C_6H_5+S . A small quantity is found in *assafœtida*.

OIL, HAERLEM. An empirical preparation of oil of turpentine, balsam of sulphur, &c., used in nephritic complaints.

OIL OF LINSEED. See *Oleum lini.*

OIL OF MACE. See *Oleum macis.*

OIL OF NEAT'S-FOOT. *Oleum bubulum.*

OIL, NUT. *Juglans cinerea*.

OIL, OLIVE. See *Olea europæa*.

OIL, PALM. See *Cocos butyracea*.

OIL OF PENNYROYAL. See *Oleum pulegii*.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT. See *Oleum menthæ piperitæ*.

OIL OF POTATO. The same as oil of corn spirit.

OIL, ROCK. See *Petroleum*.

OIL OF SPEARMINT. See *Mentha viridis*.

OIL OF SPIRÆA. See *Salicyle*.

OIL, SULPHURETED. See *Oleum sulphuratum*.

OIL OF TAR. The impure, red-colored volatile oil, resembling oil of turpentine, obtained by distilling tar with water. *Oleum picis liquidæ*.

OIL OF VITRIOL. See *Sulphuric acid*.

OIL, VOLATILE. Volatile or essential oils are altogether different, in a chemical point of view, from fixed oils. They are not compounds of glycerine with fat acids, but are compounds of carbon and hydrogen, and susceptible of conversion into acids or resins by the action of oxygen. They are aromatic, pungent, and often extremely volatile. They are divided into three classes: 1. Those without oxygen, and containing carbon and hydrogen in the ratio of C_5H_4 ; as oil of turpentine, juniper, savine, oil of elemi resin, oil of lemons, cedret, orange rind, copaiba, cubeb pepper. 2. Those essential oils which consist of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The formulæ of these differ, but many resemble $C_{10}H_{10}O$. To this class belong nearly all the ordinary essential oils, except the above. 3. This class includes those essential oils which contain, besides the preceding elements, sulphur. They are extremely pungent, and often fetid; as the essential oil of mustard, garlic, assafœtida, &c.

OINOMANIA. Delirium tremens.

OINTMENT. See *Unguentum*.

OKRA'. *Okra gumbo. Hibiscus esculentus*. A malvaceous annual, the fruit of which abounds in a demulcent mucilage.

OLDENLANDIA. (*a, e, f*.) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera*.—*O. umbellata*. The roots of this plant, of Coromandel, are used by dyers and calico printers as madder.

O'LEA. (*a, e, f*.) A genus of plants. *Monandria. Monogynia. Oleacea*.—*O. europæa*. The olive. *Olive*, and *Olea sativa*. The fruit is put, while green, into salt and water for the table, and pressed for oil when ripe. Olive oil (*oleum olivæ*) is emollient, and laxative in large doses. It is chiefly used in liniments.

OLEA DESTILLATA. (U. S. & Ph. L.) *O. essentialia*. (Ph. D.) *O. volatilia*. (Ph. E.) Distilled or essential oils. These are prepared by placing the herbs, flowers, &c., in a still, covering with water, and distilling into a large refrigeratory. The oil passes over with water, and after impregnating it with some portion, begins to separate, and is to be collected for use and stopped in tight vessels. Essential oils are usually very pungent, and possess the medicinal property of the plant from which they are derived. The officinal oils of the United States Pharmacopœia are,

OLEUM ANISI. Oil of anise. See *Pimpinella anisi*.

OLEUM CARI (CARUI). Oil of caraway. See *Carum carui*.

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OLEUM CHENOPODII. Oil of wormseed See *Chenopodium anthelminticum*.

OLEUM FENICULI (O. FENICULI DULCIS, Ph. D.). Oil of fennel. See *Anethum feniculum*.

OLEUM GAULTHERIÆ. Oil of partridge berry. See *Gaultheria procumbens*.

OLEUM HEDEOMÆ. Oil of American pennyroyal. See *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

OLEUM JUNIPERI. Oil of juniper. See *Juniperus communis*.

OLEUM LAVANDULÆ. Oil of lavender. See *Lavandula spica*.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Oil of peppermint. See *Mentha piperita*.

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Oil of spearmint. See *Mentha viridis*.

OLEUM MONARDÆ. Oil of horsemint. See *Monarda punctata*.

OLEUM ORIGANI. Oil of marjoram. See *Origanum vulgare*.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. *O. volatile myrti pimentæ*. Oil of pimenta. See *Myrtus pimenta*.

OLEUM PULEGII. Oil of European pennyroyal. See *Mentha pulegium*.

OLEUM ROSMARINI. (U. S.) *O. roris marini*. (Ph. D.) Oil of rosemary. See *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

OLEUM SASSAFRAS. (U. S.) *O. volatile lauri sassafras*. (Ph. E.) Oil of sassafras (bark of the root). See *Laurus sassafras*.

For the other essential oils, not officinal in the United States Pharmacopœia, see the plants which yield them.

OLEA FIXA. (U. S.) OLEA EXPRESSA. *O. pinguis*. Fixed or expressed oils, distinguished from the preceding by want of volatility. They are obtained by pressing the seeds, &c., either without previously heating them, or after boiling or roasting. They are for the most part bland, lighter than water, and vary in consistence from tallow and suet to olive oil. By exposure to air they nearly all absorb oxygen and become rancid, or precipitate resinous bodies; hence they are to be preserved in well-stopped vessels. Some oils, as linseed, rape, walnut, nut, are so prone to oxydation, especially after heating, as to be called *drying oils*, from the resinous products they yield.

OLEA FUGACIA. Those essential oils, as of flowers, which are extremely volatile.

OLEA MEDICINALIA. Oils in which drugs are boiled or infused.

OLEA'CEÆ. The olive tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* opposite; *flowers*, regular, monopetalous, hermaphrodite, or diœcious; *stamens*, two; *ovarium*, simple, superior, two-celled; *seeds*, pendulous.

OLEAG'NOUS. Resembling oil; oily.

OLEA'MEN. *Oleamentum*. A liniment of oils.

OLEA'NDER. See *Nerium oleander*.

OLEA'STER. The wild olive.

OLE'CRANON. (*on, i, n.*; from *ωλενη*, the ulna, and *κρανον*, the head.) The elbow, or process of the ulna, upon which a person leans.

OLEFIANT GAS. Heavy carbureted hydrogen Hydruret of acetyl, AcH .

OLEIC ACID. *Acidum oleicum*. An acid produced by the saponification of oleine. Form., $C_{44}H_{90}O_4$. When distilled it yields sebacia acid.

OLEINE. The fluid part of fixed oils and fats; oleate of glycerine.

O'LENE. ὀλένη. The cubit, or ulna.

OLEO-PHOSPHORIC ACID. An acid of the brain. See *Nervous matter*.

OLEO-RESINS. The native combinations of resins with essential oils, which form various terebinthinate and balsamic substances.

O'LEO-RICINATE. A salt formed by oleic acid with a base.

O'LEO-RICINIC ACID. *Elaidic acid*. An acid from saponified castor oil.

OLEOSA'CCHARUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *oleum*, oil, and *saccharum*, sugar.) An essential oil, ground up with sugar.

OLERA'CEOUS. *Oleraceus*; from *olus*, a pot-herb. Of the nature of pot-herbs.

OLERA'CEE. Plants like beets, chenopodium, spinach, &c.

OLETTE SPRING. In France, department of East Pyrenees. It is hot; temperature 190° F.

O'LEUM. (*um, ei, n.*; from *olea*, the olive.)

A fat or unctuous body, either solid or fluid, insoluble in water, combustible with flame, and volatile in different degrees. They are distinguished into fat, and essential oils. Under the former head are comprehended oil of olives, almonds, rape, ben, linseed, hemp, cocoa, &c. Essential oils differ from fat oils by the following characters: their smell is strong and aromatic; their volatility is such that they arise with the heat of boiling water, and their taste is very acrid. They are obtained by pressure, distillation, &c., from strong-smelling plants, as that of peppermint, aniseed, caraway, &c. The use of fat oils in the arts and in medicine is very considerable: they are medicinally prescribed as relaxing, emollient, and laxative remedies; they enter into many medical compounds, such as unguents, plasters, &c., and they are often used as food. Essential oils are employed as cordial, stimulant, and antispasmodic remedies.

OLEUM ABIETINUM. The resinous juice which exudes spontaneously from the silver and red firs. It is supposed to be superior to that obtained by wounding the tree.

OLEUM ETHEREUM. (U. S.) Ethereal oil. *Oleum vini*. Take of alcohol, Oij.; sulphuric acid, Oijj.; solution of potash, f. ʒss.; distilled water, f. ʒj. Mix the acid and spirit cautiously, and allow it to stand for twelve hours; then distill until a black froth arises, and immediately remove the retort from the sand bath. Separate the supernatant liquor from the heavier, and expose the former to the air for a day. Add to it the solution of potash mixed with the water, and agitate. Lastly, when sufficiently washed, separate the ethereal oil which subsides. It is of a yellow color; penetrating, aromatic odor, and somewhat sharp and bitter taste. Its specific gravity is 1.133. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is used only for the preparation of the *spiritus aethers sulphurici compositus*.

Ethereal oil is, according to Serullas and Liebig, a double sulphate of oxide of ethyle (ether) and etherole. Its formula is $C_2H_5O_2 + 2SO_3$. Its properties seem to be similar to those of ether in a concentrated degree.

OLEUM AMMONIATUM. See *Lin. amm. fortius*.
OLEUM AMYGDALÆ. A very bland, well-flavored oil, expressed from almonds.

OLEUM ANIMALE. *Oleum animale Dippelii*. An empyreumatic oil obtained by distillation from bones and animal substances. It is some times exhibited as an antispasmodic and diaphoretic in the dose of from ten to forty drops.

OLEUM ANTHE'MIDIS. Oil of chamomile; for merly called *Oleum e floribus chamæmeli*. See *Anthemis nobilis*.

OLEUM ANTHOS. *Oleum rosmarini*.

OLEUM BADI'NI. The volatile oil of star aniseed (*Illicium anisatum*). It resembles oil of anise, and is used to adulterate it.

OLEUM BALSAMI. The balsam of Mecca, obtained from the *Myrris gileadensis*.

OLEUM BENZO'INI. Volatile oil of benzoin. This rises when benzoin is heated in a sand bath, and may then be separated from the benzoic acid and empyreuma by distillation with water. It is a perfume, and said to be sudorific when taken internally.

OLEUM BERGA'MIL. *O. bergamote*. The perfumed oil of the *Citrus bergamia*.

OLEUM BUBU'LUM. (U. S.) Neat's-foot oil, obtained by boiling the feet of oxen which have been deprived of the hoof. It remains fluid at a low temperature.

OLEUM CAJUPU'TI. (U. S.) Cajuput oil. The essential oil of the leaves of the *Melaleuca cajuputi*, prepared in the East Indies. It is of a bluish-green color, camphorous odor, sp. gr. 0.97, and extremely volatile. It is highly stimulant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic. Dose, gtt. ij. to gtt. x., in emulsion or with sugar.

OLEUM CALCIS. *Linimentum calcis*.

OLEUM CAMPHORATUM. See *Linimentum camphora*.

OLEUM CARPATHICUM. See *Balsamum carpathicum*.

OLEUM CA'RUI. *O. cari*. Formerly called *Oleum essential carui*. *Oleum essential e seminibus carui*. The oil of caraway is an admirable carminative, diluted with rectified spirit into an essence, and then mixed with any proper fluid. See *Carum carui*.

OLEUM CARYOPHY'LLI. (U. S.) The stimulant and aromatic oil of the clove. Dose, gtt. ij. to gtt. v., in mixture.

OLEUM CE'DRINUM. *Essentia de cedro*. The oil of the peel of citrons, obtained without distillation, in Italy.

OLEUM CINNAMOMI. Oil of cinnamon. A warm stimulant and pleasant stomachic. Given in the dose of from one to three drops, rubbed down with some yolk of egg, in a little wine, it allays disturbance of the stomach from morbid irritability, and is particularly serviceable in debility of the primæ viæ after cholera. It is much used dissolved in water.

OLEUM COPAIBÆ. (Ph. E.) Essential oil of copaiba. Take of copaiba, ʒj.; water, Oiss. Distill, separate the oil from the distillate, and return the water to the retort so long as any oil can be separated from it. It is colorless, aromatic, and acrid to the taste; sp. gr., 0.878. It is isomeric with oil of turpentine: $C_{10}H_8$. It has all the properties of the balsam. Dose, gtt. x. to gtt. xx., to be increased, given on sugar.

OLEUM CORNU CERVI. Oil of hartshorn. Animal oil. This is applied externally as a stimulant in paralytic affections of the limbs.

OLEUM CROTO'NIS. *Oleum tiglli.*

OLEUM CUBE'BE. (U. S., Ph. E.) Volatile oil of cubebs. Distill the powder of cubebs with water. About ten and a half per cent. of the oil is obtained. It is nearly colorless, odorless, hot and pungent to the taste. Formula, $C_{15}H_{12}$. The oil, by keeping, deposits colorless crystals of *Cubeb steareopten*. It is an admirable substitute for the powder. Dose, at first, gtt. x. to gtt. xij., gradually increased, to be given in emulsion or on sugar.

OLEUM E VITELLIS. Oil of eggs. This is obtained by boiling the yolks of eggs and pressing them. It is used on the Continent for oxidizing mercury.

OLEUM ERGO'TÆ. The oil of ergot of the shops is the ethereal tincture evaporated at a gentle heat. It is slightly colored, but becomes dark by age; is oily, and rather acid. It possesses the peculiar properties of ergot in doses of gtt. xx. to gtt. l., given in weak spirits and water.—*Wright.*

OLEUM FILI' CIS MARIS. Oil of male fern. An ethereal or alcoholic extract. It appears to be eminently anthelmintic in doses of f. ʒss. to f. ʒj., in pill, followed by castor oil or other cathartics.

OLEUM GABIANUM. See *Gabianum oleum.*

OLEUM JATRO'PHÆ CURCA'DIS. Oil of physic-nut. It resembles croton oil in its action.

OLEUM JE'CORIS ASELLI. Cod-liver oil. There are several varieties, but that which is common is of a brown color, and has the odor of cod liver. It contains a minute quantity of iodine and bromine, and is used in chronic rheumatism and scrofulous diseases. It also appears to be beneficial in chronic skin diseases. The medicine produces no apparent action, and must be continued a long time. Dose, f. ʒss., increased to f. ʒij., three times a day.

OLEUM JUNIPERI. *Oleum essentielle juniperi baccæ.* *Oleum essentielle e baccis juniperi.* Oil of juniper. Oil of juniper berries possesses stimulant, carminative, and stomachic virtues, in the dose of from two to four drops, and in a larger dose proves highly diuretic. It is often administered in the cure of dropsical complaints, when the indication is to provoke the urinary discharge. See *Juniperus communis.*

OLEUM LAVA'NDULÆ. *Oleum essentielle lavendulæ.* *Oleum essentielle e floribus lavendulæ.* Oil of lavender. Though mostly used as a perfume, this essential oil may be exhibited internally, in the dose of from one to five drops, as a stimulant in nervous headaches, hysteria, and debility of the stomach. See *Lavandula spica.*

OLEUM LAURI. *Oleum laurinum.* It is expressed from bay-berries, and is sometimes rubbed on sprains and bruises unattended with inflammation.

OLEUM LIMO'NIS. The essential oil of lemons possesses stimulant and stomachic powers, but is principally used externally, mixed with ointments, as a perfume.

OLEUM LINI. Linseed oil is emollient and demulcent in the dose of from half an ounce to an ounce. It is frequently given in the form

of clyster in colics and obstipation. Cold-drawn linseed oil, with lime water and extract of lead, forms, in many instances, the best application for burns and scalds. See *Linum usitatissimum.*

OLEUM LINI CUM CALCE. *Linimentum calcis.*

OLEUM LUCII PISCIS. See *Esox lucius.*

OLEUM MACIS. *Oleum myristicæ expressum.* Oil of mace. A fragrant sebaceous substance, expressed in the East Indies from the nutmeg. There are two kinds. The best is brought in stone jars, is somewhat soft, of a yellow color, and resembles in smell the nutmeg. The other is brought from Holland, in flat, square cakes. The weak smell and faint color warrants our supposing it to be the former kind sophisticated. Their use is chiefly external, in form of plaster, unguent, or liniment.

OLEUM MACIDIS. *Oleum macis stillatitium.* Essential oil of mace. It is of a pale yellow color, and has the aromatic flavor and stimulant properties of the mace.

OLEUM MALABATHRI. An oil similar in flavor to that of cloves, brought from the East Indies, where it is said to be drawn from the leaves of the cassia-tree.

OLEUM MARTIS PER DELIQUUM. The liquid muriate of iron was formerly so called.

OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Formerly called *Oleum essentielle menthæ piperitidis.* Oil of peppermint. Oil of peppermint possesses all the active principles of the plant. It is mostly used to make the simple water. Mixed with rectified spirit, it forms an essence, which is put into a variety of compounds, as sugar-drops and lozenges, which are exhibited as stimulants, carminatives, and stomachics. See *Mentha piperita.*

OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. Formerly called *Oleum essentielle menthæ sativæ.* Oil of spearmint. This essential oil is mostly in use for making the simple water, but may be exhibited in the dose of from two to five drops as a carminative, stomachic, and stimulant. See *Mentha viridis.*

OLEUM MORRHUÆ. See *Oleum jecoris aselli.*

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ. The essential oil of nutmeg is an excellent stimulant and aromatic, and may be exhibited, in every case where such remedies are indicated, with advantage.

OLEUM MYRISTICÆ EXPRESSUM. *Oleum macis.*

OLEUM NEROLI. See *Neroli oleum.*

OLEUM OLIVÆ. *O. olivarum.* See *Olea europæa.*

OLEUM ORIGANI. Formerly called *Oleum essentielle origani.* Oil of oreganum. A very acrid and stimulating essential oil. It is employed for alleviating the pain arising from caries of the teeth, and for making the simple marjoram water. See *Origanum.*

OLEUM PALMÆ. See *Cocos butyræca.*

OLEUM PETRÆ. *Naphtha.*

OLEUM PETRÆ VULGARE. British oil. Common oil of petre. This is variously made, but most frequently with oil of turpentine, Barbadoes tar, and oil of rosemary.

OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM. (Ph. Bor.) Phosphorated oil. Take of phosphorus, in small pieces, gr. xij.; fresh almond oil, f. ʒj. Melt the phosphorus in the oil by a water bath, and then agitate as long as it appears to dissolve

any. An ounce takes up about gr. iv. Given as a nervous stimulant in cases of great prostration from typhoid diseases. Dose, gtt. v. to gtt. x., in emulsion, to begin with.

OLEUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. *Oleum pini rubrum.* Oil of tar. An impure oil of turpentine distilled from tar. It is sometimes used as a topical application in tinea and cutaneous affections, in the form of ointment.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. See *Myrtus pimenta.*

OLEUM PINI. *Oleum terebinthinæ.*

OLEUM PULEGII. Formerly called *Oleum essentielle pulegii.* Oil of European pennyroyal. A stimulant and antispasmodic oil, which may be exhibited in hysterical and nervous affections. See *Mentha pulegium.*

OLEUM PYR'O-ANIMALE. *Oleum animale.*

OLEUM RICINI. See *Ricinus communis.*

OLEUM ROSMARINI. Formerly called *Oleum essentielle rosmarini.* Oil of rosemary. The essential oil of rosemary is an excellent stimulant, and may be given with great advantage in nervous and spasmodic affections of the stomach. See *Rosmarinus officinalis.*

OLEUM SABI'NÆ. Oil of savine. See *Juniperus sabina.*

OLEUM SASSAFRAS. Obtained from the root of sassafras by distillation with salt water. An agreeable stimulating carminative and sudorific.

OLEUM SESA'MI. (U. S.) Oil of benne. A colorless bland oil expressed from the seeds of the *Sesamum orientale*, and used as food in the East. In large doses it is laxative.

OLEUM SINA'PEOS. This is pressed from the husks of black mustard seed. It resembles coarse linseed oil, and has but little acrimony. It is used as a liniment in rheumatism.

OLEUM SPICÆ. An inferior oil of lavender.

OLEUM SU'CCINI. (U. S.) Oil of amber. Mix the amber with its weight of fine sand, and distill from a glass retort, over a sand bath, the heat gradually increasing. The result is an acid liquid, an oil, and concrete acid. Separate the oil, and preserve it in well-stopped bottles. Used in liniments.

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICA'TUM. (U. S.) Rectified oil of amber. Take of oil of amber, Oj.; water, Ovj. Distill over four pints, and separate the oil. It is nearly colorless, or of an amber color; limpid; a strong odor, acrid taste; sp. gr., 0.75; boils at 186°. Externally it is rubefacient; internally, stimulant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. Dose, gtt. x. to gtt. xv., in emulsion.

OLEUM SULPHU'RATUM. See *Balsamum sulphuris.*

OLEUM SYRIÆ. See *Dracocephalum moldavicum.*

OLEUM TARTARI PER DELIQUUM. Solution of carbonate of potash.

OLEUM TEMPLI'NUM. *Oleum templinum verum.* A terebinthinate oil, obtained from the fresh cones of the *Pinus pumilio* of Linnæus.

OLEUM TEREBI'NTHINÆ. Oil of turpentine. For the uses, see the *Oleum terebinthinæ purificatum.*

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ PURIFICATUM. *Oleum terebinthinæ rectificatum.* (Ph. L.) Purified oil of turpentine. Take of oil of turpentine, a pint; water, four pints. Distill the oil cautiously.

Stimulant, diuretic, and sudorific virtues are attributed to this preparation, in the dose of from ten drops to twenty, which are given in rheumatic pains of the chronic kind, especially sciatica. Its chief use internally, however, is as an anthelmintic and styptic. In cases of tape-worm it is given in doses of from ʒss. to ʒij. every eight hours, till the worm is expelled. It is a remedy of extraordinary power in such cases. Uterine, pulmonic, gastric, intestinal, and other hemorrhages, when passive, are more effectually relieved by oil of turpentine than by any other medicine. Externally, it is applied, mixed with ointments and other applications, to bruises, sprains, rheumatic pains, indolent ulcers, burns, and scalds.

OLEUM TERRE. *Petroleum.*

OLEUM TIGLI. (U. S.) Croton oil. The expressed oil of the seeds of the *Croton tiglium.* It is obtained from the East Indies, and is a brownish oil, of a disagreeable odor and acrid taste. It is a drastic purge in doses of one, two, or three drops, and should be given in pill, but in mania and difficult deglutition may be applied to the tongue; whenever there is intestinal irritation it should not be used. It has also been used externally as a counter-irritant, as it produces a pustular eruption.

OLEUM VINI. *Oleum æthereum.*

OLEUM VITRIOLI. *Sulphuric acid.*

OLEUM VITRIOLI DULCE. *Oleum æthereum.*

OLEUM VIVUM. *Bitumen.*

OLFA'CTION. The faculty of smelling.

OLFA'CTORY. *Olfactorius.* Relating to the sense or apparatus of smelling.

OLFACTORY FORAMINA. The foramina of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

OLFACTORY NERVES. *Nervi olfactorii.* The first pair of nerves are so termed, because they are distributed to the organs of smelling.

OLFA'CTUS. The sense of smell.

OLIBANUM. *Juniperus lycia.*

OLIG- **OLIGO-** A prefix (from *ολιγος*, little, few), denoting paucity, smallness, poverty, as in *Oligæmia*, anaemia.

OLIGOCHY'LUS. Little nutritious.

OLIGOTROPHI'A. Deficient nourishment

OLISTHE'MA. A luxation.

OLI'VA. See *Olea europæa.*

OLIVA'CEOUS. Of an olive color.

OLIVA'RIS. (From *oliva*, the olive.) Resembling the olive: applied to two eminences on the lower part of the medulla oblongata, called *corpora olivaria.*

OLIVE. See *Olea europæa.*

OLIVE, SPURGE. See *Daphne mezereum.*

O'LIVILE. The name given by Pelletier to the substance which remains after gently evaporating the alcoholic solution of the gum which exudes from the olive-tree. It is a white, brilliant, starchy powder.

OLOPHLY'CTIS. Phlyctæna.

OLOPHO'NIA. Congenital malformation of the vocal organs.—*Good.*

OLUSAT'RUM. *Smyrniolum olusatrum.*

O'MAGRA. Gout in the shoulder.

OMAS'UM. *Omasus.* The third stomach of ruminants; the manyplies.

OMENTI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *omentum*, the caul.) *Epiplöitis.* Inflammation of the

omentum or epiploon. It usually occurs only in connection with general inflammation of the peritoneum. See *Peritonitis*.

OMEN'TUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *omen*, an omen: so called because the soothsayers prophesied from an inspection of this part.) The omentum or caul. *Epiploon*. It is a duplicature of the peritoneum, with more or less of fat interposed. It is distinguished into the great omentum and the little omentum.

1. The *omentum majus, omentum gastrocolicum*, arises from the whole of the great curvature of the stomach, and even as far as the spleen, from whence it descends loosely behind the abdominal parietes, and over the intestines to the navel, and sometimes into the pelvis. Having descended thus far, its inferior margin turns inward and ascends again, and is fastened to the colon and the spleen, where its vessels enter. 2. The *omentum minus, or omentum hepatico gastricum*, arises posteriorly from the transverse fissure of the liver. It is composed of a duplicature of peritoneum, passes over the duodenum and small lobe of the liver: it also passes by the lobulus spigelii and pancreas, proceeds to the colon and small curvature of the stomach, and is implanted, ligamentous, into the œsophagus. It is in this omentum that Winslow discovered a natural opening, the *foramen of Winslow*.

Besides the greater and lesser omentum, some anatomists distinguish a *colic omentum*, which binds down the colon, and a *gastro-splenic omentum*, which passes between the stomach and the spleen.

OMNIVOROUS *Omnivorus*. Animals which feed both upon flesh and vegetables are called omnivorous.

OMO-. A prefix (from *ωμος*, the shoulder), pertaining to the shoulder.

O'MOCO'TYLE. The glenoid cavity

O'MO-HYOIDE'US. A muscle situated between the os hyoides and shoulder, that pulls the os hyoides obliquely downward. It arises from the superior costa of the scapula, near the semilunar notch, and is inserted into the base of the os hyoides.

O'MOPLA'TA. The scapula.

OMOPLATO-HYOIDEUS. The omo-hyoideus.

OMO'TRIBES. Oil from unripe olives.

OMPHA'GINUM. Oil from unripe olives.

OMPHA'GION. *Omphacium*. Verjuice.

OMPHAC'ITES. Wine from unripe grapes.

OMPHACO'MELI. The juice of unripe grapes and honey.

OMPHALOCAR'PUS. Galium aparine.

OMPHALOC'LE. Hernia umbilicalis.

OMPHALOMANT'IA. The divination of midwives, who pretend to foretell the number of the future offspring from the number of knots in the navel-string of the child that is born.

OMPHA'LO-MESENTERIC VESSELS. The vitelline vessels; delicate vessels which supply the umbilical vesicles of the fœtus.

OMPHALOPHY'MA. *Omphalo'neus*. Swelling of the umbilicus.

O'MPHALOS. The navel. See *Umbilicus*.

OMPHALOTO'MY. The cutting of the navel string.

O'NANISM. *Onania*. Masturbation.

ONCOS. A tumor; hence *oncoses*, tumors.

ONEIRODY'NIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *ονειρον*, a dream, and *οδυνη*, anxiety.) Disturbed imagination during sleep. There are two species: 1. *Oneirodynia activa*, walking in the sleep. 2. *Oneirodynia gravens*, or nightmare. Ephialtes.

ONEIRO'GOSUS. *Onciro'gonos*. 1. A venereal dream. 2. An emission of the semen during sleep.

ONION. *Allium cepa*.

ONION, SEA. *Scilla maritima*.

ONI'SCUS. 1. The stock-fish. 2. The slow-worm. 3. A genus of apterous insects.—*O. asellus*. The wood-louse.

ONOBRY'CHIS. *Hedysarum onobrychis*.

ONOMATOLO'GIA. Nomenclature.

ONO'NIS. (*is, is, f.*) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia. Decandria. Leguminosa*.—*O. spinosa. O. arvensis*. The roots have a faint, unpleasant smell, and sweetish, bitterish, somewhat nauseous taste. They are considered aperient and diuretic.

ONOPO'RDIIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia æqualis. Compositæ*.—*O. acanthium*. The cotton thistle. The expressed juice has been recommended in cancer, in the form of poultice.

ONO'SMA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia*.—*O. echinoides*. The plant, the root of which is called *Anchusa lutea* It is supposed to possess emmenagogue virtues.

ONY'CHIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *ονυξ*, the nail.) A whitlow at the side of the finger nail.

ONYCHOGRAPHO'SIS. Curvature of the nails, as in hectic.

ONYCHOPHY'MA. Thickening of the nails.

ONYCHOPTOSIS. Falling off of the nails.

O'NYX. (*yx, ychis, m. Onyx*.) In *Surgery*, an abscess, or collection of pus between the lamellæ of the cornea. The diagnostic signs are, a white spot or speck, prominent, soft, and fluctuating. It is sometimes superficial, arising from inflammation; not dangerous, for it vanishes when the inflammation is resolved by the use of astringent collyria.

In other instances it is a deep abscess, seated between the lamellæ of the cornea, sometimes breaking internally, and forming a hypopium: when it opens externally, it leaves a fistula upon the cornea; whenever the pus is exsiccated there remains a leucoma.

OOF'IDES. The aqueous humor.

OON. An egg, ovum; hence *Oology*, a description of ova; *Oophoron*, the ovary.

Oozing TUMOR OF THE LABIUM. A rare tumor of the labia majora, which discharges a watery fluid.

OPACITY. (*Opacitas, atis, f.*) The property of obstructing the passage of light. Opacity of the cornea is *leucoma*; opacity of the lens or its membrane constitutes *cataract*.

O'PALINE. Of a milky, iridescent color, like the opal.

OPAQUE. *Opacius*. Incapable of transmitting light.

OPERA'TION. *Operatio*. A process requiring labor; and in common language, the action of a purgative. In *Surgery* it signifies the cutting or acting on parts for various purposes. In *Chemistry*, the preparation of bodies.

OPERCULATE. *Operculatus.* Having a lid-like cover. Applied in zoology and botany.

OPERCULUM. (*um, i, n.*; a cover or lid.) The lid or cover of the *peristomum* of mosses. It is also found in some univalve shells, as a calcareous lid to the mouth of the shell.

OPHI'ASIS. (*is, is, f.*) A form of porrigo decalvans, which commences at the occiput, and winds to each ear, and sometimes to the forehead.

OPHIDIANS. Animals resembling the snake.

OPHIOGLOSSUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of ferns.—*O. lunaria.* Moon-wort. The leaves are astringent, and used against fluxes.—*O. osmunda.* *Osmunda regalis.*—*O. spicatum.* Ad-der's tongue. *Ophioglossum vulgatum,* and *Ophioglossum.* Formerly a celebrated vulnerary.

OPHIORRHIZA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia.*—*O. mungos.* The root is the *Radix serpentum* of the pharmacopias. *Mungos radix.* The bitter root is much esteemed in Java, Sumatra, &c., as preventing the effects of the bite of the *naja* and the mad dog. It is also said to be a cure for intestinal worms.

OPHIOSTA'RODON. Broad-leaved garlic.

OPHIOSTA'PHYLUM. *Bryonia alba.*

OPHIOSTOMA. A genus of intestinal worms furnished with two lips.

OPHIOXYLUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia.*—*O. serpentium.* The tree yielding *lignum serpentum.* It is very bitter. It is said to be efficacious in the cure of the bite of venomous serpents, and malignant diseases.

OPHRY'S. (*ys, os, f. Οφρυς;* from *οφρυς,* the eyebrow.) 1. The lowest part of the forehead, where the eyebrows grow. 2. An herb, so called because its juice was used to make the hair of the eyebrows black.

OPHTHALM'ALGIA. Pain in the eye.

OPHTHA'LMI'A. (*a, e, f.*; from *οφθαλμος,* the eye.) A term universally applied to an inflammation of the membranes of the eye, or of the whole bulb of the eye; but which, according to the modern nomenclature of diseases, should be called ophthalmitis. See *Ophthalmitis.*

OPHTHALMIC. (*Ophthalmicus, i, m.*; from *οφθαλμος,* an eye.) Relating to the eye.

OPHTHALMIC ARTERY. A branch of the internal carotid, which enters the orbit through the foramen opticum; it supplies the eyeball and the parts around it, and gives off branches to the lachrymal gland, to the membrane of the ethmoid bone, to the nose, and to the forehead.

OPHTHALMIC GANGLION. *Ganglion ophthalmicum.* Lenticular ganglion. This ganglion is formed in the orbit by the union of a branch of the third or fourth pair with the first branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

OPHTHALMIC NERVE. *Nervus ophthalmicus.* The first branch given off from the Gasserian ganglion of the fifth pair of nerves. It divides into the *lachrymal, frontal,* and *nasal* nerves, and gives a filament to the great sympathetic.

OPHTHALMICI EXTERNI. See *Motores oculorum.*

OPHTHALMI'TIS. (*itis, itidis, f.*; from *οφθαλμος,* the eye.) *Ophthalmia.* An inflam-

mation of one or more of the membranes constituting the eye, or of the whole bulb of the eye. It has the following species:

1. *Ophthalmitis conjunctivæ.*—Conjunctival ophthalmia. This is the common inflammation of the eye, which is usually produced by a cold wind, dust, or any external irritation, &c. It generally begins with the appearance of a network of blood-vessels on some part of the conjunctiva of the eyeball or eyelids. The eyelids become swollen and tender, and the redness soon covers the whole conjunctiva; there is increased discharge of tears, intolerance of light. There is more or less of constant pain, and a sensation as if particles of fine sand had insinuated themselves under the eyelid, accompanied by a great heat and pricking pain. A glutinous matter is now secreted, especially in the night, which causes the eyelids to stick very firmly together. It is no unusual thing for the disease to commence in one eye, and in a day or two to seize the other. Mild cases of conjunctival ophthalmitis generally run their course in a few days, and cease spontaneously, or are removed by the application of a few leeches to the temples, a purgative, abstaining from the usual diet, and remaining in a dark place. The best local applications are a warm and filtered decoction of poppy-heads, or one fluid drachm of the tinctura opii in eight fluid ounces of distilled water. The eye should be well cleansed from the glutinous matter with warm milk and water; and when the pain abates, and the vessels of the inflamed part become relaxed, solutions of acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, sulphate of alum, and zinc, will be best calculated to remove the disease. There is an acute form, in which an active antiphlogistic treatment is necessary.

There are three forms of conjunctivitis, which terminate rapidly in suppuration, as follows:

1. *Egyptian ophthalmia* is that which prevails in Egypt. This is extremely rapid, painful, and unfortunate in its termination, the conjunctiva and cornea becoming ulcerated in a few hours, and causing the escape of the aqueous humor and loss of vision if not checked, or granulations form on the conjunctiva of the eyelids, and produce so much irritation as to cause loss of vision ultimately.

The treatment consists in giving full emetic doses of tartar emetic every few hours during the first inflammatory stage, and removing the diseased conjunctiva of the eyelids, or the granulations, with the knife, and applying a wash of solution of nitrate of silver or alum.

2. *Gonorrhæal ophthalmia* presents the symptoms of purulent inflammation of the conjunctiva in its most intense form. It is produced by contact of gonorrhæal matter. The treatment must be very active, and a solution of nitrate of silver of gr. x. to water f. ʒj. is to be used at once as a lotion.

3. *Ophthalmia purulenta. O. infantum.* The purulent ophthalmia of infants occurs very soon after birth, and is usually produced by cold, though in some instances it may arise from the irritation of acrimonious or specific secretions. It usually makes its appearance within the first week or fortnight from birth. Solution of nitrate

of silver, aqua camphoræ, a blister to the temple, and purgatives, are the proper remedies.

II. *Ophthalmitis tarsalis*.—Here the inflammation is confined to the eyelids, and especially to Meibomius's glands. *Psorophthalmia*. The secretion of the glands becomes acrimonious, the eyes become irritated, the lids glued together, and the tarsal ligament ulcerated. Treatment: dilute nitrate of mercury ointment to the tarsus, a drop of vinum opii to the eye, and antiphlogistic measures.

III. *Sclerotitis*.—Inflammation of the sclerotic. In this affection the inflamed vessels are distinctly seen to be under the conjunctiva, and a bright red zone surrounds the cornea. The cornea and pupil look hazy, and sometimes the iris participates in the inflammation, but seldom in any severe degree. The pupil, however, is generally somewhat contracted and sluggish in its movements. The pain becomes aggravated toward night, and there is a considerable degree of symptomatic fever and derangement of the general functions of the system.

This form of disease has been called *rheumatic ophthalmia*, but it does not appear to have any connection with rheumatism. The treatment is not materially different from that of conjunctival ophthalmia, with this exception, that the application of nitrate of silver, which is so eminently useful in the purulent ophthalmia, is always injurious in sclerotitis.

IV. *Cornucitis*.—Inflammation of the cornea. This is a chronic disease, most common in the scrofulous constitution, and about the age of puberty. It lasts for months, and sometimes for years. It occupies chiefly the conjunctiva covering the cornea, and the superficial layers of the cornea itself. The redness of the inflamed part is not considerable: the inflamed vessels are small, forming a zone round the cornea, and sometimes ramifying toward its center. In the early stage, the local remedies are those adapted to acute ophthalmia; when all active inflammation has ceased, the vinum opii and astringent collyria are applicable. Blisters are very useful throughout the disease.

V. *Iritis*.—Inflammation of the iris. This may be acute or chronic, idiopathic or symptomatic, common or specific; and according to these circumstances the symptoms vary considerably. The general symptoms of iritis are a zone of a pale pink color around the cornea: as the inflammation advances the redness of the vessels increases, and those of the conjunctiva also become injected; the iris undergoes a remarkable change of color; if it be naturally dark it becomes reddish-brown, if naturally light it becomes greenish. In the severer cases lymph is effused into the chambers of the eye, and the iris contracts adhesions to the capsule of the lens, the cornea, or the ciliary processes; the power of vision is much diminished, and sometimes fails altogether; there is deep-seated pain in the orbit, forehead, and side of the head, which is frequently increased at night.

Iritis arises from wounds of the iris, from cold, and the other common causes of inflammation, from syphilis, scrofula, gout, and rheumatism.

Notwithstanding the distinctions laid down

by authors between the several varieties of iritis, an attentive consideration of the history of the case will generally be found the best means of diagnosis. There are three prominent indications in the treatment of iritis: first, to *allay the inflammation* which is to be effected by the same means as in common cases of acute ophthalmia; secondly, to *prevent the effusion of lymph*, for which the antiphlogistic treatment is available in some degree, but which is most effectually fulfilled by bringing the system speedily under the action of mercury, the effect of which should be induced in a strong degree, and sustained till all danger is over; thirdly, to *prevent adhesions*, which is fulfilled by keeping the pupil dilated with belladonna, but which can only be effected after the acute symptoms are subdued, as the belladonna has no effect on the pupil while active inflammation prevails.

In the treatment of the specific forms of iritis, we must have reference not only to general principles, but to the particular diseased state of the constitution of which they are symptomatic, and select our remedies accordingly: thus colchicum is thought to be particularly efficacious in the arthritic forms, and mercury in the venereal.

VI. The choroid coat and the retina are also liable to inflammation. *Choroiditis* seldom occurs except in connection with iritis. *Retinitis* is generally the result of over-exertion of the sight in the examination of objects, or of exposure to too vivid a light. Its tendency is to produce amaurosis more or less rapidly, as it is more or less acute. The acute form requires absolute rest of the eye, entire darkness, and the antiphlogistic treatment.

Such are some of the chief phenomena of inflammation, as developed in the different textures of the eye. In many cases the common forms of ophthalmia are combined in one general inflammation of the eyeball, which, if not subdued, terminates in suppuration, and the complete destruction of the organ, which bursts, evacuates its contents, and shrinks into the orbit.

OPHTHA'LMO-BLENORRHE' A. Purulent ophthalmia.

OPHTHA'LMO-CARCINO'MA. Cancer of the eye.

OPHTHALMOCE'LE. Exophthalmia.

OPHTHALMODY'NIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *οφθαλμος*, and *οδνη*, pain.) A vehement pain in the eye, without, or with very little redness, and not produced by inflammation. It may be the result of rheumatism, gout, hysteria, &c.; or produced by incipient organic diseases, as cancer, fungus hæmatodes; or an affection purely of the nerves. The cure requires the removal of the cause. When an intermittent affection, the internal use of bark is beneficial.

OPHTHALMOGRAPHY. *Ophthalmology*. A treatise on the eye.

OPHTHALMOPL'E'GIA. (From *οφθαλμος*, and *πληρωω*, to strike.) Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

OPHTHALMOPH'NIA. Inflammation of the eye.

OPHTHALMOPTO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *οφθαλμος*, and *πτωσις*, a fall.) A protrusion of the globe of the eye on the cheek, canthus, or

upward, the globe itself being scarcely altered in magnitude.

OPHTHALMOS. The eye; also a prefix in some words, as *Ophthalmoscopia*, the art of examining the eyes for the discovery of disease. — *Ophthalmostatum*, a speculum oculi for fixing the eye. — *Ophthalmotomy*, extirpation of the eye. — *Ophthalmoxysis*, scarification of the conjunctival membrane.

O'PIANE. Another name for *narcotine*.

O'PIATE. *Opiatum*. 1. Any preparation of opium. 2. An anodyne.

O'PION. *Opiou*. Opium.

OPISTHENAR. The back of the hand.

OPISTHOCRA'NIUM. The occiput.

OPISTHOCYPHO'SIS. A curvature of the spine backward.

OPISTHO'TONOS. (*os, i, m.*; from *πισθεν*, backward, and *τενω*, to draw.) That form of tetanus in which the body is bent backward.

OPISTO-GASTRIC. The celiac artery.

O'PIUM. (*um, ii, n.* *Opiou*, probably from *σπος*, juice.) The inspissated juice of the poppy. See *Papaver somniferum*.

OPIUM DE ROUSSEAU. See *Rousseau's drops*.

ΟΡΟΒΑ'LSAMUM. *Amyris gileadensis*.

ΟΡΟΚΑΡΡΑΣΟΝ. See *Orocarpason*.

ΟΡΟΚΑΡΡΑΣΟΝ. *Orocarpason*. *Οποκαρπασον*.

Οποκαρπασον. See *Carpasus*.

ΟΡΟΔΕΛ'ΔΟC. Formerly it signified a plaster for all external injuries, but now is confined to the camphorated soap liniment.

ΟΡΟΔΕΛΔΟC, STEER'S. This is composed of Castile soap, rectified spirit, camphor, oils of rosemary and marjoram, and solution of ammonia.

ΟΡΟΔΕΟC'ΛΕ. An ischiatic hernia.

ΟΡΟ'ΠΑΝΑΧ. (*ax, acis, f.*) 1. The gum-resin of *opopanax chironium*. 2. A genus of umbelliferous plants. — *O. chironium*. The plant which yields opopanax by exudation from incisions made in the root. It is brought from Turkey and the East Indies, and is, like the fœtid gums, antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

ΟΡΟ'ΡΙΑ. The bones of the eyes.

ΟΡΟΡΟΝΑΧ. *Opopanax*.

ΟΡΟ'ΡΙCΕ. A conserve of ripe fruits.

ΟΡΡΙΛΑ'TΙΟΝ. (*Oppilatio, onis, f.*; from *oppilo*, to shut up.) *Oppilation* is a close kind of obstruction.

ΟΡΡΙΛΑ'TΥC. Shutting up the pores of the skin.

ΟΡΡΟ'ΝΕΝC. Opposing. A name given to some muscles from their office.

ΟΡΡΟΝΕC ΜΙΝΙΜΙ ΔΙΓΙΤΙ. A small muscle attached along the inner edge of the fifth metacarpal bone, and inserted into the anterior annular ligament of the wrist; it draws the fifth metacarpal bone inward, and thus tends to increase the hollow of the hand.

ΟΡΡΟΝΕΝC ΠΟΛΛΙCΙC. See *Flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis*.

ΟΡΡΟ'CΙΤΥC. Opposite to each other.

ΟΡΡΕ'CΙΟΝ. (*Oppressio, onis, f.*) 1. A sensation of weight, as oppression of breathing, when it seems to be difficult to breathe from a sense of weight obstructing respiration; and, in like manner, *oppressio præcordiorum*, which is a feeling of pressure about the *præcordia*. 2. *Oppressio cerebri*. Catalepsy.

ΟΡΡΙ'ΓΟΝΟC. The dens sapientie.

ΟΡΡΙΟΝ'CΙ. Diseases of vision.

ΟΡΡΙΟΝ. (*Opticus*; from *ὀπτομαι*, I see.) Relating to vision.

ΟΡΡΙΟΝ CΟΜΜΙCΤΥΡΗ. The union of the optic nerves in front of the sella turcica.

ΟΡΡΙΟΝ ΦΟΡΑΜΕΝ. A foramen of the sphenoid bone, through which the optic nerves and vessels pass.

ΟΡΡΙΟΝ ΝΕΥΡΕC. *Nervi optici*. The second pair of nerves of the brain. See *Nerve*.

ΟΡΡΙΟΝ. (From *ὀπτομαι*, I see.) That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of light and vision.

ΟΡΡΥ'ΝΤΙΑ. Cactus opuntia.

ΟΡΑ ΣΕΡΡΑΤΑ. The posterior serrated edge of the ciliary processes is so called.

ΟΡΑCΗ. *Atriplex sativa*.

ΟΡΑΝΓΕ. *Citrus aurantium*.

ΟΡΑΝΓΕ ΠΕΑC. The immature fruit of the Curaçoa orange, or *Aurantia curassaventia*.

ΟΡΒΙCΥΛΑΡ. (*Orbicularis*; from *orbiculus*, a little ring.) Round.

ΟΡΒΙCΥΛΑΡΕ ΟC. 1. A bone of the carpus. 2. A small bone of the internal ear. See *Auris*.

ΟΡΒΙCΥΛΑΡΙC ΟΡΙC. A muscle of the mouth, formed in a great measure by those of the lips; the fibres of the superior descending, those of the inferior ascending, and decussating each other about the corner of the mouth, they run along the lip to join those of the opposite side, so that the fleshy fibres appear to surround the mouth like a sphincter. Its use is to shut the mouth, by contracting and drawing both lips together, and to counteract all the muscles that assist in opening it.

ΟΡΒΙCΥΛΑΡΙC ΠΑΛΠΕΒΡΑΡΥΜ. *O. oculi*. A muscle common to both the eyelids. *Orbicularis palpebrarum ciliaris*. It arises from the outer edge of the orbital process of the superior maxillary bone, and from a tendon near the inner angle of the eye. The fibres run round to the outer angle of the eye, and are inserted into the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone by a short, round tendon, covering the anterior and upper part of the lachrymal sac, which tendon can be easily felt at the inner canthus of the eye. The use of this muscle is to shut the eye by drawing both lids together; the fibres, contracting from the outer angle toward the inner, press the eyeball, squeeze the lachrymal gland, and convey the tears toward the puncta lachrymalia.

ΟΡΒΙCΥΛΑΡΙC ΠΑΛΠΕΒΡΑΡΥΜ CΙΛΙΑΡΙC. See *Orbicularis palpebrarum*.

ΟΡΒΙCΥΛΑ'ΤΕ. *Orbiculatus*. Round and flat.

ΟΡΒΙCΥΛΥC CΙΛΙΑΡΙC. The ciliary circle.

Ο'ΡΒΙΤ. (*Orbitum, i, n.*) The two cavities under the forehead, in which the eyes are situated, are termed orbits. Each orbit is composed of seven bones, viz., the frontal, maxillary, jugal, lachrymal, ethmoid, palatine, and sphenoid. The use of this bony socket is to maintain and defend the organ of sight and its adjacent parts.

ΟΡΒΙΤΑΛ ΑΡCΗ. The upper margin of the orbit.

ΟΡΒΙΤΑΛ ΦΙCΣΥΡΗ, CΥΠΕΡΙΟΡ. The sphenoidal fissure.

ΟΡΒΙΤΑΛ ΦΙCΣΥΡΗ, ΙΝΦΕΡΙΟΡ. The maxillary fissure.

ORBITAL NERVE. A branch of the superior maxillary: it subdivides into a malar and temporal branch.

ORBITAR. *Orbitaris.* Relating to the orbit or socket of the eye.

ORBITARY FORAMINA. See *Frontis os.*

ORCHEOCELE. *Orcheodocele.* *Orchiocele.* Orchitis.

ORCHEOTO'MY. *Orcheodotomy.* Castration.

ORCHIDA'CEÆ. Herbaceous, gynandrous endogens, with remarkably irregular and beautiful flowers; they bear bulbs containing an agreeable farina (*salep*), for which the *Orchis mascula* and *morio* are partially cultivated. They are natives of calcareous soils. In the tropics, the species and genera often become splendid parasites.

ORCHIL. Archil. Lichen roccella.

O'RHIS. (*is, is, m.* *Ορχις.*) 1. A testicle. 2. (*Orchis, itis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Gynandria. Diandria. Orchidaceæ.*—*O. bifolia.* The butterfly orchis, the root of which is used indifferently with that of the male orchis.—*O. mascula.* The male orchis. The root is mucilaginous, and yields bassorine, or salep.—*O. morio.* The salep root. This is a farinaceous powder imported from Turkey.

ORCHI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *ορχις*, a testicle.) Inflammation of the testicle. Swelled testicle. The most common cause of it is a suppression of the discharge of a clap; but it takes place from blows, and all the causes of inflammation. When it takes place in the progress of a clap, it is a sympathetic inflammation, and it often follows every kind of irritation on the urethra, whether produced by strictures, injections, or bougies. The swelling and inflammation appear suddenly, and as suddenly disappear, or go from one testicle to the other. The epididymis remains swelled, however, even for a considerable time afterward. There is tenderness, pain, weakness in the loins, colic, and sometimes vomiting.

Orchitis, with stoppage of the discharge of clap, is apt to be attended with strangury. A very singular thing is, that the inflammation more frequently comes on when the irritation in the urethra is going off than when at its height.

This disease requires perfect rest, and the same treatment as inflammation of any other viscus. General bleeding, leeches, and cold applications are necessary. The bowels are to be purged from time to time, and a strict antiphlogistic diet enforced as long as there is feverish excitement. Opiates at bedtime are required when there is much pain.

O'RHOS. The extremities of the eyelids, where the eyelashes grow.

ORCHO'TOMY. *Orchotomia.* Castration.

OREOSELI'NUM. *Athamanta oreoselinum.*

ORE'XIS. A desire or appetite.

ORGAN. (*Opyavov. Organum, i, n.*) An organ is a part of an animal or vegetable which has a determined office in its economy: thus the eye is the organ of vision, and the ear of hearing; the muscles are the organs of motion, &c. A catenation of organs destined to one function is called an apparatus: thus, although the lungs be the immediate organ of respiration, the apparatus of respiration consists of the

lungs, air passages, muscles, and nerves, &c., of respiration, without which the function could not be performed.

ORGA'NIC. *Organicus.* 1. Possessed of organs; appertaining to organization, or susceptible of organization: thus we speak of organic bodies, organic functions, and organic matter. 2. Relating to an organ. Pathologists call those *organic diseases* in which there is a visible change in the structure of the organ, as opposed to *diseases of function*, in which the action only of the organ is changed.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. The chemistry of organic matters, or such as are directly or indirectly derived from plants or animals. The investigation or analysis of such bodies is proximate or ultimate: the former when the parts are merely separated by solvents, as water, alcohol, ether, and acids; the latter when the elementary composition is ascertained. Carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, combined in binary, ternary, or quaternary compounds, with a small amount of saline matters, form the majority of organic bodies; sulphur and phosphorus are present in a few only. The modern process of organic analysis is briefly described in Kane's and in Graham's Chemistry. These manipulations require great experience and skill. Vegetable tissues are distinguished from animal by the great amount of nitrogen in the latter.

ORGANIC FORCE. The plastic force whereby the development of cellules is effected.

ORGANIC MOLECULES. Certain animated cellules or monads, supposed by Spallanzani to exist in the semen of males. These have received the name of *vital germs, spermatozoa, homunculi, and animalcules.*

ORGANISA'TION. *Organization. Organisatio.* The construction of the parts of an animal or vegetable body, with reference to a determined function.

O'RGANISM. This term is generally applied to the sum total of the organs and powers which give rise to the phenomena of life in any living being.

ORGANOG'NY. The formation of the organs.

ORGANOGR'PHY. A treatise on the organs

ORGANOTO'MY. Anatomy.

O'RGASM. (*Orgasmus, i, m.* *Οργασμος*; from *οργαω*, to desire vehemently.) A state of excitement and vital turgescence of any organ: applied especially to the organs of generation, the excitement of which is termed the *venereal orgasm.*

ORGA'STICA. Diseases affecting the *orgasm.* The second order of the class *Genetica* of Good.

ORGE'AT. A drink made with syrup of almonds.

ORI'CIA. A species of fir.

ORIENTA'LIA FOLIA. The leaves of senna.

ORIFI'CIUM. The orifice or entrance of any organ or thing.

ORI'GANUM. (*um, i, n.* *Ορειγανov.*) 1. The *Origanum vulgare.* 2. A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Gymnospermia. Labiata.*—*O. creticum. O. dictamnus.* Dittany of Crete. The leaves have been recommended as an emmenagogue and alexipharmic.—*O. marjorana.* Sweet marjoram. It is more fragrant than the

wild marjoram.—*O. syriacum*. Teucrium maritimum.—*O. vulgare*. Wild* marjoram. *Origanum heracleoticum*. *Origanum*. This plant has an agreeable aromatic smell, a pungent taste, and is said to be emmenagogue, tonic, stomachic, &c. The dried leaves are employed in medicinal baths and fomentations. The essential oil is official.

O'IGIN. In *Anatomy*, the commencement of a muscle, as distinguished from its insertion into the part it moves.

ORIS CONSTRICTOR. Orbicularis oris.

ORLEANA TERRA. Annotto. *Bixa orellana*.

ORMSKIRK MEDICINE. An alleged remedy for hydrophobia, invented by a Mr. Hill, of Ormskirk.

ORNITHO'LOGY. (From *ορνις*, a bird, and *λογος*, an account.) That department of natural history which treats of birds.

ORNITHOPO'DIUM. The *Ornithopus perpusillus* and the *Ornithopus scorpioides* have been so called.

O'RNUS EUROPEA. The modern name for the *Fraxinus ornus*.

OROBAN'CHE. (*c. es. f.*) A genus of plants. *Gynandria* and *Didynamia*. *Angiosperma*.—*O. virginiana* is said to have been used in Martin's cancer powder.

OROBRY'CHIS. Orobanche.

O'ROBUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia*. *Decandria*. *Leguminosae*.—*O. tuberosus*. The heath-pea. The root of this plant is said to be nutritious.

ORPIMENT. (*Orpimentum, i, n.*) A sulphuret of arsenic. It is used as a pigment and as a depilatory.

ORPINE. *Sedum telephium*.

O'RRHOS. *Oππος*. Serum; whey. Also, in *Medicine*, 1. The perineum. 2. The extremity of the sacrum.

ORRIS. *Iris florentina*.

ORSEILLE. *Lichen roccella*.

ORTHO-. A prefix (from *ορθος*, erect, straight), denoting the erect or straight position.

ORTHOCO'LON. A stiff joint, with an extended state of the limb.

ORTHOPE'DIA. *ORTHOPE'DIC.* (From *ορθος*, and *παις*, a child.) That branch of surgery which relates to the correction of the deformities of children, especially club foot.

ORTHOPNE'A. (*a, e, f.*; from *ορθος*, erect, and *πνοη*, breathing.) Inability of breathing in the recumbent posture, so that the patient is obliged to sleep propped up by pillows, as in hydrothorax and other cases.

ORTHOPNEA CARDIACA. *Angina pectoris*.

ORTHOPNEA CONVULSIVA. *Asthma*.

ORTHOPNEA CYNANCHICA. *O. membranacea*. Croup.

ORTHOPE'RA. Straight-winged insects; as the locusts, grasshoppers.

ORTHOTRO'PAL. When the embryo is straight, and corresponds with the ends and axis of the seed.

ORVIETA'NUM. An old antidote to poisons.

ORY'ZA. (*a, e, f.*; from *ορεζ*, Arabic.) 1. Rice. 2. A genus of plants. *Triandria*. *Digynia*. *Gramineae*.—*O. sativa*. The rice plant.

This grain contains little azote. Being nearly all starch, it has a tendency to constipate those persons who are unused to it. The decoction is demulcent.

OS. The symbol of osmium.

OS. 1. (*os, ossis, n.*; Heb., *ozam*, strength?) A bone; a hard, dry part of the body, of a whitish color, and composed of a spongy, compact, or reticular substance. Bones are long and hollow, or flat and compact, &c. Most have several processes and cavities; that at the end of a bone, if smooth and round, is called its *head*; and its *condyle* when flattened either above or laterally. The part beneath the head is the neck. Rough processes are called *tuberosities*, or tubercles; but the longer and more acute, *spinous* or *styloid* processes. Thin, broad processes, with sharp extremities, are the *cris-tae*, or *sharp edges*. Some are distinguished by their form, as the *alar*, or *pterygoid*; *mamillary*, or *mastoid*; *dentiform*, or *odontoid*, &c.

A Table of the Bones.

	NO.	
Bones of the cranium or skull	Frontal	1
	Parietal	2
	Occipital	1
	Temporal	2
	Ethmoid	1
	Sphenoid	1
	Superior maxillary	2
	Jugal	2
	Nasal	2
	Lachrymal	2
Bones of the face	Palatine	2
	Inferior spongy	2
	Vomer	1
	Inferior maxillary	1
Dentes or teeth	Incisores	8
	Cuspidati	4
	Molares	20
Bones of the tongue	Hyoides os	1
Bones of the ear, within the temporal bones	Malleus	2
	Incus	2
	Stapes	2
	Orbiculare os	2
The spine.	Vertebrae	Cervical 7
		Dorsal 12
		Lumbar 5
	Sacrum	1
	Coccygis os	1
The thorax	Sternum	1
	Ribs	24
The pelvis	Innominata ossa	2
	Clavicle	2
The shoulder	Scapula	2
	Humeri os	2
The arm	Ulna	2
	Radius	2
The forearm	Naviculare os	2
	Lunare os	2
	Cuneiforme os	2
	Orbiculare os	2
	Trapezium os	2
The hand.	Trapezoides os	2
	Magnus os	2
	Unciforme os	2
	Metacarpus	10
	Phalanges	28

Bones of the Low. EXT.	The thigh . . .	{	Femur	2
			Patella	2
	The leg	{	Tibia	2
			Fibula	2
	The foot.	{	Calcaneus	2
			Astragalus	2
			Cuboides os	2
			Naviculare os	2
			Cuneiformia ossa	6
			Metatarsus	10
Sesamoid bones of the thumb and great toe, occasionally found	}		8	

Total 248

Bone consists of gelatine, &c., 33.3; phosphates of lime and magnesia, 54.2; carbonate of lime and other salts, of soda, &c., 12.5.—*Berzelius*. But the composition of different bones and those of various animals differ. The animal matter may be dissolved out by hot water in a digester; it yields a soup containing gelatine and fat. On the other hand, the phosphates and earthy matter may be dissolved by strong acids, the gelatine remaining in the shape of the bone. By burning, the animal matter is destroyed, and the earthy parts fall to pieces, showing that the animal matter serves to bind together the mineral. In mollities ossium there is a deficiency of gelatine, and in the ulceration or gangrene of bones it is that part that is destroyed. By distillation, bones yield an impure ammonia.

2. (Os, oris, n.) The mouth. 1. In *Anatomy*, applied to openings of parts; as *os externum* and *internum*, *os tincae*, &c.

OS EXTERNUM. The entrance into the vagina is so named, in opposition to the mouth of the uterus, which is called the *os internum*.

OS INTERNUM. The orifice or mouth of the uterus.

OS LEONIS. Antirrhinum linaria.

OS SEPIÆ. The cuttle-fish bone. When powdered, it is used as an absorbent and dentifrice, and consists of carbonate of lime, with a little animal matter.

OS SPONGIOSUM. The spongy bones are two in number, *ossa spongiosa inferiora*. The ethmoid bone has two turbinated portions, also called the superior spongy bones, *ossa turbinata*. They consist of a spongy lamella in each nostril. The convex surface of this lamina is turned toward the septum narium, and its concave part toward the maxillary bone, covering the opening of the lachrymal duct into the nose. From their upper edge arise two processes: the posterior hangs upon the edge of the antrum Highmorianum; the anterior joins the os unguis, and forms a part of the lachrymal duct. They are lined with the pituitary membrane; and, besides their connection with the ethmoid bone, are joined to the *ossa maxillaria superiora*, *ossa palati*, and *ossa unguis*. Besides the *ossa spongiosa inferiora*, there are sometimes two others, situated lower down, one in each nostril.

OS TINCÆ. The mouth of the womb.

OSCE'DO. (*o, inis, f.*) The thrush. Also, yawning.—*Turton*.

O'SCHEAL. Relating to the scrotum.

O'SCHEO-CARCI'NOMA. Chimney-sweeper's cancer.

O'SCHEOCE'LE. (*e, cs, f.*; from *σσχρον*, the scrotum, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) 1. Any tumor of the scrotum. 2. A scrotal hernia.

O'SSCHEON. *Οσχρον*. The scrotum.

OSCHEOPHY'MA. A swelling of the scrotum.

OSCHI'TIS. Inflammation of the scrotum.

OSCILLA'TIO. Boerhaave gives this name to muscular irritability.

OSCILLA'TION. Movement similar to that of the pendulum.

OSCILLATO'RIA. Plants of the lowest organization, living in wet or damp places, and consisting of threads, which have sometimes an apparent movement.

O'SCITANT. *Oscitation*. Yawning or gaping.

OSCULATO'RIOUS. The sphincter muscle of the lips.

O'SMAZOME. Extract of meat, having the smell of broth. It is a proteins compound in a changed condition.

O'SME. Odor.

OS'MIUM. A metal discovered by Tennant among fragments of crude platina, and so called by him from the pungent and peculiar smell of its oxide, *osmic acid*.

OSMONO'SI. Diseases of the faculty of smell.

OSMU'NDA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of ferns.—*O. lunaria*. *Ophioglossum lunaria*.—*O. regalis*. The osmund-royal. *Filix florida*. Its root possesses astringent and emmenagogue virtues.

OSPHERE'SIS. The sense of smell.

O'SPHYS. *Οσφυς*. The loins.

OSSA INCISORIA. See *Ossa intermaxillaria*.

OSSA INTERMAXILLARIA. Quadrupeds have two bones of the face which do not exist in man. They are situated between the superior maxillary bones, and are called *ossa intermaxillaria*, *ossa incisoria*, or *ossa labialia*. These bones contain the roots of the incisor teeth in animals which possess these teeth, but they exist also in the edentata.

OSSA LABIALIA. See *Ossa intermaxillaria*.

OSSA SPONGIOSA. See *Ossa spongiosum*.

OSSA USTA ALBA. *O. calcinata*. Bones burned into a white powder, consisting of a subphosphate of lime. It is used as an absorbent, and in cases of rickets. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

O'SSEOUS. *Ossæus*. Bony.

OSSI'CULUM. (*um, i, n.*; diminutive of *os*, a bone.) A little bone.

OSSICULA AUDITUS. *O. auris*. The small bones of the internal ear are four in number, viz., the malleus, incus, stapes, and os orbiculare, and are situated in the cavity of the tympanum.

OSSICULA BERTINI. *Cornua sphenoidalia*. The triangular processes of the sphenoid bone, or *ossa triangularia*.

OSSFICATION. (*Ossificatio, onis, f.*; from *os*, a bone, and *facio*, to make.) The formation of bone. See *Osteogeny*.

OSSI'FRAGUS. *Osteocolla*.

OSSI'VORUS. A particular kind of tumor occurring in the thigh.—*Ruysch*.

OST- OSTEO-. A prefix (from *οσσειον*, a bone), denoting the presence of a bone or osseous matter.

OSTAGRA. (From *οσσειον*, a bone, and

αργα, seizure.) A forceps to take out bones with.

OSTEA'LGIA. Pain in a bone.

OSTEI'TES. Osteocolla.

OSTEMPYE'SIS. *Ostempyosis*. Suppuration occurring in the interior of a bone.

OSTEOCO'LLA. (*α, α, f.*; from *οστεον*, and *κόλλαω*, to glue.) Glue-bone, or bone-binder. A particular carbonate of lime, formerly applied to fractured bones to promote the formation of callus.

OSTEOCO'PUS. OSTEODY'NIA. Pain in a bone.

OSTEOGENE'TIC. That which favors the formation of bone or callus.

OSTEOGE'NICUS. Osteogeneticus.

OSTEO'GENY. (*Osteogenia, α, f.*; from *οστεον*, a bone, and *γενεια*, generation.) The growth of bones. In the rudimentary state there is a gelatinous or cartilaginous tissue, more or less of the figure of the bone; into this, in process of development, red blood-vessels ramify and accumulate toward one or more points (*the points of ossification*); they then commence the deposition of phosphate of lime, &c. From those, as radii, the ossification is continued throughout the whole texture, the vessels being soon hidden by the deposit. In this way the condyles and heads of the long bones are formed separately from the shaft, and not perfectly united until the fifteenth year. From this time throughout life the bone is supplied with absorbents as well as arteries, and the function of waste and repair goes on slowly, but in the same way as in other tissues.

OSTEO'GRAPHY. (*Osteographia, α, f.*; from *οστεον*, and *γραφω*, to describe.) A description of the bones.

OSTEO'LITHOS. Osteocolla.

OSTEO'LOGY. (*Osteologia, α, f.*; from *οστεον*, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of the bones.

OSTEO'MA. A bony tumor.

OSTEOMA'LACIA. (From *οστεον*, and *μαλακος*, soft.) Softness of the bones. Malacosteon.

OSTE'ON. A bone.

OSTEONO'SI. OSTEONU'SI. Diseases of the bones.

OSTEOPE'DION. An ossified fetus.

O'STEO-SARCO'MA. (From *οστεον*, and *σαρκωμα*, a fleshy tumor.) *Osteo-sarcomis*. 1. Any tumor which contains a mixture of bony and soft matter. It is most commonly applied, however, to a tumor commencing in the medullary structure of a bone, and afterward blended with osseous matter. Such tumors may be of a malignant character or otherwise. 2. *Spina ventosa*.

OSTEO-SARCOSIS. See *Osteo-sarcoma*.

OSTEO'SIS. Ossification; osteogeny.

O'STEO-STEATO'MA. (From *οστεον*, and *σταιρ*, fat.) A tumor composed of fatty and bony matter.

OSTEOTO'MIST. (From *οστεον*, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) A strong pair of forceps, the upper ends of which are made of a cutting oval ring, for the purpose of cutting the bones of the fetus in utero.

OSTEOTO'MY. The cutting of a bone.

OSTHE'XIA. Osthexy, or the ossific diathesis.

OSTI'TIS. Inflammation of the membranes of a bone.

OSTIA'RIVUS. The pylorus.

OSTI'OLUM. (*um, i, n.*; diminutive of *ostium*, a door.) A little door. The valves of the heart have been called *ostiola*. Also, the small openings or mouths of vessels.

O'STIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A door or opening. A foramen.

OSTIUM ABDOMINALE. The opening of the fimbriated end of the Fallopian tube.

OSTIUM UTERINUM. The opening of the Fallopian tube into the uterus.

OSTREA EDU'LIS. The common oyster. They are easy of digestion, and nutritious. The shells (*Ostrea testæ*) are similar in properties to the carbonate of lime. See *Creta*.

OSTREA MAXIMA. The scallop.

OSTRUTHIUM. Imperatoria ostruthium.

OSYRIS ALBA. Poet's cassia, or gardrobe; Poet's rosemary. *Diacia*. *Triandria*. The whole shrub is astringent.

OTACOU'STIC. A synonym of acoustic.

OTA'LGIA. *Otagra*. (From *ους, ωτος*, the ear, and *αλγος*, pain.) The ear ache.

OTA'LGIC. *Otaglicus*. Pertaining to otalgia.

OTE'NCHYTES. A syringe for the ears.

OTIC. *Oticus*. Appertaining to the ear, as the otic ganglion.

OTIC GANGLION. A ganglion of the inferior maxillary nerve, at the inner margin of the foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone.

OTI'TES. The little finger.

OTI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *ους*, the ear.) Inflammation of the internal ear. Otitis is known by pain in the internal part of the ear, confusion of sound, deafness, and more or less fever. It is not uncommon with children, but is seldom attended with much disturbance of the system.

It is sometimes a serious disease, producing much fever and even delirium, and ending in suppuration. The treatment is by bleeding, blisters, and purges.

OTOCO'NITE. A morbid calcareous concretion found in the sack of the vestibule.

OTOGRA'PHY. OTOLO'GY. A treatise on the ear.

OTOLI'TH. A natural calcareous body found in the labyrinth of fishes.

OTOTO'MY. A dissection of the ear.

OTOPLASTY. *Otoplastice*. (From *ους*, the ear, and *πλασσω*, to form.) An operation for the restoration of the external ear when destroyed.

OTOPLATOS. *Otoplados*. A foul ulcer behind the ear.

OTOPYO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *ους*, and *πυω*, pus.) A purulent discharge from the ear.

OTORRHE'A. (*α, α, f.*; from *ους*, and *ρευω*, to flow.) A discharge from the ear, usually of puriform matter, as in chronic otitis.

OTTO OF ROSES. Oleum rose.

OUNCE. See *Weights and Measures*

O'URON. OUREMA. Urine.

OURA'RI. A powerful poison, derived from the *Strychnos toxifera* of Guayana. It produces death by convulsions and a loss of power in the respiratory muscles.

O'UTRÈ. Unusual; strange; not tasteful.

OVA'LIS. Oval.

OVA'RIAN. (*Ovarianus*; from *ovarium*.) Ovarial; belonging to the ovarium.

OVARIUM. *Ovary.* (Diminutive of *ovum*, an egg.) The ovaria are two flat, oval bodies, about an inch in length, and rather more than a half in breadth and thickness, suspended in the broad ligaments, about the distance of one inch from the uterus, behind and a little below the Fallopian tubes. They include a number of vesicles, or ova, joined to the internal surface of the ovaria by cellular threads or pedicles, and contain a fluid which has the appearance of thin lymph. They differ very much in their number in different ovaria. The outer coat of the ovaria is given by the peritoneum; and whenever an ovum is passed into the Fallopian tube, a fissure is observed at the part through which it is supposed to have been transferred. These fissures healing, leave small longitudinal cicatrices on the surface. The *corpora lutea* are oblong glandular bodies, of a yellowish color, found in the ovaria of all animals when pregnant, and, according to some, when they are salacious. They are said to be calyces, from which the impregnated ovum has dropped. They are largest and most conspicuous in the early state of pregnancy, and remain for some time after delivery, when they gradually fade and wither till they disappear. The ovaria are the seat of a particular kind of dropsy, which most commonly happens to women at the time of the final cessation of the menses, though not unfrequently at a more early period of life. It is of the encysted kind, the fluid being sometimes limpid and thin, and at others discolored and gelatinous. In some cases it has been found contained in one cyst, often in several; and in others the whole tumefaction has been composed of hydatids not larger than grapes. The ovaria are also subject, especially a short time after delivery, to inflammation, terminating in suppuration, and to scirrhus and cancerous diseases, with considerable enlargement. In the former state, they generally adhere to some adjoining part, as the uterus, rectum, bladder, or external integuments, and the matter is discharged from the vagina by stool, by urine, or by an external abscess of the integuments of the abdomen.

OVARY. The ovarium.

OVATE. *Ovatus.* Egg-shaped.

OVICAPSULE. The membrane which encloses the ovule in the ovary. In the higher animals it is of a different substance from the rest of the ovary.

OVIDUCT. (*Oviductus*; from *ovum*, and *ductus*, a canal.) The duct or canal through which the ovum, or egg, passes. In the human species, the Fallopian tube is so called, which runs from the ovary to the bottom of the womb.

OVIDUCTUS MULIEBRIS. The Fallopian tube.

OVI'PAROUS. (*Oviparus*; from *ovum*, and *pario*, to bring forth.) Animals which exclude their young in an egg.

OVIS ARIES. The common sheep.

OVORUM TESTE. Egg-shells.

OVO-VI'PAROUS. Animals which bring forth an egg in which the fetus is already alive, the process of incubation being carried on in the body of the parent. This occurs in some of the shark family.

OVULA GRAAFIANA. The Graafian vesicle.

The serous transparent vesicles found in the structure of the ovary, and which constitute the ova which are to be hereafter developed.

OVULA NABOTHI. Naboth's glands.

O'VULE. 1. Ovulum. 2. The rudimentary seed inclosed in the carpels of plants. It contains a nucleus and two tunics, and is impregnated by the direct entry of the boyau of the pollen.

OVU'LIGER. A kind of hydatid found in the wrist joint.—*Raspail.*

OVU'LINE. The decidua reflexa.

O'VVULUM. (*um, i, n.*; diminutive of *ovum.*) A little egg.

O'VVUM. (*um, i, n.*; from the Greek *ovon*, an egg.) An egg. In physiological language this term is applied to the capsule containing the prolific germ of animals. Thus the egg of a bird, the vesicles (*Graafian vesicles*) found in the ovarium of mammiferous animals, the spawn of fishes, are all ova.

The fowl's egg is variously used in pharmacy: the white (*album ovi*) to clarify fluids; the yellow (*vitellus ovi*) to suspend camphor and resins in emulsion; the shell (*testa ovi*) as an absorbent in the place of chalk, and the oil (*oleum ovi*) as an emollient.

Of the Eggs of the Human Ovarium.—The vesicles in the ovarium of females are called the eggs, ova or ovula. When fecundation takes place in one or more of these, they pass, after a short time, along the Fallopian tube into the uterus. It would appear, from recent observations, that at the time of heat in animals, or at the menstrual period in the human female, a particular vesicle or more take on a certain development, becoming a Graafian vesicle, and rising to the surface of the ovarium; if impregnation does not take place, this merely develops an internal spherical membrane, the rudiment of the yolk bag, and a germinal spot with a pellucid center or *zona pellucida*, and then bursting the ovicapsule, escapes into the uterus, and is carried away with the menses. On the other hand, impregnation takes place when the spermatozoa of the male semen, reaching the fissure over the pellucid point of the germinal spot, becomes attached, or capable of acting thereupon. The result of this action is the production of two cellules in the pellucid center, which become developed into the *mulberry mass* of physiologists.

The mulberry mass, consisting of a congeries of cellules, develops in its progress three membranous tissues; by the greater expansion of some of its cells, these take place on the side of the yolk cellule, or yolk bag, and are together called the *germinal membrane*; but, in reality, consist of the rudiments of a serous layer, which is outermost, a middle mucous layer, and an internal vascular layer. This germinal membrane completely invests the nutritious matter of the yolk bag, constituting a temporary stomach. Of this development, it is only a part of the mulberry mass, consisting of a central cell (the *area pellucida*), and the cells arranged around it, forming the *cicatricula*, or *germ spot* of the germinal membrane, which are permanent. The nucleus of the central cell, *area pellucida*, or *embryonic cell*, undergoes rapid development, and changes its form from a ring to a pear-shaped body, and

finally appears as two parallel lines, inclosing a space between them which enlarges at one end; this, which is the rudiment of the spinal marrow and brain, is called the *primitive trace* in the incubated egg. The latter portion of these changes take place in the uterus of viviparous animals. We have, in these parts, the rudiments of the tissues to be developed in the fetus: from the primitive trace, the nervous centers; from the vascular layer of the germinal membrane, the vascular system, which at first consists of an extensive set of minute vessels, meeting in two trunks to form the *omphalo-mesenteric* vessels of the fetus, whereby its nutrition is secured, these being the rudiments of the umbilical vessels. The thickening of the trunk, into which the two vessels unite, forms the *punctum saliens*, or first rudiment of the heart. The rudiment of the digestive apparatus is formed by the approach of the ends of the mucous layer immediately below the embryo: this fold forms a cavity, which becomes pinched off from the yolk bag. In mammals the separation of the abdominal cavity from the yolk bag is delayed, and the rudiment adhering to the umbilical cord is known by the name of the *umbilical vesicle*. In the mean time, the outer or serous layer of the yolk bag is becoming developed into the sac of the amnion.

Development of the ovum in the uterus.—The ovum, in the first moments of its abode in the uterus, is free and unattached; in the course of the second month it becomes covered with filaments, which ramify in the manner of blood-vessels, and are implanted into the *decidua*. In the third month they are seen only on one side of the ovum, are more deeply implanted into the deciduous membrane, and, taken together, form the *placenta*. The ovum, in the rest of its surface, presents only a soft, flocculent layer, called the *decidua reflexa*.

At first its two membranes have yielded to its enlargement while becoming thicker or more resisting: the exterior is called the *chorion*, the other the *amnion*. The liquid contained by the latter augments in proportion to the volume of the ovum. In the second month of pregnancy there exists also a certain quantity of liquid between the chorion and amnion, but it disappears during the third month.

Up to the end of the third week the ovum presents nothing indicative to the eye of the presence of the germ; the contained liquid is transparent, and partly coagulable as before. At this period there is seen, on the side where the ovum adheres to the uterus, something slightly opaque and gelatinous, all the parts of which appear homogeneous; in a short time certain points become opaque, two distinct vesicles are formed, nearly equal in volume, and united by a pedicle, one of which adheres to the amnion by a small filament. Almost at the same time a red spot is seen in the midst of this last, from which yellowish filaments are seen to take their rise: this is the heart, and the principal sanguiferous vessels. At the beginning of the second month the head is very visible, the eyes form two black points, very large in proportion to the volume of the head; small openings indicate the place of the ears and nostrils; the mouth, at

first very large, is contracted afterward by the development of the lips, which happens about the sixtieth day, with that of the ears, nose, extremities, &c.

The development of all the principal organs happens successively until about the middle of the fourth month; then the state of the *embryo* ceases, and that of the *fetus* begins, which is continued till the termination of pregnancy. All the parts increase with more or less rapidity during this time, and draw toward the form which they must present after birth. Before the sixth month the lungs are very small, the heart large, but its four cavities are confounded, or at least difficult to distinguish; the liver is large, and occupies a great part of the abdomen; the gall-bladder is not full of bile, but of a colorless fluid, not bitter; the small intestine, in its lower part, contains a yellowish matter, in small quantity, called the *meconium*; the testicles are placed upon the sides of the superior lumbar vertebræ; the ovaria occupy the same position. At the end of the seventh month, the lungs assume a reddish tint which they had not before; the cavities of the heart become distinct; the liver preserves its large dimensions, but removes a little from the umbilicus; the bile shows itself in the gall-bladder; the meconium is more abundant, and descends lower in the great intestine; the ovaria tend to the pelvis; the testicles are directed to the inguinal rings. At this period the fetus is capable of life, that is, it could live and breathe if expelled from the uterus. Every thing becomes more perfect in the eighth and ninth months. We can not here follow the interesting details of this increase of the organs; they belong to anatomy: we shall consider the physiological phenomena that relate to them.

Functions of the ovum and of the fetus.—The circulation is the best known of the functions of the fetus: it is more complicated than that of the adult, and is performed in a manner quite different.

In the first place, it can not be divided into venous and arterial; for the fetal blood has sensibly every where the same appearance, that is, a brownish-red tint; in other respects it is much the same as the blood of the adult; it coagulates, separates into clot and serum, &c.

The placenta is the most singular, and one of the most important organs of the circulation of the fetus. It adheres, by its exterior surface, to the uterus, presents irregular furrows, which indicate its division into several lobes or *cotyledons*. Its fetal surface is covered by the chorion and amnion except at its center, into which the umbilical cord is inserted. Its parenchyma is formed of sanguiferous vessels, divided and subdivided. They belong to the divisions of the umbilical arteries, and to the radicles of the vein of the same name. The vessels of one lobe do not communicate with those of the adjoining lobes; but those of the same *cotyledon* anastomose frequently, for nothing is more easy than to make injections pass from one to another.

The *umbilical cord* extends from near the center of the placenta to the umbilicus of the child; its length is often near two feet; it is formed by the two umbilical arteries and the

vein, connected by a very close cellular tissue, and it is covered by the two membranes of the ovum.

In the first months of pregnancy, a vesicle, which receives small vessels, being a prolongation of the mesenteric artery and the meseraic vein, is found in the body of the cord, between the chorion and the amnion, near the umbilicus. It contains a yellowish fluid, which seems to be absorbed by the veins of its parietes.

The umbilical vein, arising from the placenta, and then arriving at the umbilicus, enters the abdomen, and reaches the inferior surface of the liver; there it divides into two large branches, one of which is distributed to the liver, along with the *vena porta*, while the other soon terminates in the *vena cava*, under the name of the *ductus venosus*. This vein has two valves, one at the place of its bifurcation, and the other at the junction with the *vena cava*.

The heart and large vessels of the fetus capable of life are very different from what they become after birth: the valve of the *vena cava* is large; the partition of the auricles presents a large opening, provided with a semilunar valve, called the *foramen ovale*. The pulmonary artery, after having sent two small branches to the lungs, terminates almost immediately in the aorta, in the concave aspect of the arch; it is called, in this place, the *ductus arteriosus*.

The last character proper to the circulating organs of the fetus is the existence of the *umbilical arteries*, which arise from the internal iliacs, are directed over the sides of the bladder, attach themselves to the *urachus*, pass out of the abdomen by the umbilicus, and go to the placenta, where they are distributed as just mentioned.

The motions of the heart are very rapid in the fetus; they generally exceed 120 in a minute: the circulation possesses, necessarily, a proportionate rapidity.

What are the relations of the circulation of the mother with that of the fetus? Anatomists differ in this respect. It was long believed that the uterine arteries anastomosed directly with the radicles of the umbilical vein, and that the last divisions of the arteries of the placenta opened into the veins of the uterus; but the acknowledged impossibility of making matters injected into the uterine veins pass into the umbilical veins, and reciprocally to cause liquid matters injected into the umbilical arteries to reach the veins of the uterus, caused this idea to be renounced. It is, at present, generally admitted, that the vessels of the placenta and those of the uterus do not anastomose, but that the passage of fluid is by imbibition.

The cutaneous and mucous follicles are developed, and seem to possess an energetic action, especially from the seventh month; the skin is then covered by a pretty thick layer of sebaceous matter, secreted by the follicles. The mucus is also abundant in the two last months of gestation.

All the glands employed in digestion have a considerable volume, and seem to possess some activity: the action of the others is little known.

Of the functions of the fetus little is known. The stomach and upper intestines contain, at a

late period, a fluid somewhat resembling chyle, and the lower bowels a toughish, yellowish-green matter, called the meconium, but the origin and office of these is unknown.

OVUM PHILOSOPHICUM. *Ovum chymicum.* A cucurbit.

Ox. *Bos taurus.*

O'XACID. An acid, the active element of which is oxygen.

Ox-EYE DAISY. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

Ox's TONGUE. *Picris echiodes.*

O'XALATE. (*Oxalis, atis, f.*) A salt of oxalic acid with a salifiable base.

OXA'LIC ACID. *Acidum oxalicum.* A vegetable acid and product of the action of nitric acid on starch or sugar. In the crystallized state it is colorless; an oblique rhombic prism; soluble in eight parts of water; intensely sour. It is composed of $C_2O_3, HO + 2HO$; is a powerful acid, and extremely poisonous, producing inflammation of the stomach and intestines in doses of ʒij. Antidote, chalk mixture or lime water. It is not necessary in medicine, but is much used in the arts, and is, especially in combination with ammonia, a valuable test for lime.

OxALIC ETHER. *Oxalate of ethyle.* A colorless aromatic liquid; sp. gr. 1.093, boiling at $364^{\circ} F.$ It may be preserved under water, if pure. It is formed by distilling four parts of superoxalate of potash, five of sulphuric acid, and four of alcohol, at 90° centig., mixing the product with water, and washing. Its formula is $AeO, C_2O_3.$

When an excess of ammonia is added to the ether, *oxamide* is precipitated, a white, crystalline powder, insoluble in cold water. Formula, $C_2O_2 + NH_3$, which is interesting from its being converted into oxalate of ammonia by boiling with a very small amount of an acid, and from being produced from oxalate of ammonia by heat.

When the ether, or an alcoholic solution, is in excess, and the ammonia less in quantity, it forms beautiful pearly crystals, formerly called *oxamethan*, now considered the oxamate of ethyle, or $AeO, C_4NH_2O_5.$

OXALIDA'CEÆ. The wood-sorrel tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, under-shrubs, or trees, with *leaves* alternate, *flowers*, symmetrical; *stamens*, hypogynous; *fruit*, capsular.

O'XALIS. (*is, is, f.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Pentagynia. Oxalidaceæ.*—*O. acetosella.* Wood-sorrel. The leaves are esteemed refrigerant, antiscorbutic, and diuretic. Its sourness is derived from the presence of a quodroxalate of potash.

OXA'LME. A mixture of vinegar and salt.

OXALU'RIA. That condition of the urine in which oxalates are developed. It is very frequent, especially in dyspepsia, and diseases attended with great loss of flesh. The oxalate of lime forms minute octahedral crystals, readily discovered by the microscope.

OXALU'RIC ACID. A product of the decomposition of parabanic acid by ammonia. It is a crystalline white powder, decomposable by long boiling in water into oxalate of urea and

free oxalic acid. Its formula is $C_6N_2H_3O_7 + HO$, and it is one of the resultants of the continued action of oxygen on uric acid.

OXAMIDE. See *Oxalic ether*.

OXAME'THAN. See *Oxalic ether*.

O'XIDE. (*Oxydum*, *i*, *n*.) A compound of oxygen with an element or other body. Numerous oxides are, however, called acids when they become sour, or are capable of neutralizing alkalies. The most powerful oxides are protoxides; and these are bases. A protoxide contains one equivalent of oxygen; a binoxide or deutoxide, two equivalents; a sesquioxide, three, with two equivalents of the base; a tritoxide or teroxide, three equivalents of oxygen; a quadroxide, four equivalents; and a peroxide represents the highest state of oxydation, which varies much with different bodies. A dioxide is a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with two of base.

OXIDE OF CARBON, GASEOUS. Carbonic oxide.

OXIODIC ACID. Iodic acid.

OXYALCO'HOL BLOW-PIPE. See *Marcel's blow-pipe*.

OXYCA'NTHA. *Berberis vulgaris*.

OXYCE'DRUS. 1. A kind of cedar. 2. Spanish juniper.

OXYCHLORIC ACID. Perchloric acid.

OXYCHLORIDE. *Oxychloruret*. A compound in which chlorine is united to a metallic oxide.

OXYCHLORIDE OF ANTIMONY. See *Algaroth*.

OXYCO'CCOS. *Vaccinium oxycoccos*.

OXY'CRATUM. Oxycrate: dilute vinegar with honey.

OXYCRO'CEUM EMPLA'STRUM. An old anodyne plaster.

OXYDA'TION. *Oxidation*. (*Oxydatio*, *onis*, *f*.) The process of converting substances into oxides by combining them with oxygen.

OXYDE'RCICUS. Having the property of strengthening the sight.

OXYDUM ARSENICI ALBUM. See *Arsenic*.

OXYDUM CUPRI VIRIDE ACETATUM. Verdigris. See *Ærugo*.

OXYDUM FERRI LUTEUM. See *Ferri sesquioxylum*.

OXYDUM FERRI NIGRUM. Black oxide of iron. The scales which fall from iron, when heated, consist of iron combined with oxygen. This is not a protoxide, as formerly supposed, but consists of Fe_3O_4 . These have been employed medicinally as a chalybeate, but they are not powerful.

OXYDUM FERRI RUBRUM. Red oxide of iron; the peroxide. Its properties are less active than those of the protoxide.

OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI CINEREM. *O. hydrargyri nigrum*. See *Hydrargyri oxydum*.

OXYDUM HYDRARGYRI RUBRUM. See *Hydrargyri binoxidum*.

OXYDUM PLUMBI ALBUM. See *Plumbi subcarbonas*.

OXYDUM PLUMBI RUBRUM. See *Minium*.

OXYDUM PLUMBI SEMIVITREUM. See *Lithargyrus*.

OXYDUM STIBII ALBUM. See *Antimonii oxydum*.

OXYDUM STIBII SEMIVITREUM. Glass of antimony. See *Antimonii vitrum*.

OXYDUM STIBII SULPHURATUM. Crocus of antimony. See *Antimony*.

OXYDUM ZINCI SUBLIMATUM. See *Zinci oxydum*.

OXYECOIA. (From *οἶσος*, and *ακοη*, the sense of hearing.) Preternatural acuteness of the sense of hearing. It is generally symptomatic of irritation of the brain.

OXYGA'LA. Sour milk.

OXY'GARUM. Garum and vinegar.

O'XYGEN. (*Oxygenium*, *ii*, *n*.; from *οἶσος*, acid, and *γεννω*, to generate.) Oxygen gas is an elastic and invisible element, without taste or odor. Its specific gravity is 1.1057; and 100 cubic inches weigh 34.129 grains. Its equivalent is 8 on the hydrogen and 100 on the oxygen scale; symbol, O. It is little soluble in water. It is indispensable to respiration, but produces death by over-excitement if pure. It is the great *supporter of combustion*. It combines with every combustible body, with all the metals, and with the greater number of vegetable and animal substances.

The act of its combining with bodies is called *oxydation* or *oxygenation*; and the bodies with which it is combined are either *oxides* or *acids*.

There are a great number of bodies from which we may, by art, obtain oxygen gas. It is most amply obtained from the oxides of manganese, lead, or mercury; from nitrate of potash, chromate of potash, and from chlorate of potash. It is procured with great ease by warming a mixture of peroxide of manganese and chlorate of potash.

Oxygen exists to the extent of 23 per cent. by weight in air, forms 8 parts in 9 of water, and is found in nearly every mineral and organic body to a large amount.

This element is the most active in nature, producing change in metals and organic structures, bringing about the decay of minerals and all organized bodies.

OXYGEN WATER. Water charged with oxygen by the pressure of three or more atmospheres. It is said to be serviceable as a gentle stimulant to the stomach in atonic dyspepsia.

OXYGENATED MURIATIC ACID. Chlorine.

OXYGENATION. Oxydation.

OXY'GLYCU. A kind of apomel.

OXY-HY'DROGEN BLOW-PIPE. A form of apparatus for the combustion of a jet of hydrogen in oxygen gas. Dr. Hare's blow-pipe consists of two gasometers, in which the separate gases are stored. They each discharge their contents through a tube furnished with a stop-cock into a compound jet made by passing brass wire into a tube. The brass wire is so closely packed as to hinder the passage of the flame backward into the tubes. The flame of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe has a temperature far beyond the hottest available furnace, and is capable of melting many bodies which would be otherwise infusible, and hence is of great service in the arts.

OXYIODE. The synonym of iodate.

OXYLA'PATHUM. *Rumex acutus*.

O'XYMEL. (*el*, *elis*, *n*.; from *οἶσος*, acid, and

μελι, honey.) Honey and vinegar boiled to a syrup. Take of clarified honey, ten pounds; acetic acid, a pint and a half. Heat the honey, and add the acid to it. (Ph. L.) This preparation of honey and vinegar possesses expectorant virtues, and is given with this intention in humoral asthma and other diseases of the chest, in doses of one or two drachms. It is also employed in the form of gargle, when diluted with water.

OXYMEL ÆRUGINIS. *O. cupri subacetatis*. See *Linimentum aruginis*.

OXYMEL CO'LCHICI. Oxymel of meadow-saffron is an acrid medicine, and altogether superseded by the *Vinum colchici*.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ. Take of clarified honey, lbij.; vinegar of squills, Oij. Boil them in a glass vessel, with a slow fire, to the proper thickness. This oxymel is an excellent expectorant. In an over-dose it acts as an emetic. The dose is from ʒss. to ʒij. It is a very frequent ingredient in cough mixtures.

OXYMEL SIMPLEX. Oxymel.

OXYMURIAS HYDRARGYRI. Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum.

OXYMURIAS POTASSÆ. Potassæ chloras.

OXYMURIATE OF LIME. The bleaching salt of lime. See *Calcis chloridum*.

OXYMURIATIC ACID. Chlorine.

OXYMY'RRHINE. *Oxymyrrsine*. Myrtus communis.

OXYNO'SEMA. *Oxynosos*. *Oxynosos*. Acute disease.

OXYODIC. Iodic.

OXYOPIA. (*α, α, f.*; from *οξυς*, acute, and *ωψ*, the eye.) The faculty of seeing more acutely than is usual.

OXYOSPHERE'SIA. Acuteness of smell.

OXYPHLEGMAT'IA. An acute inflammation.

OXYPHÈ'NIA FRUCTUS. The tamarind.

OXYPHO'NIA. Paraphonia.

OXYPRO'TEIN. The tritoxide of protein, being the substance forming the buffy coat of inflamed blood. Formula, $C_{10}H_{15}N O_{15} + HO$, of Mulder. It appears to possess the neutralizing properties of an acid.

OXYPRU'SSIC ACID. The chlorocyanic acid.

OXYRE'GMIA. An acid eruption.

OXYRINCHUS. Raia oxyrinchus.

OXYRRHO'DINON. Oil of roses and vinegar.

OXYSA'CCHARUM. A composition of vinegar and sugar.

O'XYSALT. A salt in which oxygen exists both in the acid and base.

OXSULPHURET. The sulphuret of a metallic oxide.

OXYTARTARUS. Acetate of potash.

OXYTOCUS (*ἄξυτοκος*; from *οξυς*, quick, and *τακτω*, to bring forth.) Expediting delivery.

OXYTRIPHYLLUM. Oxalis acetosella.

OXYU'RIS. *Oxyurus*. (From *οξυς*, sharp, pointed, and *ουρα*, the tail.) The thread-worm, or ascaris. See *Entozoa*.

OYSTER. *Ostrea edulis*.

OYSTER LAVEN, GREEN. *Ulva lactuca*.

OZÆ'NA. (*α, α, f.*; from *οζη*, a stench.) An ulcer situated in the nose, discharging a fetid purulent matter, and sometimes accompanied with caries of the bones. It is usually connected with venereal or scrofulous disease.

OZONE. The odoriferous body produced by the action of the electrifying machine.

O'ZYUM. See *Ocimum*.

P.

P. 1. The symbol for phosphorus. 2. *Pugillus*, a pugil, or eighth part of a handful; also, *pars* or *partes*, a part or parts.

PABULUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *pasco*, to feed.) Food; aliment.

PABULUM VITÆ. The food of life. Such are the different kinds of aliment. The animal heat was so called.

PACHYÈ'MIA. *Pachæmia*. A thick state of the blood.

PACHYBLEPHARO'SIS. *Pacheablepharosis*. (From *παχυς*, thick, and *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid.) Morbid thickening of the eyelid from inflammation of its tissues, or the presence of excrescences.

PACHYDERMA. *Pachydermata*. (From *παχυς*, and *δερμα*, the skin.) An order of mammifers characterized by the thickness of their hide, as the elephant, rhinoceros, &c.

PACHYNTICA. Medicines which have the property of incassating or thickening the fluids.

PA'CIANIAN CORPUSCLES. Small nervous tubercles found on the nerves of the hand and foot, and rarely upon other spinal nerves or the branches of the great sympathetic. Their office is unknown.

PAD. A small cushion placed on splints, &c.,

H H

to adapt them to the limbs, or to parts subjected to pressure.

PEDA'NCHONE. A fatal kind of angina peculiar to children, described by some old writers.

PE'DARTHRO'CAE. The joint evil. The scrofulous affection of the joints to which children are subject.

PE'DATRO'PHIA. The emaciation of children; tabes mesenterica.

PE'DIATRI'A. The medical treatment of children.

PE'DO-NOSOLOGY. *Pædonosologia*. (From *παις*, a child, *νοσος*, a disease, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The study of the diseases of children.

PÆDOTRO'PHIA. (From *παις*, a child, and *τροφω*, to nourish.) That department of hygiene which relates to the nourishment of infants and children.

PE'ONIA. (*α, α, f.*) 1. The pæony. 2. A genus of plants. *Polyandria*. *Digynia*. *Ranunculaceæ*.—*P. officinalis*. All parts of the common pæony, and especially the root, were formerly used in epilepsy, but they are now considered almost inert.

PA'GINA. The surface of a leaf.

PAIGIL. *Primula veris*.

PAIN. Dolor.

PAINS, AFTER. The pains experienced by lying-in women after the birth of the child. They are often extremely severe, and require the use of camphoraceous anodynes.

PAINS, LABOUR. See *Parturition*.

PAINT, INDIAN. *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

PAINTER'S COLIC. See *Colica pictorum*.

PAKFONG. The white copper of the Chinese, said to be an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc.

PALATAL. Palatine.

PALATE. See *Palatum*.

PALA'TI OS. The palate bone. The palate is formed by two bones of very irregular figure. Each of these may be divided into four parts, viz., the inferior, or square portion, the pterygoid process, the nasal lamella, and orbital process. The square part helps to form the palate of the mouth. The upper part of its internal edge rises into a spine, which makes part of the septum narium. The pterygoid process is united with the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, with which it helps to form the pterygoid fossæ. The nasal lamella is nothing more than a very thin, bony plate, which arises from the upper side of the external edge of the square part of the bone. The orbital process is more irregular than any other part of the bone. It has a smooth surface, when it helps to form the orbit. This fourth part of the os palati likewise helps to form the zygomatic fossa on each side, and there its surface is concave. Between this orbital process and the sphenoid bone a hole is formed, through which an artery, vein, and nerve are transmitted to the nostrils. This hole is called the posterior palatine foramen.

PALATI TENSOR. See *Circumflexus palati*.

PA'LATINE. *Palatinus*. Appertaining to the palate.

PALATINE ARTERIES. There are two: 1. The superior, or *palato-maxillary*, a branch of the internal maxillary, distributed to the velum palati and nasal fossæ. 2. The *inferior palatine*, a small branch of the facial.

PALATINE FORAMINA. There are two, the anterior and posterior. See *Foramen incisivum* and *Palati os*.

PALATINE NERVES. These are three branches derived from the sphenopalatine ganglion.

PALATO-LABIALIS. The external maxillary artery.—*Chausier*.

PALA'TO-PHARYNGE'US. A muscle situated at the side of the entry of the fauces. It arises from the middle of the velum pendulum palati, at the root of the uvula, posteriorly, and from the tendinous expansion of the circumflexus palati. The fibres are collected within the posterior arch behind the tonsils, and run backward to the top and lateral part of the pharynx, where the fibres are scattered and mixed with those of the stylo-pharyngeus. It is inserted into the edge of the upper and back part of the thyroid cartilage. Its use is to draw the uvula and velum pendulum palati downward and backward, and at the same time to pull the thyroid cartilage and pharynx upward, and shorten it.

PALATO-STAPHILIN'US. *Circumflexus palati*.

PALATO-SAPHILIN'US. See *Zygos uvulae*.

PALA'TUM. (*um, s, n.*; from *palo*, to nedge in.) The palate, or roof of the mouth.

PALATUM DURUM. The hard or bony palate.

PALATUM MOLLE. The soft palate. This lies behind the bony palate; and from the middle of it the uvula hangs down.

PA'LEA. *Palea*. Chaff.

PALEA'CEUS. Paleaceous; chaffy, or covered with chaff.

PALIMPI'SSA. Dried pitch.

PALINDRO'MIA. A regurgitation of humors to the more noble parts; the return of a distemper.—*Hippocrates*.

PALIUR'US. *Rhamnus paliurus*.

PALLA'DIUM. A metal, associated with platina; scarcely distinguishable from the crude platina, though it is harder and heavier.

PALLIATIVE. (*Palliativus*; from *pallio*, to dissemble.) Applied to any thing which is given with an intent to palliate or relieve a disease, but is not capable of effecting a cure.

PALLIDUS MORBUS. Chlorosis.

PA'LLOR. (From *palleo*, to be pale.) Paleness; the appearance of the countenance in those suffering from anæmia, chlorosis, and some organic diseases.

PALLOR VIRGINUM. Chlorosis.

PALM. See *Palma*.

PALM OIL. The solid, fragrant oil of the elais guineensis. It contains a peculiar acid, the *Palmitic*.

PA'LMA. (*a, e, f.*; from *πάλλω*, to move.) 1. The palm of the hand. 2. A palm tree.

PALMA ADY. See *Ady*.

PALMA CHRISTI. *Ricinus communis*.

PALMA'CEÆ. *Palmeæ*. Palms. The chief division of endogens. Palms attain often an altitude of nearly 100 feet, and are capped by a magnificent frond of leaves. Their fruit is usually of great value, affording much sugar or oil.

PALMAR ARCH. The radial artery forms an arch in the palm of the hand, which is called the *deep palmar arch*, and the ulnar artery one which is called the *superficial palmar arch*. See *Radial artery* and *Ulnar artery*.

PALMAR APONEUROSIS. See *Palmaris longus*.

PALMA'RIS. Belonging to the hand.

PALMARIS BREVIS. *Palmaris brevis vel caro-quadrata* of Douglas. A small, thin, cutaneous finger muscle of the hand, situated between the wrist and the little finger. Fallopius tells us that it was discovered by Cananus. Winslow names it *palmaris cutaneus*. It arises from a small part of the internal annular ligament and inner edge of the aponeurosis palmaris, and is inserted by small bundles of fleshy fibres into the os pisiforme, and into the skin and fat that cover the abductor minimi digiti. This muscle seems to assist in contracting the palm of the hand.

PALMARIS CUTANEUS. See *Palmaris brevis*.

PALMARIS LONGUS. A flexor muscle of the arm, situated on the forearm, immediately under the integuments. It arises from the inner condyle of the os humeri, terminates in a long, slender tendon, which, near the wrist, separates into two portions, one of which is inserted into the internal annular ligament, and the other loses itself in a tendinous membrane, that is nearly of a triangular shape, and extends over

the palm of the hand, from the carpal ligament to the roots of the fingers, and is called *aponeurosis palmaris*. Some of the fibres of this expansion adhere strongly to the metacarpal bones, and separate the muscles and tendons of each finger. This muscle bends the hand, and may assist in its pronation: it likewise serves to stretch the aponeurosis palmaris.

PA'LMA'TE. *Palmatus*. Hand-shaped.

PA'LMINE. A white, crystalline fat, formed by the action of nitrous acid on castor oil. It is a palmitate of glycerine.

PALM'IPIDES. Web-footed birds.

PA'LMOS. *Palmus*. A palpitation of the heart.

PA'LMULA. A date.

PALO DE VACA. The galactodendron utile.

PALPA'TION. *Palpatio*. (From *palpo*, to feel.) Manual examination. Exploration.

PA'LPEDRA. (*a, æ, f.*; à *palpitando*, from their frequent motion.) The eyelid, distinguished into upper and under; at each end they unite and form the canthi.

PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS, LEVATOR. See *Levator palpebræ superioris*.

PALPEBRARUM APERIENS RECTUS. See *Levator palpebræ superioris*.

PA'LFEBRAL. Appertaining to the palpebra.

PALPITA'TION. (*Palpitatio, onis, f.*; from *palpito*, to beat, leap, or throb.) 1. A throbbing motion of any part, particularly of the heart. 2. When the strokes of the heart are increased in frequency or force.

PA'LFUS. Palpitation of the heart.

PALSY. Paralysis.

PALSY, LEAD. The paralysis of the hands produced by lead poison.

PALSY, MERCURIAL. Erethismus mercurialis.

PALU'DAL. Relating to a marsh or swamp.

PALUS SANCTUS. Guaiacum wood.

PALU'STRIS. *Palustrine*. Relating to a marsh, lake, or swamp.

PAMPHI'LIUM. A plaster of Galen.

PAMPINIFORM. (*Papiniformis*; from *pampinus*, a tendril, and *forma*, a likeness.) Resembling a tendril; applied to the spermatic cord and the thoracic duct.

PAN-. A prefix (from *pan*, neuter of *πας*, all), signifying all, every one, every thing.

PANACE'Á. (*a, æ, f.*; from *παν*, all, and *ἀκεῖναι*, I cure.) A universal remedy.

PANACEA ANGLICA. *P. solutiva*. Magnesia.

PANACEA DULCIS HOLSATIÆ. *P. duplicata*. *P. glauberi*. The sulphate of potash.

PANACEA LAPSORUM. The arnica montana.

PANACEA MERCURIALIS. Calomel.

PANACEA VEGETABILIS. Saffron.

PANA'DA. *Panata*. *Panatella*. (Italian.) Bread boiled in water to the consistence of pap.

PANALE'THES. An old cephalic plaster.

PA'NARIS. *Panaritia*. Paronychia.

PA'NARY. Pertaining to bread.

PA'NAX. (*æ, æcis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Polygamia*. *Diocia*. *Araliacea*.—*P. quinquefolium*. Ginseng. The root is sweetish and warm. The Chinese ascribe extraordinary virtues to it, but it is of little value.

PANCHYMOG'GUM MINERALE. Calomel.

PANCHYMOG'GUS. An old term for medicines, supposed to purge all humors.

PANCRÆ'NUS. Synonymous with epidemic.

PANCRÆ'TIUM. 1. An athletic exercise used by the Greeks. 2. The squill. *Scilla maritima*.

PANCREAS. (*as, atis, n.*; from *παν*, all, and *κρεας*, flesh.) A glandular viscus of the abdomen, of a long figure, situated in the epigastric region under the stomach. The prolonged portion at the right extremity has been called *Pancreas asellii*. It is composed of numerous small glands, the excretory ducts of which unite and form one duct, called the pancreatic duct, which perforates the duodenum with the ductus communis choledochus, and conveys a fluid, in its nature similar to saliva, into the intestines. The pancreatic artery is a branch of the splenic. The veins evacuate themselves into the splenic vein. Its nerves are from the par vagum and great intercostal. The use of the pancreas is to secrete the pancreatic juice, which is to be mixed with the chyle in the duodenum. The precise office of this secretion is unknown.

PANCREAS ASELLII. See *Pancreas*.

PANCREA'TIC. *Pancreaticus*. Of, or belonging to, the pancreas.

PANCREATIC DUCT. See *Ductus pancreaticus*.

PANCREATIC JUICE. See *Pancreas*.

PANCREATIC SARCOMA. A variety of tumor described by Abernethy, occurring among the lymphatic glands of the subcutaneous tissue, and having the tuberculated appearance and color of the pancreas.

PANCREATI'TIS. Inflammation of the pancreas.

PA'NCREATOID. Resembling the pancreas.

PANCREATO'NCUS. A hard tumor of the pancreas.

PANCRE'NE. The pancreas.

PANDALI'TIUM. A whitlow.

PANDEMIC. (*Pandemicus*; from *παν*, all, and *ἄσμος*, the people.) Synonymous with epidemic.

PANDICULA'TION. (*Pandiculatio, onis, f.*; from *pandiculo*, to gape and stretch.) Yawning and stretching, such as often accompanies the cold fit of an ague.

PANDURIFORM. *Panduriformis*. Fiddle-shaped. A leaf which is oblong, broad at the two extremities, and contracted in the middle.

PANIC'LE. A species of compound inflorescence, which bears the flowers in a sort of loose, subdivided bunch or cluster, without any order, appearing like a branched raceme.

PANICULA'TE. *Paniculatus*. Like a panicle.

PA'NICUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of grasses.—*P. italicum* yields the Italian millet-seed.—*P. miliacum* yields the millet-seed.

PA'NIS. (*is, is, m.*) Bread.

PANIS CUCULI. *Oxalis acetosella*.

PANIS PORCI'NUS. A species of cyclamen.

PANNI'CULUS. (*us, i, m.*; a small piece of cloth; from *pannus*, cloth.) Applied, in *Anatomy*, to the adipose membrane, *panniculus adiposus*; and to the subcutaneous muscle of quadrupeds and birds, *panniculus carnosus*.

PANNO'NICA. *Hypochoeris maculata*.

PA'NNUS. (*us, i, m.*; a piece of cloth.) 1. A tent for a wound. 2. A disease of the eye.

See *Pterygium*. 3. An irregular mark upon the skin.

PANNUS LENTICULARIS. Ephelis.

PANNUS HEPATICUS. Diffused symptomatic ephelis.

PANO'CHIA. A bubo in the groin.

PANOPHO'BIA. (*a, e, f.*; from Παν, a Greek deity, and φόβος, fear.) That kind of melancholy which is principally characterized by groundless fears.

PANOPHTHALMITIS. Inflammation of the whole eye.

PANSY. *Viola tricolor*.

PANTAGO'GUE. Expelling all morbid humors.

PANTO'LMIUS. A troch described by Paulus Aegineta.

PA'NTING. Anhelation.

PANTOPHOBIA. See *Panophobia*.

PAN'US. (*us, i, m.*; a weaver's roll.) 1. A glandular tumor or bubo. 2. Synonymous with phygethlon.

PAPA'VER. (*er, eris, n.*) 1. A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Monogynia. Papaveraceæ.* 2. The white poppy, papaver album.

PAPAVER ALBUM. *P. officinale*. The white poppy. See *Papaver somniferum*.

PAPAVER ERRATICUM. See *Papaver rhæas*.

PAPAVER NIGRUM. The black poppy. A variety of the white poppy producing black seeds.

PAPAVER RHÆAS. *P. erraticum*. The red poppy. The heads of this species, like those of the somniferum, contain a milky juice of a narcotic quality, from which an extract is prepared that has been successfully employed as a narcotic. The flowers have somewhat of the smell of opium, and a mucilaginous taste, accompanied with a slight degree of bitterness. A syrup of the flowers is thought useful as an anodyne and pectoral, and is prescribed in coughs and catarrhal affections.

PAPAVER SOMNI'FERUM. The white poppy, from which opium is obtained. This is the concreted milky juice of the capsule or head of the poppy, and is brought from Turkey, Egypt, and the East Indies.

It should be of a rich brown color, a tough consistency, and a tolerably smooth and uniform texture. Its peculiar narcotic smell should be strong and fresh. Its taste is nauseously bitter, and slightly warm and acrid. When good opium is carefully dried, it becomes brittle, and affords a yellow-brown powder. The East India opium is darker, has an empyreumatic smell, and is not as active as the Turkey.

Opium consists of morphia, narcotine, codeine, and other less important bases, with mucilage, oil, &c. It yields its properties fully to alcohol, and partially to water. Opium is stimulant in small doses, sedative and narcotic in larger. It is exhibited in painful and spasmodic affections, quiets irritability of the gastric and intestinal muscular coat, promotes the alterative action of mercury, and seems to suppress abnormal excess in the secretions. It is contra-indicated in inflammatory affections of the brain, and in fever before the bowels have been relieved; but under other circumstances is freely administered. In intermittents it often breaks up a paroxysm. In acute inflammations, given

in large doses, it sometimes breaks up the irritation at once. In typhoid diseases and gangrene it acts as a cordial. In over-doses it is poisonous, producing tremors, torpor, and apoplexy. The patient is to be roused and kept awake, and emesis produced by sulphate of zinc or a mixture of mustard. Vomiting is to be encouraged, and the bowels opened by enemas; subsequently, the strength is to be sustained by stimulants. Dose, as a stimulant, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; as a sedative, gr. j. to gr. v.

The capsules, or heads of the poppy, are also directed for medicinal use in the form of fomentation—see *Decoctum papaveris*; and the *syrupus papaveris*, prepared from them, is a useful anodyne, which often succeeds in procuring sleep where opium fails: it is, however, more especially adapted to children. The seeds of this species of poppy contain a bland oil, and in many places are eaten as food: as a medicine, they have been usually given in the form of emulsion in catarrhs, stranguries, &c.

PAPAVERA'CEÆ. The poppy tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with leaves divided, alternate; flowers, polypetalous, single on long peduncles; petals, four, or some multiple of four, cruciate; stamens, hypogynous; ovarium, solitary; seeds, numerous.

PAPAW. The *Carica papaya*.

PAPILIONACEÆ. A name for the leguminosæ.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS. (From *papilio*, a butterfly, which it resembles.) *Papilionaceus*. Butterfly-like. Applied to the corolla of plants, like the pea and bean.

PAPILLA. (*a, e, f.*; from *pappus*, down.) 1. The nipple of the breast. See *Mamma*. 2. The fine termination of a nerve, &c.; as the nervous papillæ of the tongue, skin, &c.

PAPILLÆ MEDULLARES. Small eminences on the medulla oblongata.

PAPILLO'SUS. Papillose; pimpled.

PAPPO'SUS. Pappose; furnished with a pappus of seed-down.

PA'PPUS. (*us, i, m.*; from παππος.) 1. In *Anatomy*, the hair on the middle of the chin. 2. The seed-down.

PA'PULA. (*a, e, f.*; diminutive of *pappa*, a nipple.) A very small and acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, not containing a fluid, nor tending to suppuration. The duration of papulæ is uncertain, but they terminate, for the most part, in scurf.

PAPULÆ. Pimples. An order in Dr. Willan's arrangement of cutaneous diseases, characterized by very small and acuminated elevations of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, very seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf. The order contains *Strophulus*, *Lichen*, and *Prurigo*.

PA'R. (*ar, aris, n.*; a pair.) A pair; applied more especially to the pairs of nerves arising from the brain.

PARACUCULLARE. So Casserius calls the *crico-arytanoid muscle*.

PAR VAGUM. The eighth pair of nerves. See *Pneumogastric nerve*.

PARA-. A prefix (from παρα, near, about), signifying resemblance, diminution, or defective.

PARABA'NIC ACID. An animal acid, derived

from the action of nitric acid on uric acid or alloxan. It is a colorless, crystalline body, of the composition $C_6N_2O_4 \cdot 2HO$, and one of the products of the oxydation of uric acid.

PARABY'SMA. (*a, atis, n.*; Παράβυσμα; from παράβω, to intrude, to cram in, to congest.) Turgescence. Dr. Good has applied this term to a genus of diseases comprehended by Cullen and others under that of physconia.

PARACELSISTS. The followers of Paracelsus, who first introduced mineral remedies, and laid the foundation of the present decisive treatment in the place of the ancient mode of exhibiting simples.

PARACENTE'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from παρακεν-ρω, to pierce through.) Tapping. The operation of evacuating the water in ascites, dropsy of the ovarium, &c.

PARA'CME. Decline.

PARA'COE. (From παρα, diminutive, and ακουω, to hear.) Dullness of hearing.

PARACOLLE'TICUS. Agglutinant; causing the union of parts preternaturally separated.

PARA'COPE. Παρακοπη. A slight delirium.—*Hippocrates.*

PARACRU'SIS. (Παρακρουσις; from παρακρου-ομαι, to be delirious.) A slight delirium.

PARACU'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from παρα, wrong, and ακουω, to hear.) Depraved hearing. There are three species: 1. *P. imperfecta*, or deafness; when existing sounds are not heard as usual. 2. *P. imaginaria*; when imaginary sounds are heard, not from without, but excited within the ear. 3. *P. acris. P. oxycoia.* Painfully acute hearing, a symptom in otalgia and cerebral diseases. In attempting the removal of deafness, the first thing to be done is to remove from the auditory canal every thing that may obstruct the passage to the ear, as wax, tumors, &c., by syringing with warm water, which will cause the person to hear. If the internal ear, or the immediate organ of hearing, be the seat of the cause of deafness, little can be done, because the cause is not known; but blisters behind the ear, stimulating applications to the auditory canal and around the ear, are often useful.

PARACY'ANOGEN. A solid black substance, isomeric with cyanogen, which is left in the retort after the decomposition of the cyanide of mercury, &c.

PARACYE'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from παρα, badly, and κησις, pregnancy.) Extra-uterine or morbid pregnancy.

PARACYNA'NCHE. Cynanche.

PARADISE, GRAINS OF. *Paradisi grana.* See *Anomum granum paradisi.*

PARA'DOX. A statement which appears absurd and contrary to experience, but is nevertheless true.

PARA'FFINE. A fatty, indifferent substance, derived from the distillation of coal-tar.

PARAGEU'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from παρα, badly, and γεω, gustum præbeo.) Morbid or depraved taste.

PARAGLO'SSA. A swelled, prolapsed, or displaced tongue.

PARAGO'GE. The articulation of a bone.

PARA'GUAY TEA. *Ilex paraguayensis.*

PARALA'MPSIS. Some writers use this word

to express a cicatrix in the transparent part of the cornea of the eye.

PARA'LIAS. *Euphorbia paralias.*

PARALLA'GMA. *Parallaxis.* The transposition of a solid part from its proper place; as when one part of a broken bone lies over another.

PARALLE'LA. A scurfy, syphilitic eruption, affecting only the palms of the hands, and running down them in parallel lines.—*Forestus.*

PARALO'PHIA. The lower and lateral part of the neck, near the vertebræ.

PARA'LYSIS. (*is, is, f.*; from παραλυω, to loosen or weaken.) Palsy. A disease known by a loss or diminution of the power of voluntary motion, affecting any part of the body. The most usual form of palsy is when one side of the body is affected: it not uncommonly seizes the lower extremities, or all parts below the pelvis; sometimes the arms only; and occasionally a part, as one side of the face, one eyelid, the tongue, or the muscles of deglutition. Cullen has four species: 1. *P. partialis*, when partial, or palsy of some particular muscle. 2. *P. hemiplegica*, when it affects one side longitudinally. 3. *P. paraplegica*, palsy of one half of the body, taken transversely, as both legs and thighs. 4. *P. venenata*, when it arises from the sedative effects of poison.

Paralysis is also symptomatic of several diseases; as worms, scrofula, syphilis, &c.

It may arise in consequence of an attack of apoplexy. It may likewise be occasioned by any thing that prevents the flow of the nervous power from the brain into the organs of motion; as tumors pressing on the spinal cord or on the nerves. It may also be occasioned by the metastasis of morbid actions to the head by the suppression of usual evacuations, and by the pressure made on the nerves by luxations, fractures, wounds, or other external injuries. The long-continued application of sedatives will likewise produce palsy, as we find those whose occupations subject them to the constant handling of white lead, and those who are much exposed to the poisonous fumes of metals or minerals, are very apt to be attacked with it. Whatever tends to relax and enervate the system may likewise prove an occasional cause of this disease.

It usually comes on with a sudden and immediate loss of the motion and sensibility of the parts; but in a few instances it is preceded by a numbness, coldness, and paleness, and sometimes by slight convulsive twitches. When the head is much affected, the eye and mouth are drawn on one side, the memory and judgment are much impaired, and the speech is indistinct and incoherent. If the disease affects the extremities, and has been of long duration, it not only produces a loss of motion and sensibility, but likewise a considerable flaccidity and wasting away in the muscles of the parts affected.

When palsy attacks any vital part, such as the brain, heart, or lungs, it soon terminates fatally. When it arises as a consequence of apoplexy, it generally proves very difficult to cure. Paralytic affections of the lower extremities, ensuing from any injury done to the spinal marrow by blows and other accidents, usually prove incurable. Palsy, although a dangerous

disease in every instance, particularly at an advanced period of life, is sometimes removed by the occurrence of a diarrhoea or fever.

The general indications are, to remove, as far as possible, any compressing cause, and to rouse the nervous system. It will sometimes be proper, where the attack is sudden, the disease originating in the head, with great determination of blood to that part, particularly in a plethoric habit, to open the temporal artery or jugular vein, or apply cupping-glasses to the neck, and exhibit active purges, with the other means pointed out under apoplexy. But where the patient is advanced in life, of a debilitated constitution, and not too full of blood, the object should rather be to procure regular and healthy discharges from the bowels, obviate irritation in the brain by blisters in the neighborhood, and procure a steady determination to the skin by gently stimulant diaphoretics, as ammonia, guaiacum, &c., in moderate doses, regularly persevered in. Emetics have been sometimes very useful under these circumstances, but would be dangerous where congestion in the brain existed. Certain narcotic substances have been found occasionally successful, as aconite, arnica, toxicodendron, nux vomica, and opium; but the tendency of the latter to produce fullness of the vessels of the head must greatly limit its use. Various local means of increasing the circulation and nervous energy in the affected parts are resorted to in this complaint, often with decided benefit. In all cases it is proper to keep up sufficient warmth in the limb, or the disease may be rendered incurable. But in addition to this, in tedious cases, fomentations, the vapor bath, friction, electricity, and a variety of stimulant, rubefacient, or even vesicatory embrocations, liniments, and plasters, may assist materially in the recovery of the patient. In those cases where there is pain discovered over some of the lumbar or dorsal vertebræ, with loss of power below the affected portions, issues, moxas, and other cauteries are employed over the part, and occasionally with great advantage. A suitable diet, according to the habit of the patient, warm clothing, the prudent use of the cold bath, and other means calculated to strengthen the system, must not be neglected.

PARALYSIS AGITANS. The shaking palsy. Synclonus ballismus.

PARALYSIS, BELL'S. The paralysis of the face, arising from a lesion of the portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves.

PARALYSIS HERBA. Primula veris.

PARALYSIS RACHIALGIA. Colica pictonum.

PARALYSIS SPINALIS. Paralysis paraplegica. See *Paralysis*.

PARALYTIC STROKE. See *Paralysis*.

PARALYZERS. A subdivision of narcotics, including conia, and such agents as produce effects resembling a transient paralysis.—*Pa-reira*.

PARAME'NIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *para*, badly, and *μην*, the menses) Disordered menstruation. The species are, *Dysmenorrhœa*, *Amenorrhœa*, *Menorrhagia*, and *Vicarious Menstruation*.

PARAMENSPERMINE. A principle existing with spermine in the testa of cocculus indicus.

PARAME'RIA. The inner part of the thigh.

PAR'AMESUS. The ring finger.

PARARAMORPHIA. (From *para*, wrong, and *μορφη*, form.) 1. Morbid structure. Applied to organic diseases. 2. Thebaine.

PARANA'PHTHALINE. A body accompanying naphthaline in coal-tar.

PARANEURI'SMUS. A nervous disease.

PARANOE'A. *Paranoia*. Synonymous with *dementia*.

PARAPE'CHYUM. The arm from the elbow to the wrist.

PARAPHIMO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *para*, about, and *φίμω*, to bridle.) When the prepuce, being retracted, can not be returned again over the glans, but makes a sort of ligature behind the corona. Cold lotions and leeches generally reduce the inflammation and remove the constriction; but if it does not give way to these, and the glans is strangulated, it will be necessary to divide the prepuce in order to set it at liberty. See *Phimosi*.

PARAPHON'IA. (*a, e, f.*; from *para*, wrong, and *φωνη*, sound.) Alteration of the voice. Dr. Cullen makes the following species: 1. *P. puberum*. The voice of puberty. 2. *P. rauca*. The voice hoarse and rough, from dryness, or a flaccid tumor of the fauces. 3. *P. resonans*. Rough voice, from obstruction of the nares, with hissing sound in the nose. 4. *P. palatina*. From the uvula being wanting, or divided, and commonly attended with hare-lip, the voice rough, obscure, and disagreeable. 5. *P. clangens*. An acute, shrill, and weakened voice. 6. *P. comatosa*. A sound emitted at inspiration, from relaxation of the velum palati and of the glottis.

In all these instances the change of the voice is symptomatic, and the cure depends on the removal of the primary disease.

PARAPHORA. (*a, e, f.*; from *παράφω*, to transfer.) A slight kind of delirium, or light-headedness in a fever. Some use this word for a delirium in general.

PARAPHRENE'SIS. (*is, is, f.*) A delirium; also, a paraphrenitis.

PARAPHRENITIS. Synonym of diaphragmatitis.

PARAPHRO'NIA. Delirium.

PARAPHRO'SYNE. (From *παράφρονεω*, to be estranged in mind.) Mental derangement; used in the same sense as mania.

PARAPHROSINE TEMULENTA. Delirium tremens.

PARAPHYMOSIS. See *Paraphimosi*.

PARAPLE'GIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *παράπλησσω*, to strike inharmoniously.) Palsy of the upper or lower half of the body. See *Paralysis*.

PARAPLEURITIS. Pleurodynia.

PARAPOPLE'XIA. A slight apoplexy.

PARA'PSIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *παρά*, *per-*peram, and *πτομαι*, *tango*.) Dr. Mason Good's generic name for disorders of the sense of touch.

PARARTHRE'MA. A subluxation.

PARARRH'YTHMOS. A pulse not suitable to the age of the person.

PARASCAPA'STRA. A bandage to go round the whole head.—*Galen*.

PARA'SCHIDE. A splinter of a broken bone.
 PARASI'TA. Parasites.
 PARASITE. An animal or plant that is parasitical.

PARASI'TICAL. (*Parasiticus*; from *παρσιτος*, a parasite.) Parasitic. An animal is so termed that receives its nourishment from the bodies of others; as worms, polypi, hydatids, &c. A plant is so called that does not take root in the earth, but sends its roots into other plants.

PARASPA'DIA. When the urethra opens at the side of the penis.

PARA'SPHAGIS. The neck near the clavicles.

PARA'STATES. (*Παραστατης*; from *παριστημι*, to stand near.) Any thing situated near another. Applied by the Greek anatomists to the epididymis, to the prostate gland, and to the commencement of the vas deferens.

PARASTRE'MMA. A convulsive distortion of the mouth, or any part of the face.

PARASYNANCHE. Cyanche parotidea.

PARATA'RTARIC ACID. Racemic acid.

PARA'THENAR. (*ar, aris, n.*; from *παπα*, near, and *θηναρ*, the sole of the foot.) Winslow called a portion of the abductor of the little toe by the name of *parathenar major*, and the short flexor of the same toe he called *parathenar minor*.

PARATRO'PHE. Imperfect or misdirected nutrition.

PAR'ARCHMENT SOUND. See *Bruit de parchemin*.

PAR'ECCRISIS. Disordered secretion.

PAREGOR'IC. (*Paregoricus*; from *παπαγορειν*, to mitigate, to assuage.) Anodyne.

PAREGORIC ELIXIR. The tinctura camphora composita.

PAR'EIA. *Παρεια*. The cheek.

PAR'EIRA BRAVA. Cissampelos pareira.

PARENCE'PHALIS. The cerebellum.

PARENCEPHALOCLE. A hernia of the cerebellum.

PAR'E'NCHYMA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *παοεγγνω*, to strain through; because the ancients believed the blood was strained through it.) 1. The spongy and cellular substance or tissue that connects parts together. It is applied to the connecting medium of the substance of the viscera. 2. The green, succulent layer of the leaf or bark.

PA'RESIS. An imperfect palsy.

PARI'ETAL. (*Parietalis*; from *paries*, a wall.) Appertaining to a wall, or to the side of an object.

PARIETA'LE OS. The parietal bones are two arched and somewhat quadrangular bones, situated one on each side of the superior part of the cranium. The only foramen toward the upper and posterior part (the *parietal foramen*) serves for the transmission of a small vein to the longitudinal sinus. On the inside of their upper edge is a furrow, which corresponds with the longitudinal sinus of the dura mater; and lower down, toward their posterior and inferior angle, is a smaller one for part of the lateral sinuses.

PARIETA'RIA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Polygamia. Monœcia.*—*P. officinalis*. The wall pellitory. It was formerly in high estimation as a diuretic.

PARIETES. (The plural of *paries*.) A name given to those parts which form enclosures.

PARI'LLINE. *Parigin*. The same as smilacine.

PAR'IS. (*is, is, f.*) A genus of plants. *Oc-tandria. Tetragynia.*—*P. quadrifolia*. The herb Paris, or true love. It is narcotic and emetic.

PARI'STHMIA. (From *παπα*, and *ισθμιον*, the fauces.) 1. The parts constituting the fauces. 2. Inflammation of the fauces.—*Hippocrates*.

PARISTHMIOTOMUS. An old instrument with which the tonsils were scarified.

PARISTHMI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *παρ ισθμιον*, the tonsil gland.) Inflammation of the fauces; cyanche.

PARIS WHITE. Prepared chalk.

PARK-LEAVES. *Hypericum androsæmum*.

PARODO'NTIS. A painful tubercle upon the gums.

PARODY'NIA. Morbid or perverted parturition.

PARODYNIA SECUNDARIA, DOLOROSA. The after-pains.

PARON'RIA. Disturbance of the sleep by unpleasant dreams.

PARONY'CHIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *παπα*, about, and *ονυξ*, the nail.) A whitlow, or whit-loe, of the finger. These abscesses are situated more or less deep, which has induced the writers upon the subject to divide them into several species: accordingly, they have ranged them under four heads, agreeably to the places where they are formed. The first kind is formed under the cuticle, on one side of the nail, and sometimes all round it. The second is seated in the fat lying under the skin, between that and the sheath which involves the flexor tendons. The third is described by authors to be formed within the sheath; and they still add a fourth species, arising between the periosteum and the bone, which they call *felon*. Poultrices are particularly useful in whitlow. In all cases where the pus is deep seated, the abscess must be opened with the lancet.

PARO'FLE. The external angles of the eyes.

PARO'PSIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *παπα*, badly, and *οψις*, *visus*, sight.) Dr. Mason Good's generic term for disorders of the sense of vision. See *Dysopia*.

PARO'PSIS ILLUSORIA. Pseudoblepsis.

PAROP'SIS LATERALIS. Lateral vision. See *Dysopia*.

PAROPTE'SIS. A provocation of sweat by a fire or the dry bath.

PARORA'SIS. Weak or depraved sight.—*Galen*.

PARORCHI'DIUM. (*um, ii, n.*; from *παπα*, and *ορχιδιον*, a testicle.) Malposition of the testicle, whether consisting in its detention in the abdomen or at the groin, or in a retraction of the organ into the groin.

PARORCHIDO-ENTEROCLE. Intestinal hernia, complicated with malposition of the testicle.—*Sauvages*.

PARO'SMIA. *Parosmis*. Morbid or depraved smell.

PARO'STIA. Defective ossification.

PAROTIDE'US. The parotid gland.

PAROTID GLAND. *Glandula parotidea.*
Parotis. A large conglomerate and salival gland, situated under the ear, between the mammillary process of the temple bone and the angle of the lower jaw. The excretory duct of this gland perforates the buccinator muscle, and opens into the mouth opposite to the space between the second and third molar tooth of the upper jaw. It secretes the saliva.

PAROTIDŌNCUS. A swelling of the parotid gland.

PAROTIS. 1. The parotid gland. 2. An inflammatory swelling of the parotid gland.

PAROTITIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *parotis*, the parotid gland, and *itis*, inflammation.) Cynanche parotidea. The mumps. An inflammation of the parotid gland. As the inflammation takes place, the cheeks become swollen and painful, there is difficulty in opening the mouth and in swallowing. Very little constitutional derangement attends this disease. It is believed to be contagious. It attacks children, and declines about the fourth or sixth day. It is seldom of moment, and is treated by applying flannel or stimulating liniment, and opening the bowels; but it may pass by metastasis to the testes, mammæ, or brain. It may, however, become malignant in scrofulous and cachectic persons.

PAROXYSM. (*Paroxysmus, i, m.*; from *παροξννω*, to aggravate.) 1. An obvious increase of the symptoms of a disease which lasts a certain time and then declines. 2. A periodical attack or fit of a disease, as that of an ague.

PARSLEY. *Apium petroselinum.*

PARSLEY, BLACK MOUNTAIN. *Athamanta oreoselinum.*

PARSLEY, FOOL'S. *Cethusa cynapium.*

PARSLEY, MACEDONIAN. *Bubon macedonicum.*

PARSLEY, STONE. *Amomum verum.*

PARSNIP. *Pastinaca sativa.*

PARSNIP, COW'S. *Heraclium spondylium.*

PARSNIP, WATER. *Sium nodiflorum.*

PARTHENIASTRUM. **PARTHENIUM.** *Matri-caria parthenium.*

PARTHENIUM MAS. *Tanacetum vulgare.*

PARTITE. *Partitus.* Cut, as it were, almost to the base; and, according to the number of incisions, *bipartite* when two, *tripartite* when three, *quadripartite* when four, *quinque-partite* when five, &c.

PARTRIDGE-BERRY. *Gaultheria procumbens.*

PARTURIENT. *Parturiens.* Pertaining to childbed; the lying-in state.

PARTURIFACIENT. That which assists or causes parturition; as ergot.

PARTURITION. (*Parturitio, onis, f.*; from *pario*, to bring forth young.) The expulsion of the fetus from the uterus. A viable fetus may be born at seven months, or even before, but this seldom occurs, it being usually nine months old before birth; but instances are related where the child was ten months old; hence the French have allowed that a child may be legitimate when born 299 days after conception.

The physical causes that determine the exit of the fetus are the contraction of the uterus, and that of the abdominal muscles; by their

force the liquor amnii flows out, the head of the fetus is engaged in the pelvis, it goes through it, and soon passes out by the vulva, the folds of which disappear. These different phenomena take place in succession, and continue a certain time; they are accompanied with pains more or less severe, with swelling and softening of the soft parts of the pelvis and external genital parts, and with an abundant mucous secretion in the cavity of the vagina. All these circumstances, each in its own way, favor the passage of the fetus.

To facilitate the study of this complicated action, it must be divided into several periods.

The first period of childbirth.—It is constituted by the precursory signs. Two or three days before childbirth, a flow of mucus takes place from the vagina, the external genital parts swell, and become softer: it is the same with the ligaments that unite the bones of the pelvis; the *cervix uteri* flattens, its opening is enlarged, its edges become thinner; slight pains, known by the name of *flying pains*, are felt in the loins and abdomen.

Second period.—Pains of a peculiar kind come on: they begin in the lumbar region, and seem to be propagated toward the *cervix uteri* or the *rectum*; they are renewed only after considerable intervals, as a quarter or half an hour. Each of them is accompanied with an evident contraction of the body of the uterus, with tension of its neck, and dilatation of the opening; the finger, directed into the vagina, discovers that the envelopes of the fetus are pushed outward, and that there is a considerable tumor, which is called the *waters*: the pains very soon become stronger, and the contractions of the uterus more powerful; the membranes break, and a part of the liquid escapes; the uterus contracts on itself, and is applied to the surface of the fetus.

Third period.—The pains and contractions of the uterus increase considerably; they are instinctively accompanied by the contraction of the abdominal muscles. The woman who is aware of their effect is inclined to favor them, in making all the muscular efforts of which she is capable: her pulse then becomes stronger and more frequent, her face is animated, her eyes shine, her whole body is in extreme agitation, and perspiration flows in abundance. The head is next engaged in the pelvis: the occiput, placed at first above the left acetabulum, is directed inward and downward, and comes below and behind the arch of the pubis.

Fourth period.—After some instants of repose, the pains and expulsive contractions resume all their activity: the head presents itself at the vulva, makes an effort to pass, and succeeds when there happens to be a contraction sufficiently strong to produce this effect. The head being once disengaged, the remaining parts of the body easily follow, on account of their smaller volume. The section of the umbilical cord is then made, and a ligature is put round it at a short distance from the umbilicus.

Fifth period.—If the accoucheur has not proceeded immediately to the extraction of the placenta after the birth of the child, slight pains are felt in a short time, the uterus contracts

freely, but with force enough to throw off the placenta, and the membranes of the ovum: this expulsion bears the name of *delivery*. During the twelve or fifteen days that follow childbirth, the uterus contracts by degrees upon itself, the woman suffers abundant perspirations, her mammae are distended by the milk that they secrete; a flow of matter, which takes place from the vagina, called *lochia*, first sanguiferous, then whitish, indicates that the organs of the woman resume, by degrees, the disposition that they had before conception.

Such is the course of a natural labor, the accomplishment of which implies the completion of the natural term of gestation—a proper confirmation on the part of the mother—and a natural development and normal position of the part of the fœtus. Various deviations from these conditions give rise to different irregularities in the process of parturition, attended with greater or less danger to the mother and child. The subdivision of labors has been carried by many writers to a frivolous degree of minuteness, especially by some French authors. The classification adopted by Dr. Burns is perhaps the most practically useful. It is as follows:

Class I. Natural labor. Labor taking place at the end of the ninth month of pregnancy; the child presenting the central portion of the sagittal suture, and the forehead being directed at first toward the sacro-iliac symphysis; a due proportion existing between the size of the head and the capacity of the pelvis: the pains being regular and effective; the process not continuing beyond twenty-four hours, seldom above twelve, and very often not for six. No morbid affection supervening, capable of preventing delivery, or endangering the life of the woman.

This comprehends only one order.

Class II. Premature labor, or labor taking place considerably before the completion of the usual period of utero-gestation, but yet not so early as necessarily to prevent the child from surviving.

This comprehends only one order.

Class III. Preternatural labors, or those in which the presentation, or position of the child, is different from that which occurs in natural labor; or in which the uterus contains a plurality of children, or monsters.

This comprehends seven orders.

Order 1. Presentation of the breech.

Order 2. Presentation of the inferior extremities.

Order 3. Presentation of the superior extremities.

Order 4. Presentation of the back, belly, or sides of the child.

Order 5. Malposition of the head.

Order 6. Presentation of the funis.

Order 7. Plurality of children, or monsters.

Class IV. Tedious labor, or labor protracted beyond the usual duration; the delay not caused by the malposition of the child, and the process capable of being finished safely, without the use of extracting instruments.

This comprehends two orders.

Order 1. Where the delay proceeds from

some imperfection or irregularity of muscular action.

Order 2. Where it is dependent principally on some mechanical impediment.

Class V. Laborious or instrumental labor; labor which can not be completed without the use of extracting instruments, or altering the proportion between the size of the child and the capacity of the pelvis.

This comprehends two orders.

Order 1. This case admitting the use of such instruments as do not necessarily destroy the child.

Order 2. The obstacle to delivery being so great as to require that the life of the child should be sacrificed for the safety of the mother.

Class VI. Impracticable labor; labor in which the child, even when reduced in size, can not pass through the pelvis.

This comprehends only one order.

Class VII. Complicated labor; labor attended with some dangerous or troublesome accident or disease, connected in particular instances with the process of parturition.

This comprehends six orders.

Order 1. Labor complicated with uterine hemorrhage.

Order 2. Labor complicated with hemorrhage from other organs.

Order 3. Labor complicated with syncope.

Order 4. Labor complicated with convulsions.

Order 5. Labor complicated with rupture of the uterus.

Order 6. Labor complicated with suppression of urine, or rupture of the bladder.

The number of irregular labors, as compared with the natural, does not amount to more than two per cent., and those requiring the use of instruments do not exceed four to six in a thousand.

PA'RTUS. (*us, ūs, m.*; from *pario*, to bring forth young.) 1. Labor. 2. The young when brought forth.

PARU'LIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *παρα*, near, and *ουλον*, the gum.) An inflammation, boil, or abscess in the gums. A gum-boil is often a primary disease, depending on an inflammation of the gums from accidental and common causes, in which case the lancet, or leaving it to nature, soon restores the gum to a healthy state. But sometimes it arises from a carious tooth, or from cutting the dentes sapientiae. From the first of these the gum-boil frequently returns, and requires the removal of the tooth; from the latter, much irritation is often produced, and the jaw and face swell considerably. If there be constitutional disturbance with it, leeches and purgatives are to be resorted to.

PARU'RIA. Morbid secretion or discharge of urine.

PA'SMA. A dry powder to sprinkle over the body. See *Catapasma*.

PA'SSA. 1. A grape or raisin. 2. A whitlow.—*Paracelsus*.

PASSA MINOR. Uva passa minor.

PASSIFLO'RA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Gynandria. Pentandria. Passiflora.*—*P. larifolia.* Bay-leaved passion-flower. A native

of Surinam. The fruit is grateful.—*P. maliformis*. Apple-shaped granadilla. The fruit is esteemed a delicacy in the West Indies.

PASSIO. In medical language, a disease or affection.

PASSIO HYSTERICA. See *Hysteria*.

PASSIO ILEACA. See *Ileac passion*.

PASSION. (Παθημα. *Passio, onis, f.*; from *pati*, to suffer.) By passion is generally understood an instinctive feeling become extreme and exclusive. The passions have great influence on health, and are hence divided into *depressing* and *animating*. See *Pathema animi*.

PASSION, CÆLIAC. Diarrhœa cœliaca.

PASSION, HYSTERIC. *Hysteria*.

PASSION, ILEAC. Ileac passion.

PASSIVE. *Passivus*. A medical term applied to the varieties of disease in which the vital force or tone of the organs seems to be diminished, and there is little reaction. When the affection is the result of debility, as *passive hemorrhage*, it occurs by exudation of the blood.

PA'SSULA. A small raisin.

PASSULA MAJOR. A raisin.

PASSULA'TUS. Applied to some medicines in which raisins are the chief ingredients.

PA'SSUM. Raisin wine.

PA'STA. A cake or lozenge.

PASTILLES, FUMIGATING. See *Fumigating pastilles*.

PASTYLLUM. (*um, i, n.*; diminutive of *pasta*, a lozenge.) *Pastillus*. A pastil or troch.

PASTINA'CA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. The parsnip. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera*.—*P. opopanax*. See *Opopanax*.—*P. sativa*. The parsnip. Its roots are sweet and nutritious. The wild roots are used as a diuretic.

PATE ARSENICALE. Arsenical paste. This consists of seventy parts of cinnabar, twenty-two of dragon's blood, and eight of white arsenic, made into a paste with saliva at the time of its application. It was much used in France as a caustic to destroy cancerous tumors.

PATE'LLA. (*a, e, f.*; diminutive of *patina*, a dish.) *Rotula*. The knee-pan. A small flat bone, which in some measure resembles the common figure of the heart, and placed at the fore part of the joint of the knee. Anteriorly it is a little convex, and rough for the insertion of muscles and ligaments; posteriorly it is smooth, covered with cartilage, and divided by a middle longitudinal ridge into two slightly concave surfaces, both exactly adapted to the pulley of the os femoris.

PA'TENS. Patent. Expanding. Spreading.

PATHE'MA. (*a, atis, n.*) Passion; emotion; affection.

PATHEMATA ANIMI. Passions of the mind. These are divided into the exciting and depressing; and each of these, again, in a medical point of view, into such as excite suddenly and with temporary violence, or more slowly and permanently.

Passions are subdivided into,

1. *Exciting*.

a. In a violent degree; as *rage, intense enthusiasm*. b. More moderately; as *joy, emulation, desire, hope, benevolence, love*.

2. *Depressing*.

a. In a violent degree; as *terror, grief*. b. More moderately; as *fear, jealousy, envy, resentment*.

3. *Calming*; as *veneration, admiration, contemplation*.

Persons of strong, active imaginations, sanguine in temperament, and eager in their pursuits and expectations, are most liable to, and suffer most from, the violently exciting passions. The effects are often apoplexy, palsy, hemorrhage, jaundice. The depressing passions are, in different degrees, sedative. The more violent ones are sometimes fatal in a moment. The others slowly undermine the constitution, weaken every function, and produce indigestion and dropsy.

PATHE'TICUS. (*Pathetic*; from *παθος*, an affection.) Appertaining to the passions.

PATHE'TICI. The fourth pair of nerves.

PATHE'TICUS MUSCULUS. The superior oblique muscle of the eye.

PATHOGEN'Y. (*Pathogenia*. (From *παθος*, a disease, and *γενεσις*, generation.) That portion of pathology which relates to the origin of disease.

PATHOGNOMO'NIC. (*Pathognomonicus*; from *παθος*, a disease, and *γινωσκω*, to know.) A term given to those symptoms which are peculiar to a disease. They are also termed proper or characteristic symptoms.

PATHO'LOGY. (*Pathologia, a, f.*; from *παθος*, a disease, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of diseases. That branch of medicine which treats of the nature of diseases. It is divided into *general pathology*, which regards what is common to a number of diseases taken as a class; and *special pathology*, which treats of individual diseases.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY. The dissection of diseased structures.

PATHO'MANIA. Moral insanity. See *Insanity*.

PA'THOS. Παθος. An affection; a disease.

PATIE'NTIA. *Patience*. *Rumex patientia*.

PA'TOR NA'RIVUM. The sinus, cavity, or chasm of the nose.

PATRUM CORTEX. *Cinchona bark*.

PA'TULOUS. *Patulus*. Open: a descriptive term often used.

PATU'RSA. The venereal disease.

PAUL'S BETONY. *Veronica officinalis*.

PAULINA CONFECTIO. See *Aristarchi antidotus paulina*.

PAULLI'NIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of sapindaceous plants.—*P. sorbilis*. A plant of South America, and especially Brazil, the seeds of which are used in the form of extract, and called *Guarana* or *Guarine*, as a stimulating tonic. This substance has been introduced into European pharmacy, and was supposed to contain a peculiar principle termed *guarine*, but which is found to be theine or caffeine, the same substance as exists in tea and coffee.

PAVANA. See *Croton tiglium*.

PAVI'LION OF THE EAR. The expanding portion, or ala auris of the ear.

PAVO CRISTATUS. The pea-fowl. The flesh of this bird is delicate when young.

PA'VOR. (*or, oris, m.*) 1. Fear. 2. The itch.

PB. The symbol for lead; plumbum.

PD. The symbol for palladium.

PEA. *Pisum sativum*.
 PEA-FOWL. *Pavo cristatus*.
 PEACH. *Amygdalus persica*.
 PEAGLE. *Primula veris*.
 PEAR. *Pyrus communis*.
 PEARL. See *Margarita*.
 PEARLASH. An impure carbonate of potash.
 PEARL BARLEY. See *Hordeum*.
 PEARL WHITE. The subnitrate of bismuth.

PEARSON'S SOLUTION. This consists of a solution of one grain of arsenite of soda in a fluid ounce of water.

PE'CCANT HUMORS. Secretions or fluids in a diseased state.

PECHE'DION. Πηχεδιον. The perineum.
 PEHEGU'ERA. A pulmonary disease occurring in infants of three or four months in South America, and which is speedily fatal.

PECHURIM. See *Pichurim*.
 PECHY'AGRA. The gout in the elbow.
 PE'CHYS. Πηχυς. The cubit, or elbow.
 PECHYTY'RBE. The scurvy.—*Forest*.
 PEQUET'S DUCT. See *Thoracic duct*.
 PE'CTEN. (*en, inis, m.*) The pubes.

PE'CTIC ACID. See *Pectine*.
 PECTINA'LIS. (So named from its arising at the *pecten*, or pubes.) *Pectinæus* of authors. A small flat muscle, situated obliquely between the pubes and the little trochanter, at the upper and anterior part of the thigh. It arises, broad and fleshy, from the anterior edge of the os pectinis, or pubis, as it is more commonly called, as far as its spine; and, descending obliquely backward and outward, is inserted, by a short and broad tendon, into the upper and anterior part of the linea aspera of the os femoris, a little below the lesser trochanter. This muscle serves to bend the thigh, by drawing it upward and inward, and likewise assists in rolling it outward.

PECTINA'TE. *Pectinatus*. (From *pecten*, a comb.) 1. Comb-like; having the appearance of a comb. 2. The fasciculated muscular fibres of the right auricle of the heart are called *musculi pectinati*.

PECTINÆUS. See *Pectinalis*.
 PECTINOUS. Relating to pectine.
 PE'CTINE. A non-azotized and indifferent body of plants, abounding in fruits and some roots. It closely resembles gum tragacanth, and is gelatinous. By the action of alkalies it yields an uncrystallizable acid, the pectic, C₁₂H₈O₁₀+2HO.

PE'CTORAL. (*Pectoralis*; from *pectus*, the breast.) Appertaining to the breast. Pectoral medicines are those which relieve diseases of the chest.

PECTORAL MOSS. *Lichen pulmonarius*.
 PECTORALIS MAJOR. A broad, thick, fleshy, and radiated muscle, situated immediately under the integuments, and covering nearly the whole anterior part of the breast. It arises from the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs, almost the whole length of the sternum, and from more than a third of the anterior part of the clavicle. From these origins the fibres run in a folding manner toward the axilla, and are inserted, by a broad tendon, into the os humeri, above the insertion of the deltoid muscle, and

at the outer side of the groove which lodges the tendon of the long head of the biceps. This and the latissimus dorsi form the cavity of the axilla, or arm-pit. Its use is to move the arm forward, or to raise it obliquely toward the sternum.

PECTORALIS MINOR. A small, fleshy, and digitated muscle, situated at the anterior and lateral part of the thorax, immediately under the pectoralis major. It arises from the upper edges of the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, near where they join their cartilages, and is inserted, by a flat tendon, into the upper part of the coracoid process of the scapula. The principal use of this muscle is to draw the scapula for ward and downward; and when that is fixed, it may likewise serve to elevate the ribs.

PECTORI'LOQUY. (*Pectoriloquium*; from *pectus*, the chest, and *loquy*, to speak; so called because the voice seems as if it proceeded directly from the chest of the patient.) When the stethoscope is applied over an excavation of the lungs which communicates with the bronchiæ, the voice appears to come direct through the tube of the instrument from the chest of the patient to the ear of the auscultator. This phenomenon is called *pectoriloquy*. It is distinguished into *perfect*, *imperfect*, and *doubtful*. The two latter are with difficulty distinguishable from bronchophony, and are not at all to be depended on unless in conjunction with the symptoms. Pectoriloquy is most frequently heard in the subclavicular and axillary regions, because vomicæ are most frequently formed in the upper part of the lungs. Pectoriloquy may be suspended if the bronchial tubes, which communicate with the excavation, be obstructed. If the morbid cavity communicate with a great number of bronchia, or with the cavity of the pleura, the pectoriloquy is much diminished, or ceases altogether.

PECTORIS OS. See *Sternum*.
 PE'CTUS. The breast or thorax.
 PECTUSCULUM. The metatarsus.
 PEDA'TE. *Pedatus*. Like a bird's foot.
 PEDE'THMUS. *Pedesis*. A pulsation.
 PEDICELLATE. *Pedicellatus*. Having a small or partial stalk.

PEDICE'LLUS. A small flower-stalk.
 PE'DICLE. A little stalk.
 PEDICULA'RIA. *Delphinium staphisagria*.
 PEDICULA'RIS. (*is, m.*) A genus of plants. *Didynamia*. *Angiospermia*. Lousewort. The *P. palustris* is said to kill lice. It is somewhat acrid, and has been used in decoction as an application to indolent ulcers.

PEDICULA'TION. *Morbis pedicularis*. That disease of the body in which lice are continually bred on the skin.

PEDICULUS. (*us, i, m.*) A louse. A genus of insects, of the order *Aptera*. Two species are found on the human body, the *P. humanus*, the common louse, infesting the head; and the *P. pubis*, or crab-louse, found chiefly on the pubes. They are destroyed by mercurial preparations, tobacco infusion, &c.

PEDICUS. Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.
 PEDILU'VIUM. (From *pes*, the foot, and *lavo*, to wash.) A bath for the feet.

PE'DION. The sole of the foot.

PE'DI'TIO. Epilepsy.

PE'DORA. Sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet.

PEDU'NCLE. *Pedunculus*. A flower-stalk, or that which springs from the stem, and bears the flowers and fruit, and not the leaves.

Pedicellus is a partial flower-stalk, the ultimate subdivision of a general one; as in the cowslip.

PE'DUNCLES OF THE BRAIN. The *crura cerebri*.

PE'DUNCLES OF THE CEREBELLUM. See *Encephalos*.

PE'DUNCLES OF THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA. The *corpore restiformia*.

PE'DUNCULATE. *Pedunculatus*. Growing on a fruit-stalk; opposed to sessile.

PEGANELÆ'UM. Oil of rue.

PE'GANUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Dodecanaria*. *Monogygia*.—*P. hærmala*. The Assyrian wild rue; the same in its properties with the common rue.

PE'GE. Πηγή. The internal angles of the eye were called *pegæ*.

PELADA. A species of baldness; a shedding of the hair from a venereal cause.

PELA'RIUM. A collyrium.

PELECA'NUS. An instrument to draw teeth.

PELIO'MA. Πελώμα. An extravasation of blood of a livid color.

PELIO'SIS. *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

PE'LIS. The skin.

PELLIS SUMMA. The epidermis.

PELLA'GRA. (*a, æ, f.*) *Pelagra*. *Elephantiasis Italica*; from its great frequency in some parts of Milan and Padua.

About March or April, a shining red spot appears on the back of the hand, or some part of the body, resembling the common erysipelas, but without much itching or pain; this elevates the skin a little, producing numerous small tubercles of different colors; the skin becomes dry, and cracks. At length it falls off in white furfuraceous scales; but the shining redness underneath still continues; the health is good. Next spring the skin disease extends; the health now suffers slightly; headache and despondency occur; in the winter every thing appears well again; but in the third spring, or later, the cerebral symptoms become very manifest; vertigo, extreme melancholy, and, finally, delirium, with great emaciation occur, complicated with bulimia, or entire loss of appetite, storpor, and frightful convulsions. Before the latter symptoms even ten years may elapse. It is epidemic to certain unhealthy districts, and is to be treated by change of air, habitual cleanliness, warm bathing, nutritious diet, and tonics.

PELLI'CLE. *Pellicula*. (From *pellis*, the skin.) A slender skin. In *Medicine*, it is applied to such an appearance on the surface of urine; and to very delicate membranous productions. In *Botany*, to the delicate skin which covers some seeds and other parts. In *Chemistry*, a delicate formation of crystals, &c., on the surface of a fluid.

PELLITORY. See *Parietaria*.

PELLITORY, BASTARD. *Achillea ptarmica*.

PELLITORY OF SPAIN. *Anthemis pyrethrum*.

PE'LMA. The sole of the foot.

PELOSIN. A colorless body, of an alkaline reaction, derived from the root of the *Cissampelos pareira*.

PE'LTA. The shield of lichens.

PELTA'LIS CARTILA'GO. The scutiform cartilage of the larynx.

PELTA'TE. *Peltatus*. Target-shaped.

PE'LTVIC. *Pelvicus*. Pertaining to the pelvis.

PELVIC APONEUROSIS. The ligamentous attachments of muscles to the brim of the pelvis and the upper part of the iliac fascia.

PELVI-TROCHANTE'RIC. That which relates to the pelvis and great trochanter of the femur.

PELVI'METER. An instrument for measuring the diameter of the pelvis in the living body. Two French instruments bear this name, but are not used, because the index finger is a better pelvimeter than any mechanical contrivance. The first is a pair of callipers with blunt points, the measures with which are taken on the outside of the body; the other, called the pelvimeter of Coutouly, is a sliding scale, which is introduced within the vagina, and extended so that the ends may be over the sacrum and symphysis pubis.

PE'LVIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *πελvis*, a basin.) It is composed of the two ossa innominata, the os sacrum, and os coccygis. It contains the rectum and urinary bladder, the internal organs of generation, and is lined and covered by muscles and common integuments.

It is wide and expanded at its upper part, and contracted at its inferior aperture. The upper part is bounded by an oval ring, which parts the cavity of the pelvis from the cavity of the abdomen, the *linea ilio-pectinea*, or superior strait. This circle is denominated the brim of the pelvis: it is formed by a continued and prominent line along the upper part of the sacrum, the middle of the ilium, and the upper part, or crest of the os pubis. The lower part of the pelvis is denominated the outlet or inferior strait. It is composed by the arch of the ossa pubis, and by the sciatic ligaments.

In a female pelvis, the distance between the os sacrum and os pubis, or the antero-posterior diameter in the bone, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the *brim*; that between the two ossa ilia, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the oblique diameter about $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. At the outlet the proportions are reversed, the distance between the symphysis pubis and os coccygis being longer than that between the ossa ilia. The depth of the fore part of the pelvis, at the symphysis of the pubis, measures about an inch and a half; behind it is six inches, and at the sides, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The pelvis has two *axes*, the direction of which must be carefully attended to by the obstetrician. The *axis of the brim* is indicated by a straight line drawn from the umbilicus to the point of the coccyx; the *axis of the outlet* by a straight line drawn from the first bone of the sacrum to the orifice of the vagina.

PELVIS AURIS. The cochlea of the ear.

PELVIS CEREBRI. The infundibulum.

PELVIS OF THE KIDNEYS. See *Kidney*.

PEMFIGOÏ'DES. The name of a fever accompanied with an eruption of vesicles.

PE'MPHIGUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *πεμφιξ*, a bubble or vesicle.) *P. helveticus, P. major, and P. minor.* An eruption, consisting of vesicles of various sizes, from a pea to a walnut, and mostly attended by fever. The eruption is transparent, like small bladders filled with a pellucid or slightly-colored fluid. The vesicle is mostly almond-shaped, and has an inflamed base, and when it breaks the part is disposed to ulcerate. The fever may be either synocha or typhus. It is ushered in by sickness at stomach, great oppression about the præcordia, headache, lassitude, and weariness on the least exertion, with stiffness and rigidity of the joints. The eruption comes out as very small, distinct red spots, a little elevated above the surface of the skin, and much resembling the first appearance of the small-pox. It is not contagious in the simple forms. The fever in pemphigus is mostly a mild or malignant typhus, and requires the same remedies—port wine and bark, with mineral acids. The best application to the eruption, when the vesicles break, is finely-powdered starch.

PE'MPHIX. (*ix, igris, f.*; *Πεμφιξ*, a vesicle or bubble.) See *Pemphigus*.

PEMPTÆ'US. An ague, the paroxysm of which returns every fifth day.

PENÆ'A. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Tetrandria. Monogynia.*—*P. mucronata* and *P. sarcocolla* are said to yield sarcocolla. This is brought from Persia and Arabia in small grains of a pale yellow color, and is a gummy body.

PE'NDULOUS. *Pendulus.* Pendant; hanging down.

PE'NETRATING. *Penetrans.* (From *penetro*, to pierce through.) 1. Applied to a medicine supposed to pass through the pores and stimulate. 2. To a wound which pierces the splanchic cavities.

PENICILLIFORM. *Penicilliformis.* Pencil-shaped.

PENICILLUS. (*us, i, m.*; diminutive of *peniculum*, a brush.) *Penicillum.* 1. A tent or pledget. 2. The secreting extremities of the vena portæ are called *penicilli.* See *Liver*.

PENIDUUM. White barley-sugar.

PE'NIS. (*is, is, m.*; à *pendendo*, from its hanging down.) *Membrum virile.* It is divided by anatomists into the root, body, and head, or *glans penis.* It is composed of common integuments, two *corpora cavernosa*, and one *corpus spongiosum*, which surrounds a canal, the *urethra*, that proceeds from the bladder to the apex of the penis, where it opens by the *meatus urinarius.* The fold of the skin that covers the glans penis is termed the prepuce, and the band which ties the prepuce to the under surface of the glans is called the *frænum præputii.* The arteries of the penis are from the hypogastric and ischiatic. The veins of the penis form the *vena magna penis*, which empties itself into the hypogastric vein. The glands of the penis are Cowper's glands, the prostate, muciparous, and odoriferous glands. The nerves of the penis are branches of the sacral and ischiatic.

PENIS CÆ'REBRI. The pineal gland.

PENIS MULIE'BRIS. The clitoris.

PENNIFORM. *Penniformis.* Resembling a writing-pen or feather.

PENNYROYAL. *Mentha pulegium.* In the United States, the *Hedeoma pulegioides* has received this name.

PENNYROYAL, HART'S. *Mentha cervina.*

PENTADA'CTYLON. 1. The herb cinquefoil. 2. The castor-oil plant.

PENSACOLA, CLIMATE OF. This place is one of the best situations for the valetudinarian in the United States, the temperature being remarkably mild, and the position sufficiently sheltered from severe winds.

PENTA'GON. Pentagonal; five-sided.

PENTA'NDRIA. *Pentandrous.* (From *πεντε*, five, and *ανηρ*, a husband.) The plants which have hermaphrodite flowers and five stamens.

PENTANEU'RON. *Plantago lanceolata.*

PENTAPHY'RMACON. Any medicine consisting of five ingredients.

PENTAPHYLOÏ'DES. *Fragaria sterilis.*

PENTAPHY'LLUM. *Potentilla reptans.*

PENTAPHY'LLOUS. *Pentaphyllus.* Five-leaved: applied to leaves, calyces, &c.

PENTAPLEU'RUM. *Plantago lanceolata.*

PENTA'TOMUM. *Potentilla reptans.*

PENTO'ROBUS. *Pæonia officinalis.*

PENZANCE, CLIMATE OF. This place, in Cornwall, England, possesses one of the most genial and regular climates in Britain, and is a good winter residence for the consumptive.

PEONY. *Pæonia officinalis.*

PEPA'NSIS. *Pepasmus.* Maturation or concoction. Applied by the humoral pathologists to the humors of the living body.

PEPA'STICUS. Applied formerly to medicines supposed to promote concoction.

PE'PITA NUX. St. Ignatius's bean.

PE'PLUS. *Peplus.* *Peplion.* *Euphorbia peplus.*

PE'PO. (From *πεπτο*, to ripen.) A fleshy, succulent pericarpium, the seeds of which are inserted into the sides of the fruit. The gourd.

PEPPER. See *Piper*.

PEPPER, DULCE. *Fucus pinnatifidus.*

PEPPER, GUINEA. *P. Cayenne.* *Capsicum annum.*

PEPPER, JAMAICA. *Myrtus pimenta.*

PEPPER, POOR MAN'S. *Polygonum hydropiper.*

PEPPER, WALL. *Sedum acre.*

PEPPER, WATER. *Polygonum hydropiper.*

PEPPERIDGE BUSH. *Berberis vulgaris.*

PEPPERMINT. *Mentha piperita.*

PEPPERWORT. *Lepidium ibericum.*

PE'PSIN. *Pepsine.* (From *πεπτο*, to digest.) A substance existing in the gastric juice, and upon which its activity depends. It is a modification of albumen, and appears to act like a ferment. See *Digestion*.

PE'PTIC. *Pepticus.* Digestive.

PER-. A prefix denoting excess, and much used in chemistry.

PERACU'TE. *Peracutus.* Very sharp: applied to diseases when very severe, or aggravated beyond measure.

PE'ROCA. A genus of fishes. Order, *Acanthopterygii.*—*P. fluviatilis.* The perch.

PERCEPTION. See *Mind*.

PERCHLO'RIC ACID. A compound of ClO₇; it is crystalline. Hyperchloric acid.

PERCOLATION. (*Percolatio, onis, f.*; strained through; from *percolo*, to strain or filter.) A term generally applied to animal secretion, from the office of the glands being thought to resemble that of a strainer in transmitting the liquors that pass through them.

PERCU'SSIO. Apoplexy.

PERCU'SSION. (From *percutio*, to strike.) In medical language this term signifies the striking of any part of the surface of the body with the hand, in order to ascertain by the sound the healthy or diseased condition of the subjacent parts. This mode of exploration is applied principally to the chest and abdomen.

In order for the proper performance of percussion on the chest, the patient should, if possible, be in a sitting posture, and the chest covered with a light linen garment, which prevents the peculiar sound produced by the stroke of the hand upon the naked chest. In striking the chest, the fingers of the operator should be held with their extremities in one line, and kept firm in this position by the opposition of the thumb. The stroke should be made with the points of the fingers, and directed perpendicularly on the part; it should also be made with equal force in the different parts of the chest examined. Percussion is sometimes performed with the intervention of a piece of wood, ivory, or other sonorous body: it is then termed *mediate percussion*. The ivory instrument generally used for this purpose is called a *pleximeter*.

The thorax of a healthy individual gives out a clear sound on percussion in its anterior and lateral parts. Whenever, in the progress of disease, any denser substance takes the place of air within the thorax, there is a corresponding diminution of sonorousness: hence hepatization and tubercles of the lungs, hypertrophy of the heart, effusions of serum, lymph, or other matters, all occasion a diminution of sound in the regions which they respectively occupy; while in pulmonary emphysema, pneumothorax, and large empty excavations in the substance of the lungs, the sound on percussion is greater than natural. In percussing the abdomen, the patient should be laid on his back. See *Bruit*.

PERCU'TEUR A MARTEAU. One of Baron Heurteloup's lithotripsy instruments, in which the stone is crushed by the blows of a mallet instead of the pressure of a screw.

PERDE'TUM. *Sium sisarum*.

PERDI'CUM. *Parietaria officinalis*.

PERE'NNIAL. *Perennis*. Lasting naturally more than two years.

PERENNIAL WORM-GRASS. *Spigelia marilandica*.

PERE'TRION. The trepan.

PERFECT. A flower is said to be perfect or complete that has both calyx and corolla, and one or more stamens and pistils.

PERFO'LIATA. *Bupleurum perfoliatum*.

PERFO'LIATE. *Perfoliatum*. Leaves which surround the stem at their base.

PERFORANS. See *Flexor profundus perforans*.

PERFORANS CASSERII NERVUS. The external cutaneous nerve.

PERFORANS PROFUNDUS. See *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*.

PERFORANS TERTII INTERNODII DIGITORUM PEDIS. See *Flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans*.

PERFORANS VULGO PROFUNDUS. *P. manus*. See *Flexor profundus perforans*.

PERFORA'TA. Hypericum perforatum.

PERFORA'TIO VENTRICULI. Perforation of the stomach; gastrobrosis.

PERFORA'TION. *Perforatio*. (From *perforo*, to pierce.) A term employed to denote a solution of continuity, from disease of the parietes of a hollow organ, as of the intestines, or from accidents.

Spontaneous perforation is that which occurs without having been preceded by any perceptible modification of function, local or general.

PERFORA'TOR. An obstetrical instrument for the purpose of opening the fetal head while in utero. Smellie's forceps. See *Cranium, perforation of*.

PERFORA'TUS. (From *perforo*, to pierce through.) Applied to muscles. 1. *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis* and *flexor sublimis perforatus*. 2. The *coraco-brachialis* muscle.

PERFORATUS, SEU FLEXOR SECUNDI INTERNODII DIGITORUM PEDIS. See *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis perforatus sublimis*.

PERFRIGIO. *Perfrigeratio*. Extreme coldness; shivering.

PERGAME'NOUS. Like parchment.

PERI. (From *περι*, around.) A prefix signifying around, about, or enveloping, as *pericardium*, enveloping or surrounding the heart.

PERIÆ'RESIS. A circular or curved incision about a tumor.

PERIA'MMA. An amulet.

PERIA'NTH. *Perianthium*. (From *περι*, and *ανθος*, a flower.) The calyx, especially when colored like a corolla.

PERIBLE'PSIS. That kind of wild look which is observed in delirious persons.

PERI'BOLE. Round. A translation of morbid humors from the center to the surface of the body.—*Hippocrates*.

PERIBRO'SIS. (From *περι*, around, and *βρωσσω*, to eat.) An ulceration or erosion at the corners or uniting parts of the eyelids. It most frequently affects the internal commissure. It arises from the acrimony of the tears, or from ægylops, which sometimes extends to the corners of the eyelids.

PERICARDI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *περικαρδιον*, the pericardium.) Inflammation of the pericardium. See *Heart, diseases of the*.

PERICA'RDIUM. (*um, ii, n.*; from *περι*, about, and *καρδια*, the heart.) The membranous bag that surrounds the heart, and the arterial and venous trunks connected with it. The pericardium consists of two layers, an external or fibrous, and an internal or serous. The serous membrane lines the fibrous one, and is reflected over the heart after the manner of serous membranes in general. Its use is to secrete and contain the vapor of the pericardium, which lubricates the heart, and thus preserves it from concreting with the pericardium.

PERICA'RP. (From *περι*, about, and *καρπος*, a seed.) The seed-vessel or covering of the seed of plants.

PERICA'RPIUM. (From *περι*, about, and *carpus*, the wrist.) A medicine applied to the wrist.

PERICHÆ'TIUM. A scaly sheath investing the base of the fruit-stalk of some mosses, as in the genus *Hypnum*.

PERICHONDRIUM. (*um, ii, n.*; from *περι*, about, and *χονδρος*, a cartilage.) The fibrous membrane that covers a cartilage.

PERICHRISIS. *Perichriston.* A liniment.

PERI'CLASIS. A compound fracture.

PERICLY'MENUM. *Lonicera periclymenum.*

PERICNE'MIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *περι*, and *κνημη*, the tibia.) The parts about the tibia.

PERICRANIUM. (*um, ii, n.*; from *περι*, and *κρανιον*, the cranium.) The fibrous membrane of the bones of the cranium.

PERIDIASTOLE. In interval of time next after the diastole of the heart.

PERIDIUM. The round, membranous, dry case of the seeds of some angiospermous mushrooms.

PERIDIYMIUS. The serous covering of the testicle.

PERIGLO'TTIS. The epiglottic gland.

PERIGONIUM. The perianth, or coverings of the stamens in flowers.

PERIGRAPHE. Vesalius applies this term to the *lineæ transversæ* of the *rectus abdominis* muscle.

PERIGYNOUS. When the petals and stamens are attached to the sides of the calyx.

PERILY'MPH. The liquor of Cotunnus.

PERIN. Πηριν. 1. A testicle. 2. The perineum.

PERINEOCÆ'LE. A rupture in the perineum.

PERINEUS TRANSVERSUS. *Transversus perinei.*

PERINE'AL. Relating to the perineum.

PERINE'UM. (*um, i, n.*; from *περινω*, to flow round, because that part is generally moist.) The space between the anus and organs of generation.

PERINE'URON. The neurilemma.

PERINY'CTIS. Synonymous with *epinyctides*.

PERIOD. (*Periodus, i, m.*; *περιδος*; from *περι*, about, and *οδος*, a way.) A stated time. In medical language there are said to be five periods of a disease: the *invasion*, the *augment*, the *state* or full development of the disease, the *decline*, and the *termination*. With respect to intermittent diseases, the term *period* is sometimes applied synonymously with *interval*, that is, it means the time that elapses from the commencement of one paroxysm to the commencement of the next.

PERIODIC ACID. A compound of IO_7 , analogous to the perchloric acid, and but little known.

PERIODICAL DISEASES. Diseases of which the symptoms recur at stated intervals, as agues.

PERIODICITY. The disposition of certain phenomena to recur at stated times.

PERIODS OF LIFE. The most remarkable periods in the life of man after birth are *Infancy*, *Dentition*, *Puberty*, the *Climacteric period*, and that of *Decay*.

PERIODUS LUNARIS. The menstrual period.

PERIODUS SANGUINIS. The circulation of the blood.

PERIODY'NIA. An acute circumscribed pain.—*Hippocrates*.

PERIO'RBITA. The periosteum of the orbit.

PERIO'STEUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *περι*, and *οστεον*, a bone.) The fibrous membrane which invests the external surface of all the bones.

PERIOSTI'TIS. Inflammation of any portion of the periosteum.

PERIOSTO'SIS. A tumor formed by a thickening of the periosteum.

PERI'PHERY. The circumference; the outside of the body, or of any object.

PERIPHIMOSIS. Phimosia.

PERIPLEUMO'NIA. Pneumonia.

PERIPLOCA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of asclepiadaceous plants, of which *P. indica* (of Willdenow) or *Hemidesmus indicus* (of R. Brown) furnishes Indian sarsaparilla, and *P. scammonia* (Linnæus) the Smyrna scammony.

PERIPLY'SIS. A profluvium or excessive discharge.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *περι*, and *πνευμων*, the lung.) Peripneumony, or inflammation of the lungs. See *Pneumonitis*.

PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA. *P. catarrhalis.* Bastard or spurious peripneumony. See *Bronchitis, chronic*.

PERIPYE'MA. *Peripyresis.* (From *περι*, and *πυρ*, pus.) A collection of matter about any part, as round a tooth, in the gums.

PERIRRHO'E'A. (From *περιρρω*, to flow about.) A reflux of humors in a dropsical or other case to any of the larger emunctories for its excretion.

PERISCYPHISMUS. *Periscyphismus.*

PERISCYTHISMUS. A surgical operation, which consisted in making transverse incisions in the forehead, and triangular ones above the temples.

PERISPERM. The testa of a seed.

PERISPHAL'SIS. Circumduction.

PERISTA'LTIC. (*Peristalticus*; from *περιστελλω*, to contract.) The vermical motion of the intestines, by which they contract and propel their contents, is called the *peristaltic motion*.

PERISTAPHYLINUS. (From *περι*, about, and *σταφυλη*, the uvula.) Applied to two muscles connected with the uvula.

PERISTAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS. The circumflexus palati.

PERISTAPHYLINUS INTERNUS. The levator palati.

PERISTA'PHYLO-PHARYNGE'US. The upper portion of the palato-pharyngeus muscle.

PERISTERIUM. *Verbena officinalis.*

PERISTER'NA. The lateral portions of the thorax.

PERISTO'LE. The peristaltic action.

PERISTOME. *Peristomium. Peristoma.* The fringe-like margin of many mosses.

PERISTRO'MA. The mucous coat of the intestines.—*Pecquet*.

PERISY'STOLE. (*e, es, f.*; from *πριστελλω*, to compress.) The pause or time between a contraction and dilatation of the heart. It is so short a portion of time as to be scarcely perceptible, except in dying persons.

PERITHECIUM. The sac-like fructification of some fungi.

PERITOME. A circular cut.

PERITONEORRHÆSIS. A bursting of the peritoneum.

PERITONEUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *περιτενω*, to extend round.) A serous membrane, by which all the viscera of the abdomen are surrounded. It begins from the diaphragm, which it completely lines, and at the last fleshy fibres of the ribs, and the external lumbar fibres, it completes the septum, in conjunction with the pleura, with which it is continuous through the various intervals of the diaphragm. Posteriorly, it descends before the kidneys; anteriorly, behind the abdominal muscles. It dips into the pelvis from the bones of the pubes, passes over the bladder, and descends behind; and being again carried backward at the entrance of the ureters, in two lunar folds, it rejoins upon the intestinum rectum that part of itself which invests the loins, and in this situation lies before the rectum. It has various prolongations for covering the viscera. The shorter productions of this membrane are called ligaments, and are formed by a continuous reduplication of the peritoneum, receding from its inner surface, inclosing cellular substance, and extending to some viscus, where its plates separate, and, having diverged, embrace the viscus; but the intermediate cellular substance always accompanies this membranaceous coat, and joins it with the true substance of the viscus. Of this short kind of production, three belong to the liver, one or two to the spleen, and others to the kidneys, and to the sides of the uterus and vagina. By these means, the tender substance of the viscera is defended from injury by any motion or concussion, and their whole mass is prevented from being misplaced by their own weight, and from injuring themselves, being securely connected with the firm sides of the peritoneum. It invests the intestines, being prolonged into folds forming the mesentery and epiploon. It is, like other serous tissues, a complete sack.

PERITONITIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *περιτονω*, the peritoneum.) Inflammation of the peritoneum. When inflammation takes place in the peritoneal covering of the viscera, the symptoms are similar to those which inflammation of the viscera produces; and the disease takes the name of the viscus in which the disease is: thus, inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the liver produces symptoms of hepatitis; that of the stomach, symptoms of gastritis, and so on. The symptoms of peritonitis, when the viscera are not affected, are, tenderness in the part when pressed, and fixed pain, accompanied by fever, and, generally, considerable disturbance of the system. It may be produced by any of the causes of inflammation, and requires the free use of the lancet, leeches, blisters, the warm bath, and fomentations, and the same internal remedies as reduce inflammatory fever, and inflammation in other parts. There is a particular form of peritonitis incident to lying in women, which is sometimes epidemic, and which is very violent and fatal. See *Puerperal fever*. There is a chronic form

of peritonitis, which may either be primary, or consecutive on the acute. Its course is usually protracted, and its symptoms obscure. It is generally fatal.

PERITONITIS, TYPHOÆMIC. Puerperal fever.

PERITROPAL. When the embryo of a seed is turned from the axis nearly to a right angle.

PERITYPHLITIS. Inflammation of the cellular tissue about the cæcum.

PERIWINKLE. *Vinca minor*.

PERIZOMA. 1. A girdle. 2. The diaphragm; a truss.

PERKINISM. See *Metallic tractors*.

PER'LA. A pearl. *Margarita*.

PERLATE ACID. Superphosphate of soda.

PERMANENT. Persistent.

PERMANGANIC ACID. A compound of Mg_2O_7 existing in the red mineral chameleon. It may be obtained as a crimson solution from permanganate of baryta by the action of sulphuric acid.

PERMEABILITY. (From *permeo*, to pass through.) That property of certain bodies, as membranes, the cellular tissue, &c., of allowing particular gases and fluids to pass through their substance. It is the result of a capillary or porous texture.

PER'NIO. (*o, onis, m.*) A chilblain. A chilblain is a painful inflammatory swelling, of a deep purple or leaden color, to which the fingers, toes, heels, and other extreme parts of the body are subject, on being exposed to a severe degree of cold. Protection from cold and stimulating embrocations are to be employed.

PERNITRATE. *Pernitras*. A nitrate of the peroxide of a metal, as pernitrate of iron. See *Ferri pernitras*.

PERODACTYLEUS. The flexor longus digitorum pedis profundus perforans.

PEROMELIA. Congenital want of any limb.—*Good*.

PER'ONE. (From *πειρω*, to fasten; so called because it fastens together the tibia and the muscles.) The fibula.

PERONE'AL. Relating to the fibula.

PERONEAL ARTERY. The fibular artery; a branch of the popliteal.

PERONEAL NERVE. The external popliteal nerve is the peroneal.

PERONE'US. *Περοναιος*. Belonging to the fibula.

PERONEUS ANTICUS. See *Peroneus brevis*.

PERONEUS BREVIS. This muscle is the *peroneus secundus, seu anticus*, of Douglas; the *peroneus medius, seu anticus*, of Winslow; and the *peroneus secundus* of Cowper. It arises from the anterior and outer part of the fibula, its fibres continuing to adhere to the lower half of that bone. Its round tendon passes through the groove in the malleolus externus, along with that of the peroneus longus, after which it runs in a separate groove to be inserted into the upper and posterior part of the tubercle at the basis of the metatarsal bone that supports the little toe. Its use is to assist the peroneus longus.

PERONEUS LONGUS. This muscle, *peroneus primus, seu posticus*, of Douglas; *peroneus maximus, seu posterior*, of Winslow; and *peroneus primus* of Cowper, is situated somewhat anteriorly along the outer side of the leg. It arises

from the external lateral part of the head of the tibia, the upper anterior surface, and outer side of the fibula. It terminates in a long, round tendon, which runs obliquely behind the malleolus internus, where it passes through a cartilaginous groove in common with the peroneus brevis, being bound down by an annular ligament. When it has reached the os calcis, it quits the tendon of the peroneus brevis, and runs obliquely inward along a groove in the os cuboides, under the muscles on the sole of the foot, to be inserted into the outside of the posterior extremity of the metatarsal bone that supports the great toe. Near the insertion of this muscle we find a small *bursa mucosa*. This muscle draws the foot outward, and likewise assists in extending it.

PERONEUS MAXIMUS. *P. posticus*. *P. primus*. See *Peroneus longus*.

PERONEUS MEDIUS. *P. secundus*. See *Peroneus brevis*.

PERONEUS TERTIUS. This is the name given by Albinus to a muscle, which by some writers is called *nonus Vesalii*, or Vesalius's ninth muscle of the foot, but by most considered in the present day as a portion of the extensor longus digitorum pedis. It is situated at the anterior, inferior, and outer part of the leg, along the outer edge of the last-described muscle, to which it is intimately united. It arises, fleshy, from the anterior surface of the lower half of the fibula, and from the adjacent part of the interosseous ligament. Its fibres run obliquely downward toward a tendon which passes under the annular ligament, and then running obliquely outward, it is inserted into the root of the metatarsal bone that supports the little toe. This muscle assists in bending the foot.

PEROXIDE. The highest state of oxydation of any compound without acid properties.

PEROSPLA'NCHICA. Congenital want of a portion of the viscera.—*Good*.

PERRY. A vinous liquor made from pears.

PE'RSA. The name given to the genus *Laurus* by Sprengel.

PE'RSICA. The peach. *Amygdalus persica*.

PERSICA'RIA. *Polygonum persicaria*.

PERSI'CUS IGNIS. *Persian fire*. Anthrax.

PERSI'MMON. *Diospyros virginiana*.

PERSI'STENT. *Persistsens*. Permanent.

PERSISTENS FEBRIS. A regular intermitting fever, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated periods.

PERSONA'TA. *Arctium lappa*.

PERSONATE. *Personatus*. (From *persona*, a mask.) A term applied to a gaping blossom or monopetalous corolla, when irregular, and closed by a kind of palate, as in *Antirrhinum*.

PERSPIRA'TION. (*Perspiratio, onis, f.*) The fluid secreted by the *sudoriparous follicles*. These are very minute follicles, situated in the adipose cellules below the corium, and terminating in the ridges of the skin by a single spiral or tortuous tube. The number averages twenty-eight hundred in a square inch of the skin, and seven millions over the whole body. Their secretion is usually thrown off as a vapor, being heated by the body; but, under a high dew-point, and when in great excess, it becomes a fluid. In these two states it is called

insensible and sensible perspiration, or sweat. This fluid consists chiefly of water; it also contains lactic acid, epithelium scales, carbonic acid, salts of soda, potash, and phosphates, the solid contents varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The total amount from the body varies with the temperature, amount of water drank, and dew-point, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds to five or more pounds daily. Besides this there is exhaled, by common evaporation from the lungs, about eighteen ounces of fluid daily, which is called the *pulmonary exhalation*, and is a fixed quantity. It appears that upward of 100 grains of effete azotized matter is discharged from the skin daily. The kidneys act vicariously with the skin in the amount of fluid thrown off in the day, and under different circumstances. Besides the *sudoriparous glandule*, certain parts of the skin are furnished with *sebaceous follicles*, especially the axillæ, &c. These glands are of the same general structure as the foregoing, but often more complex; they secrete the oily and odorous matter of the skin, which mixes with the perspiration.

Perspiration varies in respect to, 1. The *temperature of the atmosphere*.—Thus men have a more copious, viscid, and higher-colored sweat in summer than in winter, and in warm countries than in colder regions. 2. *Sex*.—The sweat of a man is said to smell more acrid than that of a woman. 3. *Age*.—The young are more subject to sweat than the aged, who, during the excessive heat of the summer, scarcely sweat at all.

In disease, the importance of perspiration is made very apparent, fevers being associated with its absence or diminution, and a favorable crisis being frequently seen in connection with its re-establishment. Hence the importance of diaphoretics in medicine.

PERSU'LPHATE. *Persulphas*. The sulphate of a peroxide, as persulphate of iron. See *Ferri persulphas*.

PERTURBATION. (From *perturbo*, to disturb.) In *Medicine*, disturbance of the natural progress of a disease by therapeutic agents. *Perturbating medicine*, a term applied to a mode of treating diseases by very active means, fitted to change their natural course or arrest their progress.

PERTU'SSIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *per*, much, and *tussis*, cough.) The whooping-cough. A disease known by a convulsive strangulating cough, accompanied with a peculiar sonorous inspiration or whoop, returning by fits, that are usually terminated by vomiting; and by its being contagious.

It attacks children; occurs but once; the fits are most violent at night and morning; and it usually lasts six weeks or more; but if it continues during a longer time, change of air is necessary. Whooping-cough usually subsides without danger, but it may induce inflammation of the bronchiæ, convulsions, hydrocephalus, and other fatal affections of the brain or lungs. When vomiting occurs naturally, nature adopts the most effective treatment, and the disease is of short duration. In plethoric patients bleeding may be necessary, but the principal dependence is in nauseating doses of ipecacuanha.

The bowels should be kept open, a blister employed in severe cases, and assafetida and sedatives where the complaint does not readily give way, and the convulsive symptoms are severe. Warm clothing, and a mild, abstemious diet, are necessary.

PERUVIAN BALSAM. *Myroxylon peruiferum*.

PERUVIAN BARK. *Peruvianus cortex*. See *Cinchona*.

PERUVIAN IPECACUANHA. The root of the *Psychotria emetica*: it is exported from Carthage, and constitutes the striated or black ipecacuanha.

PERUVIANUS CORTEX FLAVUS. *Cinchona cordifolia*.

PERUVIANUS CORTEX RUBER. *Cinchona oblongifolia*.

PERVE'RSION. *Perversio*. 1. A change which is of a morbid nature. 2. A diseased state of the humors.

PERVIGILIUM. (*um, ii, n.*; from *per*, much, and *vigilo*, to watch.) Watching, or a want of sleep.

PERVI'NCA. *Vinca minor*.

PES. (*es, edis, m.*; a foot.) The foot. It consists of the tarsus, metatarsus, and toes. It has its proper muscles and tendons, arteries, veins, and nerves.

PES ACCESSORIUS. A swelling on the outer wall of the cornu ammonis, somewhat resembling the hippocampus major, but of smaller size.

PES ALEXANDRINUS. *Anthemis pyrethrum*.

PES ANSERI'NUS. The radiated expansion of the portio dura on the side of the face.

PES CATI. *Gnaphalium dioicum*.

PES COLOMBI'NUS. *Geranium rotundifolium*.

PES EQUINUS. Club foot.

PES HIPPOCAMPI. Two columns at the end of the fornix of the brain, which diverge posteriorly. See *Encephalos*.

PES LEONIS. *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

PES TIGRIDIS. A species of *Ipomoea*.

PESSARY. (*Pessarium, ii, n.*; from *πεσσος*, a small stone.) An instrument made of wood, ivory, caoutchouc, or other materials, introduced into the vagina to support the uterus in cases of prolapsus, or in vaginal herniæ. Pessaries are of various forms; as the *globe pessary*, the *ring pessary*, the *conical pessary*, &c.

PESSU'LUS. *Pessus*. A pessary.

PESTILE'NCE. A plague.

PESTILE'NTIAL. (*Pestilentialis*; from *pestis*, the plague.) A disease which is epidemic and malignant.

PESTILE'NT-WORT. *Tussilago petasites*.

PESTILO'CHIA. *Aristolochia virginiana*.

PESTIS. (From *perdo*, to destroy.) *Pestis contagiosa*. *P. orientalis*. The plague, a disease characterized by typhoid fever, which is contagious in the extreme; prostration of strength, vomiting of bilious matter, buboes, and carbuncles; petechiæ, hemorrhage, and colliquative diarrhœa. It is miasmatic, requires a high temperature for its development, and is remarkably fatal, running its course in four or five days, sometimes less. There is little hope from treatment, but that for severe typhus is the best, with every exertion to maturate the buboes when they appear; and the most rapidly fatal cases occur without these abscesses. The dis-

ease is peculiarly malignant in the Levant and Egypt.

Dissections have discovered the gall bladder full of black bile, the liver very considerably enlarged, the lungs, kidneys, and intestines beset with carbuncles. They have likewise discovered all the other appearances observed in typhus fever. The plague may be communicated by inoculation with the matter of the buboes.

PESTIS BELLICA. Typhus gravior.

PESTIS NIGRA. The black pestilence, or black death of the fourteenth century. It originated in Asia, and passed over the world, and is said to have destroyed a fourth part of the people of that time. It was a true Eastern plague, with black petechiæ, and attended by a typhoid pneumonia.

PET'AL. (*Petalum, i, n.*) The name of the colored leaflets of the corolla of a flower.

PETALOID'ES. 1. Resembling a petal. 2. Urine which has in it flaky substances resembling leaves.—*Hippocrates*.

PETA'SITES. *Tussilago petasites*.

PETE'CHIA. (*a, æ, f.*) *Peticula*. A red or purple spot, which resembles a flea-bite. It arises from a small extravasation of blood under the skin. When the extravasation is larger, so as to resemble a bruise, it is called a *vibex*. Petechiæ and vibices are common in malignant fevers.

PETECHIÆ SINE FEBRE. *Purpura simplex*.

PETE'CHIAL. Having, or resembling, petechiæ.

PETECHIAL SCURVY. *Scorbutus*.

PETI'OLAR. *Petiolaris*. Fixed to the petiole or leaf-stalk.

PETI'OLATE. *Petiolatus*. Leaves which are furnished with a stalk.

PETI'OLUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *petalum*, a leaf.) A petiole. The leaf-stalk of a plant.

PETRA'PIUM. *Bubon macedonicum*.

PETRO'LEUM. *Petrelæum*. (From *πετρα*, a rock, and *oleum*, oil.) A natural liquid bituminous substance.

PETROLEUM BARBADENSE. Barbadoes tar. A very dark-colored liquid bitumen, brought from Trinidad and other places.

PETROLEUM RUBRUM. A species of naphtha from the village of Gabian in Languedoc.

PETROLEUM SULPHURATUM. See *Balsamum sulphuris barbadense*.

PETROMYZON FLUVIATILIS. The lesser lamprey.—*P. bronchialis*. The lampern.—*P. marinus*. The true lamprey.

PETRO-OCIPITAL. Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the occipital bone, as the suture between these.

PETRO-PHARYNGÆUS. The constrictor pharyngis superior.

PETRO-SALPINGO-PHARYNGÆUS. The levator palati mollis muscle.

PETRO-SALPINGO STAPHYLINUS. The levator palati.

PETROSAL SINUS. See *Sinus*.

PETROSEL'NUM. *P. vulgare*. *Apium*.—*P. macedonicum*. *Bubon macedonicum*.

PETRO-SPHENOIDAL SUTURE. The small suture situated between the anterior margin of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the posterior margin of the sphenoid bone.

PETRO-STAPHYLINUS. The levator palati molis muscle.—*Chaussier*.

PETROUSUS. *Petrus*. (From *πετρα*, a rock.) A portion of the temporal bone is the *os petrosum*, or petrous portion, on account of its great hardness. See *Temporis os*.

PETROUS GANGLION. Petrosal ganglion. See *Ganglion petrosum*.

PEUCE'DANUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbelliferae*.—*P. officinale*. Hog's fennel. The root has a fetid smell, and an acrid, unctuous, bitterish taste. The dried juice yields a gum-resin. Both are recommended as nervine and antihysterical.—*P. si'laus*. Meadow saxifrage. The roots, leaves, and seeds have been commended as aperients, diuretics, and carminatives.

PEWTER. An alloy of 17 parts of antimony to 100 parts of tin, with a little copper.

PEYER'S GLANDS. *Peyeri glandule*. The clustered mucous glands of the small intestines, especially the ileum. See *Brunner's glands*, and *Intestines*.

PEZI'ZA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of fungi.—*P. auricula*. Jew's ears. A membranaceous fungus resembling the human ear. It is astringent.

PHA'CIA. (*Φακία*, a lentil.) A cutaneous spot or blemish, called by the Latins *lentigo* and *lenticula*.

PHACI'TIS. Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

PHACOHYME'NITIS. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

PHAGEDÉ'NA. (*a, e, f.*; from *φαγω*, to eat.) A species of ulcer that spreads very rapidly.

PHAGEDÉNA GANGRE'NSA. Hospital gangrene.

PHAGEDE'NIC. *Phagedenicus*. 1. An ulceration which spreads very rapidly. 2. An escharotic body.

PHALACRO'SIS. Baldness.

PHA'LACRUM. A probe.—*Turton*.

PHALAN'GES. The plural of *phalanx*.

PHALANGO'SIS. 1. An affection of the eyelids, where there are two or more rows of hairs upon them. 2. Ptosis.

PHA'LANX. (*x, gis, f.*; from *φαλαγξ*, a battalion.) The small bones of the fingers and toes are distinguished into the first, second, and third *phalanges*.

PHA'LARIS. (*is, idis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Gramineae*.—*P. canariensis*. Canary grass. The seed are ground into meal, and make a coarse sort of bread in the Canaries.

PHALO'CARCINO'MA. Cancer of the penis.

PHA'LLUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. The penis. 2. A genus of fungi.—*P. esculentus*. The morel fungus. It grows on moist banks and wet pastures in May, and is used as a delicacy, in the same manner as the truffle, for gravies and stewed dishes, but has an inferior flavor.—*P. impudicus*. The stinkhorn.

PHANEROGA'MOUS. *Phanrogamia*. (From *φανερως*, distinct, and *γαμος*, marriage.) Those plants which bear perfect flowers, as distinguished from the cryptogamia.

PHANTA'SMA. *Phantasm*. (From *φανταζω*, to make appear.) The imaginary per-

ception of an object. It may arise from disease of the eye or of the sensorium.

PHARMACEU'TIC. (*Pharmaceuticus*; from *φαρμακευω*, to exhibit medicines.) Belonging to pharmacy.

PHARMACEU'TICE. Pharmacy.

PHARMA'CI'EN. (French.) An educated druggist.

PHARMACOCHE'MIA. Pharmaceutic chemistry.

PHARMACODYNA'MICS. That branch of materia medica which treats of the effects or power of medicines.

PHARMACOGNO'SIA. That part of pharmacy which treats of the simple drugs.

PHARMACOLOGY. (*Pharmacologia, a, e, f.*; from *φαρμακον*, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The study of *Pharmacy*.

PHARMACOP'E'IA. (*a, e, f.*; from *φαρμακον*, and *ποιεω*, to make.) 1. The art of preparing medicines. 2. A dispensatory.

PHARMACOPO'LA. A druggist.

PHARMACOPO'LIUM. A drug store.

PHARMACOPO'SIA. A liquid medicine.

PHARMACOTHE'CA. A medicine chest.

PHARMA'CUM. A medicine or poison.

PHARMACY. (*Pharmacia, e, f.*; from *φαρμακον*, a medicine.) The art of preparing remedies for the treatment of diseases.

PHARYNGE'THRON. The pharynx, or fauces.

PHARYNGE'A'L. (*Pharyngus*; from *φαρυγξ*, the pharynx.) Belonging to, or affecting the pharynx.

PHARYNGEAL ARTERIES. The superior or pterygo-palatine artery is a branch of the internal maxillary. The inferior arises from the external carotid on a level with the facial artery, and divides into a pharyngeal and meningeal branch.

PHARYNGEAL NERVE. A branch of the pneumogastric or eighth pair, distributed to the pharynx. This nerve, uniting with the glossopharyngeal, the superior laryngeal, and with branches from the first cervical plexus, form the network of nervous filaments called the *pharyngeal plexus*.

PHARYNGI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *pharynx*, and *itis*, inflammation.) An inflammation of the membrane which forms the pharynx. It is known by the unnatural florid color of the pharynx, especially about the lower part of the fauces; and this is accompanied by feverishness of the inflammatory kind, which is seldom considerable. In most cases of phlegmonous tonsillitis the pharynx is also affected. Dr. Cullen declares that he never saw a case in which the inflammation was confined to the pharynx: it constantly spreads in a greater or less degree to the tonsils and neighboring parts. The mode of treatment is the same as in tonsillitis.

PHARYNGITIS, DIPHTHERIC. Inflammation of the pharynx, with the formation of false membrane.

PHARYNGITIS, FOLLICULAR. Inflammation of the mucous follicles of the pharynx, sometimes extending to the larynx, and constituting one variety of the clergyman's sore throat.

PHARYNGO'CELE. A morbid enlargement of the pharynx and gullet.

PHARYNGOPLE'GIA. (From *φαρυγξ*, and

πλευσω, to strike.) *Pharyngolysis*. Paralysis of the pharynx, a symptom of general paralysis or of approaching death.

PHARYNGO-STAPHYLINUS. A muscle originating in the pharynx, and terminating in the uvula. The palato-pharyngeus.

PHARYNGOTOME. *Pharyngotomus*. A spring lancet furnished with a case, for scarifying the tonsils.

PHARYNGOTOMIA. (*a, a, f*; from φάρυγξ, and τεμνω, to cut.) 1. The operation of cutting into the pharynx. 2. Scarification of the tonsils.

PHARYNX. (*x, gis, f*. Απο του φερω, because it conveys the food into the stomach.) The muscular bag at the back part of the mouth. It is shaped like a funnel, adheres to the fauces behind the larynx, and terminates in the œsophagus. Its use is to receive the masticated food, and to convey it into the œsophagus.

PHASEOLUS. (*us, i, m*.) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia*. *Decandria*. *Leguminosa*. —*P. creticus*. *Cajan*. *Cayan*. A decoction of the leaves is said to restrain bleeding from piles.—*P. vulgaris*. The kidney-bean.

PHASIANUS CO'LGICUS. The pheasant.—*P. gallus*. The common or domestic fowl.

PHATNIUM. The socket of a tooth.

PHASINGES. A blister or pustule produced by heat.

PELLANDRIUM. (*um, ii, n*.) A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Digynia*. *Umbellifera*. —*P. aquaticum*. Water-fennel, or fine-leaved water-hemlock. It possesses narcotic and poisonous qualities, which are best counteracted by acids, after clearing the primæ viæ.

PHENECIN. A purple substance obtained by Mr. Crum from indigo; the hydrate of indigo.

PHENIGMUS. A disease accompanied with a red color of the skin without fever.—*Sawages*.

PHENOMENON. In the plural *phenomena*. (From φαίνομαι, to appear.) A remarkable occurrence. The phenomena of a disease are its symptoms.

PHIALA. A phial, or small bottle of one, two, or a few ounces contents.

PHILADELPHUS. *Galium aparine*.

PHILIATROS. An amateur, or student of medicine.

PHILONIUM LONDINENSE. *Confectii opii*.

PHILOSOPHER'S STONE. *Lapis philosophorum*.

PHILLYRIA. (*a, a, f*.) A genus of plants. *Diandria*. *Monogynia*. Mock privet. The *P. media* and *P. latifolia* yield a peculiar crystalline principle of a bitter taste and supposed tonic properties, called *phillyrine*.

PHILTRUM. (*um, i, n*; from φιλω, to love.) 1. A philtre, or medicine to excite love. 2. The groove between the nose and the upper lip.

PHIMOSIS. Relating to phimosis.

PHIMOSIS. (*is, is, f*; from φιμω, to tie or bind up.) A constriction of the extremity of the prepuce, which, preventing the glans from being uncovered, is often the occasion of many troublesome complaints. If the constriction can not be overcome by leeches, poultices, or the hot bath, the prepuce is to be divided by a bistoury passed along a director previously introduced.

PHLEBECTASIA. Dilation of a vein.—*Alibert*.

PHLEBES AETIOI. The temporal veins.

PHLEBION. A vein.

PHLEBITIS. (From φλεψ, a vein, and *itis*, the terminal denoting inflammation.) Inflammation of a vein. Veins are liable to two forms of inflammation, namely, the *circumscribed* and the *diffuse*. The first occurs only from injuries, and we have continual examples of it in the healing of wounded veins, which takes place by adhesive inflammation, as in other textures. The diffuse inflammation of veins may arise spontaneously or from injuries. It has most frequently been observed in consequence of the operation of venesection. A striking instance of its idiopathic occurrence is presented in the case of uterine phlebitis. See *Puerperal fever*.

Diffuse inflammation of veins gives rise to the most formidable symptoms. The patient is affected with adynamic fever, and extreme restlessness, anxiety, and depression. Severe and frequent rigors take place, and secondary inflammations occur in various parts of the body, which terminate rapidly in effusion of pus or lymph; more frequently the former. It generally terminates in death, preceded by a highly typhoid state, a black tongue, fluttering pulse, and low delirium. It was, till lately, supposed that the fatal effects of inflammation of a vein arose from the extension of the diseased action to the heart; but it is now ascertained that the bad symptoms arise from the introduction of pus into the blood, which acts as a poison, and is a frequent cause of abscess in the viscera and other parts. It has been further proved that the abscesses in the viscera, joints, &c., which occasionally follow great surgical operations, and which have hitherto appeared so unaccountable, have their real origin in phlebitis. Diffuse inflammation of veins, though generally suppurative, is not necessarily so; and veins, as well as arteries, have sometimes had a portion of their canal obliterated by adhesive inflammation. The treatment of diffuse phlebitis, arising from injury, must at first be decidedly antiphlogistic, as the only chance of preventing suppuration and its formidable consequences resides in the early subjugation of the inflammatory action. It is not easy to determine how far general bleeding is likely to be serviceable in this case, because, although it be the most powerful of all the means of arresting the primary inflammation, it is calculated rather to accelerate than to retard the progress of suppuration, if this have actually commenced in any part distant from that first affected. When pus has been taken into the blood and contaminated the whole system, and given rise to secondary suppuration, much need not be said about the treatment, as the evil is quite beyond our control. The only remedies indicated are stimulants, opium, &c., as in the worst form of typhus.

PHLEBITIS CRURAL. *Phlegmasia dolens*.

PHLEBITIS UTERINE. *Puerperal fever*.

PHLEBOLITE. (*Phlebo'lithus*; from φλεψ, a vein, and λιθος, a stone.) A venal calculus. Small calculi, varying in size from that of a millet-seed to that of a pea, have been found in different veins, most frequently in those of the

uterus, bladder, prostate gland, and rectum. They appear to be generally of an oval form, a yellow color, a concentric lamellated texture, and calcareous or phosphatic composition.

PHLEBORRHA'GIA. (From *φλεψ*, and *ρηγνυμι*, to break out.) A rupture of a vein.

PHLEBORRHE'XIS. Synonym of phleborrhagia.

PHLEBOTOME. A fleam or lancet.

PHLEBO'TOMY. (*Phlebotomia*, *a, f.*; from *φλεψ*, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) The opening of a vein. See *Venesection*.

PHLEGM. (*Phlegma*, *atis, n.*) 1. One of the primary humors of the body, according to the Greek physiologists. 2. Inflammation.—*Hippocrates.* 3^d The viscid mucus expectorated.

PHLEGMAGO'GUE. Expectorant.

PHLEGMA'SIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *φλεγω*, to burn.) Inflammation.

PHLEGMASIA DOLENS. *Phlegmasia lactea. P. alba.* A disease which mostly occurs to women soon after delivery; and hence it has been called the puerperal tumid leg. The disease usually appears from ten to sixteen days after parturition: the symptoms are pyrexia, stiffness of the thigh; pain and weight, mostly on one side; the thigh becomes hot, tender, and white; the pain becomes excruciating, and extends along the leg; there is œdema; the crural veins can frequently be traced as a hard cord; the swelling extends, and the pain diminishes. The limb may become of thrice its natural size; it does not pit, but is unyielding, and presents hard knots in various parts. This state of things lasts for several weeks, when the limb returns to its natural state, the affection ending in resolution. This disease is now well known to be an inflammatory affection of the crural and uterine veins, arising from the presence of the gravid uterus, &c., the swelling being due to an effusion of serum and coagulable lymph, which is reabsorbed. But it sometimes ends in suppuration, and the formation of ulcers difficult to heal, or in gangrene. Some of the veins are often obliterated.

The cure is to be attempted first by leeches applied down the course of the limb, poppy-head fomentations, and alvine evacuants; and afterward, as soon as the inflammatory symptoms have abated, by local stimulants, so as to excite the torpid absorbents to increased action, of which the volatile liniment, with laudanum, may be advantageously used by frictions. Mercurial liniment is occasionally beneficial. The chronic weakness is to be removed by a continuation of the friction, bathing, an elastic bandage round the limb, pure air, and, if necessary, bark, cascarilla, and a generous diet.

PHLEGMA'SIÆ. Inflammations. The second order in the *Pyrexia* of Cullen, characterized by pyrexia, with topical pain and inflammation; the blood, after venesection, exhibiting a buffy coat.

PHLEGMATOPY'RA. Adeno-meningeal fever.

PHLEGMATORRHA'GIA. A cold.

PHLEGMHYMENITIS. *Phlegmymentis.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

PHLE'GMON. (*on, onis, m.*; from *φλεγω*, to burn.) *Phlegmone.* An inflammation of that

kind which is otherwise called *healthy inflammation*; such as attacks the cellular tissue, ending in resolution or suppuration, as in an abscess.

PHLE'GMONOID. Resembling phlegmon.

PHLEGMONOID ERYSIPELAS. Erysipelas.

PHLE'GMONOUS. Of the nature of phlegmon.

PHLEGMONOUS INFLAMMATION. Inflammation leading to suppuration.

PHLOGI'STIC. (*Phlogisticus*; from *φλογιζω*, to burn.) Inflammatory.

PHLOGI'STON. A supposed general inflammable principle of Stahl.

PHLOGISTICATED AIR. Nitrogen gas.

PHLOGO'SIS. (From *φλογω*, to inflame.) Inflammation. See *Inflammation*.

PHLOGO'TIC. *Phlogoticus.* Inflammatory.

PHLORI'DZINE. (From *φλορις*, bark, and *ριζα*, a root.) A crystalline principle closely resembling salicine, and having tonic and febrifuge properties, extracted from the bark of the root of the apple, pear, plum, &c., trees. The crystals are deposited from a decoction of these barks as it cools; they have a sp. gr. of 1.429, and are readily soluble in water at 70° F., or above, or in alcohol, and but little soluble in cold water or ether. The composition of phloridzine is $C_{42}H_{23}O_{15} + 6HO$; hence it only differs from salicine in containing two atoms more of oxygen.

It has been found very serviceable in intermittents, ten to twenty grains arresting a paroxysm.

By the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid it is converted into a resinous body, *Phloretine*, $C_{30}H_{15}O_{10}$? When moist phloridzine is exposed to the action of air and ammonia, it is converted into a deep red color, which dissolves in ammonia, and may be precipitated by acids: this is called *Phloridzeine*, and has the composition $C_{42}H_{20}N_2O_{26}$, or phloridzine plus eight equivalents of oxygen and two equivalents of ammonia. When dried, it forms a rich blue coloring matter, similar to indigo.

PHLYCTÆ'NA. (*a, a, f.* *Φλυκταιναι*, small bladders; from *φλυζω*, to boil.) A small pellucid vesicle, that contains a serous fluid.

PHLYCTENOID. Resembling a phlyctæna.

PHLYCTI'DIUM. A circular pustule encircled by an inflamed zone, as in the small-pox.

PHLYCTIS. A tumor with great heat.

PHLY'SIS. 1. Phlyctæna. 2. A whitlow.

PHLYZACION. See *Pustule*.

PHLYZACION. Ecthyma.

PHOBODY'PSIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *φοβω*, to fear, and *δυση*, thirst.) Fear of drinking.

PHOCENIC ACID. See *Phocenicine*.

PHOCE'NINE. M. Chevreuil found in the oil of the porpoise (*Dolphinium phocæna*) a peculiar fatty matter mixed with elaine. This he named *Phocenicine*. When saponified it yields a volatile odoriferous acid, called the *Phocenic acid*.

PHENI'CEUS. Crimson.

PHENICI'SMUS. The measles.—*Plouquet*.

PHENICI'TES LAPIS. The lapis judaicus.

PHENICI'US MORBUS. The tubercular elephantiasis.

PHENI'GMUS. 1. A red eruption on the skin, without fever. 2. A rubefacient.

PHŒ'NIX. (*ix, icis, f.*) A genus of palms. — *P. dactylifera.* The date-tree.

PHO'NICUS. (From *φωνη*, the voice.) Relating to the voice.

PHO'NICA. *Phonono'si.* Diseases of the vocal organs.

PHO'RA. Gestation.

PHO'SGENE GAS. Chloro-carbonic acid.

PHO'SPHATE. (*Phosphas, atis, f.*) A salt of phosphoric acid with a base.

PHOSPHAT'IC ACID. Phosphoric acid.

PHOSPHATIC DIATHESIS. A morbid state of the constitution, tending to the formation of calculi of the phosphates.

PHO'SPHITE. *Phosphis.* A salt of phosphorous acid.

PHOSPHORE'SCENCE. *Phosphorescentia.* The luminous appearance which is presented by phosphorescent bodies.

PHOSPHORE'SCENT. Having the property of being luminous in the dark.

PHOSPHORIC ACID. *Acidum phosphoricum.* The acid compound of phosphorus and oxygen, PO_3 ; equiv., 71.4. It exists in three forms: bibasic (*pyrophosphoric acid*) acid; glacial, or metaphosphoric acid, obtained by fusing the hydrated; and, 3dly, the hydrated, or tribasic acid. The glacial acid is used to a small extent in medicine: it is intensely sour, very soluble, and deliquescent; sp. gr., 2.68. It is sparingly used as a febrifuge in the form of lemonade, and as an injection, but does not seem to be superior to other acids. Phosphoric acid exists abundantly in bones, the urine, and most animal fluids, in combination with bases. It is also found in the mineral and vegetable kingdom.

PHOSPHOROUS ACID. *Acidum phosphorosum.* It is very sour, reddens vegetable blues, and neutralizes bases; is deliquescent, and a powerful deoxydizing agent. Formula, PO_2 ; eq., 55.4.

PHO'SPHORUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *φωσ*, light, and *φερω*, to bear.) An extremely combustible element, of a grayish-yellow color, consistence of wax; sp. gr., 1.77, melting at 113° , and boiling at 572° F.; phosphorescent in the dark, and emitting a white smoke in the air. It may be distilled if air be absent, otherwise it inflames and becomes oxydized. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in oils and ether. Its symbol is P; eq., 31.4. This element is obtained by decomposing bones, and it is present in nearly every tissue of the human body, combined with proteine, &c. It forms four compounds with oxygen: P_2O_3 , the oxide; PO , hypophosphorous acid; PO_2 , phosphorous acid; and the phosphoric acid, PO_3 . It also combines with the metals, forming phosphurets, and with chlorine, &c. With hydrogen it yields two gaseous bodies, of which one is self-inflammable in the air, the phosphureted or perphosphureted hydrogen. It is soluble in ether, and the *Æther phosphoratus* (q. v.) is one mode of administering it. It is a powerful nervous stimulant, but may cause death from inflammation of the stomach; hence it is rarely employed. Begin with a dose of $\frac{1}{10}$ th to $\frac{1}{3}$ th of a grain, in ether or emulsion, during the day. It often acts as a stimulus to the generative function.

PHO'SPHURET. *Phosphuretum.* A combination of phosphureted with a metal.

PHOSPHURETED HYDROGEN. See *Phosphorus.*

PHOTOGE'NIC. Produced by the action of light. The *Daguerreotype* (which see) is sometimes called a photogenic drawing.

PHOTOGRA'PHY. (From *φωσ*, and *γραφη*, a painting.) The art of painting with light, as in the case of the Daguerreotype. There are many processes of photography, all of which resolve themselves into the production of a permanent impression on the surface of a metal or paper, by the decomposing action of light, usually the sun's light, on chemical preparations covering the surface. The *Cyanotype* of Sir J. F. Herschel, in which the painting is of a delicate blue color on paper, is one of the best phototypes after the Daguerreotype. The *Calotype* of Mr. Talbot is of a neutral tint, and is produced by the tanno-gallate of silver.

PHOTO'METER. An instrument for measuring the intensity of light. Dr. Ritchie's instrument is best known; there is also a valuable photometer by Sir J. Herschel.

PHOTOMA'NIA. A fit of insanity produced by the action of light.

PHOTOPHO'BIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *φωσ*, light, and *φωβω*, to dread.) Such an intolerance of light that the eye, or, rather, the retina, can scarcely bear its irritating rays. Such patients generally wink or close their eyes in light, which they can not bear without exquisite pain or confused vision. The proximate cause is too great a sensibility in the retina. It is a particular symptom of internal ophthalmia. When a symptom of any disease, it requires the treatment of that disease; and when a mere nervous affection, cold bathing, cold applications to the eyes, and tonics are proper.

PHOTO'PSIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *φωσ*, and *οψις*, vision.) Lucid vision. An affection of the eye in which the patient perceives luminous rays, ignited lines, or coruscations.

PHOTOTY'PE. A drawing or engraving produced by the action of light. See *Photography.*

PHRAGMI'TES. Arundo phragmites.

PHRA'GMUS. The rows of teeth.

PHRE'NES. (From *φρην*, the mind; because the ancients imagined that the mind was seated there.) 1. The præcordia. 2. The diaphragm.

PHRENE'SIS. *Phrenetiasis.* Cephalitis.

PHRE'NIC. *Phrenicus.* Belonging to the diaphragm.

PHRENIC ARTERIES. See *Diaphragmatic arteries.*

PHRENIC NERVE. Diaphragmatic nerve. It arises from a union of the branches of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical pairs on each side, passes between the clavicle and subclavian artery, and thence descends by the pericardium to the diaphragm.

PHRENIC VEINS. See *Diaphragmatic veins.*

PHRENI'CA. (From *φρην*, the mind.) An order of diseases of Dr. Good, characterized by error, perversion, or debility of one or more of the faculties of the mind.

PHRENI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.* *φρενιτις*; from *φρην*, the mind.) Phrensy. Inflammation of the brain. See *Encephalitis.*

PHRENITIS LATRANS. Hydrophobia.

PHRENOLOGY. (*Phrenologia*, *æ*, *f*.; from φρην, the mind, and λογος, a discourse.) That system of mental philosophy which regards the brain as made up of numerous (42) parts, each subservient to a particular affection, instinct, or quality. The development of each of these qualities is associated with the relative size of the organ in different brains. Of the general principle that the size of the brain and its peculiar development is connected with the intelligence of an individual, there is little doubt, but the location of 42 organs is probably very premature. The following are the organs:

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|---|---|
| 1. Conservation. | 23. Time. |
| 2. Alimentation. | 24. Language. |
| 3. Destruction. | 25. Coloring. |
| 4. Cunning. | 26. Eventuality. |
| 5. Courage. | 27. Talent for construction. |
| 6. Choice of places. | 28. Musical talent. |
| 7. Concentration. | 29. Talent for imitation. |
| 8. Attachment for life, or marriage. | 30. Comparison. |
| 9. Attachment. | 31. Causality. |
| 10. Reproduction. | 32. Discrimination. |
| 11. Philoprogenitiveness. | 33. Vanity. |
| 12. Property. | 34. Self-esteem. |
| 13. Circumspection. | 35. Firmness, perseverance. |
| 14. Perception of substance or objects. | 36. Conscience. |
| 15. Configuration. | 37. Veneration. |
| 16. Size. | 38. Hope. |
| 17. Distance. | 39. Benevolence. |
| 18. Geometrical sense. | 40. Sentiment of the marvellous. |
| 19. Resistance. | 41. Poetical sentiment. |
| 20. Localities. | 42. Sentiment of the beautiful in arts. |
| 21. Numbers. | |
| 22. Order. | |

PHRENSY. See *Phrenitis*.

PHRICE'. Φρικη. An intense sensation of cold; a shivering.

PHRICO'DES FEBRIS. Febris horrificus.

PHTHA'RMA. A generic term for the diseases of the eye; hence *P. calligo* is calligo, *P. cataracta* is cataract, &c.

PHTHEIRIASIS. See *Phthiriasis*.

PHTHEIRO'CTANUM. *Phtheirim*. Delphinium staphisagria.

PHTHIRIA'SIS. (*is, is, vel eos, f.*; from φθειρ, a louse.) *Morbis pediculosus. Pediculatio. Phthiriasis*. A disease in which several parts of the body generate lice, which often puncture the skin, and produce little sordid ulcers.

PHTHI'SICUS. *Phthinodes. Phthical*. Relating to consumption or phthisis.

PHTHISIOLO'GY. *Phthisiologia*. A treatise on phthisis.

PHTHISI-PNEUMONIA. Phthisis pulmonalis.

PHTHI'SIS. (*is, is, or eos, f.* φθειρ; from φθειρ, to consume.) Wasting of the frame, from whatever cause; but in the medical language of the present day the term is restricted to the disease commonly called *pulmonary consumption*, or *phthisis pulmonalis*.

Phthisis is often confounded with other diseases of the lungs, especially chronic bronchitis, but is now confined to the disease produced by the development of tubercles in the lungs. This is, for the most part, a hereditary disease of cold, changeable climates, which may be excited by almost every cause, and usually appears between the fourteenth and twenty-fifth

year. Those laboring under the tubercular diathesis have usually a fair or sallow complexion, small chest, light eyes and hair, swollen upper lip, large veins, slight frame; are usually irritable, sensitive, and often of an active and brilliant nature. Such persons, even from childhood, are subject to a form of dyspepsia (*strumous dyspepsia*). There is a constant furred tongue, with red papillæ, flatulence, clayey stools, fœtid breath, thirst, night sweats, cold hands and feet, restlessness at night. The complexion becomes pasty; the child languid, irritable; the throat is liable to irritation; the tonsils are often permanently enlarged; epistaxis may occur; the bowels are irregular, and discharges of mucus and blood, with undigested food, occur; in other words, the tubercular or *strumous cachexia* is established.

A cold, or almost any cause, gives rise to the production of tubercles, and true phthisis arises. In this there are three stages: 1st, there is a dry, almost constant cough; constriction of the chest, weight in the sternum, dyspnoea, languor, loss of appetite, dejection. The patient continues thus a long time, and is very subject to colds. 2d. The cough becomes very harassing, especially at night and morning; there is an expectoration of puriform matter; the dyspnoea is very oppressive, the emaciation great; the pulse is full, hard, and frequent (120); there is fever in the morning and evening, colliquative sweats, irregular bowels, often hæmoptysis. 3d. Confirmed hectic is established; colliquative sweats and diarrhoea occur; aphthæ of the fauces; excessive debility and emaciation; the feet swell and become cold; nails of a livid color, and incurved; the mind is often clear and hopeful to the last few days, when a slight delirium often occurs. This course is run in from three to eighteen months. The disease, when confirmed and extensive, is nearly always fatal; recoveries do, however, occur when the tubercles are few in number.

The physical signs of these three stages are, 1st. A slight dullness on percussion toward the summit of one or both lungs; the respiratory murmur is there weaker, and the voice and cough more resonant, with wheezing. 2d. The inspiration is bronchial, the sound on percussion is duller, the expiration loud, the resonance of the voice and cough increased. 3d. The tubercles being softened, there is unusual resonance of the voice; the percussion becomes clear in some parts; there is a subcrepitant rale, and even a gurgling sound, and then pectoriloquy; there is also cavernous tracheal inspiration and expiration.

Treatment.—If it be recognized early, a suitable diet to overcome the dyspepsia, warm clothing, pure air and exercise, and a removal to a genial climate, as that of Madeira, the Azores, some portions of Florida, and the West Indies, is the most certain means of treatment, and may save the patient. If this stage be past, there is nothing left but palliatives, and reliance on the natural energy of the system. Counter-irritation, digitalis, and antimony are used in the inflammatory stage; subsequently the treatment consists in alleviating urgent symptoms, as the cough, diarrhoea, and sweats,

by anodynes, antacids, and the last by the mineral acids. The strength is to be sustained.

Dr. W. Philip calls the rapidly fatal form of phthisis, in which the dyspeptic symptoms are very obvious, *Dyspeptic Phthisis*.

PHTHISIS CANCEROUS. Cancer, or encephaloid tumor of the lung.

PHTHISIS DORSALIS. See *Tabes dorsalis*.

PHTHISIS DYSPEPTIC. See *Phthisis*.

PHTHISIS LARYNGEA. The wasting and hectic occasioned by ulceration of the larynx in the worst cases of chronic laryngitis.

PHTHISIS MESENTERICA. See *Tabes mesenterica*.

PHTHISIS PULMONALIS. *P. scrofulosa*. *P. tuberculosa*. See *Phthisis*.

PHTHISIS TRACHEALIS. A chronic inflammation of the trachea, producing ulcerations, hectic, and wasting.

PHTHISU'RIA. Diabetes mellitus.

PHTHOE. Φθοη. The same as *Phthisis*.

PHTHORE'. Fluorine.

PHTHORIUS. (Φθοριος; from φθορα, an abortion.) Promotive of abortion.

PHU. Valeriana phu.

PHYCOMA'TER. The gelatinous matter found on the ground, on trees, &c., in which the sporules of algæ and fungi vegetate.

PHYGETHLON. (Φυγεθλον; from φωω, to grow.) Inflammation of the subcutaneous lymphatic glands.

PHYLLACT'RY. An amulet.

PHYLLA'NTHUS. (*us, i, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monæcia*. *Monadelphia*.—*P. emblica*. The Indian tree from which the embleic myrobalan is obtained.

PHYLLI'TIS. *Scolopendrium vulgare*.

PHYLLIDIUM. A leaf-like petiole.

PHY'MA. (*a, atis, n;* from φωω, to produce.) 1. A tubercle or phlegmon on any external part of the body. 2. A genus of cutaneous diseases in Willan, including *terminthus*, *epynctis*, *furunculus*, and *anthrax*.

PHYMATO'SIS. An excrescence.

PHYMO'SIS. Synonym of phimosis.

PHYSALIS. (*is, is, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Monogynia*. *Solanaceæ*.—*P. alkekengi*. The winter-cherry, or *Alkekengi*. The berries are recommended as a diuretic in dropsical and calculus diseases. They were also thought sedative; the dose is five or six of the fruit, or ʒj. of the juice.—The *P. viscosa*, which is indigenous, is said to be a remarkable diuretic.

PHY'SCIA ISLANDICA. The *Cetraria islandica*.

PHYSO'NIA. (*a, æ, f;* from φυσκων, a big-bellied fellow.) Any enlargement of the abdomen: known by a tumor occupying chiefly one part of the abdomen, increasing slowly, and neither sonorous nor fluctuating. The species are,

1. *Physconia hepatica*.—Enlarged liver, which may arise from morbid turgescence of the bile-ducts, scrofula in children, or from tumors.

2. *Physconia peritonei*.—Tumefaction of the peritoneum. One instance of this was from the acephalocyst, or headless bladder-worm.

3. *Physconia splenica*. An obvious increase of the size of the belly. Enlarged spleen may occur in agues, or from tumors and morbid conditions.

4. *Physconia omentalis*.—Enlarged omentum from tumors and morbid growths.

5. *Physconia renalis*.—An enlargement of the kidney produced by morbid growths.

6. *Physconia uterina*.—This is, perhaps, the most frequent case of physconia. The uterus itself, and its appendages, are often diseased, and so enlarged as to cause a great swelling of the abdomen, and often at a period and under circumstances to favor the opinion of the female being pregnant. The swelling may be caused by restrained menses, from obstruction in the vagina; by other secretions into the uterus or its appendages; by depositions of morbid substances, either cartilaginous, cephalomatous, or of other natures; by many diseased states of the ovaria; by ovarial, tubal, or extra-uterine fetation, &c. In the first case, the obstruction is to be removed by the knife, or suitable means.

7. *Physconia mesenterica*.—Many cases are recorded of glandular enlargements of the mesentery causing this disease, but they are rare.

8. *Physconia intestinalis*.—Pendulous or pot belly. A laxity of the intestinal canal produces an enlargement of the belly, which is cured by tonics, diet, and exercise. Morbid growths of the intestines also occasionally cause physconia.

PHYSE'MA. *Physisis*. (From φυσωω, to inflate.) 1. A windy tumor. 2. Tympanitis.

PHYSETER MACROCE'PHALUS. The spermaceti whale. Spermaceti, called in the pharmacopœia *Cetacum*, is an oily, concrete, crystalline, semitransparent matter, obtained from the cavity of the cranium of several species of whales, but principally from the *Physeter macrocephalus*, or spermaceti whale. It is emollient, and mostly used in cerates, ointments, &c.

PHYSIC. (Φυσικη; from φυσις, nature.) A term originally signifying natural philosophy, but in modern language restricted to that branch of medicine which forms the province of the physician, as opposed to that of the surgeon.

PHYSIC, INDIAN. *Gillenia trifoliata*.

PHYSIC-NUTS. The nuts of the *Jatropha curcas*.

PHYSICAL. Relating to the external or tangible properties or effects of things.

PHYSICIAN. One who is empowered to practice physic by the laws of the land, or who is furnished with a diploma of doctor of medicine.

PHYSIC'EN. (French.) One who is intimately acquainted with physics, that is, with natural philosophy.

PHYSICS. (From φυσις, nature.) The science of the laws of nature, more especially of the movements, pressure, and sensible properties of things. The word is now used to designate natural philosophy.

PHYSIÖ-AUTOCRATIA. The vis medicatrix nature.

PHYSIO'GNOMY. (*Physiognomia*; from φυσις, nature, and γινωσκω, to know.) The art of judging of the characters of individuals by their countenances, gestures, and other external peculiarities. There is a kind of physiognomy which is of great importance in the practice of medicine, and which embraces the

expression of the countenance as affected by certain diseased states: the complexion of the face and of the whole surface of the body, the attitude of the patient, and his manner of speaking and moving. The practitioner, who has a discerning and experienced eye in medical physiognomy, will attain, in many cases, to a readiness of diagnosis, and a certainty of prognosis, which will astonish those who have neglected this study. The reader will find many accurate remarks on the physiognomy of disease in Dr. Marshall Hall's work on *Diagnosis*.

The principal traits observable in the countenance are,

1. The *oculo-zygomatic* trait, commencing at the greater angle of the eye, and lost a little below the projection formed by the cheek bone. This is the index of disorders of the cerebro-nervous system.

2. The *nasal* trait, beginning at the upper part of the ala nasi, and embracing in a semi-circle, more or less perfect, the outer line of the orbicularis oris. A trait is sometimes observed toward the middle of the cheek, forming a kind of tangent with the nasal trait, and sometimes constituting the dimple of the cheeks; this is called the *genal* trait. These indicate disorders of the digestive passages and abdominal viscera.

3. The *labial* trait, beginning at the angle of the lips, and lost on the lower portion of the face. It indicates diseases of the heart and air passages.

4. To these may be added the *face grippée*, or *pinched-in face*, a term applied by the French to the expression of the countenance in peritonitis; the features are altered, and appear drawn up toward the forehead, which is wrinkled, and the nose pointed.

PHYSIO'LOGY. (*Physiologia*, *α, f.* Φυσιολογια; from φυσις, nature, and λογος, a discourse.) This term, in its original meaning, is synonymous with natural philosophy, and in this sense it was used by the Greeks. It is now restricted, however, to that branch of natural knowledge which relates to the laws of life and the functions of living beings. Physiology is divided into *general* and *special*, the former having for its object the general laws of life, the latter the functions of particular organs. It is also divided, like anatomy, into *human*, which relates to man, and *comparative*, which relates to the inferior animals and to vegetables.

PHY'SIS. Φυσις. Nature; life.

PHYSOCÆ'LIA. Tympanitis.

PHYSOCÆ'LE. Pneumatocœle.

PHYSOCÆ'PHALUS. Emphysema of the head.

PHYSOME'TRA. (*α, α, f.*; from φυσωω, to inflate, and μητρα, the womb.) *Hysterophyse*. A windy swelling of the uterus. A tympany of the womb, characterized by a permanent elastic swelling of the hypogastrium, from flatulent distension of the womb. It is a rare disease, and seldom admits of a cure.

PHYSO'NCUS. A windy tumor.

PHYSO'THO'RAX. Pneumothorax.

PHYTE'LEPHAS. A genus of plants inhabiting America. The Tagua plant. *Caleza de Negro*. Buttons are made of the hardened albumen of the fruit, or vegetable ivory.

PHYTEU'MA. (*α, atis, n.*) A genus of

plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia.*—*P. orbiculare*. Horned rampions. By some supposed efficacious in the cure of syphilis.

PHYTOGRA'PHY. *Phytographia*. A description of plants.

PHYTOLA'CCA. (*α, α, f.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Decagynia. Phytolacca.*—*P. decandra*. Poke-weed. Poke-berry. American nightshade. The root and berries are said to have an anodyne quality, and the juice of the root is violently emetic and cathartic. It is used in rheumatism and some cutaneous affections. Dose of the dried root, gr. j. to gr. v.; and as an emetic, gr. xx. to ʒss.

PHYTO'LOGY. (*Phytologia*, *α, f.*; from φυτον, an herb, and λογος, a discourse.) The natural history of plants. Botany.

PHYTO'TO'MY. *Phytotomia*. An account of the internal texture of plants.

PIA MA'TER. *Localis membrana. Meningæ tenuis*. A thin membrane, almost wholly vascular, that is firmly accreted to the convolutions of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and medulla spinalis. Its use appears to be, to distribute the vessels to, and contain the substance of, the cerebrum.

PIAN. Frambœsia.

PIAR. Πιαρ. Fat.

PIARHÆMIA. (From πιαρ, fat, and αιμα, blood.) A morbid condition of the blood, in which it contains uncombined fat. Fat has been found in the blood more especially in Asiatic cholera, pneumonia, and hepatitis. In this case the serum is milky, and fat globules are readily discovered by the microscope. Dr. Sion found in a case of mammary abscess 11·7 per cent. of fat in the blood, and, according to some writers, this proportion was exceeded in some cases of Asiatic cholera.

PI'CA. (*α, α, f.*) Depraved appetite, with strong desire for unnatural food. It is very common as a symptom of disease in pregnancy, dyspepsia, and chlorosis.

PICACI'SMUS. Pica.

PICA'MAR. (From *in pice amarum*.) A colorless oil existing with creasote in the heavy oil of tar. It has a specific gravity of 1·10, and is very pungent and bitter; it boils at 510° F. It has an acid reaction.

PICATIO. Pica.

PI'CEA. Pinus picea.

PICHU'RIM CO'RTEX. A highly aromatic bark, the produce of a species of *Laurus pichurim*. The odor is like that of cinnamon. It is much esteemed in the cure of dysenteries, and for allaying obstinate vomings.

PICHURIS. Faba pichurim.

PICRÆ'NA EXCELSA. The tree which yields the Jamaica quassia wood.

PICRIA. Bitterness.

PICRIC ACID. *Nitro-picric acid*. A product of the action of nitric acid on indigo, silk, aloes, &c. It forms pale yellow scales of a silvery lustre, soluble in hot water, and of a very bitter taste. It is fusible and volatile, and its salts are crystalline, and explode when heated. Its formula is $C_{12} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_2 \\ 3NO_4 \end{array} \right\} O, HO$.

PICRIN. A bitter substance obtained from foxglove, and said to be the impure *Digitaline*

PICRIS. (*is, idis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia aequales. Compositæ.* —*P. echoides.* The common ox-tongue. The leaves are said to relax the bowels.

PICROGLY'CION. Impure solanine derived from the *dulcamara*.

PICROLICHE'NINE. An intensely bitter non-azotized crystalline body found in *Variolara amara*.

PICROMEL. Bilin rendered impure by the action of acetic acid.

PICROTOXIN. *Picrotoxia. Picrotoxic acid.* The poisonous principle of the *cocculus indicus*. It crystallizes in white, brilliant, semi-transparent four-sided prisms, which are bitter and soluble; they produce a kind of intoxication: about ten grains will kill a dog. This substance is, according to Pelletier and Couterbe, a feeble acid, and not an alkaloid. Its composition is $C_{12}H_7O_5$, but this is doubtful.

PIEDMONT TRUFFLE. *Lycoperdon tuber.*

PIE'STRUM. An instrument to compress the head of a dead fetus, for its more easy extraction from the womb.

PIG-NUT. *Bunium bulbocastanum.*

PIGMENTARIUS. A druggist.

PIGMENT CELLS. Cellules, wherever situated, which contain coloring matter, as the pigment cells of the pigmentum nigrum.

PIGMENTUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *pingo*, to paint.) A pigment. This name is given by anatomists to a mucous substance found in the eye, which is, 1. The *pigment of the iris*, which covers the posterior surface of the iris, and is called also *uvea*, from the resemblance of its color to that of the grape. 2. The *pigment of the choroid membrane*, a black or brownish mucus, which covers the anterior surface of the choroid membrane, and is called *pigmentum nigrum*. This substance is the same as the black matter of *melæna*, the lungs, freckles, &c. The depth of its shade varies with the color of the hair and skin.

PIGMENTUM INDICUM. Indigo.

PIKE. The *esox lucius*.

PILA HYSTRICIS. The bezoar hystricis.

PILA MARI'NA. A globular mass of marine plants, formerly esteemed in scrofula and as an anthelmintic.

PILA'RE MALUM. *Trichiasis.* An unnatural condition of the hair.

PILA'TIO. A capillary fracture of the skull.

PILCHARD. The *clupea pilchardus*.

PILE, GALVANIC. An apparatus for exhibiting the phenomena of galvanism, and consisting of a *pile* or column of metallic plates of zinc and copper, and discs of wet card, placed in succession to each other in the same regular order throughout the series.

Pile of De Luc.—An electrical column, constructed of pieces of paper, silvered on one side by means of silver leaf, and alternating with thin leaves of zinc, the silvered surfaces of the paper discs being always in the same direction.

Dry pile.—The inappropriate name of an arrangement of pairs of metallic plates, separated by layers of farinaceous paste, mixed with common salt. The apparatus evidently owes its efficacy to the *moisture* of the paste.

Secondary piles.—Piles formed simply of discs

of copper and moistened card, placed alternately. These have no power of developing electricity by their own action, but are capable of receiving a charge by being placed in the circuit of a powerful voltaic battery, and of thus acquiring, though in an inferior degree, the properties of the battery itself.

PILES. Hæmorrhoids. Piles are small tumors produced by the dilatation of the hemorrhoidal veins and cellular coat of the rectum, whereby erectile tumors of a spongy nature are formed; these are either internal or extruded, and discharge mucous or blood.

Piles occur mostly in sedentary persons of a relaxed habit, and are produced from violence at stool and during pregnancy. They are accompanied by uneasiness in the loins and rectum, inability to use exercise without distress, costiveness, and general ill health.

Treatment.—Rest, the horizontal posture, laxatives, abstinence, and the topical application of the unguentum gallæ compositum. If there be great irritation, leeches, cooling lotions, and more active astringents may be used, as solutions of sulphate of zinc; iron, or alum combined with opium, where the pain is severe.

The most common arrangement of piles is into,

1. The *blind piles*, or internal piles, as they exist in their simplest state, consisting of nothing more than a varicose state of the veins, with more or less thickening of the internal membrane of the bowel.

2. The *mucous piles*, in which the mucous follicles are excoriated, and pour out a quantity of mucus, which mixes with some pus or sanies, and is discharged.

3. The *bleeding piles*, which are attended with bleeding from excoriation, stricture, &c.

4. The *excrecential*, in which there are fleshy excrescences about the verge of the anus or within the gut. These are mostly large, loose, and flabby within the bowel, and of great size; and externally they are of various shapes, resembling, as it was supposed, figs, on which account they have been denominated *fici, condylomata*. They are to be removed by the knife.

PIL'OUS. Pilosus. Relating to the hair.

PILEUS. 1. The cap of a gymnospermous fungus, which forms the upper round part or head, as in *Boletus* and *Agaricus*. 2. A kind of nipple-shield.

PILEWORT. *Ranunculus ficaria.*

PILL. See *Pilula*.

PILL, BLUE. *Pilulæ hydrargyri.*

PILL, COMPOUND CALOMEL. *P., Plummer's.* See *Pilulæ hydrargyri chloridi compositæ.*

PILL, MERCURIAL. *Pilulæ hydrargyri.*

PILOSE'LLA. *Hieracium pilosella.*

PILOSELLA MAJOR. *Hypochæris minima.*

PIL'SUS. Hairy.

PILOUS. *Pilosus.* Hairy.

PILU'LA. (*a, æ, f.*; diminutive of *pila*, a ball.) A medicine of a globose form, subsolid consistence, and about five grains weight. The consistence of pills is best preserved by keeping the mass in bladders, and occasionally moistening it. The mass for a number of pills being

ascertained, it may be divided by a rule on a tile, or by a machine.

PILULÆ ALEPHANGINÆ. *Pilulæ aloephanginæ.* Pills composed of aloes and aromatics.

PILULÆ ALOES. (U. S.) *P. aloeticæ.* (Ph. E.) Aloetic pills. Take of powdered aloes and soap, each, ʒj. Beat with water into a proper mass, and divide into 240 pills. Dose, from two to four pills, as a cathartic.

PILULÆ ALOES ET ASSAFETIDÆ. (U. S. & Ph. E.) Pills of aloes and assafetida. Take of assafetida, aloes, and soap, each, ʒss. Beat with water into a proper mass, and divide into 180 pills. Used in costive dyspepsias. Dose, two or three pills.

PILULÆ ALOES COMPOSITÆ. (Ph. L. & D.) Compound aloetic pills. Take of aloes, powdered, ʒj.; extract of gentian, ʒss.; oil of caraway, forty minims; simple syrup, sufficient. Form a uniform mass. From fifteen to twenty-five grains prove moderately purgative and stomachic.

PILULÆ ALOES ET FERRI. (Ph. E.) Pills of aloes and iron. Take of sulphate of iron, three parts; aloes, two parts; aromatic powder, six parts; confection of roses, eight parts. Mix thoroughly, and divide into five grain pills. A valuable emmenagogue in atonic states. Dose, from one to three pills.

PILULÆ ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. (U. S.) *P. aloes cum myrrha.* (Ph. L. & D.) Aloetic pills with myrrh. Take of aloes, ʒij.; saffron, ʒss.; myrrh, ʒj.; simple syrup, sufficient. Beat into a uniform mass. From ten grains to a scruple of this pill prove stomachic and laxative, and are calculated for delicate females, especially where there is uterine obstruction.

PILULÆ ASIATICÆ. Asiatic pills. Arsenious acid, gr. lv.; black pepper, powdered, six.; gum arabic, sufficient to make 800 pills. Extensively used in the East Indies in syphilis, elephantiasis, &c. Each pill contains gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ of arsenic.

PILULÆ ASSAFETIDÆ. (U. S.) Assafetida pills. Take of assafetida, ʒss.; soap, ʒss. Incorporate with water, and divide into 240 pills. Antispasmodic. Dose, from two to three pills.

PILULÆ ASSAFETIDÆ. (Ph. E.) *P. assafetida composita.* *Pilulæ galbani compositæ.*

PILULÆ CAMBOGÆ COMPOSITÆ. (Ph. L.) Compound gamboge pills. Take of gamboge, powdered, ʒj.; aloes, powdered, ʒss.; ginger, powdered, ʒss.; soap, two drachms. Mix. Active purgative. Dose, from gr. x. to ʒj.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ COMPOSITÆ. (U. S.) Compound cathartic pills. Take of compound extract of colocynth, in powder, ʒss.; extract of jalap, in powder, and calomel, of each, ʒij.; gamboge, in powder, ʒj. Form into a mass with water, and divide into 180 pills. Dose, from two to three pills.

PILULÆ CALOMELANOS ET OPII. (Ph. E.) Calomel and opium pills. Take of calomel, three parts; opium, one part; confection of roses, sufficient. Mix, and divide into pills, each containing gr. ij. of calomel. Each pill contains two thirds of a grain of opium. Valuable in rheumatism, and various inflammatory and painful diseases, and to produce ptyalism.

PILULÆ COCHLÆ. *P. coccia.* *P. colocynthidis.* These are made from the Edinburgh receipt for

colocynth, and contain more aloes than the extract of the London Pharmacopœia.

PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI. (Ph. E.) Pills of colocynth and henbane. Take of compound extract of colocynth, two parts; extract of hyoscyamus, one part. Mix. The henbane diminishes the pain and griping of the purge. Dose, gr. v. to gr. x.

PILULÆ CONII COMPOSITÆ. (Ph. L.) Compound pills of hemlock. Take of extract of hemlock, ʒv.; ipecacuanha, powdered, ʒj.; mucilage, sufficient to make into mass. Antispasmodic, slightly narcotic, and expectorant, and used in spasmodic coughs, &c. Dose, gr. v. to gr. x., three times a day.

PILULÆ COPAIBÆ. (U. S.) Copaiba pills. Take of copaiba balsam, ʒij.; fresh magnesia, ʒj. Mix, and let the mass solidify; this requires several hours. Divide into 200 pills. Dose, from two to six pills.

PILULÆ CUPRI AMMONIATI. (Ph. E.) *P. cupri ammoniuretæ.* Take of ammoniated copper, powdered, one part; bread crumb, six parts; solution of carbonate of ammonia, sufficient. Beat into a proper mass, and divide into pills, each containing half a grain of the ammoniated copper. Antispasmodic, and used in chorea, epilepsy, &c. Dose, from one to five or more pills, gradually increased.

PILULÆ DE CACCIO'NDÆ. Astringent pills containing catechu.

PILULÆ DE CYNOGLOSSO. A French formula. They contain opium, hyoscyamus, myrrh, oilbalm, saffron, castoreum, &c. Anodyne.

PILULÆ DIGITALIS ET SCILLÆ. (Ph. E.) Pills of foxglove and squill. Take of digitalis leaves, squill root, dried and powdered, each, one part; aromatic electuary (powder), one part. Beat into a proper mass with syrup, and divide the mass into four grain pills. Diuretic. Used in dropsies arising from disease of the heart. Dose, one or two pills.

PILULÆ FERRI CARBONATIS. (U. S.) Pills of carbonate of iron. Take of sulphate of iron, ʒiv.; carbonate of soda, ʒv.; clarified honey, ʒiiss.; syrup and water, sufficient. Dissolve the iron and soda each in a pint of water; add to each a ʒj. of syrup, and then mix them in a quart bottle well stoppered; set it by for the precipitate to subside; collect the precipitate, wash it with warm water sweetened with syrup (ʒj. to the Oj.) so long as it acquires a saline taste. Place the precipitate on a flannel cloth, express as much water as possible, and mix the mass with the honey. Lastly, warm the mixture over a water bath until it has a proper consistence.

PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ. (U. S., Ph. L., D., & E.) *P. ferri cum myrrhâ.* Compound iron pills. Pills of iron and myrrh. Take of myrrh, powdered, ʒj.; carbonate of soda, sulphate of iron, of each, ʒj.; syrup, a sufficient quantity. Rub the myrrh with the carbonate of soda; add the sulphate of iron, and rub them again; then beat the whole together, and divide into 80 pills. These pills answer the same purpose as the *mistura ferri composita*. The dose is from ten grains to one scruple.

PILULÆ FERRI SULPHATIS. (Ph. E.) Pills of sulphate of iron. Take of dried sulphate of

iron, two parts; extract of taraxacum, five parts; confection of roses, two parts; liquorice root, powdered, three parts. Beat together, and divide into five grain pills. Each pill contains five sixths of a grain of the salt of iron. An astringent and stimulating tonic. Dose, from one to three pills.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ. (U. S., Ph. L. & D.) Compound galbanum pills. Take of galbanum, ʒj.; myrrh, sagapenum, of each, ʒiiss.; assafetida, ʒss.; simple syrup, sufficient. Beat until they form a uniform mass, of which make 480 pills. A stimulating antispasmodic and emmenagogue. Dose, from ʒj. to ʒss.

PILULÆ GUMMI. P. gummosæ. Pilulæ galbani compositæ.

PILULÆ EXHELLEBORO ET MYRRHA. A French vermifuge and emmenagogue pill.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. (U. S., Ph. L. & D.) Mercurial pills. Blue pill. Take of mercury, ʒj.; confection of roses, ʒiiss.; liquorice root, powdered, ʒss. Rub the mercury with the confection until the globules disappear; then add the liquorice root, and beat the whole together. Divide into 480 pills. Dose, from five grains to a scruple. Three grains of the mass contain one of mercury.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI COMPOSITÆ. *P. hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ.* Compound pills of chloride of mercury. Take of calomel, oxysulphuret of antimony, each, ʒij.; guaiacum resin, powdered, ʒss.; treacle, ʒij. Rub until they are incorporated. It is exhibited as an alterative in a variety of diseases, especially cutaneous eruptions, pains of the venereal or rheumatic kind. Dose, from five to ten grains. In about five grains of the mass there is one grain of calomel.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS. (U. S.) Calomel pills. Take of calomel, ʒss.; gum arabic, powdered, ʒj. Mix together, and then add syrup, q. s. Mix, and make 240 pills. Each pill contains one grain.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. (Ph. L.) Pills of iodide of mercury. Take of iodide of mercury, ʒj.; confection of dog-roses, ʒiij.; ginger, powdered, ʒj. Beat them until they are incorporated. Dose, from five to ten grains. For the virtues, see *Hydrargyri iodidum*.

PILULÆ IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITÆ. (Ph. L.) *P. ipecac. cum opio.* Compound pills of ipecacuanha. Take of compound powder of ipecacuanha, ʒiij.; squill, fresh dried, ammoniacum, each, ʒj.; mixture of gum acacia, sufficient. Beat until incorporated. These pills are anodyne, diaphoretic, and expectorant. Dose, from five to ten grains.

PILULÆ OPII. (U. S.) Pills of opium. Take of opium, powdered, ʒj.; soap, gr. xij. Mix, and make 60 pills. Dose, one pill.

PILULÆ PLUMBI OPIATÆ. (Ph. E.) Acetate of lead and opium pills. Take of acetate of lead, six parts; opium, powdered, one part; confection of roses, one part. Make into four grain pills; each contains three grains of acetate of lead and half a grain of opium. Valuable in dysentery, profuse secretions, or hemorrhage of the bronchial mucous membrane, and severe diarrhœa. Dose, from one to three grains.

PILULÆ QUINLE SULPHATIS. (U. S.) Pills

of sulphate of quinine. Take of sulphate (*di sulphate*) of quinine, ʒj.; gum arabic, powdered, ʒij.; syrup, q. s. Mix, and divide into 480 pills. Each contains one grain.

PILULÆ RHEI. (U. S.) Pills of rhubarb. Take of rhubarb, powdered, ʒvj.; soap, ʒij. Mix, and make 120 pills. Each contains three grains of rhubarb.

PILULÆ RHEI COMPOSITÆ. (U. S. & Ph. E.) Compound pills of rhubarb. Take of rhubarb, powdered, ʒj.; aloes, powdered, ʒvj.; myrrh, powdered, ʒss.; soap, ʒj.; oil of peppermint, ʒss.; syrup, sufficient. Mix the powders together, then beat the whole until incorporated, and divide into 240 pills. These pills form a good stomachic laxative. Dose, from gr. x. to gr. xx.

PILULÆ RHEI ET FERRI. (Ph. E.) Pills of rhubarb and iron. Take of dried sulphate of iron, four parts; extract of rhubarb, ten parts; confection of roses, five parts. Make into five grain pills. Tonic and stomachic. Dose, from two to four pills.

PILULÆ RUFI. Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ.

PILULÆ SUBCARBONATIS SODÆ. (Ph. E.) Take of the carbonate of soda, dried, four parts; hard soap, three parts. Make into pill mass. Antacid.

PILULÆ THEBAICÆ. Opium pills.

PILULÆ VERATRIS. (*Turnbull.*) Veratria pills. Take of veratria, gr. j.; extract of hyoscyamus, liquorice powder, of each, gr. xij. Make 12 pills, of which one may be taken every three hours. May be used in neuralgia, gout, rheumatism.

PILULÆ SAGAPÆNI COMPOSITÆ. (Ph. L.) *P. aloes et assafetida.* (Ph. E.) Compound pills of sagapenum. Take of sagapenum, ʒj.; aloes, ʒss.; syrup of ginger, sufficient. Beat them until incorporated. These are laxative and antispasmodic. Dose, from five to ten grains.

PILULÆ SAPO'NIS COMPOSITÆ. (U. S., Ph. L.) *P. saponis cum opio.* (Ph. D.) Pills of soap and opium. *P. saponacæ.* Take of opium, powdered, ʒss.; soap, ʒij. Beat together until incorporated, and divide into 240 pills. Five grains of the mass contain one of opium.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. (U. S.) *P. scillæ cum zingiberis.* Compound squill pills. Take of squill root, powdered, ʒj.; ginger root, powdered, ammoniacum, powdered, of each, ʒij.; soap, ʒiij.; syrup, sufficient. Mix, and divide into 120 pills. An expectorant and diuretic pill, mostly administered in the cure of asthma and dropsy. Dose, from ten grains to a scruple.

PILULÆ STY'RACIS COMPOSITÆ. (Ph. D.) *P. é styracc.* Compound pills of storax. Take of purified storax, ʒiij.; opium, powdered, saf-ron, each ʒj. Beat them together until incorporated. These pills are balsamic, stimulant, and slightly expectorant. They are used in chronic pulmonary affections. Dose, from gr. iii. to gr. x.

PYLUS. (*Πίλος*, wool carded.) The short hair which is found all over the body. The hair of the head, eyebrows, and eyelids are termed *pili congeniti*; and that which grows from the surface of the body after birth, *pili postgeniti*.

PIMELE. Fat.

PIMELI'TIS. Inflammation of the adipose tissue.

PIMELO'SIS. (From *πιμελη*, fat.) The conversion of any texture into fat by disease; as *Pimelosis hepatica*, fatty degeneration of the liver.

PIME'NTA. *Pime'nto*. Myrtus pimenta.

PIMPERNEL. Anagallis arvensis.

PIMPERNEL, WATER. Veronica beccabunga.

PIMPINE/LLA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera.*

—*P. alba*. A variety of the *P. magna*.—*P. anisum*. The anise plant. *Anisum*. A native of Egypt. Anise seeds have an aromatic smell, and a pleasant, warm, and sweetish taste. An essential oil and distilled water are prepared from them, which are employed in flatulencies and gripes, to which children are more especially subject; also in weakness of the stomach, diarrhoeas, and loss of tone in the primæ viæ. Dose of the oil, gr. iij. to gr. x.—*P. italica*. Sanguisorba officinalis.—*P. magna*. The greater pimpinella. *P. nigra*. The root has been extolled by some in the cure of erysipelatous ulcerations, tinea capitis, rheumatism, and other diseases.—*P. nigra*. Pimpinella magna.—*P. sazi/fraga*. Burnet saxifrage. The roots have an unpleasant smell, and a hot, pungent, bitterish taste; they are recommended by several writers as a stomachic and stimulant.

PIMPLE. Papula.

PINASTE'LLUM. Peucedanum silaus.

PINCHBECK. An alloy of copper and zinc, made to imitate gold foil, and called Dutch gold.

PINCKNE'YA PUBENS. See *Georgia bark*.

PINE. See *Pinus*.

PINE-APPLE. Bromelia ananas.

PINE-THISTLE. Atractylis gummiifera.

PINEA. *Pinus pinea*.

PINEAL. Like the fruit of the pine.

PINEAL GLAND. *Glandula pinealis*. A small heart-shaped gland, about the size of a pea, situated immediately over the corpora quadrigemina in the brain. See *Encephalos*.

PINEUS PURGANS. *Jatropha curcas*.

PINGUE'DINOUS. (*Pinguedinosus*; from *pinguis*, fat.) Fatty; greasy.

PINGUE'DO. Fat.

PINGUI'CVLA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. A form of pterygium. 2. A genus of plants. *Diandria. Monogynia*.—*P. vulgaris*. Butterwort. Sanicle. The leaves are cathartic, and applied to chaps.

PINHONES INDICI. *Jatropha curcas*.

PINIC ACID. An acid found in colophony. It crystallizes in triangular plates, and reacts like an acid.

PINK, INDIAN. *P. carolina*. *P. root*. *Spigelia marilandica*.

PINNA. (*a, e, f.* Πinna, a wing.) 1. The name of the latter and inferior part of the nose, and the broad part of the ear. 2. The leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

PINNA'CVLUM. A pinnacle; applied formerly to the uvula, from its shape.

PINNA'TE. *Pinnatus*. A leaf which has several leaflets proceeding laterally from one stalk.

PINNATI FID. *Pinnatifidus*. Leaves which are cut transversely into several oblong parallel segments.

PINNULA. The leaflet of bipinnate and tri pinnate leaves.

PINT. *Octarius*. A measure of the eighth of a gallon: the imperial pint of sixteen fluid ounces contains 34·659 cubic inches.

PINUS. (*us, i, and us, f.*) A genus of gymnospermous plants. *Monæcia. Monadelphia. Conifera*.

PINUS ABIES. The Norway spruce-fir, which affords the Burgundy pitch and common frankincense. 1. *Pix burgundica. P. abietis*. (U. S.) *P. arida*. The prepared resin. When genuine it has a very peculiar odor; and, although brittle in cold weather, it assumes a tenacious viscosity when gently heated or kneaded in the warm hand. It therefore forms an excellent adhesive and gently stimulating plaster, exciting some degree of irritation, and often a slight serous exudation from the parts to which it is applied, and is used in pulmonary affections, rheumatisms, &c. 2. *Abietis resina. Thus*. Common frankincense. This is a spontaneous exudation. It is applicable to the same purposes as Burgundy pitch.

PINUS AUSTRALIS. *P. palustris*. The long-leaved Southern pine.

PINUS BALSAMEA. The balsam of Gilead fir-tree. Canada balsam. The Canada balsam is one of the purest turpentine. For its properties, see *Turpentine*.

PINUS CANADENSIS. The hemlock pine. The pitch derived from it, *Pix canadensis*, is also called hemlock gum.

PINUS CEDRUS. The true cedar.

PINUS CEMBRA. This affords the Carpathian balsam and Briançon turpentine, and the shoots the Riga balsam, by distillation. This balsam, called *Oleum Germanis* and *Oleum Carpathicum*, is obtained both by wounding the young branches and boiling them. It is mostly diluted with turpentine, and comes to us in a very liquid and pellucid state, rather white.

PINUS LARIX. The tree which yields the larch agaric, and Venice turpentine. The larch-tree. The Venice turpentine issues spontaneously through the bark. It is thin; of a clear whitish or pale yellowish color; a hot, pungent, bitterish, disagreeable taste, and a strong smell, without any thing of the aromatic flavor of the Chian kind. Orenburgh gum and Briançon manna exude from the bark of this tree.

PINUS MUGHOS. The pinus pumilio.

PINUS PICEA. The silver fir, or common fir. From it is obtained the Strasburgh turpentine, by puncturing the small vesicles of the bark in which it is contained, and common turpentine by larger incisions.

PINUS PINASTER. The cluster pine, which yields Bordeaux turpentine, &c.

PINUS PINEA. The stone pine-tree. The young and fresh fruit are eaten; they are nutritive, aperient, and diuretic.

PINUS PUMILIO. Mountain pine. Mughos pine. The turpentine, Hungarian balsam, exudes from this tree.

PINUS RIGIDA. The barren pine. A pine which yields much turpentine and tar.

PINUS SYLVESTRIS. The Scotch fir. *Common turpentine* is the fluid which flows out on the tree being wounded in hot weather; by distillation with water it yields the *Oleum terbinthina*, the residue being common resin. The white, harder turpentine of winter is the *Resina flava*, or *R. alba*. The *Pix liquida*, or tar, is produced by cutting the wood into pieces, which are inclosed in a large oven constructed for the purpose. It is well known for its economical uses. Tar water, or water impregnated with the more soluble parts of tar, was some time ago a very fashionable remedy in a variety of complaints, but in the present practice it is not much used. Common pitch is tar inspissated; it is now termed in the Pharmacopœia, *Pix nigra*.

PIPER. (*er, eris, n.*) Pepper. A genus of plants. *Diandria. Trigynia. Piperacea.*

PIPER ALBUM. See *Piper nigrum*.

PIPER ANGUSTIFOLIUM. The matico plant of Peru.

PIPER BETEL. The leaf of this plant is chewed by the Malays.

PIPER BRASILIANUM. *P. calecuticum.* Capsicum annuum.

PIPER CARYOPHYLLATUM. *Myrtus pimenta.*

PIPER CAUDATUM. *Piper cubeba.*

PIPER CUBEBA. The plant yielding cubeb. It is a warm spice, of a moderately pungent taste, imported from Java. Of late cubeb has been successfully given internally in the cure of the common gleet and clap. Dose, ʒss., in powder. There is an oil extracted from them, the *Oleum cubeba*. Dose, gtt. x.

PIPER DECORTICATUM. White pepper.

PIPER FAVASCI. The clove-berry-tree.

PIPER GUINEENSE. *P. hispanicum. P. indicum.* Capsicum annuum.

PIPER JAMAICENSE. *Myrtus pimenta.*

PIPER LONGUM. Long pepper. The berries are gathered while green. They possess the same qualities as the Cayenne pepper, in a weaker degree.

PIPER LUSITANICUM. Capsicum annuum.

PIPER METHYETICUM. The cava plant of the Sandwich Islands, the root of which is inebriating.

PIPER MURALE. Sedum acre.

PIPER NIGRUM. *P. aromaticum.* Black pepper. Black and white pepper are obtained from the same plant, but the latter is cleared of the black covering which gives color to the former. They owe their aromatic pungency to an oily resin, and contain a white, crystalline substance, called *Piperine*, which is an anti-periodic, and used in intermittent fever like quinine.

PIPERINE. *Piperina.* A white, crystalline principle of pepper; form., $C_{34}H_{10}NO_6$. See *Piper nigrum*.

PIPERITUS. Peppered.

PIPSISSEWA. *Chimaphilla umbellata.*

PISA, CLIMATE OF. Pisa, in Italy, has been long celebrated for its mild and moist climate; it is, however, relaxing and somewhat oppressive. It is a favorable residence for consumptive patients and those laboring under chronic bronchitis.

PISCIDIA ERYTHRINA. The Jamaica dogwood-tree, a small tree of the West Indies. *Diadelphia. Decandria.* The fruit is used to poison fish, and is acrid and narcotic.

PISCOE. (Plural of *piscis*, a fish.) One of the great subdivisions of the vertebrata, including the fishes which respire in water.

PISI'FORM. *Pisiformis.* Pea-like.

PISIFO'RME OS. The fourth bone of the first row of the carpus.

PISMIRE. *Formica rufa.*

PISS-A-BED. *Leontodon taraxacum.*

PISSASP'HALTUS. Bitumen.

PISSELELIUM. Petroleum.

PISTA'GIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Diacia. Pentandria. Terebinthacea.*—*P. lentiscus.* The tree which affords mastich.—*P. terebinthus.* The tree which gives out the Cyprus, Chio, or Chian turpentine.—*P. vera.* The tree which affords the pistachio nut. The nut is sweet and oily.

PISTACHIO NUT. See *Pistacia vera.*

PISTI'L. *Pistillum.* The female organ of a flower; also the ovary.

PISTILLI'FEROUS. Pistil-bearing; applied to flowers or florets which contain one or more pistils, but no stamens.

PISTOLO'CHIA. Birthwort. *Aristolochia pistolochia.*

PISUM SATIVUM. The common pea. A very nutritious, but somewhat flatulent article of food, of which there are many varieties.

PIT OF THE STOMACH. The epigastrium.

PITAI'NA. A new crystalline alkaloid obtained from the *Pitaya cinchona*.

PITAYA BARK. One of the false cinchonas, the history of which is very obscure.

PITCH. *Pinus sylvestris.*

PITCH, BURGUNDY. *Pinus abies.*

PITCH, JEW'S. Bitumen judaicum.

PITCH-TREE. See *Pinus abies.*

PITCHER-SHAPED. Urceolate. *Ascidiatius.*

PITTACAL. A blue coloring matter of heavy oil of tar, resembling indigo, and probably azotized.

PITTA'CIUM. A pitch plaster.

PITTO'TA. Medicines containing pitch.

PITTSBURG SPRING. A chalybeate and saline spring, situated at about four miles from the city.

PITU'ITA. (*a, æ, f.*) Phlegm; that is, viscid mucus.

PITU'ITARY. *Pituitarius.* Of, or belonging to mucus.

PITU'ITARY BODY. See *Pituitary gland.*

PITU'ITARY FOSSA. The sella turcica of the sphenoid bone.

PITU'ITARY GLAND. *Glandula pituitaria. Corpus pituitarium.* A process of the brain, situated in a duplicature of the dura mater, in the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone. See *Encephalos.*

PITU'ITARY MEMBRANE. *Membrana pituitaria.* Schneiderian membrane. The mucous membrane that lines the nostrils, and sinuses communicating with the nose, is so called, because it secretes the mucus of those parts, to which the ancients assigned the name of *Pituita.*

PITYRI'ASIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *πιτυρον*, bran;

so named from its branny-like appearance.) A genus of scaly diseases. It consists of irregular patches of small thin scales, which repeatedly form and separate, but never collect into crusts, nor are attended with redness or inflammation, as in the lepra and scaly tetter.

1. *Pityriasis capitis*.—Dandruff. Cleaning the parts with soap and water, and combing, are necessary.

2. *Pityriasis rubra*.—The cuticle is at first only red and rough, but soon becomes mealy or scurfy, and exfoliates, leaving a similar red cuticle underneath, which undergoes the like process, the scabiness becoming greater as the exfoliation is repeated. This complaint is attended with a dry and unperspiring surface, a troublesome itching, and a feeling of stiffness. There is also a general languor and restlessness. When the redness and scales disappear, the patches are left of a yellowish or sallow hue. It is treated by sarsaparilla and gentle alteratives.

3. *Pityriasis versicolor*. *Chloasma*.—It chiefly affects the arms, chest, and abdomen. It is diffused very irregularly, and being of a brown color, it exhibits a singular checkered appearance on the skin, and usually lasts for years.

PITY'RON. Bran.

PIX. (*ix, icis, f.*; from *πισσα*.) Pitch. See *Pinus sylvestris*.

PIX ABIETIS. *P. alba*. See *Pinus abies*.

PIX ARIDA. See *Pinus abies*.

PIX BRU'TIA. A thick and resinous kind of pitch'used by the ancients.

PIX BURGUNDICA. See *Pinus abies*.

PIX CANADENSIS. See *Pinus canadensis*.

PIX LIQUIDA. Tar. See *Pinus sylvestris*.

PIX NIGRA. *P. atra*. Pitch.

PIX SICCA. *P. solida*. Pitch.

PL. Platinum.

PLACE'BO. (I will please.) An epithet given to any medicine adapted rather to please than benefit the patient.

PLACE'NTA. (From *πλακος*; a cake.) *P. uterina*. The after-birth. A soft, spongy organ, formed of the uterine decidua, chorion, and numerous vessels from the umbilical cord. The vessels are arranged in tufts, consisting of loops of capillaries. These, being covered by the *decidua*, push themselves into the venous sinuses formed by the uterine vessels of the mother, and by contact with her oxygenized blood, the fluid they convey becomes arterialized. The placenta, therefore, serves as the organ of respiration for the fœtus as well as a means of supply of blood by penetration. The placenta is ovoidal, about six inches across and one thick. It is, for the most part, attached to the anterior and upper part of the uterus, but occasionally lies over the os uteri, producing dangerous hemorrhage before and at the time of labor. It is subject to various diseases of structure intimately connected with the death of the fœtus and miscarriage.

PLACENTA FEBRILIS. Theaguecake. See *Ague*.

PLACENTA PREVIA. When the placenta lies over the mouth of the womb.

PLACENTA SANGUINIS. The coagulum of the blood.

PLACENTA, VEGETABLE. A cellular tissue

within the carpels of plants, and from which the ovules arise.

PLACE'NTULA. A rudimentary placenta.

PLADA'ROTES. A soft, discolored tumor within the eyelid.

PLAGUE. See *Pestis*.

PLAGUE, BLACK. See *Pestis nigra*.

PLAGUE, COLD. A congestive fever of the Southern States, in which there is little or no reaction. It may be a pneumonia, or of a bilious character.

PLA'GULA. A compress, pledget, or splint.

PLAICE. The pleuronectes platessa.

PLAILED. Plicate.

PLANA'RIA LATRUSCU'LA. The distoma hepatica.

PLANCHE'S POTION. Mistura scammonii flavored with cherry-laurel water.

PLANE. (From *planum*, flat.) A superficies, or surface without curvature, every point of which falls within a series of straight lines.

PLANE'TES. Πλανητης. Erratic; wandering; sometimes applied to intermittent fevers.

PLANT. (*Planta, a, f.*) An organized body belonging to the vegetable kingdom.

PLA'NTA. 1. A plant. 2. The lower part of the sole of the foot, comprehended between the tarsus and toes.

PLANTA'GO. (*o, inis, f.*) 1. The *Plantago major*. 2. A genus of plants. *Tetrandria. Monogynia. Plantagineæ*.—*P. coronopus*. Buck's-horn plantain. Its medicinal virtues are the same as other plantains.—*P. latifolia*. *Plantago major*.—*P. major*. The broad-leaved plantain. The leaves have an austere, bitterish, subsaline taste, and are said to be refrigerant, attenuating, astringent, and diuretic.—*P. psyllium*. The branching plantain, or fleawort. The decoction of the seeds is recommended in hoarseness and asperity of the fauces.

PLANTAIN. *Plantago major*.

PLANTAIN-TREE. *Musa sapientum*.

PLANTAIN, WATER. *Alisma plantago*

PLA'NTAR. *Plantaris*. Appertaining to the sole of the foot.

PLANTAR APONEUROSIS. The strong, tendinous expansion which lies under the integuments in the sole of the foot.

PLANTAR ARTERIES. Two branches of the posterior tibial.

PLANTAR LIGAMENTS. The ligaments on the under side of the foot, which unite the tarsal and metatarsal bones.

PLANTAR NERVES. There are two: 1. The internal plantar, derived from the posterior tibial, and supplying the first three toes, &c. 2. The external plantar, which is distributed to the outer side of the fourth and the fifth toe, and the muscles of the outer side of the foot.

PLANTA'RIS. The plantar muscle. A muscle of the foot, situated on the leg, that assists the soleus, and pulls the capsular ligament of the knee from between the bones. It arises from the upper and back part of the outer condyle of the os femoris. It adheres to the capsular ligament of the joint; and, after running obliquely downward and outward for the space of three or four inches, along the second origin of the gastrocnemius internus and under the

gastrocnemius externus, terminates in a long, thin, and slender tendon, which adheres to the inside of the tendo Achillis, and is inserted into the inside of the posterior part of the os calcis. Its use is to assist the gastrocnemii in extending the foot.

PLANTIGRADA. Plantigrade animals. Mammifers which walk on the sole of the foot.

PLANUM OS. The orbital plate of the ethmoid bone is so called from its plane surface.

PLA'NUS. Flat; smooth.

PLASMA. (From *πλασσω*, to form.) The liquor sanguinis. The fluid portions of living blood in which the corpuscles float. It is not to be confounded with the serum of the blood, inasmuch as it differs from serum in the presence of soluble fibrin.

PLASTER. See *Emplastrum*.

PLASTER OF PARIS. Gypsum.

PLASTIC. *Plasticus*. (From *πλασσω*, to form.) 1. Having the power of forming or producing parts; as *Plastic force*, the formative power; *Plastic element*, that from which growth takes place. 2. That which may be molded, as *Plastic clay*.

PLA'TA. The shoulder-blade.

PLATI'ASMUS. A defect of speech, produced by an excessive development or broadness of the lips, as in the negro.

PLATINUM. Platina. A white, brilliant, malleable, and ductile metal; almost infusible; sp. grav., 21.5. It is not acted upon by ordinary solvents, but is dissolved by aqua regia, being converted into the chloride. Symbol, Pt; equivalent, 98.68. It is of great value in chemistry for crucibles, from its infusibility and indestructibility. The bichloride, $PtCl_2$, is a test for potash, and forms interesting double salts with the alkaline salts. The bichloride and chloride of platinum and sodium have been used in medicine in the same way as the corresponding salts of gold, but without any particular advantage.

PLATINUM, SPONGY. A porous kind of platinum, obtained by heating the chloride of platinum and ammonium to redness. It possesses the remarkable property of causing hydrogen and oxygen to unite, and other similar changes to take place.

PLATINUM, BLACK. A black, pulverulent preparation of platinum, similar in its effects to spongy platinum.

PLATYCO'RIA. An enlarged pupil.

PLATYOPHTHALMUM. Antimony.

PLATY'SMA-MYOIDES. *Musculus cutaneus* of Winslow. A thin muscle on the side of the neck, immediately under the skin, that assists in drawing the skin of the cheek downward; and when the mouth is shut, it draws all that part of the skin to which it is connected below the lower jaw upward.

PLE'CTANE. The cornua uteri.

PLE'CTRUM. The styloid process of the temporal bone; also the uvula.

PLEDGET. A small compress of lint, to be applied over wounds, ulcers, &c., to protect them, or absorb the discharge.

PLENCK'S SOLUTION. Mercury rubbed with mucilage until it is so far divided as to become suspended in the mixture.

PLE'RES ARCHO'NTICUM. An old cephalic powder mentioned by Lemery.

PLERO'SIS. *Ple'smone*. See *Plethora*.

PLESIOMORPHISM. (From *πλησιος*, near, and *μορφη*, form.) A term used to denote a similarity between different crystals in their angles, but not an identity.

PLETHO'RA. (*a, æ, f.* Πληθωρα; from *πληθω*, to fill.) An excessive fullness of the blood-vessels. This may be conceived to arise from an increased quantity of blood, or a diminished capacity of the vessels; in the former case it is called *plethora ad molem*; in the latter, *plethora ad spatium*. When the quantity of blood is too great for the strength of the vessels, it is called *plethora ad vires*. Plethora may arise from a highly tonic state of the arterial system, and is called *sanguine plethora*; or from a lax and weak state of the arterial system, in which case it is called *serous plethora* or *atonic plethora*.

PLEUMONIA. See *Pneumonitis*.

PLEU'RA. (*a, æ, f.* Πλευρα, a rib, or the side of the chest.) The serous membrane which lines the internal surface of the thorax, *P. costalis*, and covers its viscera, *P. pulmonalis*. The cavity of the thorax is every where lined by this membrane, which consists of two distinct portions or bags, which, by being applied to each other laterally, form the septum called the mediastinum: this divides the cavity into two parts, and is attached posteriorly to the vertebrae of the back, and anteriorly to the sternum. The two laminae of the septum do not every where adhere to each other; for at the lower part of the thorax they are separated, to afford a lodgment to the heart; and at the upper part of the cavity they receive between them the thymus gland. The pleura is plentifully supplied with arteries and veins from the internal mammary and the intercostals. Its nerves, which are very inconsiderable, are derived chiefly from the dorsal and intercostal nerves. The surface of the pleura, like that of the peritoneum and other membranes lining cavities, is constantly bedewed with a serous moisture, which prevents adhesions of the viscera.

PLEU'RALGIA. Pleurodynia.

PLEURENCHY'MA. The woody, or fusiform tissue of plants.

PLEU'RISY. Pleuritis.

PLEURISY, FALSE. Pleurodynia.

PLEURISY ROOT. *Asclepias tuberosa*.

PLEURISY, RHEUMATIC. Pleurodynia.

PLEURIT'IS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *πλευρα*, the pleura.) Pleurisy or inflammation of the pleura. It assumes an *acute* and a *chronic* form.

1. *Acute pleurisy*.—In some instances the inflammation is partial, or affects one place in particular, which is commonly on the right side; but, in general, the morbid action is communicated throughout its whole extent. The disease is occasioned by exposure to cold, and by all the causes which usually give rise to other inflammatory complaints; and it attacks chiefly those of a vigorous constitution and plethoric habit. In consequence of the previous inflammation, it is apt, at its departure, to leave behind a thickening of the pleura, or adhesions to

the ribs and intercostal muscles, which either lay the foundation of future pneumonic complaints, or render the patient more susceptible of the changes of the atmosphere than before.

It comes on with an acute pain in the side, which is much increased by making a full inspiration, and is accompanied by flushing in the face, increased heat over the whole body, rigors, difficulty of lying on the side affected, together with a cough and nausea, and the pulse is hard, strong, and frequent, and vibrates under the finger, when pressed upon, not unlike the tense string of a musical instrument. If blood is drawn and allowed to stand for a short time, it will exhibit a thick, buffy coat on its surface. If the disease be neglected at its onset, and the inflammation proceeds with great violence and rapidity, the lungs themselves become affected, the passage of the blood through them is stopped, and the patient is suffocated; or, the inflammation goes on to suppuration, and an abscess is formed; or an effusion of pus or serum in the pleural cavity. When the substance of the lungs as well as the pleura is affected, the case is called *pleuro-peripneumony*. The prognosis in pleurisy must be drawn from the severity of the symptoms. If the fever and inflammation have run high, and the pain should cease suddenly, with a change of countenance, and a sinking of the pulse, great danger may be apprehended; but if the heat and other febrile symptoms abate gradually, if respiration is performed with greater ease and less pain, and a free and copious expectoration ensues, a speedy recovery may be expected. If the case come early under treatment, and vigorous practice be used, the prognosis in pleurisy may almost always be favorable, as it is more under the control of the lancet than any other case of inflammation.

The treatment of pleurisy consists in large bleedings from the arm, repeated if necessary, with the application of leeches or cupping-glasses; purgatives, diaphoretics, blisters, and a strict antiphlogistic regimen.

2. *Chronic pleurisy*.—This is principally a disease of advanced life, and seems most frequent in those addicted to the use of ardent spirits. It is very obscure in its symptoms, and is generally fatal, bronchitis supervening toward the termination. Chronic inflammation of the pleura gives rise to the thickening of the membrane, extensive adhesions, hydrothorax, and empyema. Occasional leeching and counter-irritation by blisters form the only treatment likely to do any good.

PLEURITIS BRONCHIALIS. *P. humida*. Bronchitis.

PLEURITIS SPURIA. Pleurodynia.

• PLEUROCE'LE. Hernia of the pleura.

PLEURO-COLLE'SIS. An adhesion of the pleura.

PLEURODY'NIA. (*a, e, f*; from *πλευρα*, and *ὀδύνη*, pain.) A pain in the side, but chiefly used for rheumatism over the intercostal muscles. It is removed by warm flannel, dry cupping, or a blister.

PLEUROPA'THIA. A disease of the lungs.

PLEU'RO-PNEU'MONIA. Pleuro-peripneumonia.

PLEURO-PERIPNEU'MONIA. (From *πλευρα*, and *περιπνευμονια*.) Inflammation of the pleura and substance of the lungs existing together.

PLEURO'RRHGA. A false term intended to signify a discharge from the lungs.

PLEUROTHOPNÆA. (*a, e, f*; from *πλευρα*, the pleura, *ὀρθος*, upright, and *πνεω*, to breathe.) A pleurisy in which the patient can not breathe without keeping his body upright.

PLEUROSTH'OTONOS. Pleurothotonos.

PLEUROTHO'TONOS. (From *πλευροθεν*, to one side, and *τενω*, to bend.) That form of tetanus in which the body is bent to one side.

PLEXI'METER. (From *πληξίς*, percussion, and *μετρον*, a measure.) The name given by M. Fiori to the ivory plate which he uses in mediate percussion. The middle finger of the left hand is the best pleximeter.

PLEX'US. (*us, us, m*; from *plecto*, to twine or knit.) A network: applied to blood-vessels, absorbents, and nerves, when many are near together, the branches crossing and intertwining in the form of a net.

PLEXUS CARDI'ACUS. The cardiac plexus of nerves which is formed by the union of the eighth pair of nerves with the great sympathetic.

PLEXUS CHOROI'DES. Choroid plexus. A plexus of vessels situated in the lateral ventricle of the brain. See *Encephalos*.

PLEXUS GLANDULOSI PEYERI. Peyer's glands.

PLEXUS, MEDIAN. The solar plexus.

PLEXUS PAMPINIFOR'MIS. The plexus of blood-vessels about the spermatic cord.

PLEXUS PULMO'NICUS. The pulmonic plexus of nerves which is formed by the union of the eighth pair of nerves with the great sympathetic.

PLEXUS RETICULA'RIS. The network of vessels under the fornix of the brain.

PLEXUS RETIFORMIS. The spongy tissue of the vagina.

PLEXUS, SOLAR. *P. solaris*. An assemblage of ganglia, and interlaced and anastomosing filaments, surrounding the two semilunar ganglia of the abdomen. It gives off numerous filaments, which accompany, under the name of *plexuses*, all the branches given off by the abdominal aorta. Thus, from the solar plexus are derived the phrenic, the gastric, the hepatic plexus, &c.

PLI'CA. (*a, e, f*; from *plico*, to entangle.) A plait or fold: applied by anatomists to the longitudinal folds of the mucous membrane (*plicæ longitudinales*).

PLICA POLONICA. Plaited hair. A disease of the hairs, in which they become long and coarse, and matted and glued into inextricable tangles. It is peculiar to Poland, Lithuania, and Tartary.

PLICA SEMILUNARIS. A slight doubling of the conjunctiva on the outer side of the caruncle.

PLICA'RIA. *Lycopodium clavatum*.

PLICATE. *Plicatus*. Plaited; folded.

PLIN'THUS. *Πλινθίος*. The fourfold bandage.

PLUGGING. The introduction of lint or pieces of rag into a wound, the vagina, uterus, &c., to stop hemorrhage or sustain the parts.

The tampon or plug may be rendered astringent by immersion in a cold decoction of oak bark, solution of acetate of lead, &c., or otherwise medicated.

PLUM. *Prunus domestica*.

PLUM, MALABAR. *Eugenia jambos*.

PLUMACE'OLUS. A pledget.

PLUMBA'GIN. A principle detected by Du-Long in the root of the *Plumbago europæa*.

PLUMBA'GO. (*o, inis, f.*) 1. A native form of carbon, of an unctuous and soft consistency, metallic brilliancy, and nearly incombustible; used for lead pencils, crucibles, &c. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Plumbagineæ.*—*P. europæa*. Toothwort. The root was formerly esteemed as a cure for the toothache, arising from caries.

PLUMBI ACET'AS. *P. superacetas*. Acetate of lead. Sugar of lead. It possesses sedative and astringent qualities in a very high degree. It is constantly used in lotions, and combined with opium, is useful in hemorrhages. The dose is from one to three grains. It is poisonous only when it is decomposed and deposits the carbonate.

PLUMBI DIACETATIS LIQUOR. *Plumbi acetatis liquor. Plumbi subacetatis liquor.* (U. S.) Solution of diacetate of lead. Goulard's extract. Take of acetate of lead, ʒxvj.; oxide of lead, powdered, ʒiiss.; water, 4 pints. Boil for half an hour, agitating frequently, and when the liquor is cool, add as much distilled water as will make it up to six pints, and strain. This has long been a celebrated refrigerant application in cases of local inflammation. It is to be mixed with distilled water in the proportion of from one to two drachms to a pint of water.

PLUMBI DIACETATIS LIQUOR DILUTUS. *Liquor plumbi acetatis dilutus. Aqua vegeto mineralis. Aqua lithargyri acetati composita*. Diluted solution of diacetate of lead. Take of solution of diacetate of lead, a fluid drachm and a half; distilled water, a pint; weak spirits, two fluid drachms. Mix. This is an unnecessary formula, as every surgeon dilutes the Goulard's extract with water according to his own discretion.

PLUMBI CHLO'RIDUM. Chloride of lead. Take of acetate of lead, nineteen ounces; boiling distilled water, three pints; chloride of sodium, six ounces. Dissolve the acetate of lead and chloride of sodium separately, the former in three pints of distilled water, and the latter in one pint. The liquors being then mixed together, wash the precipitate, when cold, with distilled water, and dry it. It is used for preparing the hydrochlorate or muriate of morphia.

PLUMBI IODI'DUM. (Ph. L.) Iodide of lead. Take of acetate of lead, nine ounces; iodide of potassium, seven ounces; distilled water, a gallon. Dissolve the acetate of lead in six pints of the water, and filter. Add to the solution the iodide of potassium, dissolved in two pints of the water; wash the precipitate, and dry it. The iodide of lead, as obtained by the above process, is a bright yellow powder, little soluble in cold water, but readily so in boiling water, from which it is again deposited, on cooling, in the form of crystalline scales.

This medicine has been found very effectual

in resolving scrofulous tumors, and in the hands of M. Velpeau has succeeded when iodine and its other compounds have failed. The dose is from half a grain to four grains. An official ointment is now prepared from it. See *Unguentum plumbi iodidi*.

PLUMBI OXYDUM HYDRA'TUM. Hydrated oxide of lead. Take of solution of diacetate of lead, six pints; distilled water, three gallons; solution of potash, six pints, or as much as may be sufficient to precipitate the oxide. Mix. Wash the precipitate with water until nothing alkaline remains. This is used for preparing the disulphate of quinine.

PLUMBI OXIDUM SEMIVITREUM. See *Lithargyrum*.

PLUMBI OXIDUM (OXYDUM) RUBRUM. Red lead.

PLUMBI CARBO'NAS. *Plumbi subcarbonas*. Subcarbonate of lead; commonly called cerusse, or white lead. This article is made in the large way in white-lead manufactories, by exposing thin sheets of lead to the vapor of vinegar. This preparation is seldom used in medicine or surgery but for the purpose of making other preparations, as the acetate. It is sometimes employed medicinally in form of powder and ointment, to children whose skin is fretted. It should, however, be cautiously used, as there is great reason to believe that complaints of the bowels of children originate from its absorption.

PLUMBI SUBCARBO'NAS. See *Plumbi carbonas*.

PLU'MBUM. (*um, i, n.*) Lead. In cases of poisoning by the preparations of lead, the best antidote is a solution of a sulphate, as Epsom salt, sulphate of soda, or dilute sulphuric acid. See *Colica pictorum*.

PLUMBUM CANDIDUM. Tin.

PLUMBUM CINEREUM. Bismuth.

PLUMBUM NIGRUM. Black lead.

PLUMBUM RUBEUM. The philosopher's stone is so called in some old books.

PLUMBUM USTUM. Burnt lead.

PLUMME'RI PILULÆ. Plummer's pills. See *Pilule hydrargyri chloridi compositæ*.

PLUM'OSE. *Plumosus*. Feathered.

PLU'MULA. A little feather. The upper part of the embryo.

PLUNKET'S CANCER REMEDY. Take of ranunculus flammula, one handful; dog's fennel, three sprigs, both well pounded; brimstone, in powder, three middling thimbles-full; white arsenic, the same quantity: incorporate all in a mortar, and make into small balls the size of a nutmeg, and dry in the sun. These balls must be powdered and mixed with the yolk of an egg, and laid over the sore or cancer upon a piece of bladder, which must be cut to the size of the sore, and smeared with the yolk of an egg. The plaster must not be stirred until it drops off of itself, which will be in a week. Clean bandages are often to be put on.

PLUVIOMET'ER. A rain gauge.

PNEUMA. (From *πνευμ, πνευματος*, wind, air, gas.) Denoting the presence of air.

PNEUMARTHRO'SIS. (From *πνευμα, and αρθρον*, a joint.) The secretion of air into an articular cavity. It may occur after articular rheumatism, and usually disappears spontaneously in a few days or hours.

PNEUMATIC. (*Pneumaticus*; from πνευμα, wind; relating to air.) Of, or belonging to, air or gas.

PNEUMATIC TROUGH. Any wooden or metallic vessel used for the purpose of making experiments with gases. For this purpose it is nearly filled with water, mercury, or some other fluid.

PNEUMATICA. Disease of the air passages. — *Good.*

PNEUMATICS. (From πνευμα, air.) The science which investigates the physical properties of air and elastic fluids.

PNEUMATOCELE. (*e, es, f.*; πνευμα, wind, and κηλη, a tumor.) A tumor distended with air or gas. It has been applied especially to a distension of the scrotum with gas, which may happen when there is a scrotal hernia, and the intestine is distended with gas, or when the scrotum is emphysematous.

PNEUMATOMETER. A graduated gasometer, by which the quantity of inspired air can be measured.

PNEUMATOMPHALUS. A hernia distended with gas.

PNEUMATOSIS. (From πνευματω, to inflate.) *Emphysema.* Windy swelling. The species are,

1. *Pneumotosis spontanea*, without any manifest cause.
2. *Pneumotosis traumatica*, from a wound.
3. *Pneumotosis venenata*, from poisons.
4. *Pneumotosis hysterica*, with hysteria.

Pneumotosis is known by a collection of air in the cellular texture under the skin, rendering it tense, elastic, and crepitating. Air in the cellular membrane is confined to one place; but in a few cases it spreads universally over the body, and occasions a considerable degree of swelling. It sometimes arises spontaneously, which is, however, a very rare occurrence, or comes on immediately after childbirth, in consequence of rupture of the lungs; but it is most generally induced by some wound or injury done to the thorax, and which affects the lungs, in which case the air passes from these, through the wound, into a surrounding cellular membrane, and from thence spreads over the whole body.

Pneumotosis is attended with an evident crackling noise, and elasticity upon pressure; and sometimes with much difficulty of breathing, oppression, and anxiety.

We are to consider it as a disease by no means unattended with danger; but more probably from the causes which give rise to it, than any hazard from the complaint itself. In every species the air may be let out by very small punctures with a lancet, and a bandage applied where it can be used. The poisonous species require the internal administration of the antidote for the particular poison; and the other species are cured by anti-hysterical remedies.

PNEUMATOSIS ABDOMINIS. Tympanitis.

PNEUMATOSIS ENTERICA. *P. ventriculi.* Flatulence.

PNEUMATOTHORAX. Pneumothorax.

PNEUMOGASTRIC NERVE. (From πνευμων, the lung, and γαστηρ, the belly, so named

from its distribution.) *Nervus vagus. Par vagum.* A nerve which arises on each side by many filaments, from the lateral part of the medulla oblongata, immediately below the origin of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. It passes out of the cranium along with the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, through the foramen lacerum posterius. Immediately after quitting the cranium it is slightly enlarged for about an inch of its course, forming what is called its *ganglionic* enlargement. It descends in the neck at the outer and back part of the common carotid artery, in the cellular sheath of which it is included. In the neck it gives off the *pharyngeal* branch, the *superior laryngeal*, and twigs which contribute to form the *cardiac plexus*. It passes into the chest between the subclavian artery and vein, girding off the *inferior laryngeal* or *recurrent nerve*, which twines round the subclavian artery on the right side, and the aorta on the left. In the chest it sends twigs contributing to the formation of the *pulmonary* and *oesophageal plexuses*. Lastly, entering the abdomen, it is finally dispersed on the stomach, sending twigs to the omentum and to the neighboring abdominal plexuses.

PNEUMOGRAPHY. A description of the lungs. **PNEUMO-HEMORRHAGICA.** Hemorrhage from the lungs, as opposed to *broncho-hemorrhagia*, or hemorrhage from the bronchia.

PNEUMOLOGY. A treatise on the lungs.

PNEUMON. The lungs.

PNEUMONIA. See *Pneumonitis*.

PNEUMONIA, TYPHOID. *P., bilious. P., erysipelatos.* Inflammation of the lungs, accompanied with inflammation of the mucous membrane.

PNEUMONICA. Diseases affecting the lungs. — *Good.*

PNEUMONITIC. Relating to pneumonitis.

PNEUMONITIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from πνευμων, the lung, and *itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the lung. It is characterized by fever, difficulty of breathing, cough, and a sense of weight and pain in the thorax. It attacks principally those of a robust constitution and plethoric habit, and occurs most frequently in the winter season and spring of the year. At the commencement of the disease the pulse is usually full, strong, hard, and frequent; but in a more advanced stage it is commonly weak, soft, and often irregular. In the beginning the cough is frequently dry and without expectoration; but in some cases it is moist, even from the first, and the matter spit up is various both in color and consistence, and is often streaked with blood.

If relief is not afforded in time, and the inflammation proceeds with such violence as to endanger suffocation, the vessels of the neck will become turgid and swelled; the face will alter to a purple color; an effusion of blood will take place into the cellular substance of the lungs, so as to impede the circulation through that organ, and the patient will soon be deprived of life; or suppuration, apoplexy, or engorgement of blood. Coagulable lymph may also be thrown out, and produce hepatization; or gangrene may occur.

Physical Signs.—At first there is dullness

on percussion, and a crepitant r le; the voice is rather more resonant than usual. If it end in suppuration, there is coarse mucous r le, with increased dullness on percussion. If hepatization occur, the percussion is very dull; there is no r le, but bronchial respiration, and great resonance of the voice and cough.

Our opinion as to the event is to be drawn from the symptoms which are present. A high degree of fever, attended with delirium, great difficulty of breathing, with acute pain, and dry cough, denote great danger; on the contrary, an abatement of the febrile symptoms, and of the difficulty of breathing and pain, taking place on the coming on of a free expectoration, or the occurrence of any other critical evacuation, promise fair for the recovery of the patient. It usually comes to a favorable crisis in about twelve days.

In the early period of this disease we may hope, by active measures, to bring about immediate resolution; but when it is more advanced, we must look for a discharge by expectoration, as the means of restoring the part to a healthy state. We should begin by large and free bleeding. The bowels must be well evacuated in the first instance, and subsequently kept regular; and antimonials may be given with great advantage, to promote the discharges from the skin and lungs. This is one of the cases in which the use of very large doses of emetic tartar has been especially advocated. Digitalis is proper, also, as lessening the activity of the circulation. The antiphlogistic regimen is to be observed, except that the patient will not bear too free exposure to cold. After the urgent febrile symptoms have subsided, counter-irritation is very useful.

PNEUMONIC. (*Pneemonicus*; from πνευμων, the lung.) Appertaining to the lungs.

PNEUMONES. Diseases of the lungs.

PNEUMO-PERICARDIUM. Effusion of air into the cavity of the pericardium.—*Laennec.*

PNEUMO-PLEURITIS. An inflammation of the lungs and pleura.

PNEUMORRHAGIA. H moptysis.

PNEUMOTH . Phthisis pulmonalis.

PNEUMOTHORAX. *Pneumothorax.* (From πνευμων, and θωραξ, the chest.) An infiltration of air, usually with some fluid, into the cavity of the pleura. It is usually connected with pleurisy, or other diseases of the lungs, occurring suddenly, and being fatal in its result. Where the amount of gaseous matter is great, the affected side is distended; it also emits a clear sound on percussion. If there be a communication by ulceration between the bronchial tubes and the pleura, there will be metallic resonance on auscultation, and metallic tinkling when there is both gas and fluid in the pleural cavity.

PNEUMOTOMY. Dissection of the lungs.

PNEUSIS. Respiration.

PNIGALUM. The nightmare.

PNIGOPHO'BIA. Suffocation; angina pectoris.

PNIX. A sense of suffocation.

PNYMA. A boil.

POD. Siliqua.

PO'DAGRA. (From πους, the foot, and

αγα, a taking or seizure.) Gout in the foot. See *Gout.*

PODAGRA'RIA. *Ægopodium podagraria.*

PODARTHROCA'CE. Caries of the articulation of the foot.

PODE'CIUM. The peculiar foot-stalk of the tubercles in the cup lichens.

PODOGYNIUM. The stalk on which the ovary is placed in the passion-flower, &c.

PODONI'PTRUM. A bath for the feet.

PODOPHYLLUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Monogynia. Podophylla.*—*P. peltatum.* May-apple. The fruit is edible, and the root cathartic in the dose of a scruple. The leaves are said to be poisonous.

PODOSPERM. The funicle or little stalk of the ovule and seed by which it is attached to the placenta of the carpel.

PODOTHE'CA. An anatomical preparation of the scarf-skin of the foot.

POECI'LIA. The piebald skin.

POGO'N. A beard.

POGO'NIA. A beard on a female.

POISON. *Venenum. Toxicum.* That which, when applied externally, or taken into the human body, uniformly effects such a derangement in the animal economy as to produce disease, may be defined a poison.

Poisons are divided, with respect to the kingdom to which they belong, into animal, vegetable, mineral, and aerial.

When a substance produces disease, not only in mankind, but in all animals, it is distinguished by the term *common poison*; as arsenic, corrosive sublimate, &c.; while that which is poisonous to man only, or to animals, and often to one genus merely, is said to be a *relative poison*; thus aloes is poisonous to dogs and wolves; the *Phellandrium aquaticum* kills horses, while oxen devour it greedily, and with impunity. Stramonium is a favorite food of goats, but poisonous to man.

Poisons have been arranged by Orfila into four classes, namely, *irritant, narcotic, narcotico-acrid, and septic*, or putrefiant. Dr. Christison excludes the last, or septic class, thus reducing poisons to three classes. The following enumeration of poisons is taken from his excellent treatise on poisons:

I. IRRITANT POISONS.

The characteristic operation of these is to excite inflammation of the alimentary canal in some part, or throughout the whole of its course. To this class belong

The mineral acids.	The compounds of antimony.
Phosphorus.	The compounds of tin, silver, gold, platinum, bismuth, chrome, and zinc.
Sulphur.	The compounds of lead and of baryta.
Chlorine.	Euphorbia.
Iodine.	Castor oil seeds.
Hydriodate of potash.	Physic-nut.
Bromine.	Bitter cassada.
Oxalic acid.	Manchineel.
The fixed alkalies.	Croton oil.
Nitre.	Bryony.
Alkaline and earthy chlorides.	Colocyath.
Lime.	Elaterium.
Ammonia and its salts.	Ranunculus.
Alkaline sulphurets.	Anemone.
The compounds of arsenic.	Caltha.
The compounds of mercury.	Clematis.
ry.	
The compounds of copper.	

Trollius.
Mezereon.
Arum.
Gamboje.
Daffodil.
Jalap.
Savin.

Cantharides.
Poisonous fish.
Venomous serpents and insects.
Diseased and decayed animal matter.
Mechanical irritants.

II. NARCOTIC POISONS.

These are such as produce, chiefly or solely, symptoms of disorder of the nervous system. To this class belong

Opium.
Hyoscyamus.
Lactuca.
Solanum.
Hydrocyanic acid.
The vegetable substances which contain hydrocyanic acid: Bitter almonds—Cherry-laurel—Peach—Cluster cherry—Mountain ash.

Nitric oxide gas.
Chlorine gas.
Ammoniacal gas.
Muriatic acid gas.
Sulphureted hydrogen.
Carbureted hydrogen.
Carbonic acid.
Carbonic oxide.
Nitrous oxide.
Cyanogen.
Oxygen.

III. NARCOTICO-ACRID POISONS.

These possess a double action, being both local irritants, like those of the first class, and producing a remote effect on the nervous system, like those of the second. To this class belong

Nightshade.
Thorn-apple.
Tobacco.
Lobelia.
Hemlock.
Water hemlock.
Hemlock dropwort.
Fool's parsley.
Monk's-hood.
Black hellebore.
Ipecacuanha.
Squill.
White hellebore.
Meadow saffron.
Foxglove.
Strychnia.
Nux vomica.
St. Ignatius's bean.

False angustura.
Camphor.
Cocculus indicus.
Upas antiar.
Coriaria myrtifolia.
Poisonous fungi.
Poisonous mosses.
Secale cornutum.
Mouldy bread.
Darnel grass.
Seeds of lathyrus cicera.
Seeds of the bitter vetch.
Seeds of the common laburnum.
Alcohol.
Ether.
Some empyreumatic oils.

METHOD OF DETECTING POISONS.

When sudden death is suspected to have been occasioned by the administration of poison, either willfully or by accident, the testimony of the physician is occasionally required to confirm or invalidate this suspicion. He may also be sometimes called upon to ascertain the cause of the noxious effects arising from the presence of poisonous substances in articles of diet; and he should, therefore, learn the simplest and most practicable modes of obtaining, by experiment, the necessary information.

The only poisons, however, that can be clearly and decisively detected by chemical means are those of the mineral kingdom. Arsenic and corrosive sublimate are most likely to be exhibited with the view of producing death; and lead and copper may be introduced undesignedly, in several ways, into our food and drink. The continued and unsuspected operation of the two last may often produce effects less sudden and violent, but not less baneful to health and life, than the more active poisons; and their operation generally involves, in the pernicious consequences, a greater number of sufferers.

Method of detecting Arsenic.—This is detailed under the head of *Arsenious acid*.

Method of detecting Corrosive Sublimate.—It

may be collected by treating the contents of the stomach in the manner described under arsenic; but as it is more soluble than arsenic, no more water must be employed than is barely sufficient, and the washings must be carefully preserved for examination.

If a powder should be collected by this operation, which proves, on examination, not to be arsenic, it may be known to be corrosive sublimate by the following characters:

A. Expose a small quantity of it, without any admixture, to heat in a glass tube. Corrosive sublimate will be ascertained by its rising to the top of the tube, lining the inner surface in the form of a shining white crust.

B. Dissolve another portion in distilled water; and it may be proper to observe how much of the salt the water is capable of taking up.

C. To the watery solution add a little lime-water. A precipitate of an orange-yellow color will instantly appear.

D. To another portion of the solution add a single drop of a dilute solution of subcarbonate of potash. A white precipitate will appear; but, on a still farther addition of alkali, an orange-colored sediment will be formed.

E. The carbonate of soda has similar effects.
F. Sulphureted water throws down a dark-colored sediment, which, when dried and strongly heated, is wholly volatilized, without any odor of garlic.

For the detection of corrosive sublimate, Sylvester has recommended the application of galvanism, which exhibits the mercury in a metallic state. If a gold wire be used, it is stained white.

Carbonate of Baryta.—It is soluble in muriatic acid, and may be precipitated as a white powder by any soluble sulphate, and this powder is insoluble in acids.

Method of detecting Copper or Lead.—Copper and lead sometimes gain admission into articles of food, in consequence of the employment of kitchen utensils of these materials.

1. If copper be suspected in any liquor, its presence will be ascertained by adding a solution of pure ammonia, which will strike a beautiful blue color. It is also easily detected by a galvanic circle.

2. Lead is occasionally found, in sufficient quantity to be injurious to health, in water that has passed through leaden pipes, or been kept in leaden vessels, and sometimes even in pump water, in consequence of that metal having been used in the construction of the pump. Acetate of lead has also been known to be fraudulently added to bad wines.

Lead may be discovered by adding to a portion of the suspected water about half its bulk of water impregnated with sulphureted hydrogen gas. If lead be present, it will be manifested by a dark brown or blackish tinge. This test is so delicate, that water condensed by the leaden worm of a still-tub is sensibly affected by it. Lead is also detected by a similar effect ensuing on the addition of sulphuret of ammonia, or potash. A solution of chromate of potash produces a yellow precipitate, as does also iodide of potassium.

TREATMENT OF POISONING.

As general preparatives to the treatment of poisoning, it is a good rule to administer mucilaginous or oily draughts, and use the stomach-pump or emetics; if, however, we know at first the particular poison, its antidotes are to be used.

Antidotes are of two kinds. One kind takes away the deleterious qualities of the poison before it comes within its sphere of action, by altering its chemical nature. The other controls its poisonous action after it has begun, by exciting a contrary action in the system. In the early ages of medicine almost all antidotes were believed to be of the latter description, but, in fact, very few of the kind are known.

In the instance of external poisoning, the main object of the practitioner is to prevent the poison from entering the blood, or to remove it from the local vessels which it has entered.

One mode, which has been known to the profession from early times, and, after being long in disuse, was lately revived by Dr. Barry, and applied with success to man, is the application of cupping-glasses to the part where the poison has been introduced. This method may act in various ways. It certainly prevents the further absorption of the poison by suspending for a time the absorbing power of the vessels of the part covered by the cup. It also sucks the blood out of the wound, and, consequently, washes the poison away with it. But possibly it likewise compresses the nerves around, and prevents the impression made by the poison on their sentient extremities from being transmitted along their filaments.

Another mode is by the application of a ligature between the injured part and the trunk, so as to check the circulation. This is a very ancient practice in the case of poisoned wounds, and is known even to savages. But as usually practiced it is only a temporary cure. As soon as the ligature is removed the effects of the poison begin. It may be employed, however, for many kinds of poisoning through wounds, so as to effect a radical cure. We have seen that most poisons of the organic kingdom are in no long time either thrown off by the system or decomposed in the blood; hence, if the quantity given has not been too large, recovery will take place. Now, by means of a ligature, which is removed for a short time at moderately distant intervals, a poison, which has been introduced into a wound beyond the reach of extraction, may be gradually admitted into the system in successive quantities, each too small to cause death or serious mischief, and be thus, in the end, entirely removed and destroyed. Such is a practical application which may be made of some ingenious experiments performed not long ago by M. Bouillaud with strychnia, the poisonous principle of *nux vomica*.

The last mode to be mentioned is by a combination of the ligature with venesection, deduced by M. Vernière from his experimental researches. Suppose a fatal dose of extract of *nux vomica* has been thrust into the paw of a dog: M. Vernière applies a tight ligature round the limb, next injects slowly as much warm water into the jugular vein as the animal can safely bear, and then slackens the ligature.

The state of venous *plethora* thus induced completely suspends absorption. The ligature is next tied so as to compress the veins without compressing the arteries of the limb, and a vein is opened between the wound and the ligature in such a situation that the blood which flows out must previously pass through, or at least near, the poisonous wound. When a moderate quantity has been withdrawn, the ligature may be removed with safety; and the extraction of the poison may be farther proved by the blood that has been drawn being injected into the veins of another animal, for rapid death by tetanus will be the result. It is not improbable that in this plan the preliminary production of venous plethora may be dispensed with, and then the treatment may be easily and safely applied to the human subject.

The following is a brief sketch of the treatment in cases of the effects of some of the principal poisons.

Arsenic.—For the treatment of poisoning by arsenic, see *Arsenious acid*.

Bismuth.—No specific antidote is known for the oxide or for the subnitrate of this metal. Milk and mucilaginous diluents should be given along with purgatives.

Salts of Copper.—The sulphurets of the alkalies, sugar, and albumen have all gained reputation as antidotes to these poisons; the alkaline sulphurets are now entirely disregarded; albumen and sugar have each been made the subject of recent experiments, and both appear to be of some utility, though neither have any claim to rank as specifics.

Emetic Tartar. See *Antimonium tartarizatum*.

Preparations of Lead.—The antidote to these is Epsom or Glauber's salts, the acid of which forms an insoluble and harmless sulphate.

Preparations of Mercury.—The only one of these much known as a poison is the corrosive sublimate. Its antidote is albumen: as soon, therefore, as it is known to have been swallowed, the white of eggs should be given, mixed with water, every two or three minutes. If eggs can not be obtained, large draughts of milk may be useful as a substitute. Inflammation is to be combated by the ordinary means, as also the ptyalism occasioned by this in common with the other preparations of mercury.

Preparations of Silver.—Of these the nitrate only requires to be noticed. It is decomposed by muriate of soda. A table-spoonfull of common salt may be dissolved in a pint of water, and a wine-glassfull given every five minutes. This may be followed by mucilaginous drinks.

Preparations of Tin.—These are decomposed by all vegetable infusions and animal fluids. Milk is as good an antidote as any.

Zinc.—The sulphate of zinc, or white vitriol, will generally prove an antidote to itself, being one of the most powerful emetics known. The vomiting should be encouraged by diluents, and any bad consequences that may ensue treated on ordinary principles.

Little is known of the effects of the oxide; it is, however, poisonous.

The Mineral Acids.—When the sulphuric, nitric, or muriatic acid has been swallowed, cal-

cined magnesia, mixed with water, should be immediately administered; or, if this be not at hand, chalk or soap, which can always be procured in one form or another, may be substituted for it. Neither chalk nor the alkaline carbonates are to be preferred, on account of the great extrication of gas occasioned by their decomposition, but may be given in the absence of the more appropriate antidote. Bland diluents are to be used when the acid is neutralized. Inflammation is to be obviated by the ordinary means.

Oxalic Acid.—The antidote for this is calcined magnesia or chalk, which give rise to the formation of insoluble salts. Alkalies are better than useless, but they form with it soluble salts, which are themselves irritant poisons, though in a less degree than the acid.

Hydrocyanic Acid.—In any considerable dose this is almost immediately fatal. The exhibition of strong stimuli, as ammonia, &c., cold affusion, bleeding from the jugular vein, and a mixture of carbonate of potash and the proto and per sulphate of iron. See *Hydrocyanic acid*.

Alkalies and their Carbonates.—These are best neutralized by vinegar.

Nitre.—Mucilaginous diluents and opium are most serviceable: bleeding may also be required.

Lime.—For this also the best antidote is vinegar.

Baryta and its Salts.—Sulphate of magnesia causes the formation of an insoluble sulphate, and should therefore be given largely diluted with water.

Muriate of Ammonia.—Vomiting is to be encouraged by large draughts of warm water, and inflammatory or nervous symptoms to be treated in the ordinary way.

Phosphorus.—No antidote is known for this. Large draughts of water or demulcents are naturally indicated, and emetics.

Alcohol.—The effects of excessive intoxication from alcoholic liquors are best counteracted by the immediate use of a strong emetic, as the sulphate of zinc or copper, and the stomach-pump. Vomiting should be encouraged by draughts of warm water, and the intestines stimulated by saline enemata. Should there appear to be great determination of blood to the head, venesection, and the application of cold to the head, are indicated.

Acrid vegetable Poisons.—For these we have no specific antidotes. The same general treatment is applicable in all cases of poisoning by acrid vegetable substances. If the poison has occasioned vomiting, it is to be encouraged by large draughts of warm water; and if the sensibility of the stomach has been overpowered, vomiting is to be excited by the sulphate of zinc or other active emetic, or the stomach-pump is to be used, and the intestines stimulated by purgatives which are not of an acrid character. Inflammation of particular textures is to be treated on the usual principles.

Narcotic and narcotico-acrid vegetable Poisons.—The first indication is to evacuate the stomach. When the poison is evacuated, a strong infusion of coffee or vinegar, diluted with water, may be given with advantage. Determination

of blood to the head, and inflammation of particular textures, are to be obviated by the usual means, but with due reference to the depressed state of the nervous power. If the surface become cold, friction, and the application of warmth, are indicated, and the internal use of ammonia may sometimes be useful.

Poison of Fish.—The symptoms arising from eating poisonous fish are so anomalous and variable that general rules for their treatment can hardly be given, and the practitioner is thrown on his individual judgment in each particular case; vomiting and purging, and diluents, are indicated to get rid of the offending matter, and weak alkaline solutions have been thought useful. Spasm is to be allayed by opium, and inflammation by the ordinary means.

Cantharides.—Sweet oil should be given in large quantity to excite vomiting, and linseed tea or milk as a demulcent. Emollient enemata are to be administered. Inflammation of the intestinal canal or urinary passages is to be treated on ordinary principles.

Bite of venomous Serpents.—The first indication is to prevent the absorption of the poison, which is fulfilled by the instantaneous application of a tight ligature above the wound. The bitten part is then to be cut out, or destroyed by caustic. The application of a dry cupping-glass may suspend the absorption of the poison; but such an apparatus is seldom at hand, under circumstances in which persons are liable to be bitten by serpents, and it also requires to be removed before the knife or caustic can be applied to the part; the ligature is, therefore, every way preferable. Immediately sucking the wound is an efficacious mode of extracting at least some of the poison, and it may be done with impunity if the cuticle of the lips and lining membrane of the mouth be every where entire. The second indication is to support the system against the effect of the virus, if absorbed: this is to be attempted by the use of powerful stimulants, especially ammonia combined with diaphoretics. The Tanjore pill, so celebrated in India as an antidote to the bites of serpents, is said to consist of arsenic, pepper, mercury, and the juice of the *Asclepias gigantea*. The inflammation of the surrounding parts, which follows the bite of some serpents, is of the unhealthy kind, tending to gangrene, and is to be treated accordingly.

Venomous Insects.—Hartshorn and oil may be gently rubbed on the injured part; and if much inflammation ensue, an emollient poultice may be applied.

See, also, the particular substances for their therapeutical action and antidotes.

POISON BERRY. The melia azedarac.

POISON FANGS. The hollow teeth in the upper jaws of vipers, rattlesnakes, &c., through which the poison is discharged into the wounds they make. Only such snakes as have poison fangs are venomous.

POISON NUT. Strychnos nux vomica.

POISON OAK. Rhus toxicodendron.

POISON VINE. Rhus radicans.

POKE-BERRY. *P. weed*. Phytolacca decandra.

POLAR. Having reference to poles or polarity.

POLARITY. That property of bodies in consequence of which, when free, they arrange themselves in certain determinate directions, as in the case of the magnetic needle.

POLARIZATION. The state of a body or agent which exhibits polarity. Thus light, heat, &c., are susceptible of polarization.

POLARIZED LIGHT. See *Light*.

POLEMONIUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Polemoniaceae.*—*P. caruleum.* Greek valerian, or Jacob's ladder. The root is astringent.

POLENTA. A farinaceous food.

POLES. In *Geometry*, the extremities of the axis of rotation of a sphere or spheroid. Hence, in *Chemistry*, we speak of the poles of atoms in the phenomena of cohesion and affinity, denoting thereby the points on their surfaces where union occurs under these and other forces. In *Electricity* and *Galvanism*, the poles are the points or parts which develop the phenomena of attraction and repulsion. These are termed the north and south, or austral and boreal poles, in the magnet. In the galvanic circle or battery, the poles or discharging wires are termed respectively the negative or positive pole, or the anode and cathode.

POLEY-MOUNTAIN. *Teucrium montanum.*

POLIA'TER. A physician authorized to practice in a town.—*Castelli.*

POLICE, MEDICAL. All that relates to the preservation of health in towns, and during epidemics. The questions of quarantine, the establishment of sanatory cordons, the registration of births and deaths, belong to this department of medicine.

POLIO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *πολος, candidus*, white or hoary.) A disease of the hairs, in which they are prematurely gray or hoary.

POLIUM CRETICUM. *Teucrium creticum.*

POLIUM MONTANUM. *Teucrium montanum.*

POLLACK. *Gadus pollacius.*

POLLEN. The fertilizing powder which adheres to the anthers of the flowers of plants, and is thrown out chiefly in warm, dry weather.

POLLEN TUBE. The boyau, or delicate tubular extension of the pollen grain after it reaches the surface of the stigma. The tube passes down the lax tissue of the stigma to the ovule, and conveys thereto the fovilla, or internal fluid of the granule.

POLLENIN. A peculiar substance, insoluble, and extremely combustible, obtained from the pollen of tulips.

POLLEX. The thumb, or great toe.

POLLUTION. *Pollutio.* In *Medicine*, the involuntary emission of semen at night during sleep. This may be the result of a plethoric state of the organs of generation, or a want of tone arising from excess of venery, or masturbation, and is to be treated according to the cause.

POLLUTION, SELF. Masturbation.

POLY. (From *πολυς*, many.) A prefix signifying fullness; a large number.

POLYADELPHIA. *Polyadelphus.* (From *πολυς*, many, and *αδελφος*, a brother.) Plants with hermaphrodite flowers, in which several stamina are united by their filaments into three or more distinct bundles.

POLYEMIA. Plethora.

POLYANDRIA. *Polyandrous.* (From *πολυς*, many, and *ανηρ*, a husband.) Plants with hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with several stamina, that are inserted into the common receptacle of the flower.

POLYCHOLIA. Excess of bile.

POLYCHRESTUS. *Polychrest.* Having many virtues or uses.

POLYCHROITE. The coloring matter of saffron.

POLYCHROME. A crystalline body found in quassia and some other vegetables, which imparts to water a singular opaline play of colors. Its formula is $C_{16}H_8O_9$, HO.

POLYDACTYLUS. Having a supernumerary finger or toe.

POLYDIPSIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *πολυς*, much, and *δψη*, thirst.) Excessive thirst. It is mostly symptomatic of fever, dropsy, excessive discharges, or poisons.

POLYGALA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia. Octandria. Polygalae.*—*P. amara.* A bitter plant. Its virtues are balsamic, demulcent, and corroborant.—*P. rubella* (U. S.) is very similar.—*P. senega.* The rattlesnake milkwort. *Seneka.* The root of this plant was formerly much esteemed as a specific against the poison of the rattlesnake, and as an antiphlogistic in pleurisy, pneumonia, &c. It is expectorant and diuretic. Its dose is from ten to thirty grains.—*P. virginiana.* See *Polygala senega.*—*P. vulgaris.* Common milkwort. The root of this plant is somewhat similar in taste to that of the seneka, but much weaker.

POLYGALÆE. The milkwort tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs or herbaceous plants with leaves generally alternate; flowers, polypetalous, unsymmetrical; stamens, hypogynous; ovarium, two-celled; fruit, dehiscent.

POLYGALIC ACID. An acid acid found in the *Polygala senega*, and other species. It is the active principle, and is soluble in water. Formula, $C_{22}H_{18}O_{11}$.

POLYGALINE. Polygalic acid.

POLYGAMIA. *Polygamous.* (From *πολυς*, many, and *γαμος*, a marriage.) A class of plants, consisting of plants having hermaphrodite flowers, and likewise male and female flowers, or both. The orders of this division are *Monœcia*, *Diœcia*, and *Triœcia*.

POLYGASTRICA. A class of infusorial animalcules, having many alimentary pouches.

POLYGNACEÆE. The buckwheat tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with leaves alternate; flowers, occasionally unisexual; stamens, definite; ovarium, superior; seed, with farinaceous albumen.

POLYGNATUM. *Convallaria.*

POLYGNUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Octandria. Trigynia. Polygonaceae.*—*P. aviculare.* The knot-grass. This plant is said to be useful in stopping hemorrhages, diarrhœas, &c.—*P. bacciferum.* A species of equisetum.—*P. bistorta.* The official bistort. *Bistorta.* Every part manifests a degree of styptic action on the taste, and the root is a powerful astringent. The common dose of bistort root, in substance, is fifteen or twenty grains; in urgent cases it is extended to a drachm. Its

astringent matter is totally dissolved both by water and rectified spirits.—*P. divaricatum*. The Eastern buckwheat plant. The roots, reduced to a coarse meal, are an ordinary food of the Siberians.—*P. fago'pyrum*. The buckwheat.—*P. hydro'piper*. Poor-man's pepper, biting arsesmart, lake-weed, and water pepper. *Hydropiper*. The leaves have an acrid, burning taste. They have been recommended as possessing antiseptic, aperient, diuretic virtues; and given in scurvy and cachexies, asthmas, hypochondriacal and nephritic complaints, and wandering gout. The first leaves have been applied externally, as a stimulating cataplasm.—*P. latifolium*. Polygonum aviculare.—*P. mas*. Polygonum aviculare.—*P. minus*. Herniaria glabra.—*P. persicaria*. *Persicaria*. This plant is said to possess vulnerary and antiseptic properties; with which intentions it is given in wine to restrain the progress of gangrene.

POLYMERIC. (From *πολυς*, *μερος*, a part.) A name given to a compound in which the ratio of the elements is the same with another body, but the number of atoms is greater.

POLYMERISMUS. An excess in the organs or parts of the body.

POLYPSIA. A defect of vision, in which a person sees more objects than are present.

POLYPERIA. Congenital misconstruction.—*Good*.

POLYPETALOUS. *Polypetalus*. Many-petaled.

POLYPHAGIA. *Pica*.

POLYPHYLLOUS. *Polyphyllus*. Many-leaved.

POLYPLASTIC. Passing through several changes of form.

POLYPODIUM. (*um*, *ii*, *n.*) A genus of ferns.—*P. aculeatum*. Spear-pointed fern.—*P. calaguala*. The root *Radix calaguala* has been exhibited internally, with success, in dropsy; and it is said to be efficacious in pleurisy, contusions, abscesses, &c.—*P. filix mas*. Aspidium filix mas.—*P. quercinum*. Polypodium vulgare.—*P. vulgare*. Polypody of the oak. The root has a sweetish taste; a decoction of it was formerly used as a purgative.

POLYPODY, MALE. Aspidium filix mas.

POLYPODY OF THE OAK. Polypodium vulgare.

POLYPOID. Like a polypus.

POLYPSIA. Great thirst.

POLYPUS. (*us*, *i*, *m.*) I. A genus of zoophytes. 2. A tumor, most commonly met with in the nose, uterus, or vagina, but also existing in the pharynx, liver, and other organs. It assaults the mucous membranes chiefly, is more or less pyriform in figure, and suspended from a stalk.

Polypi vary from each other, according to the different causes that produce them, and the alterations that happen in them; they may be mucous, soft, fleshy, scirrhous, or cancerous.

The polypus of the uterus is of three kinds in respect to situation: it either grows from the fundus, the inside of the cervix, or from the lower edge of the os uteri. The first case is the most frequent, the last most uncommon. Polypi of the uterus are shaped like a pear, and have a thin pedicle. They are almost invariably of that species which is denominated

fleshy or membranous, hardly ever being scirrhous, cancerous, or ulcerated. These tumors, if they resist the action of astringents, are to be removed by the knife, ligature, or caustic.

3. The coagulated substance which is found in the cavities of the heart of those who are some time in *articulo mortis*, is improperly called a polypus.

POLYPUS BRONCHIALIS. A membranous secretion thrown off from the bronchial tubes, and produced by inflammation.

POLYSA'RCIA. (*a*, *e*, *f.*; from *πολυς*, much, and *σαρξ*, flesh.) Troublesome corpulency, obesity, or fatness.

POLYSE'PALOUS. Having many sepals.

POLYSOMA'TIA. Corpulency.

POLYSPA'STUM. A forcible instrument for reducing luxations.

POLYSPERMOUS. *Polyspermus*. Having many seeds.

POLY'STOMA. (*a*, *atos*, *n.*; from *πολυς*, many, and *στομα*, a mouth.) A genus of worms.—*P. pinguicula*. This species has been found by Treutler in a fatty tumor covering the ovary of a female.

POLYTRICHUM. (*um*, *i*, *n.*) *Polytrichon*. A genus of mosses.—*P. commune*. The golden maidenhair. It possesses, in an inferior degree, astringent virtues.

POLYTROPHIA. (From *πολυς*, and *τροφω*, to nourish.) Excessive nutrition of an organ or part, whereby it acquires a state of hypertrophy.

POLYURIA. *Polyuræsis*. Diabetes.

POMA'CEÆ. The apple tribe of dicotyledonous plants. A subdivision of rosaceæ. Trees or shrubs with leaves alternate; flowers, polypetalous; stamens, perigynous; fruit, a pomum, one to five celled.

POMA'CEUM. Cider.

POMA'MBRA. *Pomum ambræ*. An odoriferous ball made of ambergris, musk, civet, aromatics, &c. It was used by embalmers to put into the orbits, after taking out the eyes.

POMA'TUM. A fragrant ointment.

POMEGRANATE. *Punica granatum*.

POMMADE D'ALYON. Unguentum acidi nitrici.

POMMADE D'AUTENRIETH. Tartar emetic ointment, made with ζj . of tartar emetic to ζvj . of lard. A severe vesicant.

POMMADE DE GONDRET. Vesicating pomatum of ammonia. Take of lard, ζvj .; almond oil, ζij .; suet, ζij . Melt together, and, while hot, pour into a phial, and add of liq. ammonia, ζxj ., and shake together. This produces blistering in four or five minutes.

POMPHOLYX. (*yx*, *ygis*, *f.*; from *πομφος*, a bladder.) I. A small vesicle or bubble. II. A cutaneous disease described by Dr. Willan as an eruption of bullæ, appearing without any inflammation round them, and without fever, and therefore differing most materially from the pemphigus described by nosologists. There are three varieties:

1. *Pompholyx benignus* exhibits a succession of transparent bullæ, about the size of a pea, or sometimes of a hazel-nut, which break in three or four days, discharge their lymph, and soon heal. They appear chiefly on the face, neck, and extremities; and occur in boys in hot weather, in infants during dentition, and in

young persons of irritable habit from eating acid vegetable substances, or from swallowing a few grains of mercury.

2. *Pompholyx diutinus* is a tedious and painful disorder, and is usually preceded for some weeks by languor and lassitude, headache, sickness, and pains in the limbs. Numerous red pimple-like elevations of the cuticle appear, with a sensation of tingling, which are presently raised into transparent vesications, that become as large as a pea within twenty-four hours, and if not broken, afterward attain the size of a walnut. If they are rubbed off prematurely, the excoriated surface is sore and inflamed, and does not readily heal. The bullæ continue to arise in succession on different parts of the body, and even reappear on the parts first affected, in some cases for several weeks. It chiefly attacks aged and debilitated persons, and is to be treated by bathing, tonics, cordials, and diuretics. It is also symptomatic in some fevers.

3. *Pompholyx solitarius* is a rare form of the disease, which seems to affect only women. One large vesication appears usually in the night, after a sensation of tingling in the skin, and rapidly distends itself, so as to contain sometimes a tea-cupfull of lymph: within forty-eight hours it breaks, discharging its fluid, and leaving a superficial ulceration. Near this another bulla arises in a day or two, &c. Cinchona internally, and linseed poultices, followed by light dressings to the sores externally, were employed with advantage in three cases seen by Dr. Willan. III. The oxide of zinc.

PO'MPHOS. A bladder of air or watery fluid.

PO'MUM. (*um, i, n.*) 1. An apple. 2. A fleshy pericarpium, containing a capsule within it, with several seeds; a fruit resembling an apple.

POMUM ADAMI. Adam's apple. The protuberance in the anterior part of the neck, formed by the fore part of the thyroid gland.

POMUM AMORIS. *Solanum lycopersicum*.

PONDE'RABLE. (From *pondus*, weight.) That which possesses weight, as distinguished from imponderable matter, such as light, heat, and electricity.

PONDO. A pound weight.

PO'NS. (*s, tis, m.*) A bridge.

PONS HEPATIS. The lobulus anonymus of the liver.

PONS TARINI. A layer of grayish substance, connected on either side with the crura cerebri, and forming the locus perforatus of the floor of the third ventricle.

PONS VARO'LII. Varolius's bridge. An eminence of the medulla oblongata, the tuber annulare: called *pons* from its arched appearance. See *Encephalos*.

PONTICUM MEL. A poisonous kind of honey.

POOR-MAN'S PEPPER. *Polygonum hydropiper*.

POPLAR. See *Populus*.

POPLAR, AMERICAN. The *liriodendron tulipiferum*.

PO'PLES. (*es, itis, m.*) The ham, or back part of the knee joint.

POPLITE'AL. *Popliteus*. Appertaining to the ham.

POPLITEAL ANEURISM. Aneurism in the ham. See *Aneurism*.

POPLITEAL ARTERY. *Arteria poplitea*. The continuation of the crural artery through the hollow of the ham.

POPLITEAL NERVES. The two branches into which the sciatic divides in the popliteal space.

POPLITE'US. A small muscle which rises from the external condyle of the femur and back part of the capsular ligament of the knee joint, and is inserted into the ridge at the upper and inner part of the tibia, a little below the head. The use of the popliteus is to assist in bending the leg, and to rotate it inward when bent; also, to prevent the capsular ligament from being pinched in the motions of the knee joint.

POPPY. See *Papaver*.

POPPY, HORNED. *Argemone*.

POPPY, RED CORN. *Papaver rhœas*.

POPPY, WHITE. *Papaver somniferum*.

POPU'LINE. A silky, light, perfectly white crystalline principle, obtained from the bark and leaves of the *Populus tremula*. It is not known to contain nitrogen, but appears to play the part of an alkaloid, being dissolved by acids and precipitated by alkalis. It has a bitter and sweetish taste; melts, when heated, into a colorless fluid, and is very little soluble even in hot alcohol. It is supposed to be allied to salicine, which exists with it in the bark of the aspen. The febrifuge properties of the aspen are supposed to depend upon this principle.

PO'PULUS. (*us, i, f.*) 1. The *Populus nigra*. 2. A genus of trees. *Diacia. Octandria. Amentacea.* — *P. balsamifera*. One of the trees supposed to produce *tacamahaca*. — *P. nigra*. The black poplar. The young buds were formerly employed in an official ointment. They have a yellow, unctuous, odorous, balsamic juice. — *P. tremula*, the European aspen, and *P. tremuloides*, the American aspen. The properties of these are similar: the bark is febrifuge and tonic, and has been used with advantage in the form of decoction in agues. Braconnot has found an alkaloid in the bark of the aspen, which he names *Populine*.

PORCA'TE. Grooved; a surface which has many parallel ridges running across it.

PORCE'LAIN. Decomposed feldspar, of which fine ware is made. Porcelain capsules and vessels are highly esteemed by chemists, from their capacity to resist a high temperature.

PORCELA'INOUS. Having the gloss and hardness of porcelain.

PORCE'LLIO. A genus of apterous insects, or, more properly, of isopodous annelides. — *P. scaber*. Sclater. The same virtues have been ascribed to it as to millepedes.

PORCUPINE DISEASE. Ichthyosis.

PO'RCEUS. A hog. *Sus scrofa*.

PORE. (*Porus, i, m.*) A passage. 1. The minute opening of the exhalant and absorbent vessels, whereby exhalation and absorption are supposed to take place. 2. The capillaries and intercellular passages are called pores.

PO'R'I BILIA'RII. The biliary pores or ducts that receive the bile from the penicilli of the liver, and convey it to the hepatic duct. See *Liver*.

POROCE'LE. A hard tumor of the scrotum.

PORO'MPHALUM. A hard tumor of the navel.

POROSITY. (From *porus*, a passage.) The property of bodies whereby they transmit fluids through their pores.

POROTIC. *Poroticus*. (From *πωρος*, calculus.) A medicine or other body having the property of assisting the formation of *callus*.

PORPHYRA. See *Scorbutus*.

PORPHYRA HÆMORRHAGICA. Purpura hæmorrhagica.

PORPHYROXIN. A new alkaloid, supposed to exist in Bengal apium.

PORPHYRY. A hard granitic stone.

PORRACÆOUS. Of a green color, like a leek.

PORRECT. Extending.

PORRET. *Allium porrum*.

PORRI'GO. (*o, onis, f.; à porrigendo*: from its spreading abroad.) Ring-worm of the scalp. Scald head. A genus of disease in Dr. Willan's arrangement, which is contagious, and principally characterized by an eruption of the pustules called *favi* and *achores*, unaccompanied by fever. The species are,

1. **PORRIGO LARVALIS.** *Crusta lactea*. This is almost exclusively a disease of infancy. It commonly appears first on the forehead and cheeks, in an eruption of numerous minute and whitish achorous pustules, which are crowded together upon a red surface. These soon break, and discharge a viscid fluid, which concretes into thin yellowish scabs. As the pustular patches spread, the discharge is renewed, and continues also from beneath the scabs, increasing their thickness and extent, until the forehead, cheeks, and even the whole face, become enveloped as by a mask, whence the epithet *larvalis*, the eyelids and nose alone remaining exempt from the incrustation. When the scab ultimately falls off and ceases to be renewed, a red, elevated, and tender cuticle, marked with deep lines, and exfoliating several times, is left behind; differing from that which succeeds to impetigo, inasmuch as it does not crack into deep fissures. The eruption is sometimes extended to the neck and breast, but it is most commonly unaccompanied with constitutional disturbance, subsiding without ill effects. The irritation, however, may, in weakly children, produce a cachectic state, ending in hectic. The treatment, in the early stage, consists in ablations to the surface and gentle laxatives, with alterative doses of calomel. A mild astringent ointment may be used as the discharge ceases; and when it has passed away, a diluted ointment of nitrate of mercury to gently stimulate the skin. Chalybeates and bark will be found useful to restore the child's health, and avert a second attack. The hydrargyrum cum cretâ and preparations of sulphur are great favorites in the treatment of this disease.

2. **PORRIGO FURFURANS.** In this form of the disease, which commences with the eruption of small *achores*, the discharge from the pustules is small in quantity, and the excoriation slight: the humor, therefore, soon concretes, and separates in innumerable thin laminated scabs, or scale-like exfoliations. At irregular periods, the pustules reappear, and the discharge being renewed, the eruption becomes moist; but it soon dries again, and exfoliates.

It is attended with a good deal of itching, and some soreness of the scalp, to which the disease is confined; and the hair, which partially falls off, becomes then less strong in its texture, and sometimes lighter in its color. Occasionally the glands of the neck are swelled and painful. This affection attacks adult females chiefly, and is not to be mistaken for lepra, psoriasis, or pityriasis, in which there is no discharge. In the treatment, it is useful to shave the head, and apply, during the inflammatory stage, ointment of zinc or acetate of lead, with frequent ablations; but in the inactive state, stimulating ointments, containing nitrate of mercury, the nitric oxide, tar, creasote, sulphur, or the ointment of nitric acid, will be found severally useful in different cases.

3. **PORRIGO LUPINOSA** is characterized by the formation of dry, circular scabs, of a yellowish-white color, set deeply in the skin, with elevated edges, and a central indentation or depression, sometimes containing a white, scaly powder, and resembling, on the whole, the seeds of lupines. These scabs are formed upon small separate clusters of *achores*, by the concretion of the fluid which exudes when they break; and they acquire, when seated on the scalp, the size of a sixpence. Frequently there is also a thin, white incrustation, covering the intervening parts of the scalp, which commonly exfoliates; but, if allowed to accumulate through inattention to cleanliness, it forms an elevated crustaceous cap. The disease, however, is not exclusively confined to the head, but sometimes appears on the extremities, where the little white and indented scabs do not exceed two lines in diameter. This variety of porrigo is liable to increase much if neglected, and is usually tedious and of long duration.

The use of soap and water, or a weak solution of potash or muriatic acid, will be necessary in removing the scabs. When this is effected, the application of an ointment, containing the powder of *cocculus indicus* (ʒij. to ʒj. of lard), is found very serviceable; this may be followed by the stimulating ointments mentioned under the previous species.

4. **PORRIGO SCUTULATA, ringworm of the scalp.** It appears in distinct and even distant patches, of an irregular circular figure, upon the scalp, forehead, and neck. It commences with clusters of small, light yellow pustules, which soon break, and form thin scabs over each patch, which, if neglected, become thick and hard by accumulation. If the scabs are removed, however, the surface of the patches is left red and shining, but studded with slight, elevated points or papulæ, in some of which minute globules of pus again appear in a few days. By these repetitions of the eruption of *achores*, the incrustations become thicker, and the areas of the patches extend, often becoming confluent, if the progress of the disease be unimpeded, so as to affect the whole head. As the patches extend, the hair covering them becomes lighter in its color, and sometimes breaks off short; and, as the process of pustulation and scabbing is repeated, the roots of the hair are destroyed, and at length there remains uninjured only a narrow border of hair round the head.

This very unmanageable form of porriigo generally occurs in children of three or four years old and upward, and often continues for several years. Whether the circles remain red, smooth, and shining, or become dry and scurfy, the prospect of a cure is still distant; for the pustules will return, and the ulceration and scabbing will be repeated. It can only be considered as about to terminate when the redness and exfoliations disappear together, and the hair begins to grow of its natural color and texture.

The disease originates in cachectic children, especially where cleanliness is neglected, and is, like the other species, communicated by contact of the ichor. The treatment is to be conducted on the same principles as in the *P. furfurans*, but it is much more intractable. In the irritable state, sedatives and slightly astringent lotions and ointments, with frequent ablu-tion, are necessary. An ointment containing calomel will be found very useful in producing desiccation. In the inactive stage the stimulating ointments are employed, and occasionally a lotion of six to ten grains of nitrate of silver to f. ʒj. of water, is extremely valuable. In cachectic children internal medicines will be necessary, especially the *vinum ferri*.

5. PORRIGO DECALVANS. This singular variety of the disease presents no appearance whatever except patches of simple baldness, of a more or less circular form, on which not a single hair remains, while that which surrounds the patches is as thick as usual. The surface of the scalp within these areas is smooth, shining, and remarkably white. It is probable, though not ascertained, that there may be an eruption of minute aches about the roots of the hair in the first instance, which are not permanent, and do not discharge any fluid. The disease, however, has been seen to occur, in one or two instances, in a large assemblage of children, among whom the other forms of the porriigo prevailed. But in other cases, and also in adults, it has appeared where no communication could be traced or conjectured. The areas gradually enlarge, and sometimes become confluent, producing extensive baldness, in which condition the scalp remains many weeks, especially if no curative measures are adopted. The hair, which begins to grow, is of a softer texture and lighter color than the rest; and in persons beyond the middle age, it is gray. The only treatment found of service in this obstinate affection is shaving the head, and applying stimulating liniments and ointments until the new hair has a healthy appearance.

6. PORRIGO FAVOSA. This species of the disorder consists of an eruption of the large, soft, straw-colored pustules denominated *favi*. These are not, in general, globular, with a regularly circular margin, but somewhat flattened, with an irregular edge, and surrounded by a slight inflammation. They occur on all parts of the body: sometimes on the scalp alone, and sometimes on the face, or on the trunk and extremities only; but most commonly they spread from the scalp, especially from behind the ears to the face, or from the lips and chin to the scalp, and occasionally from the extremities to the trunk and head. They are usually accom-

panied with considerable itching. Children from six months to four years of age are most liable to this eruption; but adults are not unfrequently affected with it. The pustules, especially on the scalp, appear at first distinct, though near together; but on the face and extremities they generally rise in irregular clusters, becoming confluent when broken, and discharging a viscid matter, which gradually concretes into greenish or yellowish semi-transparent scabs.

The ulcerating blotches seldom continue long or extend far before the lymphatic system exhibits marks of irritation, probably from the acrimony of the absorbed matter. When the scalp or face is the seat of the disease, the glands on the sides of the neck enlarge and harden, being at first perceived like a chain of little tumors lying loose under the skin; and the sub-maxillary and parotid glands are often affected in a similar manner. At length some of them inflame, the skin becomes discolored, and they suppurate slowly, and with much pain and irritation. The eruption, in these situations, is likewise very often accompanied by a discharge from behind the ears, or from the ears themselves, with a tumid upper lip, and inflammation of the eyes, or obstinate ulcerations of the edges of the eyelids. When the eruption appears on the trunk, although the pustules there are smaller and less confluent, and the scabs thinner and less permanent, the axillary glands are liable to be affected in the same way.

The duration of this form of porriigo is very uncertain; but it is, on the whole, much more manageable than the porriigo scutulata and decalvans. Young infants often suffer severely from the pain and irritation of the eruption, and of the glandular affections which it induces; and those who are bred in large towns, and are ill fed and nursed, are thus sometimes reduced to a state of fatal marasmus.

The treatment is both internal and external; the former resembles that laid down for *P. larvalis*, while the external is that recommended in *P. decalvans*. But change of air, exercise, and a course of sulphur waters will be found particularly useful.

PO'RRUM. *Pórrus*. The leek. *Allium porrum*.

PORT WINE. See *Vinum*.

PO'RTA. (*a, e, f*; a door or gate: à *portando*, because through it the blood is carried to the liver.) 1. That part of the liver where its vessels enter. 2. The vulva.

PORTÆ VENÆ. *Portal vein*. See *Vena portæ*.

PORTAIGUILLE. The French name for the *acutenaculum*, a small pair of forceps to carry a needle.

PORTAL BLOOD. The blood of the portal veins. It is of a darker color, less coagulable and firm than ordinary venous blood. On analysis, it is found to contain more fat, hæmatin, and hæmaphæin, and less fibrin than venous blood. Its circulation through the liver is principally for the separation of the excess of the three first substances, from which the bile is in a great measure formed.

PORTAL CIRCULATION. The circulation of

the venous blood derived from the abdominal viscera through the liver.

PORTER. A kind of beer made with dark malt, molasses, &c. If of good quality, as the London and Philadelphia porter, it is one of the best stimulating tonics for convalescents and cachectic persons that we possess; but the inferior acid kinds, drugged with cocculus indicus, are to be avoided.

PORTIO. (*c. onis, f.*) A portion or branch: applied to two nerves.

PORTIO DURA. One branch of the seventh pair of nerves is called *portio dura*, the hard portion, from its being of a firm consistence; and the other the *portio mollis*, or soft portion, from its softer consistence. The *portio dura*, or facial nerve, arises near the pons, from the crus of the brain, enters the petrous portion of the temporal bone, gives off a branch into the tympanum, which is called the chorda tympani, and then proceeds to form the *pes anserinus* on the face, from which the integuments of the face are supplied with nerves. See *Auris*.

PORTIO MOLLIS. Auditory nerve. Acoustic nerve. This nerve arises from the medulla oblongata and fourth ventricle of the brain, enters the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and is distributed on the internal ear by innumerable branches, not only to the cochlea, but also to the membrane lining the vestibulum and semicircular canals, and is the immediate organ of hearing. See *Auris*.

PORTLAND ARROW-ROOT. *P. sago.* The fecula of the arum maculatum.

PORTLAND POWDER. An old and celebrated gout remedy, consisting of equal parts of gentian, birthwort, the tops and leaves of germander, ground-pine, and lesser centaury, dried, powdered, and sifted. It is now fallen into disuse.

PORTONA'RIUM. The pylorus, or right orifice of the stomach. Also, the duodenum.

PORTULACA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. The purslane. *Portulaca oleracea.* 2. A genus of plants. *Dodecandria. Digynia. Portulacæ.*—*P. oleracea.* Edible purslane. The plant abounds with a watery and somewhat acid juice, and is often put into soups, or pickled with spices. It is said to be antiseptic and aperient.

PO'RUS. (*us, i, m.*) A pore or duct, as of the skin

PORUS OPTICUS. The opening in the retina through which the arteria centralis retinae passes.

PO'SCA. Vinegar and water mixed.

POSE. Common catarrh.

POSO'LOGY. *Posologia.* (From *ποσοσ*, quantity, and *λογος*, a discourse.) That department of therapeutics which treats of the quantities of medicines to be prescribed.

POSSE'TUM. (*um, i, n.*) Posset. Milk curdled with wine, treacle, or any acid.

POSTERIOR. Parts are so named from their relative situation.

POSTERIOR ANNULARIS. *Musculus posterior annularis.* An external interosseal muscle of the hand, that extends and draws the ring finger inward.

POSTERIOR AURIS. The retrahens auris.

POSTERIOR INDICIS. *P. indicis manus.* Mus-

culus posterior indicis. An internal interosseal muscle of the hand, that extends the fore finger obliquely, and draws it outward.

POSTERIOR INDICIS PEDIS. The abductor indicis pedis.

POSTERIOR MEDII. *P. medii digiti manus.* An external interosseal muscle of the hand, that extends the middle finger, and draws it outward.

POSTERIOR MEDII DIGITI MANUS. The abductor medii digiti pedis.

POSTERIOR TERTII DIGITI. The adductor tertii digiti.

POSITIVE ELECTRICITY. Excess of electricity. See *Electricity*.

POSTHE. (From *ποσθιον*, the prepuce.) The prepuce of the glans penis. The word is used in the composition of a few infrequent terms; as *Posthioplasty*, the formation of a new prepuce by an operation; *Posthitis*, inflammation of the prepuce; *Posthuncus*, a swelling of the prepuce.

POSTICUS. Situated behind. Applied to muscles, from their position; as *Serratus posticus*; *Tibialis posticus*.

POST-MORTEM. After death; applied to autopsies or post-mortem examinations for the detection of the changes of structure produced by disease, or the causes of death.

POTABLE. *Potabilis.* Fit to be drank.

POTASH. (*Potassa, e, f.*) Vegetable alkali. *Kali.* The hydrated protoxide of potassium. See *Potassium*.

The pure hydrate of potassa, or potassa fusa, is solid, white, and extremely caustic; in minute quantities, changing the purple of violets and cabbage to a green, and yellow turmeric to a reddish-brown. It rapidly attracts humidity from the air, passing into the *oleum tartari per deliquium*. The composition of hydrate of potash is one equivalent of protoxide of potassium (47·17) + one equivalent of water (9) = 56·17. The water readily gives way to most acids, and there are produced the salts of potash.

It is used in surgery as the potential cautery for forming eschars; and was formerly employed in medicine, diluted with broths, as a lithontriptic. For surgical purposes it is cast into cylindrical sticks. In *Chemistry* it is very extensively employed, both in manufactures and as a reagent in analysis. It is the basis of all the common soft soaps. For the important salts of potash, see *Potassa*, *Potasse*, and *Potassii*.

POTASHES, COMMERCIAL. The washed or leached ashes of trees, especially of oaks, hickories, and the maples. The ash, mixed with lime, is leached in barrels or vats, and the clear solution, being drawn off, is evaporated in large iron pots set in a furnace. When the fluid becomes black and of the consistence of thick molasses, it is subjected to the highest heat of a wood fire for some hours; by this means much of the combustible matter is burned. As soon as the fused matter becomes quiet, it is dipped out by iron ladles into iron pots, where it congeals; this, broken into pieces and barreled, forms commercial potash. Pearlash is made by transferring the black potash into a rever-

beratory furnace, and stirring it while hot: this is continued until it acquires a whitish color.

Composition.—American potash consists of 85.7 parts caustic potassa, 15.4 sulphate of potassa, 2.0 common salt, 11.9 carbonic acid and water, and 0.2 insoluble matter in 115 parts. Pearlash contains 75.4 caustic potash, 8.0 sulphate, 0.4 common salt, 30.8 carbonic acid and water, 0.6 insoluble matter in 115 parts.

POTASSA CUM CALCE. *Calx cum kali puro.* *Causticum commune fortius.* Take hydrate of potash, lime, of each an ounce. Rub them together, and preserve in a well-stopped bottle. This is the caustic in common use with surgeons for making issues, and for other purposes.

POTASSA FUSA. *P. caustica.* See *Potash.*

POTASSA IMPURA. See *Potashes, Commercial.*

POTASSÆ ACETAS. Acetate of potash. *Kali acetatum, sal diureticus.* Take of carbonate of potash, a pound; acetic acid, twenty-six fluid ounces; distilled water, twelve fluid ounces; add the carbonate of potash to the acid, previously mixed with the water, to saturation, then strain. Evaporate the liquor in a sand bath, the heat being cautiously applied, until the salt is dried. Acetate of potash is considered a good diuretic, and it is, perhaps, as good and as uncertain as most medicines of this class. The dose is from ten grains to two scruples every eight hours.

POTASSÆ ANTIMONIO TARTRAS. Tartar emetic. Antimonium tartarizatum.

POTASSÆ ARSENIAS. See *Arsenic acid.*

POTASSÆ ARSÊNIS. Arsenite of potash. See *Arsenic and Arsenicalis liquor.*

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS. Bicarbonate of potash. Supercarbonate of potash. This salt is now in general use for all purposes in which it is desirable to disengage the greatest quantity of carbonic acid, and it is made in considerable quantity for the market. It crystallizes in square prisms; has a urinous, but not caustic taste; changes the syrup of violets green; boiling water dissolves five sixths of its weight, and cold water one fourth. Its specific gravity is 2.012. When it is very pure and well crystallized, it effloresces on exposure to a dry atmosphere, though it was formerly considered as deliquescent. It is antacid, and may be used in effervescing draughts. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

POTASSÆ BISULPHAS. *Potassa supersulphas.* Bisulphate of potash. Take of the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric acid, two pounds; sulphuric acid, one pound; boiling water, six pints. Dissolve the salt in the water, and add the acid to it, and mix. Lastly, boil down and set aside, that crystals may be formed.

This salt consists of two equivalents of sulphuric acid, one of water, and two of potash. It has a very acrid, bitter taste, and is very soluble in water. It is styptic, tonic, refrigerant, and purgative, and is given in combination with other medicines of that class, especially rhubarb, in the dose of from ten grains to a drachm.

POTASSÆ BITARTRAS. See *Potassæ supertartras.*

POTASSÆ CARBONAS. *P. carbonas purus.* Carbonate of potash. *Kali præparatum. Potassæ subcarbonas. Sal absinthii. Sal tartari.* Subcarbonate of potash. Take of impure car-

bonate of potash, two pounds; distilled water a pint and a half. Dissolve the impure carbonate of potash in the water, and strain; then pour it off into a proper vessel, and evaporate the water, that the liquor may thicken; then stir it constantly with a spatula until the salt concretes.

This salt contains one equivalent of each ingredient. It is antacid and diuretic. The dose is from ten grains to half a drachm. It is in common use for forming the effervescent saline draught, in the proportion of a scruple to the juice of one lemon. It is more accurately neutralized by seventeen grains of citric acid. The citrate of potash thus formed is a slight diaphoretic.

POTASSÆ CHLORAS. Chlorate of potash. Formerly called oxymuriate of potash. This has been recommended as an alterative and anti-scorfulous medicine, but appears to have but little virtue. It may be given with bark and bitters, in the dose of from ten grains to a scruple, three times a day. It is extensively used in the laboratory for obtaining oxygen.

POTASSÆ ET FERRI TARTRAS. See *Ferri potassio-tartras.*

POTASSÆ ET SODÆ TARTRAS. See *Sodæ potassio-tartras.*

POTASSÆ HYDRAS. See *Potash.*

POTASSÆ HYDRIODAS. See *Potassii iodidum.*

POTASSÆ LIQUOR. Solution of potash. *Aqua potassæ. A. kali puri.* Take of carbonate of potash, fifteen ounces; lime, eight ounces; boiling distilled water, a gallon. Dissolve the carbonate of potash in half a gallon of the water; sprinkle a little of the water upon the lime in an earthen vessel, and when the lime is slacked, add the rest of the water. The liquors being immediately mixed together in a close vessel, shake them frequently until they are cold. Then set by, that the carbonate of lime may subside. Lastly, keep the supernatant liquor, when poured off, in a green glass bottle, well stopped.

This preparation is antacid and diuretic, and possesses great power in allaying irritability of the mucous membranes, especially those of the intestinal canal and urinary passages. The dose is from ℥x. to ʒj., in almond emulsion, or some other bland liquor.

POTASSÆ MURIAS. See *Potassii chloridum.*

POTASSÆ NITRAS. See *Nitre.*

POTASSÆ OXYMURIAS. See *Potassæ chloras.*

POTASSÆ QUODROXALAS. *P. oxalal. P. superoxalal.* Quodroxalate of potash. Salt of wood-sorrel. Binooxalate of potash. Salt of lemons. It is crystallized in oblique prisms, and consists of one atom of potash, with four of oxalic acid. It is sour and soluble. It is used to remove ink stains, and in the arts, and has been introduced into medicine as a refrigerant, but is not of any particular value, and has occasionally produced poisonous effects.

POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS. See *Potassæ carbonas.*

POTASSÆ SUBCARBONAS IMPURUS. Potash of commerce.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS. Formerly called *Kali vitriolatum, Sal polychrestus.* Take of the salt which remains after the distillation of nitric

acid, two pounds; boiling water, two gallons. Ignite the salt in a crucible until the excess of sulphuric acid is entirely expelled, then boil it in the two gallons of water until a pellicle floats, and the liquor being strained, set it aside that crystals may be formed. The liquor being poured off, dry them. The crystals are in hexahedral prisms, terminated by hexagonal pyramids, but susceptible of variations. Its crystallization by quick cooling is confused. The taste of this salt is bitter, acrid, and a little saline. It is soluble in five parts of boiling water, and 16 parts at 60°. In the fire it decrepitates, and is fusible by a strong heat. It consists of one equivalent of sulphuric acid and one of potash.

The virtues of this salt are cathartic, diuretic, and deobstruent; with which intentions it is administered in a great variety of diseases, as constipation, suppression of the lochia, fevers, icterus, dropsies, milk tumors, &c. The dose is from one scruple to half an ounce.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS CUM SULPHURE. This is formed by deflagrating nitre with sulphur, and possesses similar properties with the sulphate.

POTASSÆ SULPHURETUM. See *Potassii sulphuretum*.

POTASSÆ SUPERSULPHAS. See *Potassa bisulphas*.

POTASSÆ SUPERTARTRAS. Now called *Potassa bitartas*. Supertartrate of potash. Bitartrate of potash. Cream of tartar. This is made by purifying the tartar of commerce. See *Tartar*. It consists of two atoms of tartaric acid, one of potash, and one of water. It is of a pleasant acid taste, and little soluble in water. It is given internally as a refrigerant, diuretic, and purgative; and in the latter character, formed into an electuary with a little jalap and ginger, it is, perhaps, as certain and as good a hydragogue as we possess. The dose, as a diuretic, is ʒss., often repeated; as a cathartic, ʒij. to ʒvj.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS. Tartrate of potash; formerly called *Kali tartarizatum*. Take of bitartrate of potash, powdered, three pounds; carbonate of potash, sixteen ounces, or as much as may be sufficient; boiling water, six pints. Dissolve the carbonate of potash in boiling water, then add the bitartrate of potash, and boil. Strain the liquor, and afterward boil it down until a pellicle floats, and set it aside that crystals may be formed. The liquor being poured off, dry these, and again evaporate the liquor that crystals may be produced.

This is a mild and excellent purgative, and is also diuretic; the dose is from one to six drachms. It is most frequently given in combination with senna, or the resinous cathartics, the operation of which it accelerates and renders milder.

POTASSII BRO'MIDUM. Bromide of potassium. Hydrobromate of potash. Take of bromine, two ounces; carbonate of potash, two ounces and one drachm; iron filings, an ounce; distilled water, three pints. First add the iron, and afterward the bromine, to a pint and a half of the distilled water. Set them by for half an hour, frequently stirring them with a spatula. Apply a gentle heat, and when a

greenish color appears, pour in the carbonate of potash dissolved in the remainder of the water. Strain, and wash what remains in two pints of boiling distilled water, and again strain. Let the mixed liquors be evaporated, so that crystals may be formed.

This is a stimulant and deobstruent medicine, somewhat resembling the iodide of potassium in its action, but more powerful. M. Magendie has used it in scrofula, amenorrhœa, and hypertrophy of the heart, and Dr. Robert Williams has found it beneficial in cases of enlarged spleen. The dose is from five to ten grains twice or thrice a day, in solution.

POTASSII CHLO'RIDUM. Chloride of potassium. Muriate of potash. Hydrochlorate of potash. *Sal febrifugus Sylicii*. *Sal digestivus*. This salt is laxative and diuretic. It was formerly in high esteem for the cure of intermittents. Dose, twenty grains.

POTASSII CYANIDUM. *P. cyanuretum*. Cyanide or cyanuret of potassium. Hydrocyanate of potash. It is made by keeping the ferrocyanide of potassium at a red heat, in a close vessel, for some hours, and then washing the residue, filtering, and setting aside to crystallize. It is used to form hydrocyanic acid, or as a substitute, in doses of one fourth of a grain.

POTASSII FERROCYNURETUM. *P. ferrocyanidum*. See *Ferrocyanide of potassium*.

POTASSII HYDRARGYRO-IODIDUM. See *Iodo-hydrargyrate of potassium*.

POTASSII IODIDUM. *P. ioduretum*. Iodide of potassium. *Hydriodate of potash*. Take of iodine, six ounces; carbonate of potash, four ounces; iron filings, two ounces; distilled water, six pints. Mix the iodine with four pints of the water, and add the iron, stirring them frequently with a spatula for half an hour. Apply a gentle heat, and when a greenish color occurs, add the carbonate of potash, first dissolved in the two pints of water, and strain. Wash what remains with two pints of boiling distilled water, and again strain. Let the mixed liquors be evaporated, so that crystals may be formed.

This is always given in solution. It is given in the same cases as iodine, and generally in solution with it, as it has the property of rendering iodine more soluble in water. The dose is one grain, gradually increased to two, or somewhat more, three times a day. Externally, it is applied in the form of an ointment. See *Unguentum potassæ hydriodatis*.

POTASSII IODIDI LIQUOR COMPOSITUS. Compound solution of iodide of potassium. Take of iodide of potassium, ten grains; iodine, five grains; distilled water, a pint. Mix, that they may be dissolved.

This mixture is also called *Iodureted iodide of potassium*. The dose is from two to six drachms.

POTASSII SULPHURETUM. *Hepar sulphuris*. *Kali sulphuratum*. Sulphuret of potassium. Liver of sulphur. Take of sulphur, an ounce; carbonate of potash, four ounces. Rub them together, and place them upon the fire in a covered crucible until they have united.

Sulphuret of potassium is inodorous when dry, but when moistened with or dissolved in

water, a partial decomposition of both the water and the sulphuret takes place, and sulphureted hydrogen gas is evolved. The sulphuret of potassium has an acrid, bitter taste; it is hard, brittle, of a liver color, and stains the skin brown. By exposure to the air it attracts moisture; its color changes to a pale green; it exhales sulphureted hydrogen.

The liver of sulphur has been employed in gouty and rheumatic cases, in cutaneous diseases, and as an expectorant. It is very disagreeable, and should be largely diluted. Dose, ʒss. It is chiefly employed in baths, and lotions to be used for tinea, itch, and other cutaneous diseases.

POTASSIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) The metallic basis of potash. If a thin piece of solid hydrate of potash be placed between two discs of platinum, connected with the extremities of a voltaic apparatus of 200 double plates, four inches square, it will soon undergo fusion; oxygen will separate at the positive surface, and small metallic globules will appear at the negative surface. These consist of the substance called potassium, discovered by Sir H. Davy early in October, 1807.

Potassium is possessed of very extraordinary properties. It is lighter than water, its sp. gr. being 0.865. At common temperatures it is solid, soft, and easily molded by the fingers. At 150° F. it fuses, and in a heat a little below redness it rises in vapor. It is perfectly opaque. When newly cut, its color is splendid white, like that of silver, but it rapidly tarnishes in the air. To preserve it unchanged, it is inclosed in a small phial with pure naphtha. Its equivalent is 39.15; symbol, K, from *Kalium*. It conducts electricity like the common metals. When thrown upon water, it acts with great violence, and swims upon the surface, burning with a beautiful light of a red color, mixed with violet. The water becomes a solution of pure potash. When moderately heated in the air it inflames, burns with a red light, and throws off alkaline fumes. Placed in chlorine, it spontaneously burns with great brilliancy. It combines in two proportions with oxygen, and forms the protoxide KO, or potash, which can only be procured in the pure state by burning potassium in dry air, and the peroxide KO₃. Potassium will deprive nearly all bodies of their oxygen at ordinary temperatures. It also combines with great avidity with all the haloid bodies, with hydrogen, &c. It is used by the chemist as a deoxygenizing agent.

POTASSIURETED HYDROGEN. A self-inflammable gas, consisting of potassium and hydrogen.

POTATO. The solanum tuberosum.

POTATO, SPANISH. Convolvulus batatas.

POTENTIAL CAUTERY. See *Cautery*.

POTENTILLA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. The potentilla anserina. 2. A genus of plants. *Icosandra*. *Polygynia*. *Rosaceae*. — *P. anserina*. The silver weed, or wild tansy. *Argentina*. The leaves of this plant possess mildly astringent and corroborant qualities, but are seldom used. — *P. reptans*. The common cinquefoil, or five-leaved grass. The roots of this plant have a bitterish, styptic taste. They were used by the ancients in the cure of intermittents, and to

arrest hemorrhage; and in later times they have been in esteem as an astringent in diarrhoea and other fluxes. — *P. tormentilla*. See *Tormentilla*.

POTE'RIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Monæcia*. *Polyandria*. — *P. sanguisorba*. The Burnet saxifrage, the leaves of which have an astringent quality.

POTIO CALCIS CARBONATIS. *Mistura cretae*.

POTION. (*Potio, ionis, f.*; from *potō*, to drink.) A medicated drink, the same as a mixture in pharmacy. See *Mistura*.

POTION, PECTORAL. A mixture consisting of 15 drops of dilute hydrocyanic acid with f ʒij. of infusion of ground ivy, and f ʒj. of syrup of althæa. Dose, f ʒj., every six hours. — *Magendie*.

POTT'S DISEASE OR CURVATURE. An angular curvature of the spine forward, resulting from caries of the bodies of the vertebra, or destruction of the intervertebral cartilage.

POTUS. Drink.

POTUS ANTATROPHICUS. A drink made of the yolk of an egg beaten in a quart of water, with a little salt. Hufeland recommends this as an ordinary drink in the mesenteric diseases of children.

POUCH. 1. In *Anatomy*, *sacculus*, a morbid dilatation of any part of a canal; as the intestine. 2. In *Botany*, a silicula.

POULTICE. See *Cataplasma*.

POUNCE. Powdered gum sandarach.

POUND. See *Weights and Measures*.

POUPART'S LIGAMENT. *Ligamentum Pouparti*. See *Obliquus externus abdominis*.

POWDER. The preparation of a medicine by simple pulverization, or by mixing the powder of several drugs for the official species. See *Pulvis*.

POWDER, ANTIMONIAL. See *Antimonialis pulvis*.

POWDER OF BURNED HARTSHORN WITH OPIUM. See *Pulvis cornu usi cum opio*.

POWDER, COMPOUND, OF CHALK. See *Pulvis cretae compositus*.

POWDER, COMPOUND, OF CHALK, WITH OPIUM. See *Pulvis cretae compositus cum opio*.

POWDER OF FAYNARD. A styptic powder, said to consist of the charcoal of beech wood.

POWDERS OF CASTILLON. They are made of sago, tragacanth, chalk, and cochineal, and have been much recommended in simple diarrhoea.

POWER, TONIC. See *Irritability*.

Pox, P., French. Syphilis.

PRÆ- Before; in advance of. A prefix, but now usually spelled without the diphthong, as preparation.

PRÆCORDIA. (*a, orum, n. pl.*; from *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart.) The fore part of the region of the thorax.

PRÆMORSE. *Premorsus*. Truncated; bitten off.

PRÆPARANTIA VASA. The spermatic vessels of the testicles.

PRA'SINUS. *Prasine*. A grass-green color of the purest tint.

PRA'SIUM. *Marrubium vulgare*.

PRA'SUM. The leek.

PRA'XIS. (*is, eos, f.*; from *πρασσαω*, to perform.) The practice of any thing, as of medicine.

PRECIPITANT. That which precipitates.

PRECIPITATE, RED. *Præcipitatum rubrum.* See *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum.*

PRECIPITATE, WHITE. *Præcipitatum album.* See *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum.*

PRECIPITATION. (*Præcipitatio, onis, f.*; from *præcipio*, to cast down.) The separation from a solution of a powder by the addition of a peculiar chemical compound, called the precipitant.

PRECOCITY. *Præcocity.* Premature development of any faculty.

PRECURSORY. *Præcursorius.* That which precedes.

PREDISPOSING CAUSE. *Predisposition. Causa prædisponens.* The causes connected with the constitution, temperament, and malformation of a person, and tending to disease. See *Ætiologia.*

PREDISPOSITION. *Prædispositio.* That constitution, or state of the solids or fluids, or both, which disposes the body to assume any particular diseased action.

PRE'GNANCY. *Gestatio uterina.* The state of being with child. The ordinary term of pregnancy is 280 days, but may be protracted to 300 days. There is usually but one fœtus, or product of conception, but there may be two (twins) or three (*trigeminal pregnancy*). The development of the germ may also be in the parietes of the uterus (*interstitial pregnancy*); in the Fallopian tube (*tubal pregnancy*); in the ovary (*ovarian pregnancy*), or in the abdominal cavity (*abdominal pregnancy*); all which are cases of extra-uterine pregnancy, and are extremely rare.

Signs of Pregnancy.—During the first fourteen or fifteen weeks, the signs of pregnancy are very ambiguous, and can not be depended on; for, as they proceed from the irritation of the womb on other parts, they may be occasioned by every circumstance which can alter the natural state of that organ.

The first circumstance which renders pregnancy probable is the suppression of the periodical evacuation, which is generally accompanied with fullness in the breasts, headache, flushings in the face, and heat in the palms of the hands.

The abdomen, some weeks after pregnancy, becomes flat, from the womb sinking, and hence drawing down the intestines along with it; but this can not be looked upon as a certain sign of pregnancy, because an enlargement of the womb from any other cause will produce the same effect.

Many women, soon after they are pregnant, become very much altered in their looks, and have peculiar irritable feelings, inducing a disposition of mind which renders their temper easily ruffled, and inciting an irresistible propensity to actions of which, on other occasions, they would be ashamed. There is also morning sickness, with a tendency to vomiting, and often intractable emesis.

In such cases, the features acquire a peculiar sharpness, the eyes appear larger, and the mouth wider than usual; and the woman has a particular appearance, which can not be described, but with which women are well acquainted. And there is often a dark areola

around the nipple; but this is a sign of little importance.

From the fourth month the signs of pregnancy are less ambiguous, especially after the womb has ascended into the cavity of the abdomen. In general, about the fourth month, the motions of the child begin to be felt by the mother; and hence a sign is furnished at that period called *quickening*.

After the fourth month the womb rises gradually from the cavity of the pelvis, enlarges the abdomen, and pushes out the navel. The progressive increase of the abdomen, along with suppression of the menses, after having been formerly regular, and the consequent symptoms, together with the sensation of quickening at the proper period, and the secretion of milk in the breasts, afford the only true marks of pregnancy.

As every practitioner must naturally wish to distinguish pregnancy from disease, the disorders which resemble it should be thoroughly understood, and also their diagnostics. Generally speaking, there is no difficulty in ascertaining whether a woman be pregnant or not after the fifth month; but before this period, the most skillful examination may not be able to resolve the point; and a judicious practitioner, in case of doubt, will be careful not to commit himself by a rash decision. One of the most certain signs of pregnancy is the *ballotement*, or passive motion of the fœtus, when the uterus is acted upon by the hands in a particular manner. See *Ballotement*. Toward the end of the fifth month the active movements of the fœtus may often be excited by striking with the finger on the cervix uteri; this is unequivocal. The signs of pregnancy derived from auscultation are quite conclusive where they exist; but the converse of the proposition does not hold, and we must by no means decide that a woman is not pregnant because the auscultatory signs are absent. See *Auscultation*.

PREGNANCY, FETAL. *P., false.* False pregnancy, in which the germ is converted into a mole, hydatid, or some abnormal product, or in which the uterus is developed from morbid growths without conception.

PREGNANCY, COMPLEX. Where there is a mole, hydatids, or other morbid products along with a fœtus.

PREGNANCY, EXTRA-UTERINE. When the development of the ovum takes place elsewhere than in the uterus. See *Pregnancy*.

PREGNANCY, MORBID. Diseased pregnancy, from disturbance of the uterus or general system.

PREHE'NSILE. Adapted for seizing upon. The hand is a prehensile organ.

PREHE'NSIO. Catalepsy.

PREHE'NSION. (From *prehendo*, to surprise.) The act of seizing upon.

PRELU'MBAR. In front of the loins.

PREMATURE LABOR. See *Abortion*.

PREMO'NITORY. That which admonishes before, or prepares.

PREPARATION. *Præparatio.* An object made ready by some process: as a *pharmaceutical preparation*; or an *anatomical preparation*, that is, a skeleton, or part of the body, intended to exhibit its organization.

PREPUCE. (*Præputium*, *ii*, *n.*) The cutaneous fold that covers the glans penis. The clitoris of the female has the same covering in miniature, called *præputium clitoridis*.

PRESBYOPIA. (*a*, *e*, *f.*; from *πρεσβυς*, old, and *ωψ*, the eye; because it is frequent with old men.) Long-sightedness. That defect of the sight by which objects close are seen confusedly, but at remoter distances distinctly.

1. It is sometimes caused by a flatness of the cornea. Forasmuch as the cornea is flatter, so much the less and more tardy it refracts the rays into a focus. This may arise, 1st. From a want of aqueous or vitreous humor. 2d. From a cicatrix, which diminishes the convexity of the cornea. 3d. From a natural conformation of the cornea.

2. Another cause of it is too flat a crystalline lens; this evil is most common to the aged—or it may happen from a wasting of the crystalline lens.

3. It may likewise be produced by too small density of the cornea or humors of the eye.

The best remedy for supplying the deficient convexity of the cornea, as well as the deficient irritability of the iris, is convex spectacles; adapting their power to the precise demand of the eye, and increasing it as the demand grows more urgent.

PRESBYTIA. *Presbyte*. Presbyopia.

PRESCRIPTION. *Præscriptio*. A recipe or formula for the exhibition of medicines. We distinguish in prescriptions, 1. The *basis*, or active ingredient. 2. The *adjuvans*, or that which promotes the operation of the former. 3. The *corrigens*, or that which corrects any thing injurious or unpleasant in the operation of the active ingredient. 4. The *constituens*, or that which gives the whole a commodious or agreeable form.

PRESCRIPTIONS, ABBREVIATIONS OF. The following abbreviations are much used in writing prescriptions:

A. Aa. Ana, of each ingredient.

Abdom. Abdomen, the belly.

Abs. febr. Absente febre, in the absence of fever.

Add. Adde et addantur, add, let there be added; addendus, to be added; addendo, by adding.

Ad def. animi. Ad defectionem animi, to fainting.

Ad 2 vic. Ad duas vices, at twice taking.

Ad gr. acid. Ad gratam aciditatem, to an agreeable sourness.

Ad lib. Ad libitum, at pleasure.

Admov. Admove, apply; admoveatur or admoveatur, let there be applied.

Ad recid. præc. Ad recidivum præcavendum, to prevent a relapse.

Adst. febr. Adstante febre, when the fever is on.

Aggred. febre. Aggrediente febre, while the fever is coming on.

Altern. horis. Alternis horis, every other hour.

Aliquant. Aliquantillum, a very little.

Alvo adst. Alvo adstrictâ, when the bowels are bound.

Amp. Amplus, large.

Anodyn. Anodynus, anodyne.

Apert. Apertus, clear, open.

Applic. Applicetur, let there be applied.

Aq. bull. Aqua bulliens, boiling water.

Aq. comm. Aqua communis, common water.

Aq. dest. Aqua destillata, distilled water.

Aq. ferv. Aqua fervens, boiling water.

Aq. font. Aqua fontana, spring water.

Aq. marin. Aqua marina, sea water.

Aq. pluv. Aqua pluvialis, rain water.

Aq. pur. Aqua pura, pure water.

B. A. Balneum arenae, a sand bath.

Baln. mariæ. Balneum mariæ, a salt-water bath.

Baln. tep. Balneum tepidum, a warm bath.

Baln. vap. Balneum vaporis, a vapor bath.

Bib. Bibe, drink.

Bis ind. Bis indies, twice a day.

Bol. Bolus, a bolus.

Bull. Bulliat, let it boil.

Buty. Butyrum, butter.

Cap. Capiat, let him take.

Cærul. Cæruleus, blue.

Cat. Cataplasma, a cataplasm.

Cath. Catharticus, cathartic.

C. C. Cucurbitula cruenta, a cupping-glass.

C. M. Cras mane, to-morrow morning.

C. N. Cras nocte, to-morrow night.

Cochl. ampl. Cochleare amplum, a large spoon.

Cochl. infant. Cochleare infantis, a child's spoon.

Cochl. magn. Cochleare magnum, a large spoon.

Cochl. mod. Cochleare modicum, a dessert spoon.

Cochl. med. Cochleare medium, the same as cochleare modicum.

Cochl. parv. Cochleare parvum, a small spoon.

Col. Colatus, strained.

Colat. Colatur, let it be strained; colaturæ, of or to the strained liquor.

Colent. Colentur, let them be strained.

Comp. Compositus, compounded.

Conf. Confectio, a confection.

Cong. C. Congius, a gallon.

Cont. rem. Continuantur remedia, let the medicines be continued.

Cort. Cortex, bark.

Cop. Copiosus, abundant.

Coq. Coque, boil; coquantur, let them be boiled.

Crast. Crastinus, for to-morrow.

C. V. Cras vespere, to-morrow evening.

Cucurb. cruent. A cupping-glass.

Cuj. Cujus, of which.

Cujusl. Cujuslibet, of any.

Cyath. theæ. Cyatho theæ, in a cup of tea.

Deaur. pil. Deaurentur pilulæ, let the pills be gilded.

Deb. spiss. Debita spissitudo, a proper consistence.

Decub. Decubitûs, of lying down.

De d. in d. De die in diem, from day to day.

Dec. Decanta, decanted.

Def. alvi. Dejectiones alvi, stools, fæces.

Dep. Depuratus, purified.

Det. Detur, let it be given.

Dext. lat. Dextra lateralis, right side.

Dieb. alt. Diebus alternis, every other day.
Dieb. tert. Diebus tertiis, every third day.
Dig. Digeratur, let it be digested.
Dil. Dilutus, diluted.
Diluc. Dilucolo, at day-break.
Dim. Dimidium, one half.
Dir. prop. Directione propriâ, with a proper direction.
Dist. Distillata, distilled.
Diurn. Diurnus, long continued.
Div. Divide, divide.
Donec alv. bis dej. Donec alvus bis dejecta, until two stools have been obtained.
Donec alv. sol. fuer. Donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool has been obtained.
Drachm. Drachma, a drachm.
Ed. Edulcora, sweeten.
Efferv. Effervescentia, effervescence.
Ejusd. Ejusdem, of the same.
Elect. Electuarium, electuary.
Emp. Emplastrum, a plaster.
Enem. Enema, a clyster; enemata, clysters.
Ex. vel extr. Extractum, extract.
Exhib. Exhibe, give, or exhibiatur, let it be given.
Ext. sup. alut. Extende super alutam, spread upon leather.
F. ft. Fiat, let a — be made.
F. S. A. Fiat secundum artem, let it be made according to the rules of art.
F. h. Fiat haustus, let a draught be made.
F. pil. xij. Fac pilulas duodecim, make 12 pills.
Feb. dur. Febre durante, during the fever.
Fem. intern. Femoribus internis, to the inner part of the thighs.
F. venæs. or F. V. S. Fiat venæsectio, bleed.
Filt. Filtra, filter.
Fist. arm. Fistula armata, a clyster pipe and bladder fit for use.
Flor. Flores, flowers.
Fl. Fluidus, liquid; also, by measure.
Fol. Folium, a leaf, or folia, leaves.
Fontic. Fonticulus, an issue.
Fot. Fotus, a fomentation.
Fruct. Fructus, fruit.
Frust. Frustillatim, in small pieces.
Garg. Gargarisma, a gargle.
Gel. quâv. Gelatinâ quâvis, in any kind of jelly.
G. G. G. Gummi guttæ Gambiæ, gamboge.
Gr. Granum, a grain; grana, grains.
Gtt. Gutta, a drop; guttæ, drops.
Gum. Gummi, gum.
Gutt. quibusd. Guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.
Guttat. Guttatim, by drops.
Har. pil. sum. ij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres, let three of these pills be taken.
Haust. Haustus, a draught.
Hb. Herba, the plant.
H. d. or hor. decub. Horâ decubitûs, at going to bed.
Hebdom. Hebdomada, a week.
Hestern. Hesternus, of yesterday.
Hirud. Hirudo, a leech; hirudines, leeches.
H. S. or hor. som. Horâ somni, just before going to sleep; or, on retiring to rest.
Hor. un. spatio. Horæ unus spatio, at the end of an hour.

Hor. interm. Horis intermediis, at the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times.
Inc. Incide, cut.
Ind. Indies, from day to day, or daily.
In pulm. In pulmento, in gruel.
Inf. Infusum, infusion.
Inj. enem. Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be given.
Inject. Injectio, an injection.
Jul. Julepus, a julep or mixture.
Lat. dol. Lateri dolenti, to the side affected.
lb. Libra, a pound weight, or wine pint: when preceded by Arabic figures, avoirdupois weight is meant; but when succeeded by Roman numerals, troy weight, or pint measures.
Lim. Limones, lemons.
Liq. Liquor, liquor.
Lot. Lotio, lotion.
M. Misce, mix; mensurâ, by measure; manipulus, a handful.
Mac. Macera, macerate.
Man. Manipulus, a handful.
Mane pr. Mane primo, very early in the morning.
Mass. Massa, a mass.
Mediet. Medietas, half.
Medioc. Mediocris, middle sized.
Mi. pan. Mica panis, crumb of bread.
Min. Minimum, the 60th part of a drachm measure.
Mist. Mistura, a mixture.
Mitt. Mitte, send; mittatur or mittantur, let there be sent.
Mitt. sang. ad ʒij. salt. Mittatur sanguis ad uncias duodecim saltem, take away at least 12 ounces of blood.
Mod. præ. Modo præscriptio, in the manner directed.
Mor. sol. More solito, in the usual way.
Mucil. Mucilago, mucilage.
N. Nocte, at night.
Narthe. Narthecium, a gallipot.
No. Numero, in number.
N. M. Nux moschata, a nutmeg.
O. Octarius, a pint.
Ol. Oleum, oil.
Ol. lini s. i. Oleum lini sine igne, cold-drawn linseed oil.
Omn. alt. hor. Omnibus alternis horis, every other hour.
Omn. hor. Omni horâ, every hour.
Omn. bid. Omni biduo, every two days
Omn. bih. Omni bihorio, every two hours
Omn. man. Omni mane, every morning.
Omn. noct. Omni nocte, every night.
Omn. quadr. hor. Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.
O. O. O. Oleum olivæ optimum, best olive oil.
Ov. Ovum, an egg.
Ozym. Oxymel.
P. Pulvis, powder; pondere, by weight; pilula, pill.
P. Æ. Partes æquales, equal parts.
Ph. D. Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.
Ph. E. Pharmacopœia Edinensis.
Ph. L. Pharmacopœia Londinensis.
Paracent. abd. Paracentesis abdominis, tapping.

Part. aff. Partem affectam, the part affected.
Part. dolent. Partem dolentem, the part in pain.
Part. vic. Partitis vicibus, to be given in divided doses instead of all at once.
Per. op. emet. Peractâ operatione emetici, when the operation of the emetic is finished.
Per salt. Per saltum, by leaps, *i. e.*, from an artery.
Pil. Pilula, a pill; or pilulæ, pills.
Plen. riv. Pleno rivo, in a full stream.
Post sing. sed. liq. Post singulas sedes liquidas, after every loose stool.
Ppt. vel prep. Præparata, prepared.
P. r. n. Pro re natâ, according as circumstances may require.
P. rat. et. Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.
Pro pot. com. vel pro pot. ord. Pro potu communi vel ordinario, for a common drink.
Prox. luc. Proximâ luce, the day before.
Pug. Pugillus, a gripe between the finger and thumb; *pug. lit.*, a little fist.
Pulp. Pulpa, the pulp.
Pulv. Pulvis, powder.
Q. p. Quantum placet, as much as you please.
Q. Q. H. vel quâd. quart. hor. Quâque quartâ horâ, every four hours.
Q. s. Quantum sufficiat, as much as is sufficient.
Quadrihor. Quadrihorio, every four hours.
Quadrupl. Quadruplicato, four times as much.
Quamp. Quamprimum, immediately.
Quâq. vel quisq. Quâque or quisque, every one.
Quor. Quorum, of which.
Q. V. Quantum volueris, as much as you wish.
R. Recipe, take.
Rad. Radix, root.
Ras. Rasuræ, shavings.
Rect. Rectificatus, rectified.
Red. in pulv. Redactus in pulverem, powdered.
Redig. in pulv. Redigatur in pulverem, let it be reduced into powder.
Reg. hep. Regio hepatis, region of the liver.
Reg. umb. Regio umbilici, region of the navel.
Repet. Repetatur or repetantur, let it or them be repeated.
S. A. Secundum artem, according to art.
Sacch. Saccharum, sugar.
Scap. Scapula, the shoulder-blade.
Scrob. cord. Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.
Sed. Sedes, a stool.
Sem. Semen, seed.
Semidr. Semidrachma, half a drachm.
Semih. Semihora, half an hour.
Sept. Septimana, a week.
Serv. Serva, keep or preserve.
Sesunc. Sesuncia, an ounce and a half.
Sesquih. Sesquihora, half an hour.
Setac. Setaceum, a seton; also a sieve.
Set. luce. Sequenti luce, the following day.
Si n. val. Si non valeat, if it does not answer.
Si op. sit. Si opus sit, if there be occasion.

Si vir. perm. Si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it.
Sign. n. pr. Signetur nomine proprio, write upon it the usual name, not the trade name.
Signat. Signatura, a label.
Sing. Singulorum, of each.
S. S. S. Stratum super stratum, layer upon layer.
Sol. Solutio, solution.
Solv. Solve, dissolve.
S. O. S. vel si op. sit. Si opus sit, if there be occasion.
Spt. Spiritus, spirit.
Sq. Squama, scale.
Ss. Semis, a half.
St. Stet, let it stand; stent, let them stand.
Sub fin. coct. Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is nearly finished.
Subsulph. Subsulphas, a subsulphate.
Subtep. Subtepidis, lukewarm.
Succ. Succus, juice.
Sum. Sumo, to take; sumendus, to be taken.
Sum. tal. Sumat talem, let the patient take one like this.
S. V. Spiritus vinosus, ardent spirit of any strength.
S. V. R. Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, spirit of wine.
S. V. T. Spiritus vinosus tenuis, proof spirit, or half and half spirit of wine and water.
Syr. Syrupus, syrup.
Tempt. dext. Tempori dextro, to the right temple.
T. O. Tinctura opii, tincture of opium; generally confounded with laudanum, which is, properly, the wine of opium.
T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, paregoric elixir.
Tr. vel tinct. Tinctura, tincture.
Trit. Tritura, triturate.
Troch. Trochiscus, a troch or lozenge.
Ul. præscr. Ultimo præscriptus, the last ordered.
Umb. Umbilicus, the navel.
Ung. Unguentum, ointment.
Ust. ut liq. anim. Usque ut liquerit animus, until fainting is produced.
U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States.
Utend. Utendus, to be used.
Vent. Ventriculus, the stomach.
V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in the yolk of an egg.
Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente, when the vomiting begins.
V. S. Venæsectio, bleeding.
Zz. Zingiber, ginger.
℥. Minimum, a minim.
Gr. Grana, a grain.
ʒ. Scrupulum, a scruple, equal to 20 grains troy.
 ʒ. Drachma, a drachm, equal to three scruples; or, in liquids (*f. ʒj.*), the $\frac{1}{3}$ th part of an ounce measure.
 ʒ. Uncia, an ounce troy; or, in liquids (*f. ʒj.*), the $\frac{1}{16}$ th part of a wine pint.
 lb. Libra, a pound.
 ss. Semissis, half.
j., one; *ij.*, two; *ijj.*, three, &c.
 PRESENTATION. In *Obstetrics*, the part of a foetus which is situated immediately over the

os uteri: this is to be discovered by an examination per vaginam. The presentation is said to be natural when the vertex of the head, the feet, knees, or breech presents; and a *preternatural*, or *cross presentation*, when any other part presents. In most preternatural cases, turning is necessary to put the child into a natural position.

PRESPIAL. *Præspinalis*. The anterior surface of the spine; before the spine.

PRETIBIAL. *Prætibialis*. In front of the tibia.

PRIAPEIA. *Nicotiana rustica*.

PRIAPUSCUS. (From *πριαπος*, the penis.) 1. A tent made in the form of a penis. 2. A bougie.

PRIAPISM. *Priapismus*. A continual erection of the penis, arising from morbid causes. The application of cold lotions, with the administration of camphor and opium, sometimes removes it.

PRIAPUS. The penis.

PRICKLE. See *Aculeus*.

PRICKLY. See *Aculeatus*.

PRICKLY ASH. *Aralia spinosa* and *xanthoxylum fraxineum*.

PRICKLY HEAT. See *Lichen tropicus*.

PRIDE OF CHINA. *P. of India*. *Melia azedarach*.

PRIME VIE. The first passages. The stomach and the intestinal tube. The lacteals are called the *secunda via*, and, lastly, the blood-vessels, which are supplied by the lacteals, are the *via tertia*.

PRIMARY. *Primarius*. A term in very general use in *Pathology*. It is applied to diseases, to their symptoms, causes, &c., and denotes priority in opposition to what follows, or what is *secondary*: thus, when inflammation of the diaphragm produces furious delirium, the *primary* disease is the parophrenitis; so when gall-stones produce violent pain and vomiting, which are followed by jaundice, white feces, brown urine, &c., the pain and vomiting are *primary* symptoms, the jaundice and white stools are secondary.

PRIMARY TEETH. See *Teeth*.

PRIMINE. The outermost envelope of the ovule of plants.

PRIMI'PARA. (From *primus*, first, and *pario*, to bring forth.) A woman for the first time in the parturient state.

PRIMI'TLE. The first discharge of waters in parturition.

PRIMROSE, EVENING. *Oenothera biennis*.

PRIMULA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Primulacæ*. The primrose genus. The *P. verus*, or cowslip, has an agreeable flavor. The *P. vulgaris*, or primrose, is said to be sterutatory.

PRINCEPS ALEXIPHARMACORUM. The angelica.

PRINCIPLE. *Principium*. A term somewhat vaguely used by chemists. Sometimes it means a component part; thus we speak of the *constituent principles* of bodies. At other times it means a substance, on the presence of which, certain qualities, common to a number of bodies, depend; thus we speak of an *acidifying principle*. Lastly, the substances peculiar to animal and vegetable bodies, which result from

particular modes of combination of ordinary matter, are termed the *proximate principles* of animal and vegetable bodies.

PRINOS VERTICILLATUS. Black alder. An indigenous shrub. *Hexandria. Monogynia*. The bark is tonic and astringent. It is much used in domestic medicine in intermittents, diarrhoea, and gangrenous sores, in the form of decoction. Dose of the bark, ʒss. to ʒj.

PRIONO'DES. 1. Serrated. 2. The sutures.

PRI'OR. The first. A term applied to some muscles and various parts from their order.

PRIOR ANNULARIS. *Musculus prior annularis*. Fourth *interosseous* of Winslow. An internal interosseous muscle of the hand.

PRIOR INDICIS. *Extensor tertii internodii indicis* of Douglas. An internal interosseal muscle of the hand, which draws the fore finger inward toward the thumb, and extends it obliquely.

PRIOR MEDII. *Musculus prior medii*. Second *interosseous* of Douglas. An external interosseous muscle of the hand.

PRISM. A solid contained by planes, of which the two that are opposite are equal, similar, and parallel, and all the rest parallelograms. Prisms take particular names from the figures of their ends, or opposite, equal, and parallel sides. When the ends are triangles, they are called triangular prisms; when the ends are pentagonal, pentagonal prisms; and so on. A *right prism* has its sides perpendicular to its ends; an *oblique prism* is that in which the sides are oblique to the ends. The solid content of a prism is found by multiplying the area of the base into the perpendicular altitude; hence all prisms are to one another in the ratio compounded of their bases and altitudes. The optical prism is of three similar sides.

PRISMA'TIC. *Prismaticus*. 1. Prism-shaped. 2. The colors which arise from the action of a transparent prism on the solar beam are called *prismatic colors*. These are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

PRO. (From *προ*, before.) A common prefix, meaning in front of, in advance of.

PRO RE NATA. A term frequently used in extemporaneous prescriptions, and implying occasionally, as circumstances may require.

PRO'BANG. A flexible piece of whalebone, with an oval piece of ivory or a piece of sponge fixed to the end. It is used by surgeons to push down into the stomach foreign bodies which stick in the œsophagus.

PROBE. (From *probo*, to try.) A surgical instrument, of a long and slender form, used to try the depth of wounds.

PRO'BOLE. An apophysis.

PROBO'SCIS. A snout or trunk.

PROCA'RDUM. The pit of the stomach.

PROCATARCTIC. (*Procatarticus*; from *προκαταρχω*, to go before.) Occasional: applied to a remote cause of disease; as exposure to cold, unusual exertion, &c.

PRO'CESS. (*Processus*, *us*, m.; from *procedo*, to go before.) In *Anatomy*, a production of any part.

PROCE'SSUS A CEREBELLO AD TESTES. Two processes which pass from the corpora quadrigemina to the cerebellum.

PROCESSUS ANNULARIS. The pons varolii.

PROCESSUS CÆCI VERMIFORMES. See *Intestine*.

PROCESSUS CAUDATUS. See *Liver*.

PROCESSUS CILIARIS. See *Eye*.

PROCESSUS MAMILLA' RES. A name formerly applied to the bulbs of the olfactory nerves.

PROCIDEN'TIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *procido*, to fall down.) A complete falling down of any part; thus, *procidencia ani, uteri, vaginæ, &c.* See *Prolapsus*.

PROCO'NDYLUS. The first joint of the finger next the metacarpus.

PROCTA'LGIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *πρωκτος*, the fundament, and *αλγος*, pain.) A violent pain in the anus. It sometimes takes place suddenly from exposure to cold, from irritating feces, but it is mostly symptomatic of some disease, as piles, scirrhus, prurigo, cancer, &c.

PROCTATRE'SIA. Imperforate anus.

PRO'CTICA. (From *πρωκτος*, the anus.) Diseases of the anus without primary inflammation.—*Good*.

PROCTI'CUS. Appertaining to the anus.

PROCTI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *πρωκτος*, the anus.) Inflammation of the internal or mucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum.

PROCTO'CE'LE. Prolapsus ani.

PRO'CTOCYSTOTO'MIA. When the operation of lithotomy is performed by cutting into the bladder through the septum, lying between the bladder and rectum.

PRO'CTOLEUCORRHE'A. A purging of white mucus.

PROCTORRHE'A. A purging of mucus.

PROCTOS. *Πρωκτος*. The anus.

PRO'CVMBENT. *Procumbens*. Trailing, and a little bent upward.

PRO'DRO'MUS. The period immediately before the attack of a disease.

PRODUCTIO. An apophysis.

PRODU'CTION. 1. A process. 2. That which is produced.

PROE'GUMINOS. Proeguminal. Precedent: the same as predisposing.

PRÆ'O'TIA. Genital precocity.

PROFLU'VIA. Fluxes. The fifth order of Cullen's class *Pyrexia*.

PROFLUVII CORTEX. See *Nerium antidysentericum*.

PROFLU'VIUM. (*un, ii, n.*; from *profluo*, to flow out.) A flux.

PROFUNDUS. 1. Deep seated. 2. The *Flexor profundus perforans*.

PROFU'SIO. A flow of any of the fluids, not attended by fever; as a loss of blood.

PROGLO'SSIS. The tip of the tongue.

PROGNO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *προ*, before, and *γνωσκω*, to know.) The foretelling the event of diseases from their symptoms.

PROGNO'STIC. *Prognosticus*. 1. Adjectively, relating to *prognosis*. 2. Substantively, a *prognosis*.

PROJECTU'RA. An apophysis.

PROLA'RIVM. The membrane of the lips.

PROLA'PSUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *prolabor*, to slip down.) A protrusion or falling down of a part of a viscus: applied to the uterus, anus, &c.

PROLAPSUS ANI. A falling down of the low-

er part or extremity of the bowel. It is a very common occurrence in infancy, and, indeed, not uncommon at any period of life. It is a prominent protrusion of the internal membrane of the gut, through the sphincter, beyond what is natural; for a small portion always protrudes every time the feces are expelled, and goes back as the sphincter contracts. In most instances this protruded part is easily returned by gentle pressure with the fingers. Cold and astringent lotions and stimulants mostly effect a cure after removing the apparent causes: if these should fail, clipping off a small portion of the relaxed and protruded membrane will be beneficial, or applying a ligature, if there should be any fear of hemorrhage. Where such treatment is not deemed improper, an instrument must be contrived to keep the bowel in its place.

PROLAPSUS IRIDIS. Protrusion of the iris, or a part of it, through a wound of the cornea. *Staphyloma iridis*.

PROLAPSUS UTERI. A falling down of the womb. When the relaxation is so great that the uterus protrudes through the external parts, the case is called *Procidencia uteri*. It arises from loss of tone of the parts, and is to be remedied by keeping the patient in the horizontal posture, and the use of astringent injections. A pessary or suitable truss is often useful. An operation has been proposed for the restoration of the parts, where these means are without effect. It consists in diminishing the outlet of the vagina, by producing the union of a portion of the labia pudendi. The strength of the patient should be in all cases improved as far as possible.

PROLAPSUS UVULÆ. Edema of the uvula.

PROLAPSUS VAGINÆ. When one portion of the vagina subsides into a lower portion. It may be merely relaxation of the vagina; prolapsus; or procidencia, when a portion protrudes at the os externum.

PROLE'PTICUS. Applied to those diseases, the paroxysms of which anticipate each other, or return after less and less periods of intermission.

PROLECTA'TION. The choosing or separating of the finer or better parts from the worse.

PRO'LICIDE. The destruction of one's children.

PRO'LIFER. Prolific, or proliiferous: applied to those stems which shoot out new branches from the summit of the former ones.

PROLIF'IC. *Prolificus*. (From *proles*, a child, and *facio*, to make.) The capacity of begetting children or offspring.

PROLIGE'ROUS. *Proligerus*. Bearing the offspring.

PROMETOP'I'DIUM. *Prometopis*. The skin upon the forehead.

PROMINENT. *Prominens*. Projecting.

PROMINENTIA. A protuberance.

PROMONTORY. *Promontorium*. A projection of the inner ear. See *Auris*.

PRONA'TION. *Pronatio*. The act of turning the palm of the hand downward.

PRONA'TOR. (*or, oris, m.*) A name given to two muscles of the hand, the pronator radii quadratus and pronator radii teres, the use of

which is to perform the opposite action to that of the supinators, viz., pronation.

PRONATOR QUADRATUS. See *Pronator radii quadratus*.

PRONATOR RADII BREVIS. See *Pronator radii quadratus*.

PRONATOR RADII QUADRATUS. *Pronator quadratus* of Douglas and Albinus. *Pronator quadratus sive transversus* of Winslow. *Pronator radii brevis seu quadratus* of Cowper. This, which is named from its use and its shape, is a small fleshy muscle, situated at the lower and inner part of the forearm, and covered by the tendons of the flexor muscles of the hand. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the lower and inner part of the ulna, and runs nearly in a transverse direction, to be inserted into that part of the radius which is opposite to its origin, its inner fibres adhering to the interosseous ligament. This muscle assists in the pronation of the hand, by turning the radius inward.

PRONATOR RADII TERES. *Pronator teres* of Albinus and Douglas. *Pronator teres, sive obliquus*, of Winslow. A small muscle situated at the upper and anterior part of the forearm. It is called *teres*, to distinguish it from the pronator quadratus. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the anterior and inferior part of the outer condyle of the os humeri; and tendinous from the coronoid process of the ulna, near the insertion of the brachialis internus. The median nerve passes between these two portions. From these origins the muscle runs obliquely downward and outward, and is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the anterior and convex edge of the radius, about the middle of that bone. This muscle, as its name indicates, serves to turn the hand inward.

PRONERVA'TIO. A tendon or aponeurosis.

PRO'NUS. Having the face downward. Applied to the under surface of a leaf.

PROOF SPIRIT. Dilute alcohol of sp. gr. 0.930.

PROP. Fulcrum.

PROPA'GO. (*o, inis, f.*) A slip, layer, or cutting of a plant. Some anatomists have called the smaller branches of vessels and nerves *propagines*.

PROPHYLA'CTIC. (*Prophylacticus*; from *προφυλασσω*, to guard against.) Any means used with a view to guard against diseases are so called.

PROPHYLA'XIS. Preventive treatment.

PRO'PRIUS. Proper.

PROPTO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *προπιπτω*, to fall down.) *Proptoma*. 1. A protrusion or falling down of any part: applied, like prolapsus, to the uterus, rectum, &c. 2. A relaxation of parts, as the scrotum, breasts, &c.

PROPYE'MA. A premature collection of pus.

PRO'RA. The occiput.

PROSARTHRO'SIS. Syn. with *Diarthrosis*.

PROSE'CTOR. (From *proseco*, to cut.) The person who dissects the subject for anatomical demonstration.

PROSENCHY'MA. Fusiform or woody tissue.

PROSOPAL'GIA. Facial neuralgia.

PRO'SOPON. Προσωπον.

PROSPE'GMA. A fixing of humors in one spot.

PRO'SPHYSIS. 1. Adhesion. 2. Adhesion of the eyelids.

PROSTASIS. An abundance of morbid humors.

PROSTATE. (*Prostatis*; from *προιστημι*, to stand before.) Standing before; jutting out.

PROSTATIC GLAND. *Glandula prostata*. A very large, cordate, firm gland, situated between the neck of the urinary bladder and the bulbous part of the urethra. It secretes the white fluid, which is emitted into the urethra during coition by ten or twelve ducts, that open near the verumontanum. This gland is very liable to inflammation, scirrhus, and cancer.

PROSTATE, INFERIOR MUSCLE OF THE. See *Transversus perinei alter*.

PROSTA'TIC. *Prostaticus*. Appertaining to the prostate gland.

PROSTATIC CONCRETIONS. Calculi of the prostate gland, according to Dr. Wollaston consisting of phosphate of lime tinged with the prostatic fluid.

PROSTATIC URETHRA. That portion of the urethra which passes through the prostate gland: it is the most dilated.

PROSTATICUS SUPERIOR. The compressor prostatic.

PROSTATI'TIS. Inflammation of the prostate.

PROSTATO'NCUS. Swelling of the prostate.

PROSTA'TE. *Prostratus*. Depressed.

PROSTRA'TION. *Prostratio*. A great loss of voluntary power over the muscles; great depression of strength. The asthenic or adynamic state.

PRO'TEINE. (From *πρωτεω*, to hold the first place.) The basis of albumen, fibrin, casein, and other important and nutritious azotized principles. It is procured from these bodies by making a solution of them in a gentle heat with potash, until their sulphur is entirely removed, and afterward adding acetic acid, which precipitates the proteine. It is a gelatinous solid of a gray color while hydrated, but by drying becomes of the texture and appearance of transparent horn, but brittle. Fresh proteine is very soluble in the acetic and phosphoric acids; it also dissolves in hot concentrated hydrochloric acid, forming a deep blue or purple solution, which becomes black by boiling. It combines both with acids and alkalies. Mulder, to whom we are indebted for the discovery of this most important body, proposes for it the formula $C_{40}H_{51}N_5O_{12}$; Liebig imagines that $C_{48}H_{56}N_6O_{14}$ is a more useful formula for theoretical purposes.

Proteine is therefore the organic basis of the principles albumen, fibrin, casein, and is also the body from which nearly all the azotized animal tissues are derived. The above principles are compounds of proteine with sulphur and phosphorus: thus, 10 atoms of proteine (Pr) + S + P is albumen derived from the egg; $Pr_{10} + S_2 + P$ is another form of albumen, derived from the blood; $Pr_{10} + S.P$ is fibrin; $Pr_{10} + S$ is casein; and $Pr_{15} + S$ is globulin. Besides these direct compounds of proteine, it appears that all the varieties of animal tissues may be traced to changes impressed upon proteine. Thus, according to Liebig, muscular flesh is Pr,HO,H ; arterial membrane, $Pr,2HO$; mucus,

Pr,3HO; chondrin, Pr,4HO,2O; horny tissue, Pr,NH₃,3O; gelatinous tissue,2Pr,3NH₃,HO,7O; from which it would appear that the changes are of the nature of oxidation, and the combination of water and ammonia.

When fibrin or albumen are boiled a long time with access of air, they become resolved into a soluble and insoluble body; the first is the *trioxide of proteine*, and is the same as the buffy coat of the blood; the other is a *binoxide*.

PROTEINOUS. *Proteina'ceous*. Pertaining to proteine. Applied to those alimentary principles which contain proteine, or those bodies which are derived from proteine.

PROTHESIS. That part of surgery which relates to the employment of additional parts to repair injuries, as the use of the glass eye, &c.

PROTID. A product of the action of potash on proteine. It is of a bright yellow color, pulverizable, and soluble in water and alcohol. Its formula is C₁₂H₉NH₄.

PROTO. (From *πρωτος*, the first.) A prefix, signifying the first degree, precedence. It is much employed in chemistry to mark the principal combination of bodies, when they combine in the proportion of one atom of each substance, as *protoxide*, *protiodide*.

PROTO'GALA. The colostrum.

PROTOPATHIC. (*Protopathicus*; from *πρωτος*, first, and *παθος*, a disease.) Applied to the symptoms of diseases in the same sense as *primary*.

PRO'TOSALT. The salt of a protoxide.

PROTRACTOR. In *Surgery*, an instrument for drawing extraneous bodies out of wounds.

PROTUBERANTIA. 1. A protuberance on any part. 2. An apophysis.

PROTUBERANTIA ANNULARIS. The pons varolii.

PROTUBERANTIA CYLINDRICA. *P. cylindroides*. The cornu ammonis.

PROXIMATE. *Proximus*. The next in order.

PROXIMATE ANALYSIS. That kind of analysis which consists in the determination of the compound bodies present, and not of the elements, which latter constitutes the *ultimate analysis*.

PROXIMATE CAUSE. *Causa proxima*; so called, because, when the exciting cause begins to have effect, it is the *proximate*, or next thing that happens. The proximate cause of a disease is the disordered action in which the disease consists: in other words, the disease itself.

PROXIMATE PRINCIPLE. See *Principle*.

PRU'NA. The carbuncle.

PRUNE. The prunus domestica.

PRUNE'LLA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Didymia*. *Gymnosperma*. *Labiatae*.—*P. vulgaris*. It was recommended as an astringent in hemorrhages and fluxes, as also in gargles against aphthæ and inflammation of the fauces.

PRU'NUM. A plum or prune.

PRUNUM GALLICUM. Prunus domestica.

PRUNUM SYLVESTRE. Prunus spinosa.

PRU'NUS. (*us, i, f.*) A genus of plants. *Icosandria*. *Monogynia*. *Rosaceæ*.—*P. armeniaca*. The apricot.—*P. avium*. The black cherry-tree.—*P. cerasus*. The red cherry-tree.—*P. domestica*. The plum or damson tree.—

P. lauro-cerasus. The poison laurel, cherry laurel, bay laurel, and Alexandrian laurel. The leaves have a bitter, styptic taste, with a flavor of bitter almonds. The leaves have been employed for culinary purposes, and especially in custards, &c.; but as the poisonous quality of this laurel is now known to be the prussic acid, the public ought to be cautioned against its internal use.—*P. padus*. The wild cluster, or bird-cherry tree. *Padus*. The bark and berries of this shrub are used medicinally. The former, when taken from the tree, has a fragrant smell, and a bitter, subastringent taste, somewhat similar to that of bitter almonds. Made into a decoction, it cures intermittents, and it has been recommended in the cure of several forms of syphilis. The berries are said to cure the dysentery.—*P. spinosa*. The sloe-tree. *P. sylvestris*. The fruit is employed in gargles, in tumefactions of the tonsils and uvula, and, from its astringent taste, was formerly much used in hemorrhages, &c.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. The wild cherry. An indigenous tree, official in the U. S. Pharmacopœia. The bark is bitter, and aromatic to the taste, and possesses tonic and sedative properties; the latter in consequence of the presence of an oil resembling the oil of bitter almonds. It is a medicine of great value in cases of debility of the gastric mucous membrane, with nervous irritability, which so often occurs in dyspepsia. It reduces the pulse in large doses. It has also been used in intermittents. The dose of the powder is ʒss. to ʒj. The infusion is official.

PRURI'GO. (*o, inis, f.*; from *prurio*, to itch.) *Pruritus*. Prurigo is a papulous eruption. As it arises from different causes, or at different periods of life, and exhibits some varieties in its form, it is described by Dr. Willan under the titles of prurigo mitis, prurigo formicans, and prurigo senilis. In these the whole surface of the skin is usually affected; but there are likewise many causes of local prurigo, which will be afterward noticed according to their respective situations.

1. The *prurigo mitis* originates without any previous indisposition, in young persons, generally in spring, or the beginning of summer. It is characterized by soft and smooth elevations of the cuticle, somewhat larger than the papulæ of the lichen, from which they also differ by retaining the usual color of the skin; for they seldom appear red, or much inflamed, except from violent friction. They are not, as in the other case, accompanied with tingling, but with a sense of itching almost incessant. This is, however, felt more particularly on undressing, and often prevents rest for some hours after getting into bed. When the tops of the papulæ are removed by rubbing or scratching, a clear fluid oozes out from them, and gradually concretes into thin black scabs.

When persons affected with it neglect washing the skin, or are uncleanly in their apparel, the eruption grows more inveterate, and at length, changing its form, often terminates in the itch. A steady perseverance in tepid lotions of water, and of the warm bath, is mostly of infinite service. Sulphur, magnesia, soda, nitrate

of potash, are useful internally; and also, where there is debility, the internal use of cinchona and the mineral acids.

2. The *Prurigo formicans* is a much more obstinate and troublesome disease than the foregoing. It usually affects persons of adult age. Its duration is from four months to two or three years, with occasional short intermissions. The papulæ are sometimes larger, sometimes more obscure, than in the preceding species; but are, under every form, attended with an incessant, stinging, and almost intolerable itching. They are diffused over the whole body, except the face, feet, and palms of the hands: they appear, however, in greatest number on those parts which, from the mode of dress, are subjected to tight ligatures, as about the neck, loins, and thighs.

Although the *Prurigo formicans* is never, like the former species, converted into the itch, yet it does occasionally terminate in a pustular disease, not contagious. For the most part, it is necessary, in attempting the cure of this species, to attend to, and remove, if possible, some hepatic or other visceral obstruction, by an alterative course of medicine. When there is a state of debility, tonics, with mineral acids and nourishing diet, must be resorted to. Steel is also serviceable. Chlorine, soda, and bitters, with saline aperients, are, in common cases, of great benefit. Very dilute ammoniacal lotions, or weak sulphur waters, applied externally, tend to allay the itching.

3. *Prurigo senilis*.—This affection does not differ much in its symptoms and external appearances from the *Prurigo formicans*, but has been thought by medical writers to merit a distinct consideration, on account of its peculiar inveteracy. The *Prurigo* is perhaps aggravated, or becomes more permanent in old age, from the dry, condensed state of the skin and cuticle which often takes place at that period. Those who are affected with it in a high degree have little more comfort to expect during life, being incessantly tormented with a violent and universal itching. The state of the skin in the *Prurigo senilis* is favorable to the production of an insect, the *Pediculus humanus*, more especially to the variety of it usually termed body-lice.

Warm bathing gives temporary ease in this complaint. Sulphur waters are beneficial. Lotions of nitric and oxymuriatic acid are very useful; thirty minims of the former to ten fluid ounces of pure water, and as much muriatic acid in addition when the former fails. Sea-water bathing, and the application of sea water, are also very beneficial. Internally, such medicines must be given as are calculated to meet constitutional defects. Tonics, with mineral acids, are in most cases useful; and, when dyspepsia exists, bitters with alkalies.

In connexion with the foregoing series of complaints, Dr. Willan mentions some pruriginous affections which are merely local, as follows:

Prurigo podicis.—Ascarides in the rectum excite a frequent itching and irritation about the sphincter ani, which ceases when the cause is removed by proper medicines. A similar complaint often arises, independently of worms, hemorrhoidal tumors, or other obvious causes,

which is mostly found to affect persons engaged in sedentary occupations, and may be referred to a morbid state of secretion in the parts, founded, perhaps, on a diminution of constitutional vigor. The itching is not always accompanied with an appearance of papulæ or tubercles: it is little troublesome during the day time, but returns every night soon after getting into bed, and precludes rest for several hours. The complaint continues in this form during three or four months, and has then an intermission, till it is produced again by hot weather, fatigue, watching, or some irregularity in diet. The same disease occurs at the decline of life, under a variety of circumstances.

Women, after the cessation of the catamenia, are liable to be affected with this species of *Prurigo*, more especially in summer or autumn. The skin between the nates is rough and papulated, sometimes scaly, and a little humor is discharged by violent friction. Along with this complaint there is often an eruption of itching papulæ on the neck, breast, and back; a swelling and inflammation of one or both ears, and a discharge of matter from behind them, and from the external meatus auditorius.

The *Prurigo præputii* is owing to an altered state of secretion on the glans penis and inner surface of the præputium. If the fluid be secreted in too large a quantity, that excess may be restrained by washes made with the liquor plumbi acetatis, or by applying the unguentum plumbi acetatis.

Prurigo urethralis.—A very troublesome itch sometimes takes place at the extremity of the urethra in females, without any manifest cause. Probably, however, the itching may be occasioned by a morbid state of the neck of the bladder, being, in some instances, connected with pain and difficulty of making water.

An itching at the extremity of the urethra in men is produced by calculi, and by some diseases of the bladder.

Prurigo pubis.—Itching papulæ often arise on the pubes, and become extremely sore if their tops are removed by scratching. They are occasioned sometimes by neglect of cleanliness, but more commonly by a species of pediculus, which perforates the cuticle, and thus derives its nourishment, remaining fixed in the same situation. These insects are termed by Linnæus, &c., *Pediculus pubis*: they do not, however, affect the pubes only, but often adhere to the eyebrows, eyelids, and axillæ.

Prurigo scroti.—The scrotum is affected with a troublesome and constant itching from ascarides within the rectum, from friction by violent exercise in hot weather, and very usually from the pediculi pubis. Another and more important form of the complaint appears in old men, sometimes connected with the *Prurigo podicis*, and referrible to a morbid state of the skin, or superficial gland of the part. The scrotum, in this case, assumes a brown color, also becoming thick, scaly, and wrinkled. The itching extends to the skin covering the penis, more especially along the course of the urethra, and has little respite either by day or night.

The *Prurigo pudendi muliebris* is somewhat analogous to the *Prurigo scroti* in men. It is

often a symptomatic complaint in the lichen and lepra; it likewise originates from ascarides irritating the rectum; and is, in some cases, connected with a discharge of the fluor albus.

A similar affection arises in consequence of a change of state in the genital organs at the time of puberty, attended with a series of most distressing sensations.

Deep ulcerations of the parts seldom take place in the prurigo pudendi, but the appearance of the aphthæ on the labia and nymphæ is by no means unusual. From intercourse with females, under these circumstances, men are liable to be affected with small ulcerations on the glans, and inside of the præputium, which prove troublesome for a length of time, and often excite an alarm, being mistaken for chancres.

Women, after the fourth month of their pregnancy, often suffer greatly from the prurigo pudendi, attended with aphthæ. These, in a few cases, have been succeeded by extensive ulcerations: such instances are, however, extremely rare. The complaint has, in general, some intervals or remissions; and the small ulcers usually disappear soon after delivery, whether at the full time or by a miscarriage.

PRURITUS. (*us, ùs, m.*; from *prurio*, to itch.) See *Prurigo*.

PRUSSIAN BLUE. A compound of a rich blue color well known as a pigment. See *Ferri ferro-sesquicyanidum*.

PRUSSIATE. A cyanide or ferrocyanide.

PRUSSIATE OF IRON. Prussian blue.

PRUSSIATE OF MERCURY. See *Hydrargyri cyanuretum*.

PRUSSIATE OF POTASH. See *Ferrocyanide of Potassium*.

PRUSSIC ACID. *Acidum prussicum.* See *Hydrocyanic acid* and *Acidum hydrocyanicum*.

PRUSSINE. Cyanogen.

PSALLOIDES. (From *ψαλλος*, a stringed instrument, and *ειδος*, likeness.) An appearance on the under surface of the fornix of the brain is called *corpus psalloides*.

PSALTE'RIUM. The corpus psalloides. See *Encephalos*.

PSAMMIDES. Sand-like. Applied to urine which deposits a sandy sediment.

PSELLISMUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *ψελλιζω*, to stammer or hesitate in speech.) Defect of speech, in which the articulation is imperfect or depraved. Cullen has the following species:

1. *Psellismus balbutiens.*—Lisping; vicious multiplication of labials.

2. *Psellismus emolliens.*—Vicious substitution of soft for harsher letters.

3. *Psellismus lallans.*—Lullaby-speech; vicious pronunciation of the letter *l*.

4. *Psellismus ringens.*—Rotacismus; vicious pronunciation of the letter *r*.

5. *Psellismus lagostomatum.*—Vicious pronunciation occasioned by hare-lip.

6. *Psellismus acheilos.*—Vicious pronunciation arising from defect of lip.

7. *Psellismus hesitans.*—Hesitation.

PSELLISMUS METALLICUS. The stammering which sometimes attends mercurial erythrimus.

PSE'LOTES. Psellismus.

PSEUD. PSEUDO-. (From *ψευδος*, false.)

A very frequent prefix, denoting a false, spurious, or apparent thing.

PSEUDACO'IA. *Pseudacoe. Pseudacuis.* False, perverted, or imaginary audition.

PSEUDA'CORUS. Iris pseudacorus.

PSEUD'ÆSTHES'IA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *ψευδος*, false, and *αισθηματι*, to feel.) Imaginary or false feeling, or imaginary sense of touch in organs which have no existence.

PSEUDARTHRO'SIS. A false joint.

PSEUDOBLE'PSIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *ψευδος*, false, and *βλεψις*, sight.) Imaginary vision of objects, characterized by depraved sight, creating objects, or representing them different from what they are.

The appearances constituting false sight are mostly symptomatic or sympathetic, and accompany inflammation of or about the eyes or brain; also fevers, hysteria, syncope, lethargy, apoplexy, &c.

PSEUDO-CROUP. Laryngismus stridulus.

PSEUDO-CY'SIS. False conception.

PSEUDO-MELA'NTHIUM. *Agrostemma githago.*

PSEUDO-ME'MBRANE. A false membrane, or organized layer of lymph, effused in consequence of inflammation.

PSEUDO-MO'RPHA. *Pseudomorphine.* An inactive base, forming crystalline scales, found in some kinds of opium.

PSEUDO-PHTH'ITIS. Emaciation without tubercles of the lungs.

PSEUDO-PLEURITIS. Pleurodynia.

PSEUDO-PYRE'THRUM. *Achillea ptarmica.*

PSEUDORE'XIA. Perverted appetite.

PSEUDO-SYPHILIS. See *Syphilis*.

PSEUDOTOXIN. A substance obtained by Brandes from the watery extract of belladonna. It is yellow, soluble, and colored green by the salts of iron.

PSEUDY'MEN. A false membrane.

PSI'DIUM. A genus of plants. *Icosandria. Monogynia.*—*P. pomiferum. P. pyriferrum.* The apple guava. A tropical fruit.

PSILO'THRA. Applications to remove the hair.

PSILO'THRUM. *Bryonia alba.*

PSIMMY'THIUM. Cerusse, or white lead.

PSO'Æ. (*Ψοα*, the loins.) *Alopeces. Neurometra. Neurometeres.* 1. The loins. 2. The name of two pairs of muscles in the loins.

PSO'AS. (From *ψοα*, the loins.) Belonging to the loins.

PSOAS ABSCESS. See *Lumbar abscess*.

PSOAS MAGNUS. *Psoas, seu lumbaris internus,* of Winslow. This is a long, thick, and very considerable muscle, situated close to the fore part and sides of the lumbar vertebræ. It arises from the bodies of the last vertebræ of the back, and of all the lumbar vertebræ laterally, as well as from the anterior surfaces of their transverse processes, by distinct tendinous and fleshy slips, that are gradually collected into one mass. It unites with the iliacus internus, descends along with that muscle under the ligamentum Fallopii, and goes to be inserted at the bottom of the trochanter minor, and a little below that process. Between the tendon of this muscle and the ischium we find a considerable bursa mucosa. This muscle, at its origin, has some connection with the diaphragm, and likewise

with the quadratus lumborum. It is one of the most powerful flexors of the thigh forward, and may likewise assist in turning it outward. When the inferior extremity is fixed, it may help to bend the body forward; and in an erect posture it greatly assists in preserving the equilibrium of the trunk upon the upper part of the thigh.

PSOAS PARVUS. This muscle is situated upon the *psaos magnus*, at the anterior part of the loins. It arises from the side of the uppermost vertebra of the loins, and sometimes, also, from the lower edge of the last vertebra of the back, and from the transverse processes of each of these vertebrae; it then extends over part of the *psaos magnus*, and terminates in a thin, flat tendon, which is inserted into that part of the brim of the pelvis where the *os pubis* joins the *ilium*. From this tendon a great number of fibres are sent off, which form a thin fascia, that covers part of the *psaos magnus* and *iliacus internus*, and gradually loses itself on the fore part of the thigh. In the human body this muscle is very often wanting. Its use seems to be to assist the *psaos magnus* in bending the loins forward; and when we are lying upon our back, it may help to raise the pelvis.

PSOAS SIVE LUMBARIS INTERNUS. See *Psoas magnus*.

PSOITIS. Inflammation of the *psosæ* muscles. It may terminate in lumbar abscess.

PSOLO'NCUS. A swelling of the penis, or the glans penis.

PSORA. Ψωρα. The itch. See *Scabies*.

PSORA LEPROSA. *P. squamosa*. Psoriasis.

PSORA'LEA. (*a, e, f*) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia. Decandria.*—*P. glandulosa* is a Chilian shrub, esteemed vulnerary.—*P. pentaphylla*. The Mexican *contrayerva*, *Contrayerva nova*, which is by many as much esteemed as the *Dorstenia*. It was introduced into Europe soon after the true plant, from Guiana as well as Mexico.

PSORI'ASIS. (*is, is, f.*; from ψωρα, the itch.) The disease to which Dr. Willan gives this title is characterized by a rough and scaly state of the cuticle, sometimes continuous, sometimes in separate patches, of various sizes, but of an irregular figure, and for the most part accompanied with rhagades or fissures of the skin. From lepra it may be distinguished, not only by the distribution of the patches, but also by its cessation and recurrence at certain seasons of the year, and by the disorder of the constitution with which it is usually attended. Dr. Willan gives the following varieties:

1. *Psoriasis guttata.*—This complaint appears in small, distinct, but irregular patches of laminated scales, with little or no inflammation round them. The patches very seldom extend to the size of a sixpence. The scale formed upon each of them is thin, and may be easily detached, leaving a red, shining base. The patches are often distributed over the greatest part of the body, but more particularly on the back part of the neck, the face, breasts, arms, loins, thighs, and legs. The psoriasis guttata often appears on children in a sudden eruption, attended with a slight disorder of the constitution, and spreads over the body within two or

three days. In adults it commences with a few scaly patches on the extremities, proceeds very gradually, and has a longer duration than in children. Its first occurrence is usually in the spring season, after violent pains in the head, stomach, and limbs. During the summer it disappears spontaneously, or may be soon removed by proper applications, but it is apt to return again early in the ensuing spring, and continues so to do for several successive years. There is a syphilitic variety of this species.

2. The *Psoriasis diffusa* spreads into large patches, irregularly circumscribed, reddish, rough, and fissured, with scales interspersed. It commences, in general, with numerous minute asperities, or elevations of the cuticle, more perceptible by the touch than by sight. Upon these, small, distinct scales are soon after formed, adhering by a dark central point, while their edges may be seen white and detached. In the course of two or three weeks all the intervening cuticle becomes rough and fissured, appears red, raised, and wrinkled, the lines of the skin sinking into deep furrows. The scales which form among them are often slight, and repeatedly exfoliate. Sometimes, without any previous eruption of papulae, a large portion of the skin becomes dry, harsh, cracked, reddish, and scaly, as above described. The parts most affected by psoriasis diffusa are the cheeks, chin, upper eyelids, and corners of the eyes, the temples, the external ear, the neck, the fleshy parts of the lower extremities, and the forearm, from the elbow to the back of the hand, along the supinator muscle of the radius. The fingers are sometimes nearly surrounded with a loose, scaly incrustation; the nails crack and exfoliate superficially. When limited to the back of the hand, where it often appears in bakers, it is called the *baker's itch*. The scaly patches likewise appear, though less frequently, on the forehead and scalp, on the shoulders, back, and loins, on the abdomen and insensu. The psoriasis diffusa is attended with a sensation of heat, and with a very troublesome itching, especially at night.

As the complaint declines, the roughness, fissures, scales, &c., disappear, and a new cuticle is formed, at first red, dry, and shriveled, but which, in two or three weeks, acquires the proper texture. The duration of the psoriasis diffusa is from one to four months.

3. The *Psoriasis gyrata* is distributed in narrow patches or stripes, variously figured: some of them are nearly longitudinal; some circular or semicircular, with vermiform appendages; some are tortuous or serpentine; others like earth-worms or leeches: the furrows of the cuticle being deeper than usual, make the resemblance more striking, by giving them an annulated appearance. There is a separation of slight scales from the diseased surface, but no thick incrustations are formed. The psoriasis gyrata has its remissions and returns, like the psoriasis diffusa; it also exhibits, in some cases, patches of the latter disorder on the face, scalp, or extremities, while the trunk of the body is checked with the singular figures above described.

4. *Psoriasis palmaria.*—This very obstinate

species of tetter is nearly confined to the palm of the hand. It commences with a small, harsh, or scaly patch, which gradually spreads over the whole palm, and sometimes appears in a slighter degree on the inside of the fingers and wrist. The surface feels rough from the detached and raised edges of the scaly lamina; its color often changes to brown or black, as if dirty; yet the most diligent washing produces no favorable effect. The cuticular furrows are deep, and cleft at the bottom longitudinally, in various places, so as to bleed on stretching the fingers. A sensation of heat, pain, and stiffness in the motions of the hand, attend this complaint. It is worse in winter or spring, and occasionally disappears in autumn or summer, leaving a soft, dark red cuticle; but many persons are troubled with it for a series of years, experiencing only very slight remissions. Shoemakers have the psoriasis palmaria locally, from the irritation of the wax they so constantly employ. In braziers, tinmen, silversmiths, &c., the complaint seems to be produced by handling cold metals.

5. *Psoriasis labialis*.—The psoriasis sometimes affects the lip without appearing on any other part of the body. Its characteristics are, as usual, scaliness, intermixed with chaps and fissures of the skin. The scales are of a considerable magnitude, so that their edges are often loose, while the central points are attached; a new cuticle gradually forms beneath the scales, but is not durable. In the course of a few hours it becomes dry, shriveled, and broken; and, while it exfoliates, gives way to another layer of tender cuticle, which soon, in like manner, perishes.

6. *Psoriasis scrotalis*.—The skin of the scrotum may be affected in the psoriasis diffusa like other parts of the surface of the body; but sometimes a roughness and scaliness of the scrotum appears as an independent complaint, attended with much heat, itching, tension, and redness. The above symptoms are succeeded by a hard, thickened, brittle texture of the skin, and by painful chaps or excoriations, which are not easy to be healed.

7. *Psoriasis infantilis*.—Infants between the ages of two months and two years are occasionally subject to the dry tetter. Irregular scaly patches, of various sizes, appear on the cheeks, chin, breast, back, nates, and thighs. They are sometimes red, and a little rough or elevated; sometimes excoriated, then again covered with a thin incrustation; and, lastly, intersected by chaps or fissures. The general appearances nearly coincide with those of the psoriasis diffusa; but there are several peculiarities in the tatters of infants which require a distinct consideration.

8. The *Psoriasis inveterata* is characterized by an almost universal scaliness, with a harsh, dry, and thickened state of the skin. It commences with a few irregular though distinct patches on the extremities. Others appear afterward on different parts, and, becoming confluent, spread at length over all the surface of the body, except a part of the face, or sometimes the palms of the hands and soles of the feet. The skin is red, deeply furrowed or wrinkled, stiff and rigid, so as somewhat to impede the

motion of the muscles and of the joints. So quick, likewise, is the production and separation of scales, that large quantities of them are found on the bed on which a person affected with the disease has slept. They fall off in the same proportion by day, and, being confined within the linen, excite a troublesome and perpetual itching.

Treatment.—The same general plan is applicable to the different modifications of psoriasis, the period of its duration and the degree of irritability being carefully attended to. In the commencement of the eruption, when it appears suddenly, and the constitution is obviously disordered, a moderate antiphlogistic treatment must be pursued. A gentle purgative should be administered, and the diet made light by abstracting every thing stimulant. This regimen, indeed, is requisite throughout the course of the disease. When the constitutional disturbance has subsided, the use of alkalies, combined with sulphur or with an infusion of cinchona, together with tepid washing, will gradually remove the complaint. A decoction of bran, a little cream, or oil of almonds, sometimes produces ease to the itching; but any admixture, even of the oxide of zinc, or preparations of lead, with these liniments, is commonly detrimental. But the more local and less inflammatory eruption of psoriasis is considerably alleviated by local expedients. The palmar and scrotal varieties are deprived of the dryness and itching by exposure to the vapor of hot water, and by the application of dilute unguentum hydrargyri nitratis. In the psoriasis of the lips, nothing acrid can be borne; and much of the cure depends upon securing the parts from irritation, even from heat and cold, by a constant covering of some mild ointment or plaster.

PSORIC. *Psoricus*. Appertaining to psora. PSOROPHTHALMIA. (*a, e, f*; from *ψωρα*, the itch, and *οφθαλμος*, the eye.) Psorophthalmia. An inflammation of the eyelids, attended with ulcerations, which itch very much. The cause is an acrimony secreted by the glands of the eyelids. See *Ophthalmitis*.

PSYCHAGO'GUES. (From *ψυχη*, the mind, and *αγω*, to move.) Applied by Schneider to medicines which have the power of restoring the senses; as volatiles and stimulants, which recover a patient from syncope.

PSYCHE. The mind or soul.

PSYCHICAL. Relating to the mind.

PSYCHOLOGY. (*Psychologia, a, f*; from *ψυχη*, the soul, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of the mind or soul. Mental philosophy.

PSYCHO'TRIA EMETICA. One of the plants yielding ipecacuanha, which see.

PSYCHROLU'TRUM. A cold bath.

PSY'CHTICUS. Refrigerant.

PSYDRA'CIUM. (*um, ii, n*; from *ψυχος*, cold.) A species of pustule. See *Pustule*.

PSYDRACIA. Ecthyma.—*Frank*.

PSY'LLIUM. Plantago psyllium.

PTA'RMICA. So called because it irritates the nose. *Achillaea ptarmica*.

PTA'RMICUS. (*Παρμμικος*; from *πταιρω*, to sneeze.) Ptarmic. Sternutatory.

PTE'RIS. (*is, idis, f*.) So called from the

likeness of its leaves to wings. A genus of ferns.—*P. aquilina*. The common brake, or female fern. *Filix femina*. The root was esteemed an anthelmintic.

PTEROCARPUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia. Decandria. Leguminosa.*—*P. draco*. This is one of the species which yields dragon's blood.—*P. erinaceus*. The tree which is supposed to yield the African kino.—*P. marsupium* yields the East Indian kino.—*P. santalinus*. The red sanders-tree. Red sanders has been esteemed as a medicine; but its only use attaches to its coloring property. The juice of this tree, like that of some others, affords a species of sanguis draconis.

PTERYGIUM. *Pterygion.* (*Πτερυγίον*, a wing.) 1. In *Pathology*, a membranous excrescence which grows upon the internal canthus of the eye chiefly, and expands itself over the albuginea and cornea toward the pupil. It appears to be an extension or promulgation of the fibres and vessels of the caruncula lachrymalis, or semilunar membrane, appearing like a wing. It is sometimes a pellucid pellicle, thin, of a cineritious color, and unpainful, growing out from the caruncula lachrymalis. In other cases it is thick, of a red color, attended with fullness of the vessels on the white of the eye, and stretches over the cornea like fasciuli of vessels. This was called *pannus*: this pannus is occasionally of various colors, painful and cancerous. The *pterygium pingue*, or *pinguicula*, is a small substance, like lard or fat, soft, without pain, and of a light yellow color, which commonly is situated in the external angle of the eye, and rarely extends to the cornea, but often remains through life. 2. In *Botany*, a wing. See *Ala*.

PTERYGO-PALATINE. That which relates to the pterygoid process and the palate, as the *pterygo-palatine canal* and the *pterygo-palatine artery*, or superior pharyngeal.

PTERYGO-PHARYNGEUS. See *Constrictor pharyngeus superior*.

PTERYGO-STAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS. See *Levator palati*.

PTERYGOID. (*Pterygoides. Pterygoideus*; from *πτερυγίον*, a wing, and *εἶδος*, resemblance.) Resembling the wing of a bird.

PTERYGOID ARTERY. 1. The superior pharyngeal artery, a branch of the internal maxillary. 2. The branches furnished to the pterygoid muscles.

PTERYGOID CANAL. **PTERYGOID FOSSA.** See *Sphenoides os*.

PTERYGOID NERVES. 1. The vidian nerve. 2. The branches of the inferior maxillary nerve distributed to the pterygoid muscles.

PTERYGOID PROCESSES. The wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone. See *Sphenoides os*.

PTERYGOIDEUM OS. See *Sphenoides os*.

PTERYGOIDEUS EXTERNUS. (*Pterygoideus*; from its belonging to the processus pterygoideus.) *Pterygoideus minor* of Winslow. *Musculus alaris externus*. A muscle placed, as it were, horizontally along the basis of the skull, between the pterygoid process and the condyle of the lower jaw. It usually arises by two distinct heads, one from the outer wing of the pterygoid process and a small part of the os

maxillare adjoining to it; the other, from a ridge in the temporal process of the sphenoid bone. From these origins the muscle forms a strong fleshy belly, which descends almost transversely outward and backward, and is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into a depression in the fore part of the condyloid process of the lower jaw, and into the anterior surface of the capsular ligament that surrounds the articulation of that bone. When both the muscles act together, they bring the jaw horizontally forward. When they act singly, the jaw is moved forward, and to the opposite side. The fibres that are inserted into the capsular ligament serve likewise to bring the movable cartilage forward.

PTERYGOIDEUS INTERNUS. *Pterygoideus major* of Winslow. This muscle arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the whole inner surface of the external ala of the pterygoid process, filling all the space between the two wings; and from that process of the os palati that makes part of the pterygoid fossa. Thence the muscle descends obliquely downward, forward, and outward, and is inserted, by tendinous and fleshy fibres, into the inside of the lower jaw, near its angle. Its use is to raise the lower jaw, and to pull it a little to one side.

PTERYGOIDEUS MAJOR. See *Pterygoideus internus*.

PTERYGOIDEUS MINOR. See *Pterygoideus externus*.

PTERYGO-STAPHYLINUS. Chaussier's name for the circumflexus palati muscle.

PTERYX. *Πτερυξ*. A wing; ala.

PTILO'SIS. (From *πιλος*, bald.) See *Madarosis*.

PTISANA. (*a, e, f*; from *πιτσω*, to decorticate, bruise, or pound.) A pisan. A decoction made of decorticated barley, raisins, liquorice, or other vegetable matters. The French physicians use a variety of pisans. See *Tisane*.

PTO'SIS. (*is, is, f*; from *πιπτω*, to fall.) A falling down of the upper eyelid. See *Blepharoptosis*.

PTOSIS IRIDIS. Prolapsus iridis.

PTYALAGOGUE. (*Ptyalagogus*; from *πτυαλον*, spittle, and *αγω*, to excite.) A medicine, or any thing which promotes a discharge of the saliva or causes salivation.

PTYALINE. An albuminous constituent of saliva, having the power of a ferment. It forms less than 0.5 per cent. of the secretion. It does not appear to be materially different from pepsine, and dissolves both amylaceous and proteinous bodies, according as it is alkalkine or acid.

PTYALISM. (*Ptyalismus, i, m.*; from *πτυαλιω*, to spit.) A ptyalism; salivation, or increased secretion of saliva. This is often produced by the expectation of agreeable food, and is symptomatic of diseases of the mouth and salivary gland.

PTYALISM, MERCURIAL. In whatever mode introduced into the system, quicksilver often produces salivation, and that after a short time, and even from a small quantity. The discontinuance of mercury is the cure: it soon subsides; but it is often attended with much in-

convenience, as a high degree of irritation, not only of the mouth and fauces, but of the system generally. The common course of symptoms is this: the mouth feels uncommonly hot, and there is a coppery or metallic taste; the lingual and sublingual glands swell; aphthous vesicles appear, and terminate in minute and offensive ulcerations; the tongue swells; the throat becomes sore; feverishness and sleeplessness supervene, and are often present from an early period of the disease; and there is an eruption. See *Eczema rubra*.

In attempting the cure of mercurial salivation, the attention is to be directed to the local state of the fauces, and the general state of the system. The bowels are to be kept soluble with saline aperients. Acidulated gargles of barley-water, with nitre, citric acid, and the like, will often be sufficient, or very dilute compound infusion of roses; but the best of all gargles by far is the chloride of soda or lime, so diluted as not to produce more than just a sensible stinging in the mouth.

PTYALI'SMUS. See *Ptyalism*.

PTYALI'SMUS INERS. Slaving.

PTY'ALUM. The mucus ejected from the bronchia.

PTYSMAGO'GUS. *Ptythagogue*. Expectorant.

PUBERTY. The transition from childhood to youth; or that period of life when the individual acquires the power of propagation.

PUBES. (*es, is, f.*) The external part of the organs of generation of both sexes, which, after puberty, is covered with hair.

PUBE'SCENCE. *Pubescentia*. The down or hairs of leaves.

PUBE'SCENT. *Pubescens*. Clothed with a soft wool or hair.

PUBIC. *Pubicus*. Relating to the pubis, either the bone or the soft parts about it.

PUBIS OS. A separate bone of the foetal pelvis. See *Innominatum os*.

Pu'CCOON. *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

PUDE'NDAGRA. Any disease of the genital organs.

PUDE'NDUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *pudeo*, to be ashamed.) *Pudenda*. The parts of generation.

PUDENDUM MULIEBRE. The female parts of generation.

PUD'IC. (*Pudicus*; from *pudor*, shame.) Belonging to the *pudenda*.

PUDIC ARTERIES. *Arteria pudicæ*. Pudendal arteries. The arteries which supply the parts of generation. These are, 1. The *internal pudic*. Sometimes simply called the *pudic*, which is a branch of the internal iliac, and gives off the external hemorrhoidal and perineal arteries, and those of the penis. 2. The *external pudic arteries*, varying in number, and rising from the common femoral artery.

PUDIC NERVE. This is formed on each side by fibrils from all the cords which enter into the constitution of the great sciatic nerve. It arises in two fasciculi, which pass through the lower part of the iliac notch, and between the sacro-sciatic ligaments to join the pudic artery, the branches of which they accompany, bearing the same names.

PUE'ERILE. *Puerilis*. (From *puer*, a boy or child.) That which is childish. Applied to the sonorous respiration of children. See *Auscultation*.

PUE'RLIS MORBUS. The epilepsy.

PUE'RPERA. (From *puer*, and *pario*, to bring forth.) A lying-in woman; one who has recently been delivered.

PUE'RPERAL. *Puerperalis*. Appertaining to child-bearing; as puerperal convulsions, puerperal fever, &c.

PUE'RPERAL CONVULSIONS. See *Convulsions*.

PUE'RPERAL FEVER. Several distinct affections have been treated of under this name, the principal of which are,

1. Peritonitis.

2. An adynamic febrile disease, supposed to be of a contagious nature, and of which peritoneal inflammation is a prominent feature.

3. Inflammation of the uterus or its appendages.

4. Inflammation of the uterine veins and lymphatics.

Puerperal Peritonitis.—The peritoneum lining the abdomen, or that covering the intestines, may be inflamed alone, or the disease may be combined with inflammation of the uterus.

Peritoneal inflammation may be caused by violence during delivery, or the application of cold, or the injudicious use of stimulants. Those who have suffered from uterine hemorrhage after delivery are most liable to this disease, as well as to inflammation of the uterus. It may not come on for three weeks after delivery, but it usually appears on the second day; and it may often be observed that the pulse continues frequent from the time of delivery. It is preceded or attended by shivering, and sickness or vomiting, and is marked by pain in the belly, which is sometimes very universal, though in other cases it is at first confined to one spot. The abdomen very soon becomes swelled and tense, and the tension rapidly increases. The pulse is frequent, small, and sharp, the skin hot, the tongue either clean, or white and dry, the patient thirsty; she vomits frequently, and the milk and lochia usually are obstructed. These symptoms often come on very acutely, but they may also approach insidiously. But, whether the early symptoms come on rapidly or slowly, they soon increase, the belly becomes as large as before delivery, and is often so tender that the weight of the bedclothes can scarcely be endured; the patient also feels much pain when she turns. The respiration becomes difficult, and sometimes a cough comes on, which aggravates the distress; or it appears from the first, attended with pain in the side, as a prominent symptom. Sometimes the patient has a great inclination to belch, which always gives pain. The bowels are either costive, or the patient purges bilious or dark-colored fæces. These symptoms are more or less acute, according to the extent to which the peritoneum is affected. They are, at first, milder and more protracted in those cases where the inflammation begins in the uterus, and in such, the pain is often not very great nor very extensive for some time. In fatal cases, the swelling and

tension of the belly increase, the vomiting continues, the pulse becomes very frequent and irregular, the fauces are aphthous, the extremities become cold, and the pain usually ceases rather suddenly. The patient has unrefreshing slumber, and sometimes *delirium mite*, but she may also remain sensible to the last. The disease usually proves fatal within five days, but may be protracted for eight or ten days, or even longer. Sometimes this disease ends in suppuration, and the abscess points and bursts externally.

The patient is only to be saved by vigorous means and great attention. If the pulse continue above a hundred in the minute for twenty-four hours after delivery, there is reason to apprehend that some serious mischief is about to happen; and, therefore, unless the frequency depend decidedly on debility, produced by great hemorrhage, &c., we ought to open the bowels freely, and give a diaphoretic. We must carefully examine the belly, and if it be full, or painful on pressure, or if the patient be inclined to vomit, we ought instantly to open a vein, and use purgatives. One copious bleeding, on the very invasion of the disease, is more useful than ten afterward; and the delay of two hours may be the loss of the patient, whose danger, even under the most active practice, is extreme. In peritoneal inflammation, blood-letting is imperiously called for at a very early period; and the evacuation is to be repeated or not, according to its effects, and the constitution of the patient. If she have borne it ill, and not been relieved, when it was used first, there is reason to apprehend that the case has not been simple peritoneal inflammation, but malignant puerperal fever. If she bear it well, and the pulse becomes slower and fuller, and the pain abate, we are encouraged to repeat it. After the lancet has been early used, if pain continue, many leeches, or the scarificator, should be applied to the most painful part. The abdomen should then be covered by a warm poultice. A large dose of opium, that is, three grains, is to be administered after the bleeding, and repeated according to circumstances, in smaller doses. The bowels are, at the very first, to be opened freely with calomel, or some other purgative, which ought to be given in a large dose, particularly calomel, for ordinary doses do no good. After effusion has begun, and debility is produced, cordials, of which wine is the best, should be given, and anodyne clysters are to be administered. There are one or two cases recorded where the fluid has been either spontaneously discharged by an opening taking place in the intestine, or artificially, by paracentesis, and with a good effect.

A modification of this disease is not unfrequent, in which the inflammatory affection, in so far as traces are left after death, is apparently very limited in extent, as well as inconsiderable in degree. The pain seems to arise more from high sensibility of the nerves than from actual inflammation of the parts, and it often shoots in the direction of some particular abdominal nerve; for instance, the ilio-pubal. There is, at first, either circumscribed pain, or wandering pain, like gripes. Dr. Gooch has

detailed several cases of this disease, which, in some instances, seemed to proceed from the griping operation of a brisk purgative; in others, from severe after-pains, more especially when the patient, in her ordinary state, was delicate and nervous.

Chronic inflammation of the peritoneum is not very unfrequent, and may last for some weeks. It is attended with constant pain in some parts of the abdomen, but it is not unbearable; the belly is tender, the pulse frequent, the thirst urgent, and, often, the mind is affected as in hysteria, or a train of hysterical symptoms supervenes, which may lead off the attention from the seat of the disease. It requires, at first, blood-letting, and then the frequent use of laxatives, with repeated blisters.

Malignant Puerperal Fever.—There can be no doubt that in particular seasons a contagion has prevailed, inducing fever in the puerperal state, attended with the symptoms of the preceding inflammatory diseases, in some instances proving fatal rather from mere exhaustion than from inflammation; in others, leaving marks of great inflammation or of suppuration. It is not, therefore, to be expected that either the *post-mortem* examination, or the individual symptoms during life, should be very different from peritonitis, &c., the chief distinction being in the complication with a malignant influence, and in the patient being neither benefited by, nor bearing depletion so copiously as should have been both warranted and useful in the simple affection.

The description, therefore, in many of the essential points, must be much the same as that of hysteritis, &c.

Malignant puerperal fever sometimes begins in an insidious manner, without that shivering which usually gives intimation of the approach of a serious malady. But, generally, shivering is perceived, and varies considerably in degree, being either slight or pretty severe. The first symptoms, independent of the shivering, are, frequency of pulse, oppression, nausea, or retching, pain in the head, particularly over the eyebrows. The night is passed with little sleep, much confusion, and, occasionally, some delirium. It must not, however, be unnoticed that, in many instances, there is no headache in any stage of the disease, nor any sickness or vomiting in the beginning. In some, the temper is, from the first, uncommonly irritable; in others, there is much timidity, or listlessness, or apathy. Hysterical symptoms not unfrequently supervene. From the beginning of the attack, or very soon afterward, pain is felt in the belly, at first slight, but it presently increases; and, in some instances, the abdomen becomes so tender that even the weight of the bedclothes is productive of distress. There is great distention of the abdomen. The degree of pain, its seat, and period of accession, vary in different cases. In some, it evidently begins in the uterus, never going entirely off, yet being subject to severe exacerbation, accompanied with sense of bearing down. Sometimes severe pain, like spasm, attacks the iliac region, and extends down the thigh, and toward the bladder and pubis. The face is sometimes flushed at first, or the cheeks

are suffused; but the countenance, in general, is pale and ghastly, the eyes are without animation, and the lips and angles of the eyes are white. When the face is flushed, the cheeks are generally covered with a broad patch of deep red, while the brow and other parts are cadaverous, or covered with perspiration. The whole features indicate anxiety, if not terror, and great debility. Vomiting frequently occurs at the very commencement, and, in that case, it is bilious. In the course of the disease, it sometimes becomes so frequent that nothing will stay in the stomach, and, toward the conclusion of the fever, the fluid thrown up is dark colored, and frequently fetid. There is a great dejection of mind, languor, with general debility of the muscular fibres, and the patient lies chiefly on her back; or there is so much listlessness that she sometimes makes little complaint. The skin is not very hot, but is rather clammy and relaxed. The tongue is pale or white at first, but presently becomes brown, and, uniformly, aphthæ appear in the throat, and extend down the œsophagus, and over all the inside of the mouth. From the irritability of the stomach and bowels, it is probable that these organs participate in the tender state; and from the cough which is excited, the upper part of the larynx seems also to be affected. It has already been mentioned that, from the first, the pulse is very frequent, and is, at that period, fuller than in simple peritoneal inflammation, but it soon becomes feeble. The thirst is not always great; at least, the patient often is careless about drink. The bowels are often, at first, bound, but afterward, especially about the third day, they usually become loose, and the stools are dark, fetid, and often frothy. This evacuation seems to give relief. It is, indeed, peculiarly deserving of remark, that often in this disease, either from spontaneous or artificial evacuation, or sometimes without any perceptible cause, there is a delusive calm, and the patient is supposed to be better. The urine is dark colored, has a brown sediment, and is passed frequently, and with pain. The lochial discharge is diminished, and has a bad smell, or is changed in appearance, or gradually ceases; and it is observable that the reappearance of the lochia, if they had been entirely suppressed, which is not common, is not critical. The secretion of milk stops, and the patient inquires very seldom about the child. In some cases pleuritic symptoms occur. As the disease advances, the pulse becomes more frequent, and weaker, or tremulous. In bad cases, the swelling of the belly increases rapidly; but the pain does not always keep pace with the swelling, being sometimes least when the swelling is greatest, and in the end it generally goes entirely off. The breathing becomes laborious in proportion as the belly enlarges. The strength sinks; the pulse, always frequent, becomes weak and tremulous; the throat and mouth become sloughy; perhaps the stools are passed involuntarily; hiccough sometimes takes place; and the patient usually dies before the fifth day of the disease, but in some cases not until the fourteenth; in others, so early as the second day. In some instances, death is preceded by

low delirium or stupor. In others, the mind continues unimpaired till within a few minutes of dissolution, and the patient is carried off after a fit of a convulsive kind.

This fever attacks generally on the second, or sometimes on the third day after delivery, but it has also occurred so late as after a week. The earlier it attacks, the greater is the danger, and few women recover who have the belly much swelled.

It is most frequent and most fatal in hospitals. In private practice it is less malignant, though still very dangerous. It is sometimes epidemic, and in some instances it has been easy to trace the contagion from one woman to another. When this fever is prevalent, women, after abortion, are liable to it, as well as those who have reached the full time. Unmarried women who attended the sick have also died with many of its symptoms.

The treatment of the low fever of lying-in women does not differ materially from that of epidemic typhus, complicated with local inflammation. Venesection, to a moderate extent, is sometimes useful at the commencement of the disease; but large or repeated bleedings can never be borne, nor must bleeding be practiced at all in an advanced stage of the disease. Leeches to the abdomen are more useful than general blood-letting. The bowels should at first be cleared out by a full dose of calomel and a saline purgative, and laxatives may afterward be given as they are required; but, as the disease advances, diarrhœa is more common than constipation. There is, perhaps, no medicine so serviceable in this disease as opium. It allays pain and irritation, checks the vomiting, which is so frequent and distressing, and obviates diarrhœa. Opiate enemata are frequently serviceable in allaying tenesmus. Blisters to the abdomen are recommended by some practitioners, but objected to by others as increasing irritation. Cloths wet with warm oil of turpentine seem to be much preferable, and often produce a very soothing effect on the internal pain, while they excite a degree of counter-irritation on the surface. In the advanced stage of the disease, stimulants are indicated, and wine, camphor, and the sulphate of quinine may be administered; but when the powers of the constitution begin to sink in this disease, it is hardly possible to rally them, and the case is almost always fatal.

Inflammation of the Uterus or its Appendages.

—A general description of this will be found in the article *Hysteritis*.

Inflammation of the Veins and Lymphatics of the Uterus.—Uterine *phlebitis* is an affection which has only attracted attention of late years. An interesting account of it has been given by Dr. Robert Lee, from which the following is taken. Dr. Lee considers a large proportion of the cases called typhoid puerperal fever as referrible to uterine phlebitis.

In women who have enjoyed good health during pregnancy, and in whom the process of parturition has been easily accomplished, uterine phlebitis occasionally commences within twenty-four hours after delivery, with pain, more or less acute, in the region of the uterus,

accompanied or followed by a severe rigor, or a succession of rigors, a suppression of the lochial discharge, acceleration of the pulse, headache, or slight incoherence of intellect, with most distressing sensation of general uneasiness, and sometimes by nausea and vomiting. These symptoms, after a short duration, are succeeded by increased heat of the body, tremors of the muscles of the face and extremities, rapid, feeble pulse, anxious and hurried respiration, great thirst, with brown, dry tongue, and frequent vomiting of green-colored matters. The sensorial functions usually become much affected, and there is a state of drowsy stupor or violent delirium and agitation, which is followed by symptoms of extreme exhaustion; the whole surface of the body not infrequently assumes a deep and peculiar sallow or yellow color; the abdomen sometimes becomes swollen and tympanitic, and some of the remote organs of the body, such as the lungs, heart, brain, liver, and spleen, or the articulations and cellular membrane of the extremities, suffer disorganization from congestion, or a rapid and destructive inflammation.

There is scarcely an organ of the body which has not been observed to become secondarily affected from suppuration of the uterine veins. The vessels of the brain sometimes become greatly congested, and lymph is effused upon the surface of the pia mater, or serum into the ventricles; portions of the brain have become softened and disorganized, or purulent infiltrations have taken place into the cerebral substance.

In other individuals, whose lungs had previously been healthy, a rapid and destructive inflammation of the pleura has taken place, or portions of the pulmonary texture have become condensed, of a dark red color, or infiltrated with pus. In three cases where there had only been obscure pain in the chest during life, with slight cough and dyspnoea, a copious effusion of lymph and serum was found to have taken place into the cavities of the thorax; the pleura was covered with false membranes, and portions of the lung had fallen into a state of complete gangrene. In one individual the pleura had given way by sloughing, and the right side of the chest was distended with air.

In uterine phlebitis, the mucous membrane lining the stomach has also been observed by M. Dance to have been reduced to the state of a diffuent pulp, and the substance of the spleen has been extensively softened and disorganized; the eyes have also become suddenly affected with destructive inflammation, and the vision has been lost many days before the termination of life.

Deposits or infiltrations of pus, of enormous extent, also take place in the cellular membrane, between the muscles of the extremities, and often in the neighborhood of the joints; the cartilages of the joints themselves become ulcerated, and pus is formed within the capsular ligaments.

All these affections appear to have a common origin, and can not be referred to any other cause than to the morbid condition of the veins of the uterus. The purulent or other secretions,

formed by inflammation within the cavities of these vessels, probably produce the whole of the injurious effects now described, by entering the system, and contaminating the mass of blood in like manner as poisons do when absorbed in the body.

The effects of inflammation in the uterine veins are the formation of adventitious membranes on their inner surface, and the deposition of coagula of lymph or of purulent matter within their cavities.

Coagula of the fibrin of the blood, which often extend a considerable distance into the uterine veins, are formed in the orifices of these vessels after every labor, and are the principal means employed by nature for the permanent suppression of uterine hemorrhage. These may be distinctly perceived for a long period after delivery, and they have a form and color different from the coagula produced by inflammation.

The inflammation may be limited to the veins, but not infrequently the muscular tissue contiguous to them participates in the inflammation, and becomes of a dark red or blackish brown color, and of an unusually soft consistence. The peritoneal covering may also be affected, and the usual consequences of puerperal peritonitis then ensue.

Inflammation having once begun, either in the spermatic or hypogastric veins, it is liable to spread continuously to the veins of the whole uterine system, to those of the ovaria, of the Fallopian tubes, and broad ligaments. The vena cava itself does not always escape, the inflammation spreading to it from the iliac or from the spermatic veins. This occurrence seldom takes place to a great extent through the medium of the spermatic, the inflammation usually terminating abruptly at the opening of the spermatic into it on the right side, or of the renal on the left. If it pursues, as it sometimes does, the direction of the kidneys, the substance of these organs, as well as their veins, may be involved in the disease.

When the inflammation affects the hypogastric veins, it may extend from these to the iliac and femoral veins, and thus give rise to all the phenomena observed in phlegmasia dolens.

Though it is a most dangerous disease, it is not invariably fatal.

With respect to the treatment of uterine phlebitis, Dr. Lee states, that, in cases where venesection at the invasion of the disease has been employed, the relief obtained has only been temporary, if at all experienced, and, in some instances, the abstraction of only a few ounces of blood from the arm has produced alarming syncope. When the local pain is severe, leeches and warm fomentations seem to be the appropriate remedies; but, as far as our observations go, we are in possession of no remedial means which effectually control these varieties of inflammation of the deeper-seated structures of the uterus, which we have attempted to describe. The French practitioners have great confidence in the action of mercury pushed quickly to salivation. Dr. Lee states that he gave this practice a fair trial, and that it failed, although he carried it to a great extent,

and brought the system under the influence of mercury in less than twenty-four hours: yet the progress of the symptoms was not arrested, and the patients died, as others had done where the remedy had not been administered.

Inflammation of the uterine absorbents is not a common case. Dr. Robert Lee has given four examples of it, in one of which the absorbents were found filled with pus. The local symptoms are often so obscure as altogether to escape detection during life; while the constitutional affection, which often strikingly resembles the effect of a specific poison, is so violent as to yield to no treatment, however early or vigorously employed.

PUFFBALL. See *Lycoperdon*.

PUFFINESS. An inflated condition of the integuments, arising from the infiltration of gas or serum.

PUGI'LLUS. (*us, i, m.*; and *um, i, n.*; from *pugnus*, the fist.) A pugil, or eighth part of a handful. A very indefinite measure.

PULEGIUM. *Mentha pulegium*.

PULEGIUM CERVI'NUM. *Mentha cervina*.

Pu'LEX. A genus of apterous insects, of which the *P. irritans* is the flea, and *P. penetrans* the chigoe.

PULICA'RIA. *Plantago psyllium*.

PULICULARIS MORBUS. Typhus has been so named from the petechiæ, resembling flea-bites, which accompany it.

PUL'MO. (*o, onis, m.* Πνευμων.) The lung. See *Lung*.

PULMONA'RIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia.* Lung-wort.—*P. arborea.* See *Lichen pulmonarius*.—*P. lutea.* See *Hypocharris*.—*P. officinalis.* The spotted lung-wort. Jerusalem cowslips. *P. maculata.* The leaves have no peculiar smell, but, in their recent state, manifest a slightly astringent and mucilaginous taste: they have been supposed to be demulcent and pectoral.

PULMONARY. *Pulmonalis.* Belonging to the lungs.

PULMONARY ARTERY. The pulmonary artery, *arteria pulmonalis*, arises from the right ventricle of the heart, and soon divides into the right and left branches, which ramify throughout the lungs, and form a beautiful network on the air vesicles, where they terminate in the veins, *venæ pulmonales*, whose branches at length form four trunks, which empty themselves into the left auricle of the heart.

PULMONARY CIRCULATION. The lesser circulation through the lungs. See *Circulation*.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION. See *Phthisis*.

PULMONARY PLEXUS. *Bronchial plexus.* The plexus of nerves formed at the back of the bronchia by the par vagum and great sympathetic. See *Trachea*.

PULMONARY TRANSPIRATION. The aqueous vapor which is thrown out in expiration.

PULMONARY VEIN. See *Pulmonary artery*.

PULMO'NIC. *Pulmonicus.* Of, or belonging to, the lungs.

PULMONI'TIS. *Pneumonitis.*

PULP. *Pulpa.* The soft, succulent portions of plants, fruits, &c.

PULPO'SUS. *Pulpy*; soft.

PULS. *Pultes. Pulpa.* A thick porridge, or panada.

PULSATI'LLA NIGRICANS. *Anemone pratensis.*

PULSATION. *Pulsatio.* The beating of the pulse, or any movement resembling it.

PULSATIVE. *Pulsativus.* Applied to a pain accompanied with throbbing.

PULSE. *Pulsus.* The beating of the heart and arteries. The pulse is generally felt at the wrist, by pressing the radial artery with the fingers. The action depends upon the impulse given to the blood by the heart: hence physicians feel the pulse to ascertain the quickness or tardiness of the blood's motion, the strength of the heart, &c.

Pu'LSELE'SSNESS. A peculiar failure or spasmodic cessation of the pulse, often accompanied by pain in the epigastrium; the *Entasia acrotismus* of Dr. Good.

PULSILO'GIUM. *Pulsilegium.* An instrument for measuring the pulse.

PULSIMA'NTIA. Prognosis by the pulse.

PULSUS CORDIS. The impulse of the heart.

PULSUS DICROTUS. A rebounding pulse, which conveys the impression of a double pulsation.

PULSUS VENOSUS. *P. venarum.* The venous pulse. A pulsation occasionally noticed in the jugular veins, and arising from the regurgitation of a portion of the blood from the right ventricle to the right auricle. It may denote obstruction of the pulmonary arteries.

PULTA'CEOUS. Having the consistence of *puls*, or porridge.

PULVERU'LENT. In the state of powder.

PULVI'LLUS. A pad.

PULVI'NAR. *Pulvinarium.* A medicated cushion, as of hops.

PULVIS. (*is, eris, m.*) A powder. This form of medicine is either coarse or very fine, simple or compound. In the compounded powders the intimate and complete admixture of the several ingredients, and more especially in those to which any of the more active substances, as opium, scammony, &c., are added, can not be too strongly recommended; and for this purpose it may be proper to pass them, after they are mixed mechanically, through a fine sieve. Compound powders were formerly called *species*.

PULVIS ALOES COMPOSITUS. (Ph. L.) Compound powder of aloes. *Pulvis aloes cum guaiaco.* Take of aloes, ʒiiss.; guaiacum resin, ʒj.; compound powder of cinnamon, ʒss. Powder the aloes and guaiacum separately; then mix. The dose is from gr. x. to ʒj. It is a warm, aperient, laxative powder.

PULVIS ALOES ET CANELLE. (U. S.) *P. aloes cum canella.* (Ph. D.) Powder of aloes and canella. *Hiera picra.* Take of aloes, ʒij.; canella bark, ʒiij. Powder. Emmenagogue and cathartic. Dose, gr. x. to ʒj.

PULVIS ALOES CUM FERRO. This possesses aperient and deobstruent virtues, and is mostly given in chlorosis and constipation.

PULVIS ALUMINIS COMPOSITUS. (Ph. E.) Compound powder of alum. Take of alum, four parts; kino, one part. Rub into a powder. Astringent and styptic. Used in hemorrhages,

and externally to indolent ulcers. Dose, gr. v. to ʒj.

PULVIS ANTILYSSUS. A nostrum for hydrophobia.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. *P. antimonii compositus.* See *Antimonialis pulvis.*

PULVIS AROMATICUS. (U. S. & Ph. E.) Aromatic powder. Take of cinnamon, cardamoms, and ginger, each, ʒij. Make a fine powder. Stimulant and carminative. Chiefly used as an adjuvant. Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

PULVIS ARTHRITICUS DUCIS PORTLANDI. See *Portland powder.*

PULVIS ARTHRITICUS TURNERI. Turner's gout powder. This consisted of turbeth mineral, hermodactyl, scammony, and the berries of the dwarf elder, of each, equal parts. It was given at intervals with a view of preventing the return of the gout. Dose, from gr. xv. to ʒj.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. (Ph. D.) Compound asarabacca powder. Take asarabacca leaves, dried, ʒj.; lavender flowers, dried, ʒj. Make a powder. Powerfully errhine. Dose, gr. v. to gr. viij.

PULVIS BASILICUS. Basilic powder. Royal powder. This consisted of diagyrdium, cream of tartar, and calomel, of each, equal parts. It was used principally as a vermifuge for children, in a dose of from six to fifteen grains.

PULVIS CAPUCINORUM. Powdered covadilla. Used to destroy lice in the head.

PULVIS CARTHUSIANORUM. Antimonii sulphuretum rubrum.

PULVIS CEPHALICUS. There are many powders prepared under this name, and most of them contain some agreeable aromatic, and many some asarabacca.

PULVIS CERUSSÆ COMPOSITUS. This is mostly used in the form of collyrium, lotion, or injection, as a mucilaginous sedative.

PULVIS CHELARUM CANCRI COMPOSITUS. An antacid and astringent powder, mostly given to children with diarrhœa and acidity of the prime viæ.

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS. (Ph. L.) Compound powder of cinnamon. Take of cinnamon bark, ʒij.; cardamom seeds, ʒiss.; ginger root, ʒj.; long peppers, ʒss. Rub them together, so as to make a very fine powder. The dose is gr. x. to xv. An elegant stimulant, carminative, and stomachic powder.

PULVIS COBBI. *Pulvis tunguensis.* Cobb's powder. Tonquin powder. This once celebrated powder consists of sixteen grains of musk, and forty-eight grains of cinnabar, to be taken mixed in a gill of arrack. It was regarded as a specific in hydrophobia.

PULVIS COMITIS WARWICENSIS. See *Cornachinus pulvis.*

PULVIS COMITISSÆ. Cinchona powder.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVÆ COMPOSITUS. Take of contrayerva root, powdered, ʒv.; prepared shells, lbss. Mix. A febrifuge diaphoretic. Obsolete.

PULVIS CORNU USTI CUM OPIO. *P. opiatus.* Powder of burned hartshorn with opium. Not now official.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS. (Ph. L. & D.) Compound powder of chalk. *Pulvis è bolo*

compositus sine opio. Take of prepared chalk, lbss.; cinnamon bark, ʒiv.; tormentil root, aca-cia gum, of each, ʒ j.; long peppers, ʒss. The dose is from ʒss. to ʒj. An astringent, carminative, and stomachic powder.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO. (Ph. L. & D.) *P. cretæ opiatus.* Compound powder of chalk with opium. Take of compound powder of chalk, ʒviss.; hard opium, powdered, ʒiv. Mix. An anodyne astringent. The dose is from one scruple to two in diarrhœas.

PULVIS DIAPHORETICUS. *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ cum opio.*

PULVIS DOVERI. *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ cum opio.*

PULVIS ESCHAROTICA ARSENICALIS. The pâte arsenicale.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ CUM OPIO. (U. S.) *P. ipecacuanhæ compositus.* Compound powder of ipecacuanha. Take of ipecacuanha root, powdered, hard opium, powdered, of each, ʒj.; sulphate of potash, powdered, ʒj. Mix. A diaphoretic powder, similar to that of Dr. Dover, which gained such repute in the cure of rheumatisms, and other diseases arising from obstructed perspiration and spasm. The dose is from five grains to a scruple.

PULVIS JACOBI. See *Antimonialis pulvis.*

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS. (U. S., Ph. E. & D.) Compound powder of jalap. Take of jalap, ʒij.; bitartrate of potash, ʒvj. A hydragogue purgative. Dose, from one to two scruples.

PULVIS JESUITICUS. Cinchona powder.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. (Ph. L. & D.) Compound powder of kino. Take of kino, ʒxv.; cinnamon bark, ʒss.; hard opium, ʒj.: make a very fine powder. The proportion of opium thus astringent contains is one part in twenty. The dose is from five grains to a scruple in chronic diarrhœa.

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS. A stimulant, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue powder of myrrh, rue, savine, and castor.

PULVIS PARTURIENS. *P. parturificiens.* *P. partam accelerans.* Powder of ergot.

PULVIS PRO CATAPLASMATE. (Ph. D.) Powder for a poultice. Take of linseed meal, one part; oatmeal, two parts. (Corn meal would be much better.)

PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS. (Ph. E.) Compound powder of rhubarb. Take of magnesia, lbj.; powdered ginger, ʒij.; powdered rhubarb, ʒiv. Mix thoroughly. Antacid, and a mild stomachic laxative for children. Dose, for adults, ʒj. to ʒss.

PULVIS SALINUS COMPOSITUS. (Ph. E. & D.) Compound saline powder. Take of common salt, sulphate of magnesia, each, four parts; sulphate of potash, three parts. Aperient. Dose, ʒij. to ʒiij.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS. (Ph. L. & D.) Compound powder of scammony. Take of scammony, hard-extract of jalap, of each, ʒij.; ginger root, ʒss.: reduce separately to a very fine powder, and mix. From ten to fifteen grains or a scruple are exhibited as a stimulating cathartic. Used in worm cases.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM ALOE. A stimulating

cathartic, in the dose of from ten to fifteen grains.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM CALOMELANE. Scammony powder with calomel. Scammony, ʒj.; calomel and sugar, each ʒss. A vermifuge cathartic, in the dose of from ten to fifteen grains.

PULVIS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS. Compound powder of senna. Take of senna leaves, super-tartrate of potash, of each, ʒij.; scammony gum-resin, ʒss.; ginger root, ʒij.: make a very fine powder. A hydragogue stimulating cathartic. Dose, ʒj. to ʒj.

PULVIS SPONGE USTÆ. (Ph. D.) Powder of burned sponge. Dose, ʒj. to ʒij. Iodine is now substituted.

PULVIS STANNI. (U. S.) Powder of tin. Take of tin any quantity. Melt in an iron vessel, and, while it is cooling, stir until it is reduced to a powder, which is to be passed through a sieve. Used as an anthelmintic. Dose, ʒj. to ʒij., with honey or molasses, to be followed in a few hours by a brisk cathartic.

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS. Pulvis asari compositus.

PULVIS STYPTICUS. Pulvis aluminis compositus.

PULVIS STYPTICUS HELVETII. See *Stypticum Helvetii*.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS. (Ph. L. & E.) Compound powder of tragacanth. Take of tragacanth, powdered, acacia gum, powdered, starch, of each, ʒiss.; sugar, ʒij.: powder. A demulcent vehicle.

PUMEX. Pumice.

PUMICE. A porous volcanic substance.

PUMILIO. *Pumilus*. Dwarf.

PUNA. The *veta*, or sensation of sickness and depression experienced in the elevated places of the Andes.

PUNCTA LACHRYMALIA. See *Lachrymal apparatus*.

PUNCTATE. *Punctatus*. Dotted.

PUNCTICULÆ. Petechiæ.

PUNCTUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *pungo*, to prick.) A point. Applied, in anatomy, to several minute objects.

PUNCTUM AUREUM. Formerly, when a hernia of the intestines was reduced by an incision made through the skin and adipose membrane, quite down to the upper part of the spermatic vessels, a golden wire was fixed and twisted there so as to prevent the descent of any thing down the tunica vaginalis. This operation was called *Punctum aureum*.

PUNCTUM LACHRYMALE. See *Lachrymal apparatus*.

PUNCTUM SALIENS. The first appearance of the heart in the embryo. See *Ovum*.

PUNCTURA. 1. A puncture. 2. Paracentesis.

PUNCTURED WOUND. A wound made with a long instrument, and having considerable depth. It is a dangerous wound, from the number of textures involved.

PUNGENT. Sharp and stinging.

PUNICA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Icosandria. Monogynia.*—*P. granatum*. The pomegranate. *Granatum*. The rind of the fruit, and the flowers called *Balaustine flowers*, are the parts directed for medicinal use. They are very astringent, and have successfully been

employed as such in diseases, both internally and externally. The bark of the fruit is also considered an excellent vermifuge. Dose, ʒj. in decoction.

PUNICEUS. Puniceal, or of a fine bright red color.

PUPIL. (*Pupilla, æ, f.*; from *pupa*, a babe; because it reflects the diminished image of the person who looks upon it, like a puppet.) The round opening in the middle of the iris. See *Eye*.

PUPIL, ARTIFICIAL. 1. The operation of cutting through the iris when it is closed. 2. The operation by which a new pupil is formed when the natural aperture has become useless from an opacity of the cornea or other causes.

PUPIL, CLOSED. See *Synicesis*.

PUPILLA'RIIS. (From *pupilla*, the pupil.) Of, or belonging to, the pupil.

PUPILLARIS MEMBRANA. *Pupillary membrane*. See *Membrana pupillaris*.

PUPILLÆ VELUM. See *Membrana pupillaris*.

PURBLINDNESS. Myopia.

PURGAMENTUM. A purge.

PURGATION. *Purgatio*. Catharsis. The action of a purge; an evacuation.

PURGATIONES. The menses.

PURGATIVE. Applied adjectively and substantively to whatever increases the peristaltic motion of the bowels, so as to considerably increase the alvine evacuations. See *Cathartic*.

PURGE. A purgative.

PURGING FLAX. *Linum catharticum*.

PURGING-NUT. *Jatropha curcas*.

PURIFORM. (*Puriformis*; from *pus*, and *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling pus.

PURL. A beverage prepared by infusing common wormwood in ale.

PURPLE POWDER OF CASSIUS. See *Aurum stanno paratum*.

PURPLES. *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

PURPURA. (*a, æ, f.* *Πορφύρα*, or *purpura*, a purple color.) An efflorescence consisting of small, distinct, purple specks and patches, attended with general debility, but not always with fever, which are caused by an extravasation of the vessels under the cuticle. It is divided into the five following species:

1. *Purpura simplex*.—This has the appearance of petechiæ, without much disorder of the constitution, except languor, pain in the limbs, and a sallow complexion. The petechiæ are most numerous on the breast, inside of the arms and legs, and are of various sizes, and commonly circular. There is no itching or other sensation attending the petechiæ.

2. *Purpura hæmorrhagica*. *Land scurvy*. This is considerably more severe: the petechiæ are of larger size, and interspersed with vibices and ecchymoses, resembling the marks left by the strokes of a whip, or by violent bruises. They appear first on the legs, and afterward on the thighs, arms, and trunk of the body; the hands being more rarely spotted with them, and the face generally free. They are of a bright red color when they first appear, but soon become purple or livid, and when about to disappear they change to a brown or yellowish hue: the cuticle over them appears smooth and shining,

but is not sensibly elevated; in a few cases, however, it has been seen raised into a sort of vesicle, containing black blood. This more particularly happens in the spots which appear on the tongue, gums, and palate, and inside of the cheeks and lips, where the cuticle is extremely thin: the gentlest pressure on the skin, even feeling the pulse, will often produce a purple blotch, like that which is left after a severe bruise.

There is a great tendency to hemorrhage, which may be fatal. The bleeding occurs from the gums, nostrils, throat, inside of the cheeks, tongue, and lips, and sometimes from the lining membrane of the eyelids, the urethra, and external ear; and also from the internal cavities of the lungs, stomach, bowels, uterus, kidneys, and bladder.

There soon arises a cachectic state with extreme languor. The disease may last a few days, or be prolonged to months or years. It attacks both sexes, usually before puberty, and especially those who are confined in unhealthy and close rooms.

In the slighter degrees of purpura occurring in children who are ill fed and nursed, and who reside in close places, or in women shut up in similar situations, and debilitated by anxiety; the use of tonics, with the mineral acids, and wine, will be adequate to the cure of the disease, where a good diet and exercise are super-added; but in those who are well fed, and enjoy a pure air, it is probably associated with some congestion; and mercurial alteratives, the mineral acids, chalybeates, and general alteratives will be necessary.

3. *Purpura urticans* is distinguished by commencing in the form of rounded and reddish elevations of the cuticle, resembling wheals, without tingling or itching. These tumors gradually dilate; but within one or two days they subside to the level of the surrounding cuticle, and their hue becomes darker, and at length livid. They are most common on the legs, where they appear with petechiæ, but also appear on the arms, thighs, breast, &c.

It usually occurs in summer and autumn, and lasts from three to five weeks. Some œdema of the extremities usually accompanies it, and it is occasionally preceded by a stiffness and weight of the limbs. The same rules of treatment apply to this as to the preceding varieties of the disease.

4. *Purpura senilis* appears principally along the outside of the forearm, in elderly women, in successive dark purple blotches, of an irregular form, and various magnitude: each of these continues from a week to ten days, when the extravasated blood is absorbed.

Tonics or any other expedient do not appear to exert any influence over the eruption.

5. *Purpura contagiosa* is an eruption of petechiæ which occasionally accompanies typhoid fevers: where they occur in close situations, they are merely symptomatic, and are very rarely seen.

PURPURA ALBA. *Purpura rubra.* Many writers term the miliary fever, when the pustules are white, *purpura alba*; and when they are red, *purpura rubra*.

PURPURA NAUTICA. Sea scurvy.

PURPURA SCORBUTICA. The dark-colored blotches which appear on the skin in scurvy.

PURPURATE OF AMMONIA. Murexide.

PURPUREUS. Purple: applied to designate a particular color. See *Color*.

PURPURIC ACID. Murexan.

PURPURINE. The uro-erythrine of Simon. A red pigment of urine, made very apparent by adding hydrochloric acid to the warm excretion. It is abnormally developed in obstructions of the portal system, rendering the urine of a pink color, or giving pink deposits.—*Golding Bird*.

PURRING TREMOR. A peculiar vibration, compared to the purring of a cat, communicated to the hand in those states of the heart or arteries in which the *bellows* or *rasp sound* is detected by auscultation. It is the *Bruissement* of Corvisart, and the *Frémissement cataire* of Laennec. It requires a stronger current of the blood than is necessary to produce the bellows sound, and exists only in hypertrophies, or where there is a regurgitation of blood from the ventricles into the auricles, or from the arteries into the ventricles.

PURSINESS. Obesity; and especially the short breathing of fat persons.

PURLANE. *Portulaca oleracea*.

PURULENT. (*Purulens*; from *pus*.) Of the nature of pus.

PURULENT OPHTHALMIA. See *Ophthalmitis*.

PUS. (*us, uris, n.*; pl. *pus*. *Πυρ.*) Matter. A whitish, bland, cream-like fluid, heavier than water, found in abscesses, or on the surface of sores. It is distinguished, according to its nature, into *laudable* or good pus, *scrofulous*, *serous*, and *ichorous pus*, &c.

Pus taken from a healthy ulcer, near the source of circulation, as on the arm or breast, readily separates from the surface of the sore, the granulations underneath being small, pointed, and of a florid red color, and has the following properties: it is nearly of the consistence of cream; is of a white color, and, when cold, is inodorous, but when warm, has a peculiar smell. Examined by a microscope, it is found to consist of two parts—of globules, and a transparent colorless fluid, the *liquor puris*; the globules are probably white, at least they appear to have some degree of opacity, and are larger than those of the blood.

Pus is readily distinguished from mucus by the presence of globules, and by the action of potash, as this agent dissolves mucus, but only concretes pus into a ropy mass.

PUSILLATUM. *Pusulatum*. A coarse powder.

PUSTULA ORIS. See *Aphtha*.

PUSTULE. (*Pustula*, a little pustule; from *pus*, matter.) An elevation of the cuticle, from inflammation of some of its parts, sometimes globate, sometimes conoidal in its form, and containing pus or lymph, which is, in general, discolored.

Pustules are various in their size, but the diameter of the largest seldom exceeds two lines. There are many different kinds of pustules, properly distinguished in medical authors by specific appellations, as,

1. *Phlyzaciun*, a small pustule containing

pus, and raised on a hard, circular, inflamed base of a vivid red color. It is succeeded by a thick, hard, dark-colored scab.

2. *Psudracium*, according to Dr. Willan, a minute pustule, irregularly circumscribed, producing but a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a laminated scab. Many of these pustules usually appear together, and become confluent. When mature, they contain pus, and, after breaking, discharge a thin, watery humor.

The genera impetigo, porrigo, ecthyma, variola, and scabies, which Dr. Willan includes under the order of pustulæ, have nothing in common in their character, except the appearance of pustules in some stage of their progress; for some are contagious and others not, some are acute and others chronic. See, also, *Achor* and *Favus*.

PUSTULE, MALIGNANT. An exceedingly fatal adynamic disease, induced by a peculiar virus occasionally found in the bodies of diseased cattle and in anatomical subjects. It is highly contagious, and produces a universal gangrene. It is called malignant pustule from the appearance of a livid pustule on the body in some stage of the disease.

PUTAMEN. (*en, inis, n.*; from *puto*, to cut.) The bark or paring of any vegetable, as the walnut.

PUTRE'DO. Hospital gangrene.

PUTREFACTION. (*Putrefactio*; from *putrefacio*, to make rotten, to cause to putrefy.) Putrid fermentation. Putrefactive fermentation. The decomposition of animal and vegetable matters attended with a fetid exhalation. The solid and the fluid matters are resolved into gaseous compounds and vapors, which escape; and into earthy matters, which remain. It is a species of fermentation, which see.

PUTRID FEVER. See *Typhus*.

PYELITIS. (From *πυελος*, the pelvis.) Inflammation of the pelvis and calyces of the kidney.

PYELONEPHRITIS. Inflammation of all the parts of the kidney.

PY'ESIS. Suppuration.

PY'INE. (From *πυον*, pus.) A substance soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, and non-coagulable by heat, derived by Güterbock from pus. It is identical with the tritoxide of proteine according to Mulder, but does not appear to be a uniform constituent of pus.

PYLEMPHRA'XIS. (From *πυλη*, a gate (*porta*), and *εμφραξις*, obstruction.) Obstruction of the vena portæ.

PYLO'RIC. (*Pyloricus*; from *pylorus*.) Belonging to the pylorus.

PYLORIC ARTERY. *Arteria pylorica.* A branch of the hepatic artery, distributed to the pylorus and lesser curvature of the stomach.

PYLO'RUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *πυλη*, an entrance, and *ωρεω*, to guard: because it guards, as it were, the entrance of the bowels.) The inferior aperture of the stomach, which opens into the intestines.

PYO'DES. Purulent.

PYOGE'NESIS. *Pyogenia.* (From *πυος*, and *γενεσις*, generation.) The formation or elaboration of pus. This appears to be a reg-

ular secretion from the blood, formed by the false membrane occupying the surface of the wound or the sides of the abscess. It is an interesting fact that *pyine*, a peculiar component of pus, is highly oxydized fibrin, and agrees with the matter of the buffy coat of the blood (*the tritoxide of proteine*).

PYOGE'NIC. *Pyogenicus.* Related to the formation of pus; suppurative.

PYOHÆ'MIA. (From *πυος*, and *αιμα*, blood.) A morbid state of the blood, in which pus globules occur therein. This is the case in hectic fevers, phlebitis, and, according to Gulliver and others, whenever there is suppuration going on in the system. The presence of pus in the blood is best ascertained by the microscope, the pus globules being yellowish-white, tuberculated with three to five nuclei, larger than the chyle globules, and usually grouped in threes, fours, and fives, whereas chyle globules are perfectly spherical, and swim singly. If there be a large amount of pus, Donne's test will detect it in the blood. This consists of the addition of ammonia, which forms a clear solution with blood, but converts the pus into a stiff jelly.

PYON. *Πυος.* Pus.

PYOPOIE'TIC. (From *πυον*, pus, and *ποιεω*, to make.) Suppurative.

PYOPHTHALMUS. Hypopyon.

PYORRHE'IA. (From *πυον*, pus, and *ρεω*, to flow.) A purulent discharge.

PYOSIS. A suppuration.

PYOUR'IA. (From *πυον*, pus, and *ουρον*, urine.) *Pyuria.* A purulent state of the urine.

PYRACID. An acid which is most active at a red heat, as the silicic, phosphoric, boracic.

PY'RAMID. *Pyramis.* 1. A geometrical solid, the surfaces of which are triangular planes, and the sections polygons, decreasing in size from the base to the apex. The pyramid is said to be *triangular, quadrangular, pentagonal, &c.*, according to the number of its angles. Most prismatic crystals are terminated with pyramids. 2. A conical bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum.

PYRA'MIDAL. (*Pyramidalis*: so called from its form.) Of the figure of a pyramid.

PYRAMIDA'LE OS. The cuneiform bone.

PYRAMIDALIA CORPORA. See *Corpus pyramidalæ*.

PYRAMIDA'LIS. *Pyramidalis Fallopii.* *Pyramidalis vel succenturiatus.* A muscle in the front of the abdomen. It is a very small muscle, situated at the bottom of the fore part of the rectus, and is covered by the same aponeurosis that forms the anterior part of the sheath of that muscle. It arises, by short, tendinous fibres, from the upper and fore part of the os pubis. From this origin, which is seldom more than an inch in breadth, its fibres ascend somewhat obliquely, to be inserted into the linea alba, and inner edge of the rectus, commonly at about the distance of two inches from the pubes. Its use seems to be to assist the lower part of the rectus.

PYRAMIDALIS FACIÆ. See *Levator labii superioris alæque nasi*.

PYRAMIDALIS NASI. A few fibres of the occipito-frontalis muscle, which descend over the

nasal bones, and are inserted into the compressor nasi.

PYRE/CTICA. (From *πυρετος*, fever.) The family of fevers; the first order in the class *Hæmatica*.—*Good*.

PY'RENE. A colorless, crystalline body, obtained from pitch.—*Laurent*.

PYRENOI'DES. Kernel-shaped: applied to the odontoid process of the second vertebra.

PYRETR'UM. The fire-hole of a furnace.

PYRETHRI'N. An acid, resinous body found in the bark and root of the pellitory of Spain, *Anacyclus (anthemis) pyrethrum*.

PYRETHRUM. *Anthemis pyrethrum*.

PYRETHRUM SYLVESTRE. *Achillea ptarmica*.

PYRE'TIC. (*Pyreticus*; from *πυρ*, fire.) Appertaining to fever.

PYRE'TINE. A yellow sublimate which comes over toward the end of the distillation of amber.

PYRETO'LOGY. *Pyretologia*. The doctrine of fevers.

PYRE'TOS. *Πυρετος*. A fever.

PYRE'XIA. (*a, e, f*; from *πυρ*, fire.) Fever.

PYREXIE. Febrile diseases. The first class of Cullen's Nosology; characterized by frequency of pulse after a cold shivering, with increase of heat, and especially, among other impaired functions, a diminution of strength.

PYRE'XIAL. *Pyrexialis*. Febrile. Appertaining to fever.

PYRI'FORM. (*Pyriformis*; from *pyrus*, the pear, and *forma*, likeness.) Pear-like; pear-shaped.

PYRIFO'RMIS. *Pyriformis, seu iliacus externus. Pyriformis sive pyramidalis* of Winslow. A small, radiated muscle of the pelvis, situated under the glutæus maximus, along the inferior edge of the glutæus minimus. It arises, by three or four tendinous and fleshy origins, from the anterior surface of the second, third, and fourth pieces of the os sacrum. From these origins the muscle grows narrower, and, passing out of the pelvis below the niche in the posterior part of the ilium, from which it receives a few fleshy fibres, is inserted by a roundish tendon into the upper part of the cavity, at the root of the trochanter major. The use of this muscle is to assist in moving the thigh outward, and a little upward.

PYRITES. Minerals of a metallic appearance, especially the sulphurets of iron and copper.

PYRMONT. A village in Westphalia, Germany, which has a celebrated acidulous chalybeate water. Pyrmont water, *Aqua Pyrmontana*, is of an agreeable, though strongly-acidulated taste, and emits a large portion of gas: it contains muriates of soda and magnesia; sulphates of soda and magnesia; carbonates of iron, lime, and magnesia; and a quantity of free carbonic acid.

PYRMONT WATER, ARTIFICIAL. Take of sulphate of magnesia, gr. xv.; common salt, gr. v.; carbonate of magnesia, gr. x.; iron filings, gr. v.; water, Oij. Impregnate with carbonic acid under three atmospheres of pressure.

PYRO- PYR-. (From *πυρ*, fire.) A prefix, denoting the action or presence of fire or of

heat. Chemical principles which have passed through the ordeal of fire are often adorned with this prefix.

PYRO-ACETIC SPIRIT. *Pyro-acetic æther. Acetone*. A substance obtained along with acetic acid by the destructive distillation of the acetates. When pure, it is a colorless limpid liquid of a peculiar penetrating odor. It is highly inflammable; sp. gr. 0.792. It boils at 132°. It mixes readily with water, alcohol, ether, and turpentine. Its formula is C_3H_5O , or hydrated oxide of mesityle (*Kane*). It has been used in phthisis and pulmonary complaints.

PY'RO-DIGITALI'NA. The empyreumatic oil obtained by distilling dried foxglove leaves. It seems to be an active poison, producing paralysis, &c.

PYRO-GAL'LIC ACID. An acid which sublimes when gallic acid is heated to 420° F. It forms white soluble crystals; form., $C_6H_5O_6$.

PYRO-KI'NIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of heat on kinic acid.

PY'ROLA. See *Chimaphilla*.

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID. *Acidum pyrolignosum*. Acetic acid distilled from wood. See *Acetic acid*.

PYROLIGNEOUS ETHER. Methylic ether.

PYROLIGNEOUS SPIRIT. Pyroxylic spirit.

PYRO-MAL'IC ACID. Maleic acid.

PY'RO-MECO'NIC ACID. An acid obtained from meconic acid by the aid of heat; form., $C_{10}H_5O_5, HO$.

PYRO'METER. An instrument to measure the higher degrees of heat, to which the thermometer can not be applied. Daniell's pyrometer is the only one of any value.

PYRO-MUCIC ACID. One of the products of the distillation of mucic acid: it forms brilliant white scales, fusible at 266°, and volatile: it is readily soluble. Formula, $C_{10}H_5O_5, HO$.

PYRO'PHORUS. An artificial product, which takes fire or becomes ignited on exposure to the air.

PY'RO-PHOSPHORIC ACID. Bibasic phosphoric acid, containing two atoms of water. It may be formed by heating phosphoric acid to 417° F. for some time.

PYRO'SIS. (*is, is, f*; from *πυρω*, to burn.) Water-brash; black water. A burning pain in the stomach, attended with copious eructation, generally with watery fluid. This fluid has been found by Mr. Goodsir to contain the acetic and lactic acids, and a peculiar cryptogamic plant, called by him the *Sarcina ventriculi*. See *Cardialgia*.

PYRO-TARTARIC and PYRO-RACEMIC ACIDS. Products of the distillation of tartaric acid.

PYROT'CHNIA. 1. Formerly applied to chemistry. 2. The art of making fireworks.

PYROT'NIDE. Empyreumatic oil of paper or rags.

PYRO'TICA. Caustics.

PYROXA'LIC SPIRIT. An alcoholic spirit obtained from the distillation of wood; sp. gr., .786; boils at 152°. Formula, hydrated oxide of methyle.

PY'RUS. (*us, i, m*.) A genus of plants. *Icosandria. Pentagynia. Pomaceæ*.—*P. aucuparia*. The mountain ash, the leaves of

which, when distilled, are said to yield prussic acid.—*P. communis*. The pear-tree. Pears, when ripe, are easy of digestion; the fermented juice is perry.—*P. cydonia*. The quince-tree. The fruit is termed *Cydonium malum*, or quince. Quince seeds are used in decoction in aphthous affections, and excoriations of the mouth and fauces.—*P. malus*. The apple-tree. Apples, in general, when ripe, afford a pleasant and easily-digestible fruit; but, when the stomach is weak, they are very apt to remain unaltered for some days, and to produce dyspepsia. They are gently laxative to some persons.

Q.

Q. P. An abbreviation of *quantum placet*, as much as you please. See *Prescriptions*.

QUACK. A charlatan.

QUADRANGULAR. *Quadrangularis*. Four-cornered.

QUADRANS. A quarter.

QUADRATES. See *Depressor labii inferioris*.

QUADRATUS. (From *quadra*, a square: so called from its figure.) Square-figured.

QUADRATUS DORSI. The quadratus lumborum.

QUADRATUS FEMORIS. A muscle of the thigh, situated on the outside of the pelvis. It is a flat, thin, and fleshy muscle, but not of the shape its name would seem to indicate. It is situated immediately below the gemini. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the external surface and lower edge of the tuberosity of the ischium, and is inserted by short tendinous fibres into a ridge which is seen extending from the basis of the trochanter major to that of the trochanter minor. Its use is to bring the os femoris outward.

QUADRATUS GENÆ. See *Platysma myoides*.

QUADRATUS LABII INFERIORIS. See *Depressor labii inferioris*.

QUADRATUS LUMBORUM. *Quadratus, seu lumbaris externus*, of Winslow. A muscle situated laterally, at the lower part of the spine. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from about two inches from the posterior part of the spine of the ilium. From this broad origin it ascends obliquely inward, and is inserted into the transverse processes of the four superior lumbar vertebrae, into the lower edge of the last rib, and, by a small tendon that passes up under the diaphragm, into the side of the last vertebra of the back. When this muscle acts singly, it draws the loins to one side; when both muscles act, they serve to support the spine, and perhaps to bend it forward. In laborious respiration, the quadratus lumborum may assist in pulling down the ribs.

QUADRATUS MAXILLÆ INFERIORIS. See *Platysma myoides*.

QUADRATUS RADII. See *Pronator radii quadratus*.

QUADRIDENTATUS. Four-toothed.

QUADRIFID. Four-cleft.

QUADRIGEMINA TUBERCULA. The corpora quadrigemina, or nates and testes of the brain. See *Encephalos*.

QUADRIGEMINUS PRIMUS. The pyramidalis

PYULCA. Medicines which draw pus toward the surface.

PYULCUM. A syringe used to extract pus from the cavity of any sinuous ulcer.—*Ambrosia Paré*. Galen mentions a pyulcum, but it is not clear what sort of an instrument it was.

PYURIA. See *Pyoturia*.

PYXACANTHA. The barberry.

PYXIDIUM. A compound fruit, dehiscing by a transverse suture.

PYXIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *πυξος*, the box-tree.) 1. A box. 2. A pill-box. 3. The acetabulum.

muscle.—*Q. secundus et tertius*. The ischio-trochanterianus.

QUADRILOBA'TE. Four-lobed.

QUADRILOCULA'R. Four-celled.

QUADRIPART'ITE. With four divisions.

QUADRIVAL'VE. With four valves.

QUADRUMANA. (*Quatuor*, four, and *manus*, a hand.) An order of mammiferous animals which have four hands, as monkeys.

QUA'DRUPED. An animal having four feet.

QUADRUP'LICI. Fourfold.

QUARANTINE. (From the Italian *quarantina*, which is from *quaranta*, forty, because forty days is its ordinary duration.) The term during which persons or goods coming from an infected port are kept from landing, or confined in a lazaretto. The term of the quarantine is often not nearly so long as forty days.

QUARS. A gall-stone.—*Ruland*.

QUARTAN. (*Quartanus*, fourth.) Occurring every fourth day. See *Ague*.

QUARTA'RIOUS. The fourth part of a gallon; a quart.

QUARTERN. A fourth part of a pint; a gill.

QUASSIA. (*a, æ, f.*) 1. The bitter wood of the *Quassia excelsa* or *Picræna excelsa*. 2. A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia. Simarubaceæ*.—*Q. amara*. The Surinam quassia tree. It is almost the same in properties as the next.—*Q. excelsa. Picræna excelsa*. The Jamaica or W. Indian quassia. Quassia wood has no sensible odor; its taste is that of a pure bitter, more intense and durable than that of almost any other known substance; it imparts its virtues more completely to watery than to spirituous menstrua. The watery extract is from a sixth to a ninth of the weight of the wood, the spirituous about a twenty-fourth. This bitter extract has been considered as a principle *sui generis*, and named *quassina*, or *quassite*. The medicinal virtues ascribed to quassia are those of a tonic, stomachic, antiseptic, and febrifuge. It has been found very effectual in restoring digestion, expelling flatulencies, and removing habitual costiveness, produced from debility of the intestines, and common to a sedentary life. It may be given in infusion, or in pills made from the watery extract: the former is generally preferred, in the proportion of three or four scruples of the wood to twelve ounces of water.

QUASSIA SIMAROUBA. *Simarouba officinalis*.

QUASSIN. *Quassite*. See *Quassia*.

QUATE'RNARY. Having four parts or elements.

QUA'TRIO. The astragalus.

QUEEN OF THE MEADOW. *Spiræa ulmaria*.

QUEEN'S ROOT. *Stillingia sylvatica*.

QUERCERA. *Epialus*.

QUERCITANUS PULVIS. Calomel.

QUERCITRON BARK. See *Quercus tinctoria*.

QUE'RCULA. *Teucrium chamædrys*.

QUE'RCUS. (*us, ùs, f.*) 1. The oak. 2. A genus of trees. *Monæcia. Polyandria. Cupulifera*.—*Q. alba*. The white oak is official in the U. S. Pharmacopœia, but the Spanish oak, *Q. falcata*, and *Q. prinus*, are also used. The bark of these is very astringent, and somewhat tonic and febrifuge; the decoction is also much used as a topical application to relaxed tissues, indolent ulcers, prolapsus ani et uteri, hemorrhoids, &c. Dose of the powder, ʒss. to ʒj.—*Q. cerris*. See *Quercus infectoria*.—*Q. esculus*.—The Italian oak, the acorns of which are esculent.—*Q. infectoria. Q. cerris*. The gall oak. *Galla, Galla maxima orbiculata*, and *Nux galla*, or gall-nut. Galls are of various forms and sizes, and no less different with regard to their internal structure. The best are heavy, knotted, and of a bluish color, and are obtained from Aleppo. They are nearly entirely soluble in water, with the assistance of heat. From 500 grains of Aleppo galls, Sir Humphrey Davy obtained, by infusion, 185 grains of solid matter, which, on analysis, appeared to contain 130 of tannin. Oak-galls are supposed to be the strongest astringent in the vegetable kingdom. Both water and spirit take up nearly all their virtue, though the spirituous extract is the strongest preparation. The powder is, however, the best form; and the dose is from a few grains to half a drachm.—*Q. marina*. Sea oak. The *Fucus vesiculosus*.

—*Q. phellos*. The willow-leaved oak, the acorns of which are much sweeter than chestnuts, and much eaten by the Indians.—*Q. robur*. The English oak-tree. Its medical properties are the same as those of the *Q. alba*.—*Q. suber*. The cork-tree. The bark or cork, when burned, is applied as an astringent application to bleeding piles, and to allay the pain usually attendant on hemorrhoids, in the form of ointment. Pessaries and other surgical instruments are also made of it.—*Q. tinctoria*. The black oak. This species is a native of the United States, and yields the quercitron bark, used as a yellow dye.

QUI'CKENING. The period of pregnancy when the motion of the child first becomes perceptible to the mother; also, the peculiar effects which are frequently observed when the uterus quits the pelvis, and rises into the abdominal cavity, viz., fainting, sickness, &c. The usual period of quickening is the eighteenth week after conception.

QUICKLIME. Fresh-burned lime.

QUICKSILVER. See *Mercury*, and *Hydrargyrum*.

QUID PRO QUO. These words are applied synonymously with *succedaneum*, or one thing made use of to supply the defect of another.

QUINA. (*a, e, f.*) *Quinine. Quinia*. The alkali obtained from the bark of the *Cinchona cordifolia* and other species.

As the sulphate of quina is now prepared on a large scale for medical use, the readiest way of obtaining the quina is to decompose a solution of the sulphate by means of ammonia.

Quina, when pure, is of a white color. Its taste is intensely bitter. It is very sparingly soluble in water, even when boiling. It is readily soluble in boiling alcohol, which, when evaporated, leaves it in the form of a viscid mass. It is distinctly alkaline, and forms salts with the acids. It crystallizes with difficulty; but M. Pelletier has obtained it crystallized in fine silky flocculi, by submitting to spontaneous evaporation a very pure alcoholic solution. Its composition is $C_{20}H_{12}NO_2$.

The medicinal properties of quina agree as nearly as possible with those of its sulphate; and as the latter is more readily prepared, the uncombined alkali is seldom used.

A number of new salts of quinine have of late been introduced into medicine, as the *citrate, tartrate, acetate, phosphate, &c.*, but more especially the *valerianate of quinine*, which is thought to be a valuable tonic in cases where there is want of nervous tone, and in the depression of typhoid diseases. The citrate of iron and quinine, a preparation which adds chalybeate properties to the tonic action of quinine, is also highly recommended in scrofula and chlorosis.

The other salts of quina, as the acetate, citrate, &c., have the properties of the sulphate, but in an inferior degree. The disulphate of quina is accordingly the only preparation of this alkali in general use. See *Quina disulphas*.

QUINIA BLANCA. Copalche bark.

QUINA-QUINA. See *Cinchona*.

QUINÆ DISULPHAS. (*Quinia sulphas. U. S.*) *Disulphate of quina*. The commercial sulphate of quinine, prepared on a large scale in France, and imported from thence. This preparation is a hydrated disulphate of quina, and consists of two atoms of quinine $+SO_2+8HO$. As a medicine, it possesses the febrifuge power of the cinchona bark in the highest degree, and it is applicable to every instance in which the bark is exhibited, except as a stomachic bitter in dyspepsia, in which case it often proves too stimulating, and is inferior in efficacy to a decoction of the bark. The dose is from one grain to ten. In cases of ague, after the primæ viæ have been properly cleared, three grains of the sulphate given every three hours during the intermission will prevent the access of the paroxysm with a certainty that seems almost magical. It appears, also, to act as a prophylactic against intermittents, if taken occasionally.

QUINÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of quina. Quina combines with sulphuric acid in two proportions, forming a neutral sulphate and a disulphate. The former consists of one equivalent of the acid and of the alkali, and eight of water; the latter of one equivalent of acid, two of quina, and eight of water.

QU'INARY. *Quinarius*. Of the number five

QUINCE. *Pyrus cydonia*.

QUINCUNX. An arrangement of five bodies, so that four are placed at the four angles of a square, and one in the centre.

QUINETINE. A red or violet coloring matter derived from sulphate of quinine.

QUINSY. Cynanche.

QUINIA. *Quinina*. See *Quina*.

QUININE, SULPHATE OF. See *Quina disulphas*.

QU'INOA. *Chenopodium quinoa*.

QU'INOGEN. The hypothetical radical of the cinchona alkaloids: its formula is $C_{20}H_{12}N$, and cinchonine, quinine, and aricine are the first, second, and third oxide.

QUI'NOLINE. An artificial base of an oily con-

sistence, and volatile, obtained by distilling quinine, cinchonine, or strychnine. It is supposed to be identical with leukol. Formula, $C_{19}H_8N$.

QUINON. *Quinoylo*. A product of the distillation of kinic acid. It is a compound radical. Formula, $C_{25}H_8O_8$.

QUINQUEFO'LIUM. *Potentilla reptans*.

QUINQUINA. See *Cinchona*.

QUINQUINA, MEXICAN. *Iva frutescens*.

QUINTA ESSENTIA. The quintessence.

QUINTAN. An ague, the paroxysms of which occur every fourth day. See *Ague*.

QUOTIDIAN. An intermittent, the paroxysms of which occur every day. See *Ague*.

QUINTU'PLICI. Five-fold.

R.

R. The symbol for rhodium.

R. Recipe; take. See *Prescriptions*.

RABBIT. *Lepus cuniculus*.

RA'BIES. (*es, ei, f.*) Madness: generally applied to the disease in dogs, otherwise called hydrophobia. See *Hydrophobia*.

RABIES CANINA. Hydrophobia.

RACEMIC ACID. Paratartaric acid.

RACE'MUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *ramus*.) A raceme, cluster, or bunch. A species of inflorescence, being a pedunculated spike.

RACHIA'LGIA. See *Rhachialgia*.

RACHI'DIAN. Pertaining to the rachis or spinal column.

RACHIS. See *Rhachis*.

RACKAS'I'RI BALSAMUM. Balsamum rackasiri.

RACO'SIS. A relaxation of the scrotum.

RA'DIAL. (*Radialis*; from *radius*, the name of a bone.) Belonging to the radius.

RADIAL ARTERY. *Arteria radialis*. A branch of the humeral artery that runs down the side of the radius.

RADIAL NERVE. The musculo-spinal nerve. It is derived from the four inferior branches of the brachial plexus, and is distributed to the muscles of the arm and hand.

RADIALIS EXTERNUS BREVIOR. See *Extensor carpi radialis breviar*.

RADIALIS EXTERNUS LONGIOR. See *Extensor carpi radialis longior*.

RADIALIS EXTERNUS PRIMUS. See *Extensor carpi radialis longior*.

RADIALIS INTERNUS. See *Flexor carpi radialis*.

RADIALIS SECUNDUS. See *Extensor carpi radialis breviar*.

RADIA'TED. *Radiatus*, *Radiate*. Arranged in diverging lines; stellated.

RADIA'TION. (From *radius*, a ray.) The emission of light, heat, &c., from a center, in straight lines, to every point of a sphere.

RA'DICAL. (*Radicalis*; from *radix*, the root or base.) 1. In *Chemistry*, applied to that which is considered as constituting the distinguishing part of an acid, by its union with oxygen or some other acidifying principle; or to that which is capable of combining with elementary agents. It is called a compound radical when it consists of more than one element.

2. In *Botany*, a leaf which springs from the root.

RA'DICANT. *Radicans*. A stem which clings to another body for support by means of root-like processes.

RA'DI'CLE. *Radicula*. A radicle, rootlet, or little root.

RADIO-CARPAL. Belonging to the radius and wrist.

RADISH, GARDEN. *Raphanus sativus*.

RADISH, HORSE. *Cochlearia armoracia*.

RA'DIUS. (*us, ii, m.*) 1. In *Anatomy*, a bone of the forearm. Like the ulna, it is of a triangular figure, but it differs from that bone in growing larger as it descends. Of its two extremities, the uppermost and smallest is formed into a small, rounded head, furnished with cartilage, and hollowed at its summit, for an articulation with the little head at the side of the pulley of the os humeri. The round border of this head, next the ulna, is formed for an articulation with the lesser sigmoid cavity of that bone. This little head of the radius is supported by a neck, at the bottom of which, laterally, is a considerable tuberosity, into the posterior half of which is inserted the posterior tendon of the biceps. Immediately below this tuberosity the body of the bone may be said to begin. We find it slightly curved throughout its whole length, by which means it is enabled to cross the ulna without compression. The lowest part of the bone is formed into an oblong articulating cavity, divided into two by a slight transverse rising. This cavity is formed for an articulation with the bones of the wrist. Toward the anterior and convex surface of the bone, this cavity is defended by the *styloid* process of the radius, which is covered with a cartilage that is extended to the lower extremity of the ulna; a ligament is likewise stretched from it to the wrist. Besides this large cavity, the radius has another much smaller one, opposite its styloid process, which is lined with cartilage, and receives the rounded surface of the ulna. 2. In *Botany*, the margin of the disk of a flower. 3. A line stretching from the centre of a circle to its circumference.

RA'DIX. (*ix, icis, f.*) A root. 1. In *Botany*, that part of a plant which imbibes its

nourishment, producing the herbaceous part and the fructification, and which consists of the *caudex*, or body, and *radicles*.—*Linnaeus*. 2. In *Anatomy*, the term *radix* is applied to some parts which are inserted into others; as the fangs of the teeth, the origin of some of the nerves, &c.

RADIX BENGALÆ. See *Cassuminiar*.

RADIX BRASILIENSIS. *Callicocca ipecacuanha*.

RADIX DULCIS. *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

RADIX INDIANA. *Callicocca ipecacuanha*.

RADIX ROSEA. *Rhodiola rosea*.

RADIX RUBRA. *Rubia tinctorum*.

RADIX URSINA. *Æthusa meum*.

RA'DULA. A wooden spatula or scraper.

RADZGE. Norwegian leprosy, said to resemble frambesia.

RAGWORT. *Senecio Jacobaea*.

RA'IA. A genus of fishes. *Chondropterygia*. The following are sometimes eaten as food: *R. batis*. The skate.—*R. clavata*. The thorn-back.—*R. oxyrinchus*. The sharp-nosed ray.

RAIA TORPE'DO. The torpedo or electric ray. This inhabits the Mediterranean. The touch of this fish conveys an electric shock. It is hard of digestion, and seldom eaten.

RAINBOW WORM. The herpes iris.

RAISIN. See *Vitis vinifera*.

RALE. See *Rhynchus*.

RAMA'LIS VENA. The vena portæ.

RAME'NTA. (*a, e, f; à radendo*.) Filings, as those of iron, zinc, &c.

RAME'NTUM. A species of pubescence of plants.

RA'MEX. A rupture.

RAMIFICA'TION. *Ramificatio*. The subdivision and branching of arteries, nerves, and other parts.

RAMOLLISSEMENT. (French.) A term applied by the French pathologists to morbid softening of the texture of an organ; as *Ramollissement du cerveau*, softening of the substance of the brain.

RA'MOSE. *Rameus*. *Ramosus*. Branched.

RAMOSISSIMUS. Much branched.

RA'MULUS. *Ramusculus*. A little branch.

RA'MUS. (*us, i, m.*) A branch, or primary division of a stem into lateral stems.

RA'NA. A genus of animals. *Amphibia*. *Reptilia*. The frog.—*R. esculenta*. The French edible frog; the flesh is nutritious, and easily digested.

RANCI'DITY. The change which oils and fats undergo by oxydation from exposure to the air.

RANI'NUS. *Raninc*. 1. Appertaining to a frog. 2. The name of an artery, called, also, *Arteria ranina*. Sublingual artery. The second branch of the external carotid.

RA'NULA. (*a, e, f;* from *rana*, a frog: said to be so called because the tumor resembles a frog, or because the patient croaks like a frog; neither of which, however, is true.) *Batrachos*. *Hypoglossus*. *Hypoglossum*. *Rana*. An inflammatory or indolent tumor under the tongue. These tumors are of various sizes and degrees of consistence, seated on either side of the frænum. Children, as well as adults, are sometimes affected with them. Their contents

are various: in some they resemble the saliva in others, the glairy matter found in the cells of swelled joints. Sometimes it is said that a fatty matter has been found in them; and in by far the greatest number of cases, we find that the contents resemble the saliva itself. This, indeed, might be expected, for the cause is to be looked for in an obstruction of the salivary ducts. Obstructions here may arise from a cold, inflammation, and from obstruction by a stony matter, seemingly separated from the saliva. As these tumors are not usually attended with much pain, they are sometimes neglected till they burst of themselves, which they commonly do when arrived at the bulk of a large nut. As they were produced originally from an obstruction in the salivary duct, and this obstruction can not be removed by the bursting of the tumor, it hence happens that they leave an ulcer extremely difficult to heal, nay, which can not be healed at all till the cause is removed.

RANUNCULA'CEÆ. The crowfoot tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with divided leaves, opposite or alternate; *calyx*, of 3-6 sepals; *petals*, 5-15, hypogynous; *stamens*, hypogynous, indefinite in number; *fruit*, distinct; simple carpels, and albuminous seeds. They are nearly all acro-narcotic.

RANUNCULOIDES. *Caltha palustris*.

RANUNCULUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. The plant called *Ranunculus bulbosus*. (U. S.) 2. A genus of plants. *Polyandria*. *Polygynia*. *Ranunculacæ*. The great acrimony of most of the species of *ranunculus* is such, that, on being applied to the skin, they excite itching, redness, and inflammation, and even produce blisters, tumefaction, and ulceration of the part. On being chewed, they corrode the tongue; and, if taken into the stomach, may bring on all the deleterious effects of an acrid poison. The most virulent of the Linnæan species are the *R. bulbosus*, *sceleratus*, *acris*, *arvensis*, *thora*, and *illyricus*. They are very seldom employed, but may be used as vesicants where better substances are not at hand. Their activity depends upon a volatile principle, lost by drying or heating. In cases of poisoning, the general plan appropriate to acrid medicines is to be followed, that is, emetics succeeded by diluents, and emollient and mucilaginous preparations, to be given by the mouth and injection. The species treated of by medical writers are as follows: *R. abortivus*. *R. acris*. *R. pratensis*. The meadow crowfoot.—*R. albus*. The plant which bears this name in the pharmacopœias is the *Anemone nemorosa* of Linnæus.—*R. bulbosus*. Bulbous-rooted crowfoot.—*R. ficaria*. *R. vernus*. The pilewort.—*R. flammula*. The smaller water crowfoot, or spearwort.—*R. sceleratus*. Marsh crowfoot.

RAPE. Carnal connection with a woman by violence and against her will.

RAPHA'NIA. *Convulsio raphania*. Cripple disease. A genus of disease in the class *Neuroses*, and order *Spasmi*, of Cullen; characterized by a spasmodic contraction of the joints, with convulsive motions, and a most violent pain returning at various periods. It begins with cold chills and lassitude, pain in the head,

and anxiety about the præcordia. These symptoms are followed by spasmodic twitchings in the tendons of the fingers and of the feet, discernible to the eye, heat, fever, stupor, delirium, sense of suffocation, aphonia, and horrid convulsions of the limbs. After these, vomiting and diarrhœa come on, with a discharge of worms, if there are any. About the eleventh or the twentieth day, copious sweats succeed, or purple exanthemata, or tubercles, or rigidity of all the joints.

RAPHANI'STRUM. Raphanus raphanistrum.

RA'PHANUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. The radish. 2. A genus of plants. *Tetradynamia. Siliculosa. Cruciferae.*—*R. rusticans.* Cochlearia armoracia.—*R. sativus. R. hortensis. R. niger.* The radish. The several varieties of this plant are said to have been employed medicinally in the cure of calculous affections. The juice, made into a syrup, was given to relieve hoarseness. Mixed with honey or sugar, it was administered in pittingous asthma; and, as an antiscorbutic, its efficacy is generally acknowledged.—*R. sylvestris.* Lepidium sativum.

RA'PHE. (*e, es, f. Ραφή, a suture.*) A suture. Applied to parts which appear as if they were sewed together.

RAPHÉ CEREBRI. *R. corporis callosi.* The longitudinal eminence of the corpus callosum of the brain is so called, because it appears somewhat like a suture.

RAPHÉ SCROTI. *R. perinei.* The rough eminence which divides the scrotum, as it were, in two. It proceeds from the root of the penis inferiorly and along the perineum.

RAPHIANCISTRON. (From *ραφιον*, a needle, and *αγκιστρον*, a hook.) An instrument consisting of a needle and hook combined, used for the formation of an artificial pupil.

RAPHIDES. The small acicular crystals found in the texture of some plants, usually oxalates of lime.

RAPIS'TRUM. *Crambe orientalis* and *hispanica.*

RA'PTUS. (*us, us, m.;* from *rapio*, to seize violently.) A sudden or violent seizure.

RAPTUS HÆMORRHAGICUS. The outbreaking of a hemorrhage.

RAPTUS NERVORUM. The cramp.

RAPTUS SUPINUS. Opisthotonos.

RA'PUM. 1. The turnip. *Brassica rapa.* 2. The Campanula rapunculoides.

RAPU'NCULUS. *Campanula rapunculoides.*

RAPUNCULUS CORNICULATUS. *Phyteuma orbiculare.*

RAPUS. *Brassica rapa.*

RAREFA'CTION. (From *rarefacio*, to make thin.) The diminution of the density of a body; as of a gas, by the agency of caloric.

RASH. See *Exanthema.*

RASP SOUND. *Bruit de râpe.* *Bruit de lime a bois.* An auscultatory sound resembling rasping on a piece of wood. A rougher sound of the same kind is called the *saw sound*, *Bruit de scie.* These sounds are a high degree of the bellows sound, and nearly always indicate organic disease of the heart. They are most developed in those cases where the orifices of the heart are contracted from disease of the valves.

RASPATO'RIUM. (From *rado*, to scrape.)

Rasorium. Scalprum. A raspatory. An instrument for rasping bones.

RASBERRY. *Rubus idæus.*

RASU'RA. (*a, æ, f.;* from *rado*, to scrape.) 1. A rasure or scratch. 2. The raspings or shavings of any substance.

RATIFI'A. A liquor prepared by imparting to ardent spirits the flavor of various kinds of fruits.

RATIO. 1. Proportion. 2. A reason or explanation.

RATIONAL TREATMENT. In *Medicine*, that course of treatment of a disease which is founded on reason and ratiocination, and is not merely the result of routine or experience. The latter is *empirical treatment.*

RATTLE. Râle. See *Rhonchus.*

RATTLES. A term very generally applied by nurses to the rattle-like, noisy breathing often heard in persons who are in the act of death, and which arises from an accumulation of mucus in the air passages.

RATTLESNAKE. *Crotalus horridus.*

RATTLESNAKE-ROOT. *Polygala senega.*

RAUCE'DO. (*o, onis, f.;* from, *raucus*, hoarse.) *Raucitas.* Hoarseness. A roughness of the voice, arising from some disease of the larynx or trachea, as catarrh, &c.

RAUCEDO PARALYTICA. Aphonia.

RAY. The emanation of an imponderable body, as a ray of light, heat, &c. A *calorific* ray is that which is capable of impressing the sensation of heat; a *luminous* ray, the impression of light; a *chemical* ray, that which accomplishes chemical changes on certain surfaces.

RAY OF A FLOWER. The margin of the disc of a composite flower.

REA'CTION. An effort to overcome the force or action of an external agent. In *Medicine*, the vital excitement which follows depression, whether produced by disease or external agents.

REA'GENT. Test. A substance used in chemistry to detect the presence of other bodies.

REA'LGAR. Protosulphuret of arsenic.

RECEIVER. A chemical vessel adapted to the neck or beak of a retort, alembic, or other distillatory vessel, to receive and contain the product of distillation.

RECEPTA'CULUM. *Receptacle.* (From *recipio*, to receive.) 1. In *Anatomy*, a name given by anatomists to a part of the thoracic duct. See *Receptaculum chyli.* 2. In *Botany*, the common basis or point of connection of the other parts of the fructification of plants; by some called the *Thalamus* and the *Placenta.*

RECEPTACULUM CHYLI. *Receptaculum Pecqueti*, because Pecquet was the first to describe it. A dilatation at the commencement of the thoracic duct, generally opposite the third lumbar vertebra. This dilatation varies in size in different subjects, and in some there is none at all.

RECIPE. R. Take.

RECLINA'TION. One of the operations used for the cure of cataract. See *Cataract.*

RECLINA'TUS. Reclining.

RECREMENTI'AL HUMORS. Those secretions which are again absorbed and em-

ployed in the economy, as bile, saliva, gastric juice.

RECRUDE'SCENCE. The aggravation of a disease after a partial remission.

RECTIFICATION. (*Rectificatio, onis, f.*; from *rectus*, right, and *ficō*, to be made.) A second distillation, by which volatile substances are farther purified.

RECTO-VAGINAL. Belonging to the rectum and vagina, as the *recto-vaginal* septum or fistula.

RECTUM. (*um, i, n.*; so named from an erroneous opinion that it was straight.) The last portion of the large intestines, terminating in the anus. See *Intestine*.

RECTUS. (*us, i, m.*) Straight. Several parts of the body, particularly muscles, are so called from their direction.

RECTUS ABDOMINIS. A long and straight muscle, situated near its fellow, at the middle and fore part of the abdomen, parallel to the linea alba, and between the aponeurosis of the other abdominal muscles. It arises sometimes by a single broad tendon from the upper and inner part of the os pubis, but more commonly by two heads, one of which is fleshy, and originates from the upper edge of the pubis, and the other tendinous, from the inside of the symphysis pubis, behind the pyramidalis muscle. From these beginnings, the muscle runs upward the whole length of the linea alba, and becoming broader and thinner as it ascends, is inserted by a thin aponeurosis into the edge of the cartilage ensiformis, and into the cartilages of the fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs. This aponeurosis is placed under the pectoral muscle, and sometimes adheres to the fourth rib. The fibres of this muscle are commonly divided by three tendinous intersections, which were first noticed by Berenger, or, as he is commonly called, Carpi, an Italian anatomist, who flourished in the sixteenth century. One of these intersections is usually where the muscle runs over the cartilage of the seventh rib; another is at the umbilicus; and the third is between these two. Sometimes there is one, and even two, between the umbilicus and the pubes. When one or both of these occur, however, they seldom extend more than half way across the muscle. As these intersections seldom penetrate through the whole substance of the muscle, they are all of them most apparent on its anterior surface, where they firmly adhere to the sheath: the adhesions of the rectus to the posterior layer of the internal oblique are only by means of cellular membrane, and of a few vessels which pass from one to another.

The use of the rectus is to compress the fore part of the abdomen; it may likewise serve to bring the trunk forward, and to raise the pelvis.

RECTUS ABDUCENS OCULI. See *Rectus externus oculi*.

RECTUS ADDUCENS OCULI. See *Rectus internus oculi*.

RECTUS ANTERIOR BREVIS. See *Rectus capitis internus minor*.

RECTUS ANTERIOR LONGUS. See *Rectus capitis internus major*.

RECTUS ATTOLLENS OCULI. See *Rectus superior oculi*.

RECTUS CAPITIS ANTICUS LONGUS. See *Rectus capitis internus major*.

RECTUS CAPITIS INTERNUS MAJOR. A muscle situated on the anterior part of the neck, close to the vertebrae. *Rectus internus major* of Albinus, Douglas, and Cowper. *Rectus anterior longus* of Winslow. It is a long muscle, thicker and broader above than below, where it is thin, and terminates in a point. It arises, by distinct and flat tendons, from the anterior points of the transverse processes of the five inferior vertebrae of the neck, and, ascending obliquely upward, is inserted into the anterior part of the cuneiform process of the occipital bone. The use of this muscle is to bend the head forward.

RECTUS CAPITIS INTERNUS MINOR. *Rectus internus minor.* Winslow calls it *rectus anterior brevis*. It is in part covered by the *rectus major*. It arises, fleshy, from the upper and fore part of the body of the first vertebra of the neck, near the origin of its transverse process, and, ascending obliquely inward, is inserted near the root of the condyloid process of the occipital bone, under the last-described muscle. It assists in bending the head forward.

RECTUS CAPITIS LATERALIS. *Rectus lateralis Fallopii* of Douglas. *Rectus lateralis* of Cowper. This muscle is somewhat larger than the *rectus minor*, but resembles it in shape, and is situated immediately behind the internal jugular vein, at its coming out of the cranium. It arises, fleshy, from the upper and fore part of the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck, and, ascending a little obliquely upward and outward, is inserted into the occipital bone, opposite to the stylo-mastoid hole of the os temporis. This muscle serves to pull the head to one side.

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTICUS MAJOR. This muscle, which is the *rectus major* of Douglas and Winslow, and the *rectus capitis posticus minor* of Albinus, is small, short, and flat, broader above than below, and is situated, not in a straight direction, as its name would insinuate, but obliquely, between the occiput and the second vertebra of the neck, immediately under the complexus. It arises, by a short, thick tendon, from the upper and posterior part of the spinous process of the second vertebra of the neck; it soon becomes broader, and, ascending obliquely outward, is inserted, by a flat tendon, into the external lateral part of the lower semicircular ridge of the os occipitis. The use of this is to extend the head, and pull it backward.

RECTUS CAPITIS POSTICUS MINOR. This is the *rectus minor* of Douglas and Winslow. It is smaller than the last-described muscle, but resembles it in shape, and is placed close by its fellow, in the space between the *recti majores*. It arises, by a short, thick tendon, from the upper and lateral part of a little protuberance in the middle of the back part of the first vertebra of the neck, and, becoming broader and thinner as it ascends, is inserted, by a broad, flat tendon, into the occipital bone, immediately under the insertion of the last-described muscle. The use of it is to assist the *rectus major* in drawing the head backward.

RECTUS CRURIS. See *Rectus femoris*.

RECTUS DEPRIMENS OCULI. See *Rectus inferior oculi*.

RECTUS EXTERNUS OCULI. The outer straight muscle of the eye: called, also, *Abductor oculi*, *Fracundus*, and *Indignabundus*. It arises from the bony partition between the foramen opticum and lacerum, being the longest of the straight muscles of the eye, and is inserted into the sclerotic membrane, opposite to the outer canthus of the eye. Its use is to move the eyes outward.

RECTUS FEMORIS. A straight muscle of the thigh, situated immediately at the fore part. *Rectus sive gracilis anterior* of Winslow. *Rectus cruris* of Albinus. It arises from the os ilium by two tendons. The foremost and shortest of these springs from the outer surface of the inferior and anterior spinous process of the ilium; the posterior tendon, which is thicker and longer than the other, arises from the posterior and outer part of the edge of the cotyloid cavity, and from the adjacent capsular ligament. These two tendons soon unite, and form an aponeurosis, which spreads over the anterior surface of the upper part of the muscle; and through its whole length we observe a middle tendon, toward which its fleshy fibres run on each side in an oblique direction, so that it may be styled a penniform muscle. It is inserted, tendinous, into the upper edge and anterior surface of the patella, and from thence sends off a thin aponeurosis, which adheres to the superior and lateral part of the tibia. Its use is to extend the leg.

RECTUS INFERIOR OCULI. The inferior of the straight muscles of the eye. It arises within the socket, from below the optic foramen, and passes forward to be inserted into the sclerotic membrane of the bulb on the under part. It takes the eye downward.

RECTUS INTERNUS FEMORIS. See *Gracilis*.

RECTUS INTERNUS OCULI. The internal straight muscle of the eye. It arises from the inferior part of the foramen opticum, between the obliquus superior and the rectus inferior, being, from its situation, the shortest muscle of the eye, and is inserted into the sclerotic membrane opposite to the inner angle. Its use is to turn the eye toward the nose.

RECTUS LATERALIS FALLOPII. See *Rectus capitis lateralis*.

RECTUS MAJOR CAPITIS. See *Rectus capitis posticus major*.

RECTUS SUPERIOR OCULI. The uppermost straight muscle of the eye. It arises from the upper part of the foramen opticum of the sphenoid bone, below the levator palpebræ superioris, and runs forward to be inserted into the superior and fore part of the sclerotic membrane by a broad and thin tendon.

RECURRENT. *Recurrrens*. Running back. A term applied to the branches of arteries, nerves, &c., which send branches upward from their place of origin.

RECURRENT NERVE. *Nervus recurrens*. A branch given off from the par vagum, on each side, in the cavity of the thorax, is so called. The right is given off near the subclavian artery, which it surrounds, and is reflected upward to

the thyroid gland; the left a little lower, and reflected around the aorta to the œsophagus, as far as the larynx. They are both distributed to the muscles of the larynx and pharynx.

RECURVED. *Recurvus*. *Recurvatus*. Bowed, or turned backward.

RED ANTIMONY. See *Antimonii vitrum*.

RED GUM. *Red gown*. See *Strophulus*.

RED LIQUOR. A solution of crude acetate of iron.

RED PRECIPITATE. See *Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum*.

RED SANDERS. *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

RE'DDLE. A species of red ochre.

REDUCTION. 1. In *Surgery*, the returning of a dislocated bone into its proper place. 2. In *Chemistry*, the operation of producing a metal from its ores or compounds.

REFLECTION. (From *reflecto*, to bend back.) 1. In *Anatomy*, a duplicate, or fold of membrane. 2. In *Optics* and *Mechanics*, the rebound, or motion in a new direction, which takes place when a moving body impinges on a resisting surface. The direction of the new motion is always related to that of the incidence, the angles being equal.

REFLEX. *Reflex action or function*. This name has been given to those instances of nervous action in which an impression made on the extremity of one nerve is propagated to the extremity of another, through the intervention of the nervous centers.

REFLEXED. *Reflexus*. Reflected; bent backward.

REFRACTION. (From *refractus*, broken back.) A change in the course of a ray, produced by its passage from a rare to a dense medium, or the reverse. The amount of refraction depends upon the degree of difference between the media.

REFRACTION, DOUBLE. A phenomenon produced by Iceland spar and other minerals. A ray of light falling upon these crystals in certain directions, is divided into two parts, and hence produces two images.

REFRACTUS. Bent back, as if broken.

REFRIGERANT. (*Refrigerans*; from *refrigero*, to cool.) Possessed of the property of allaying the heat of the body or of the blood.

REFRIGERATORY. A vessel filled with water, or surrounded with ice, to condense vapors, or to make cool any substance which passes through it.

REGENERATION. The reproduction of injured parts.

REGIMEN. (*en, inis, f.*; from *rego*, to govern.) A term employed in medicine to express the regulation of the diet and habits of an individual, with a view to the preservation of health or the cure of disease.

REGINA PRATI. *Spiræa ulmaria*.

REGION. *Regio*. In *Anatomy*, certain artificial spaces on the body, marked out for the convenience of description.

REGIUS. (From *rex*, a king.) Royal: applied, 1. In *Pathology*, to the jaundice. 2. In *Chemistry*, to the noble metals, especially gold, and to a preparation, the *aqua regia*, which has the power of dissolving gold.

REGMA. A three-celled dehiscent fruit

REGULAR. *Regularis.* In *Pathology*, applied to diseases which observe their usual course, in opposition to irregular, in which the course of symptoms deviate from what is usual; as regular gout, regular small-pox, &c.

REGULAR GOUT. See *Gout*.

REGULAR SMALL-POX. See *Variola*.

REGULUS. Metallic matters when separated from other substances by fusion.

REGULUS ANTIMONII MARTIALIS. Martial regulus of antimony. An old preparation, made by heating purified iron filings in a crucible, adding sulphure of antimony, fusing them, then adding nitre, fusing the whole together, cooling, and separating the regulus from the scoriae, then fusing a second and third time, with the addition of some more nitre each time.

REGULUS OF ANTIMONY. See *Antimony*.

REGULUS OF ARSENIC. See *Arsenic*.

REGULUS JOVALIS. An alloy made by fusing antimony and tin.

REGULUS VENERIS. An alloy of antimony and copper.

REGURGITATION. *Regurgitatio.* The act by which a canal, or reservoir of the body, throws back its contents to relieve itself from repletion. The puking of milk by infants is also called regurgitation.

RE/LAPSE. The return of a disease soon after its cessation.

RELAXATION. In *Pathology*, diminution of the natural and healthy tone of parts.

REMEDY. *Remedium.* (*à re*, and *medeor*, to cure.) A remedy, or that which is employed with a view to prevent, palliate, or remove a disease.

REMEDIVM DIVINUM. *Imperatoria*.

REMISSION. *Remissio.* A partial cessation of febrile symptoms in the course of a remittent or other fever.

REMITTENS ICTERODES. Yellow fever.

REMITTENT. (*Remittens*; from *remitto*, to assuage or lessen.) Applied to diseases, the symptoms of which diminish very considerably, but return again, so as not to leave the person free from the disease until it changes its character or vanishes.

REMITTENT FEVER.—A remittent fever is characterized by the usual symptoms of febrile action, which becomes much more intense once or oftener every four-and-twenty hours, and then remits. This *exacerbation* is widely different from the paroxysm of an intermittent. In a remittent, however marked the diminution of the fever, there is still a considerable degree of it, and nothing like an apyrexial state. This genus of fever sometimes exists in a mild form, sometimes in the most malignant. It is a common disease with infants, and it may be observed that the febrile affections of children have almost always more or less tendency to the remittent type. The infantile remittent is generally produced by intestinal irritation; but remittent fevers in general are caused by marsh miasmata, and by peculiar poisons of vegetable and animal origin. The malignant remittent of warm climates is called *bilious remittent*, from the great disorder of the hepatic system; *yellow fever*, from the yellow tinge which it communicates to the skin; and *jungle fever*, from the

origin of the poison which produces it in swamps and jungles.

1. **MILD REMITTENT FEVER.**—In this the pulse is very frequent (90 to 100), but regular throughout; the debility is not considerable, and the skin soon becomes relaxed, and perspires freely. It attacks young persons of relaxed habits, who are weakly, and commences mostly with some disturbance of the bowels. It occurs at all seasons of the year, but more frequently in the autumn. Fatigue, cold, or long exposure to the sun's heat often bring it into action. The patient complains of drowsiness, and is very languid; is occasionally chilly, and afterward flushed, but without perspiration; the thirst is considerable, and attended by nausea and total loss of appetite. In the course of the day, but usually toward evening, the pulse quickens, the heat increases, and at length terminates in a sweat, which after a time goes off, leaving the skin hot and dry, and the pulse still very quick. This exacerbation sometimes occurs at noon, and sometimes also in the night. If the disease be left to itself, the symptoms augment in severity daily; the head occasionally, but more frequently the liver, or some other abdominal viscus, gives proof of being loaded and oppressed, and the restlessness is intolerable; or a sudden bilious purging or vomiting supervenes, and carries off the complaint by a salutary crisis. It generally gives way to purgatives, especially mercurial ones, followed by saline purgatives with senna, and the febrile symptoms being mitigated in the intervals by saline sudorifics. The diet should consist of very little more than farinaceous drinks. As soon as the pulse sinks, or the sweat is considerable, and the skin moist and not much heated, mild tonics, especially the mineral acids, with a light infusion of columba, gentian, quassia, chamomile, cascarrilla, or cinchona, will complete the cure, though the disease usually runs on for ten days or a fortnight.

2. **INFANTILE REMITTENT.** It is usually ascribed to worms, which are occasionally its cause; but the most common by far is crude accumulations in the bowels, from which the digestion proceeds imperfectly, producing great general irritation, and considerable languor. The belly becomes tumid and painful, and the food is nauseated. The head becomes hot, heavy, and often comatose, the disease simulating in this stage the commencement of hydrocephalus, with which it is very frequently confounded. See *Hydrocephalus*. The skin is pale or livid, with occasional flushes in the cheeks. Remittents in the infantile and juvenile periods of life are almost always accompanied by a sluggish state of the bowels, and require the exhibition of calomel, with jalap and scammony; and if this do not act, its operation must be assisted by the infusion of senna, with sulphate of magnesia or potash. Until the bowels are well cleared, the fever goes on increasing; but under a course of brisk cathartics, in conjunction with perfect quiet, good ventilation, and light farinaceous drinks and diet, it will usually give way in a week or a fortnight. Particular symptoms are to be opposed by their appropriate remedies: thus, if there be much

zoma, the head should be bathed with a cold or evaporating lotion of dilute acetic acid or spirit, or the feet fomented; if there be bilious diarrhoea, the purgative plan is to be abandoned, and the pains of the bowels allayed by absorbents, demulcents, and mild anodynes; if there be bilious or other vomitings, carbonic acid water, with very mild aperients, until the irritability of the stomach is allayed.

3. **BILIOUS or AUTUMNAL REMITTENT.**—Autumnal remittents commence with lassitude, a general soreness over the body, yawning, inquietude, and most of the other concomitants of febrile action. As some of the larger organs have been more affected by the influence of the miasm than the rest, we find them giving way in proportion: hence the head is sometimes severely affected with pain or heaviness; the bowels are overloaded with bile; or the stomach is exquisitely irritable, and rejects whatever is introduced into it. Generally the stomach suffers more disturbance than any other organ; and, along with the sickness, there is in many cases a troublesome looseness. Sometimes, however, the bowels are costive, and the stomach but little affected. The violence of the symptoms is commonly in proportion to the violence of the incursion. The exacerbation ordinarily takes place at noon, or early in the afternoon, and consists in an increase of heat and of the pulse; for there is rarely any preceding chill, and as rarely any salutary moisture when the heat diminishes. The night is passed under extreme restlessness, vomiting, and mild delirium; and thus the fever continues, with strong exacerbations about noon or night, and obvious remissions.

At the very commencement of this fever, an emetic is generally found serviceable, as it not only clears the stomach of vitiated secretions, but is one of the best means of determining to the skin. The use of the lancet must depend on the circumstances of the particular case. Where the onset is violent, and particularly where the patient is plethoric, or of a vigorous habit, it may be employed with advantage instantly and freely; for without it, from the urgency of the symptoms, there can be little doubt that some large organ or other will soon become locally affected with congestion or effusion, which is always to be avoided as one of the worst symptoms that can occur; and if there be reason to suspect that such local affection exist at the time of the attack, and more especially that it be the cause of it, copious depletion will be still more necessary; for in this case not only is the fever to be contended with, but an inflammation of the affected organ to be guarded against. Except in these cases there is no call for the lancet, but, on the contrary, the loss of blood is injurious. This is particularly true in the Southern States, and in the case of Southerners just removed to the north.

The common saline diaphoretics, either effervescing or not, will commonly take off the burning heat of the skin; or where the stomach is not in an irritable state, the antimonial powder, or small doses of the tartarized antimony, may be given; and with such remedies, and pediluvia or fomentation to the feet at night, the fever

will mostly be diminished. Dilute acids are highly useful in form of drinks: as imperial, lemonade, oranges, the subacid fruits, and infusions of mint, balm, &c., where the bowels are not irritable. Mild aperients of rhubarb, sulphate of potash, infusion of senna, or cassia electuary, are the best aperients from time to time, unless the bilious or constipated condition of the bowels demand calomel, or the more active purgatives.

4. **MALIGNANT REMITTENT.**—The *yellow* and *jungle* fevers owe their production unquestionably to marsh miasm; and hence they are so common in the swampy soils and morasses of the warm regions. Dr. Mosely gives an excellent account of these malignant remittents: "When a new comer is seized with a sudden loss of strength, and a desire of changing for rest into every position, without finding it in any, those symptoms which constitute the endemial fever may be expected. The following day, but sometimes within twelve hours from the first indisposition, the violence of the disease will commence thus: There will be a faintness, and generally a giddiness of the head, with a small degree of chilliness and horror, but never a rigor. Then immediately will succeed a high degree of fever with great heat, and strong beating in all the arteries of the body, particularly observable in the carotid and temporal arteries; flushings in the face, gaspings for cool air, white tongue, but tinged with yellow, after the vomiting has commenced; excessive thirst, redness, heaviness, and burning in the eyes; heaviness and darting pains in the head and small of the back, and often down the thighs; pulse quick, generally full and strong, in some cases quick, low, and vacillating; skin hot and dry, sometimes with a partial and momentary moisture; sickness of stomach from the first, which increases with the disease; and, immediately after any thing is taken to quench the thirst, vomiting succeeds, in which bilious matter is brought up; anxiety and stricture, soreness, and intense heat about the præcordia; great restlessness, heavy respiration, sighing, urine deep colored, and but little in quantity. This is the first stage of the fever, and may continue twenty-four, thirty-six, forty-eight, or sixty hours; and this constitutes its inflammatory period.

"The second stage begins with the abatement of many of the preceding symptoms, and the rise of others; sometimes with a deceiving tranquillity, but with perturbation if the patient should fall into a sleep; then a yellow tinge is observed in the eyes, neck, and breast; the heat subsides, and sometimes with a chilliness; but not with that sort of strong rigor which, when it happens, terminates the disease by sweat, or by copious bilious evacuations upward and downward. The retchings are violent, and turn porraceous; the pulse flags, but is sometimes high and sometimes soft; the skin soft and clammy; the urine in small quantity, and of a dark, yellowish-brown color; the tongue, in some cases, is dry, harsh, and discolored; in others, furred and moist; there is confusion in the head, and sometimes delirium, with the eyes glassy. This stage of the disease sometimes continues only for a few hours; sometimes for

twelve, twenty-four, thirty-six, or forty-eight hours, but never longer.

"In the third and last stage of the fever, the pulse sinks, and becomes unequal and intermittent, sometimes very quick; frequent vomiting, with great straining and noise in vomiting, and what is brought up now is more in quantity, and has the appearance of the grounds of coffee, or is of a slate color. Nothing can be retained in the stomach; difficult breathing, black tongue, cold, clammy sweats, eyes hollow and sunk, yellowness round the mouth and temples, and soon after over the whole body.

"The symptoms become gradually more aggravated, accompanied with subsultus tendinum, black urine, deadly coldness of the limbs, delirium, faltering speech, hemorrhage, or oozing of blood from the mouth and nostrils, corners of the eyes and ears, black bloody vomiting and stools, vibices, hiccough, muttering, coma, death."

After the first prostration of strength, the disease runs on violently till the sensorial power is exhausted. Through its entire course, till the patient is sinking, the intellect is not particularly disturbed, and the organs principally affected are the abdominal. In some cases the disease opens with great violence, and rushes forward at once to its acme, and the patient is cut off in four-and-twenty hours. Though the remittents, in hot climates, generally pursue the course of febrile action that has been described, it is sometimes otherwise, and even in milder climates; for it sometimes commences more like an intermittent, and sometimes it more resembles a continued fever, in which it has terminated, and occasionally in an intermittent.

It would appear that in the case of plethoric persons coming from the north, a copious bleeding, with from ten to twenty grains of calomel every four hours, is necessary at the outset: this treatment is to be assisted by diaphoretics and saline purges, and counter-irritation, and as soon as the inflammatory stage has subsided, quinine and mineral acids are to be administered. This treatment does not, however, answer in the case of those long under the influence of marsh miasm and a high temperature. In such cases bleeding brings about fatal results; calomel and saline medicines are first given, and followed as soon as possible by quinine, &c.

In all cases where the remission is without any inflammatory condition—in all cases where there is a flabby state of the fibre, and more especially where there is a septic diathesis, biters, such as calumba, serpentaria, and quassia, with mineral acids, will be required; and in a more decided malignant state, quinine, cascarilla, cinchona, and the like, as directed against typhus, should be administered, with brandy and cordials *ad libitum*.

Particular symptoms call for particular remedies.

a. Where there is congestion in the vascular system of an organ, topical bleedings are necessary, in addition to general blood-letting; and cold applications also, especially iced water, diluted spirit, and evaporating lotions to the shaved head, the epigastric region, or wherever the congestion may be.

b. Nausea and vomiting will be best opposed by mild aperients in the effervescing state; by carbonic acid from yeast, beer, or soda-water; but the best remedy against continued vomiting of porraceous, chocolate-ground-like, or slate-colored fluids from the stomach, is a punch made with brandy, lemon-juice, and Cayenne pepper, from the last of which the benefit is said to result.

c. Comatose states call for stimulating cataplasms and fomentations, and cold, evaporating lotions to the head. Blisters have very seldom been useful.

5. ARDENT REMITTENT. *Burning remittent*.—A form of malignant remittent, which appears to be the same disease with the *causis* of the ancients. It is characterized by extreme heat, violent thirst, a rough and black tongue, the complexion inclined to yellowness, and the saliva bilious. There is commonly an acute aching in the head, nausea, great anxiety of the præcordia, with frequently a gnawing pain at the stomach. The bowels are unusually costive, particularly at the commencement of the disease. The tongue, mouth, nostrils, and, indeed, the whole surface of the body, is parched and fiery hot; the pulse is full and strong; the voice hoarse; the breath short and quick; occasionally delirium. It chiefly attacks the young and vigorous, who bear it better than old persons. The treatment of this fever is precisely that of a synocha.

6. TYPHOID REMITTENT. *Asthenic remittent*.—The several forms of remittent fevers which have been described, have shown a tendency to a synochous or mixed type. There is, however, another, which clearly evinces a typhoid tendency from the very commencement; for it is ushered in by extreme debility, both of the action of the heart, of the mental faculties and moving powers, and the common symptoms of typhus in the most aggravated form. It occurs in localities where the marsh miasm is more than usually malignant and concentrated, or where its effects on the system are favored by other depressing influences, as in the case of dispirited and ill-provided armies in unhealthy localities, or of a crowded, squalid, and ill-fed population. The disease then assumes the appearance of a highly congestive typhus, and the remedies which are applicable in the one are equally so in the other.

RE'MORA. 1. *Ononis spinosa*. 2. The name of two old instruments, not now used.

RE'MOTE. In *Pathology*, applied to the more distant causes of diseases. See *Ætiology*.

REN. (*en, enis, m. Ren, aro rou pev*; because through them the urine flows.) The kidney. See *Kidney*.

RE'NAL. (*Renalis*; from *ren*, the kidney.) Appertaining to the kidney.

RENAL ARTERY. See *Emulgent*.

RENAL GLAND. Renal capsule. Supra-renal gland. The supra-renal glands are two hollow bodies, placed one on each side upon the kidney. They are covered by a double tunic, and their cavities are filled with a liquor of a brownish-red color. Their figure is triangular, and they are larger in the fetus than the kidneys; but in adults they are less than the kidneys.

The right is affixed to the liver, the left to the spleen and pancreas, and both to the diaphragm and kidneys. They have arteries, veins, lymphatics, and nerves; their arteries arise from the diaphragmatic, the aorta, and renal arteries. The vein of the right supra-renal gland empties itself into the vena cava, that of the left into the renal vein; their lymphatic vessels go directly to the thoracic duct: they have nerves common alike to these glands and the kidneys. They have no excretory duct, and their use is at present unknown.

RENAL VEIN. The emulgent vein.

RENES SUCCENTURIATI. The renal capsules.

RENIFORM. *Reniformis*. Kidney-shaped.

RENNET. It is obtained by macerating the dried, salted stomach of the calf in water. The solution possesses the power of coagulating milk.

RENUENS. The rectus anticus capitis minor muscle.

REPA'NDUS. Repand; waved; serpentine.

REPELLENT. (*Repellens*; from *repello*, to drive back.) Applications are sometimes so named which make diseases or an inflammation recede, as it were, from the surface of the body; as ice, astringents, &c.

RE'PENT. *Repens*. Creeping.

REPERCUSSION. The overcoming or resolution of a tumor, abscess, or eruption by the action of repellents.

REPLICATE. *Replatus*. Folded; plaited so as to form a groove or channel.

REPRODUCTION. (From *reproduco*, to produce again.) The function by which living animals reproduce their like. Generation.

REPTI'LIA. (From *repto*, to creep.) A class of vertebrated animals, containing the snakes, frogs, lizards, &c.

REPULSION. (*Repulsio, onis, f.*; from *repello*, to repel.) All matter possesses a power which is in constant opposition to attraction. This agency, which is equally powerful and equally obvious, acts an important part in the phenomena of nature, and is called the *power of repulsion*. Repulsion, or the separation of atoms, is also an effect of heat, whereby fluids are converted into vapors, &c.

RES NATURALES. The naturals. According to Boerhaave, these are life, the cause of life, and its effects.

RES NON-NATURALES. See *Non-naturals*.

RES VENEREA. Coition.

RESECTION. An operation for the removal of false joints or the ends of carious bones by the saw.

RESE'DA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Dodecandria. Trigynia*.—*R. luteola*. The dyers' weed. Dioscorides mentions it as useful in jaundice.

RESIN. (*Resina, e, f.*; from *reo*, to flow; because it flows spontaneously from the tree.) The name *resin* is used to denote solid, brittle, semi-translucent, and inflammable substances, of vegetable origin, with a bright fracture, soluble in alcohol, and usually affording much soot by their combustion. They are likewise soluble in oils, but not at all in water; and act as acids toward the alkalis. They are oxides of the volatile oils, but not volatile themselves.

RESIN, BLACK. See *Resina nigra*.

RESIN OF BILE. See *Biliary resin*.

RESIN OF COPPER. Protochloride of copper.

RESIN, ELASTIC. Caoutchouc.

RESIN, WHITE. See *Resina alba*.

RESIN, YELLOW. See *Resina flavo*.

RESINA ALBA. The inspissated juice of the *Pinus sylvestris*, &c. The residuum of the distillation of oil of turpentine is also called, by some, white resin.

RESINA FLAVA. Yellow resin is that which remains in the still after distilling oil of turpentine from common turpentine mixed with water. It is of very extensive use in surgery as an active detergent, and forms the base of the *ceratum resinae*.

RESINA NIGRA. *Colophony*. The most common resin which remains in the retort after distilling oil of turpentine from common turpentine.

RESINA NOVI BELGII. Botany Bay gum.

RESINATUM VINUM. Wine impregnated with the resin of fir. Anciently used as a stomachic.

RESOLUTIO NERVORUM. Palsy.—*Celsus*.

RESOLUTION. (*Resolutio*; from *resolvo*, to loosen.) 1. A termination of inflammation, in which the disease disappears without any abscess, mortification, &c. See *Inflammation*.

2. The dispersion of swellings, indurations, &c.

RESOLVENT. (*Resolvens*; from *resolvo*, to loosen.) This term is applied by surgeons to such substances as discuss inflammatory and other tumors.

RESONANCE OF THE VOICE. The auscultatory observation of the sounds of the voice. See *Auscultation*.

RESORPTION. The reabsorption of an excretion or secretion.

RE'SPIRABLE. Capable of being respired without injury.

RESPIRA'TION. (*Respiratio, onis, f.*; from *respiro*, to take breath.) The process of the inhalation and expiration of air into the lungs. The process consists of two operations: the action of the muscles in dilating and contracting the thorax, whereby the air is drawn in and expelled, and, secondly, the changes impressed upon atmospheric air in the lungs.

The number of inspirations in a minute averages from 18 to 20, but differs with the individual, and the state of rest or activity. It is supposed that the lungs may contain 280 cubic inches of air, and that 40 are changed in each inspiration. It does not appear that there is any increase of air expired over that respired, although it is usually warmer, and contains much more moisture.

The air diffused into the cavities of the lungs comes in contact with the bounding membrane of the cellules, over which the minute branches of the pulmonary artery and vein ramify. A change is impressed on the blood of these vessels by the penetration of the oxygen of the air, and this is accompanied by the passage outward, by common capillary action or exosmose, of carbonic acid from the blood; the quantities interchanged are nearly, if not quite, equal. The moisture of the lungs also rises into the air, and, with the carbonic acid, are thrown out by expiration. Hence expired air contains but from seventeen to eighteen per cent. of oxygen, and

from three to four per cent. of carbonic acid, and is not longer fit to sustain life. According to Sir H. Davy and Lavoisier, thirty-two cubic inches of oxygen are consumed in a minute by a healthy man, but the quantity varies with the sex, strength, activity, and state of disease of different persons.

RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL. The establishment of a process resembling respiration in asphyxiated persons. See *Asphyxia*.

RESPIRATION, PROOF OF. See *Docimasia*.

RESPIRATION, PUERILE. See *Auscultation*.

RESPIRATOR. A little frame consisting of several layers of fine silver wire, to be adjusted before the mouth. It is intended to warm the inspired air, and is used by persons subject to chronic bronchitis and pulmonary affections.

RESPIRATORY. Relating to respiration.

RESPIRATORY MURMUR. Puerile respiration. See *Auscultation*.

RESPIRATORY NERVES. A set of nerves proceeding from a narrow white bundle between the corpus olivare and corpus testiforme.

RESPIRATORY TRACT. A narrow band of white substance, situated behind the corpus olivare, and descending along the side of the medulla oblongata.—*C. Bell*.

REST-HARROW. *Ononis spinosa*.

RESTA BOVIS. *Ononis spinosa*.

RESUPINATE. *Resupinatus*. Reversed. When the upper surface is turned downward.

RESUSCITATION. (*Resuscitatio, onis, f.*; from *resuscito*, to rouse or awake) Revivification. The restoring of persons apparently dead to life. See *Asphyxia*.

RETCHING. An ineffectual effort to vomit.

RETE. (*e, is, n.*; so called à *retinendis piscibus*.) A net: a term applied very generally, in *Anatomy* and *Natural History*, to cellular membrane, nerves, vessels, and other parts which appear like a net or web.

RETE MALPIGHI. The rete mucosum.

RETE MIRABLE. The network of blood-vessels at the basis of the brain of quadrupeds.

RETE MUCOSUM. A mucous substance situated between the cuticle and true skin.

RETE VASCULOSUM. The plexus retiformis.

RETE VASCULOSUM TESTIS. A network formed by the vasa recta at the upper and back part of the testis.

RETENTION. (*Retentio, onis, f.*; from *retineo*, to keep back.) The keeping back of any thing which should be expelled: applied to the excretions, but particularly to the urine. See *Suppression*.

RETENTION OF THE MENSES. Amenorrhœa.

RETENTION OF URINE. *Retentio urinæ*. A collection of urine within the bladder, the person not being able to expel it. This is sometimes partial, and sometimes total. This state occurs in old age from debility: it is frequently the result of an affection of the nerves of the bladder, over-distension of the bladder, inflammation, hernia, and other displacements of the abdominal viscera; pressure on the neck of the bladder from several causes, and from strictures; and pressure of tumors in the course of the urethra, as enlarged prostate gland, uterus, &c.; and from foreign bodies lodging in the urethra. For the cure of this disease, attention

must be given to the removal of those diseases from which it arises, and to the removal of all obstructions. The palliative cure is drawing off the urine by a catheter. A want of tone in the bladder is most relieved by chalybeates and bark, and spasmodic stricture by fomentations, warm bath, and cinchona and opium.

RETICULAR. (*Reticularis*; from *rete*, a net.) *Reticulatus*. Interwoven like a web.

RETICULATUS. Reticular.

RETICULUM. A little net or web.

RETIFORM. *Retiformis*. Net-like.

RETINA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *rete*, a net.) The fourth or innermost membrane of the eye, expanded within the choroid coat to the ciliary ligament. It is the true organ of vision, and is formed by an expansion of the pulp of the optic nerve. See *Eye* and *Vision*.

RETINACULUM. 1. An old instrument for keeping the bowels in their place during the operation for hernia, or castration. 2. A compress used in amputation. 3. Certain little bands which attach the ovulum to the sides of the Graafian vesicle.

RETINITIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *retina*, the name of the part, and the terminal *itis*, which imports inflammation.) Inflammation of the retina. See *Ophthalmitis*.

RETORT. A chemical vessel employed in distillation. They differ in form and material; and when pierced with a hole in their roof, are called tubulated retorts. They are made of common glass, stone-ware, iron, &c.

RETRACT'ION. The state of being retracted or drawn up.

RETRACTOR. A muscle, the office of which is to retract the part into which it is inserted.

RETRACTOR ANGULI ORIS. See *Buccinator*.

RETRAHENS. Drawing back.

RETRAHENS AURIS. *Retrahens auriculæ* of Albinus. *Retrahens auriculam* of Cowper. Two small bundles of muscular fibres which arise from the external and posterior part of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, immediately above the insertion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. They are inserted into that part of the back of the ear which is opposite to the septum, which divides the concha and scapha. Their use is to draw the ear backward, and stretch the concha.

RETROCEDENT. *Retrocedens. Retrogradus*. When a disease that moves about from one part to another, and is sometimes fixed, has been some time in its more common situation, and retires from it, it is said to be retrocedent.

RETROCEDENT GOUT. See *Arthritis*.

RETROCESSION. The transference of a disease from the surface to the interior.

RETROGRADE. Retrocedent.

RETROVERSION. *Retroversio*. Turning back: applied to the uterus, bladder, and other organs.

RETROVERSION OF THE UTERUS. See *Uterus, retroversion of*.

RETUSE. *Retusus*. Indented.

REVE'LENT. Derivative: that which draws inflammatory or diseased action from a part.

REVERBERATORY FURNACE. See *Furnace*.

REVERY Aphelxia.
REVIVIFICATION. Resuscitation; restoration.
REVOLUTÉ. *Revolutus*. Rolled back.
REVULSION. (*Revulsio*; from *revello*, to draw away.) 1. An old term, signifying the drawing of humors a contrary way. 2. Derivation.

REVULSIVE. *Revolent*. Derivative.
REYNOLDS'S SPECIFIC. The vinum colchici.
RHABARBARUM. Rhubarb. See *Rheum*.—*R. album*. *Convolvulus mechoacan*.—*R. monachorum*. *Rumex patientia*.

RHABARBERIN. Rhabarberic acid. The yellow, crystalline coloring matter of rhubarb.

RHACHIALGIA. *Rachialgitis*. (From *ραχις*, the spine, and *αλγος*, pain.) A pain in the spine; spinal irritation. Formerly applied to the *Colica pictoria*.

RHACHIPARALYSIS. Paraplegia.
RHACHIPHYMA. A tumor on the spine.
RHACHIRHEUMA. Lumbago.

RHA'CHIS. (*is, eos*, f. *Ραχις*, the spine of the back.) 1. In *Anatomy*, the spine. See *Spine*. 2. In *Botany*, the common stalk of flowers.

RHACHISAGRA. (*a, a, f*; from *ραχις*, the spine of the back, and *αγρα*, a seizure.) A sudden pain in the spine; applied to gout fixed in the spine of the back.

RHACHITÆ. *Rhachitæ*. The spinal muscles.

RHACHITIS. (*is, idis*, f.; from *ραχις*, the spine of the back.) The rickets. A disease known by a large head, prominent forehead, protruded sternum, flattened ribs, big belly, and emaciated limbs, with great debility. It is usually confined in its attack between the two periods of nine months and two years of age, seldom appearing sooner than the former, or showing itself for the first time after the latter period. The bones and spine of the back are variously distorted, and disinclination to muscular exertion follows.

In the treatment of rickets, besides altering any improprieties in the regimen and residence which may have co-operated in producing it, those means should be employed by which the system may be invigorated. Where the bones are inclined to bend, care must be taken not to throw the weight of the body too much upon them.

RHAGADES ANI. See *Anus, fissure of*.

RHA'GAS. (*as, adis*, f.; from *ρηγνυμι*, to break or bruise.) 1. A common fissure, chaf, or cleft. 2. A malignant, dry, and deep cutaneous fissure.

RHAGOÏDES. Applied to the uvea of the eye.

RHAMNACEÆ. The buckthorn tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers*, axillary or terminal, polypetalous; *petals*, cucullate; *stamens*, perigynous; *ovarium*, superior; *seeds*, albuminous.

RHA'MNUS. (*us, i, m. Ραμνος*.) 1. The buckthorn. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Rhamnaceæ*.—*R. catharticus*. Buckthorn. Purging buckthorn. The berries of this shrub contain a pulpy, deep green juice, of a faint, unpleasant smell, a bitterish, acrid, nauseous taste, which operates briskly by stool,

producing thirst, dryness of the mouth and fauces, and severe gripings: at present it is rarely prescribed, except as a drastic purge. The dose is said to be about twenty of the fresh berries in substance. The syrup is official. See *Syrupus rhamni*.—*R. frangula*. The black alder. All the parts of this shrub are astringent and bitter. The bark is most astringent; a decoction of it has cured agues, and is often used to repel inflammatory tumors of the throat, by way of gargle. The inner yellow bark of the trunk or root, given to ʒij, vomits, purges, and gripes; but joined with aromatics, it operates more agreeably. The berries are very similar to those of the buckthorn.—*R. infectorius* yields the Avignon, or yellow berries. They are used by dyers when unripe.—*R. paliurus*, Christ's thorn, is diuretic and astringent.—*R. zizyphus*. The tree which affords the jujube. A half-dried fruit of the plum kind, about the size and shape of an olive.

RHAPO'NTICIN. A yellow, crystalline, and tasteless body, derived from some specimens of European rhubarb.

RHAPO'NTICUM. Rhapontic rhubarb.

RHAPONTICUM VULGARE OFFICINARUM. *Centaurea centaurium*.

RHATANY ROOT. *Rhatania*. See *Crameria triandria*.

RHE'GMA. A laceration.

RHE'IN. The name given by M. Vaudin to a substance procured by treating rhubarb with ether, *Rhabarberin*.

RHEOMETER. (From *ρρω*, to flow, and *μετρον*, a measure.) A small machine for breaking and re-establishing the electrical current of an electro-magnetic or galvano-magnetic instrument.

RHEUM. See *Rheuma*.

RHE'UM. (*um, i, u*.) 1. A genus of plants. *Enncandria. Trigynia. Polygonaceæ*. 2. Rhubarb; a well-known and highly-valued drug. Good rhubarb is bitter, slightly astringent, and aromatic. It is laxative, stomachic, and astringent. The infusion possesses the purgative properties more fully than the tincture or powder. It is particularly useful in diarrhœas and dyspepsia, from its tendency to restore the tone of the mucous membrane. Dose of the powder, as a tonic and stomachic, gr. v. to ʒss.; as an aperient, ʒj. to ʒj.

There are several kinds of rhubarb in the market, of which the Russian, Bucharian, or Turkey, and Chinese, or East Indian, are the best kinds. There is also an English, French, and German rhubarb, somewhat inferior. The Chinese, which is most frequent among us, is of a paler color and less aromatic than the Russian, but also cheaper and quite as good in quality.

The sources of the Chinese and Russian rhubarbs are unknown; they are supposed to be derived from more than one plant, and the *Rheum palmatum* yields a root most nearly resembling that imported.

The European rhubarb is derived from the root, usually five years old, of *Rheum palmatum, undulatum, compactum, and rhaponticum*.

Some specimens of rhubarb, derived from the Himalayan Mountains, are produced from

Rheum emodi, *Webbianum*, *Moercroftianum*, and *spiciforme*.

Rhapontic rhubarb, which was used by the ancients, is from the *R. rhaponticum*, which is indigenous in Thrace: it is now cultivated also in France, but is inferior. It has a reddish-gray color outwardly, and is marbled with red and white in a radiated manner, the rays proceeding from the center outwardly. It is mucilaginous, astringent, and of a disagreeable odor.

RHE'UMA. (*a. atis*, n.; from *ρῆω*, to flow.)

1. Rheum. The discharge from the nostrils, or air passages, arising from cold. 2. Any mucous discharge; as *Rheuma gastro* (*Galen*), diarrhœa. — *Rheuma uteri*, leucorrhœa.

RHEUMATA'LGIA. Chronic rheumatism.

RHEU'MATISM. (*Rheumatismus*, i, m.; *ρευματισμος*, from *ρευματιζω*, to be afflicted with defluxions.) Rheumatism is an affection of the extremities and external coverings of the human body, occupying the muscular, tendinous, and fibrous textures, and characterized by pain, stiffness, and swelling of a joint, with or without fever, according to the violence of the disorder. In common life, a threefold distinction is made, viz., into rheumatism, the rheumatic gout, and the rheumatic fever.

ACUTE RHEUMATISM. *Rheumatic fever*.—It is ushered in by a sudden attack of rigors, followed by the usual symptoms of pyrexia, and is particularly distinguished by the great pain and swelling which affect one or more joints, coupled with an utter inability to move them, and very commonly with considerable redness. The affected joints are acutely tender to the touch. The pains are aggravated toward night, and for the most part, at all times, by external heat. The swelling does not commonly take the form of the joint, but is diffused over the cellular membrane in its neighborhood. Several joints are commonly affected at the same time, and there is rapid metastasis.

In this fever the pulse seldom exceeds 100, and is full, soft, and round; the skin is usually moist, and there is seldom any cerebral affection. There is thirst, but seldom nausea. The inflammation also usually terminates without any effusion, but is extremely liable to relapses from exposure. In very severe cases there is an extension to the heart, producing carditis.

Rheumatism is certainly the most tedious of all the acute inflammations. In many cases it appears to run a defined course, which does not admit of being shortened by any process of treatment, and in a certain length of time to wear itself out. This is seldom less than a month, or longer than six weeks. That the acute sometimes terminates in a state of chronic rheumatism can not be doubted; but, instead of being a frequent occurrence, as is often imagined, this is, in fact, rare; and though the recovery from genuine acute rheumatism is tedious, it is usually perfect.

RHEUMATIC GOUT. *Arthritis*, or *inflammation of synovial membrane*.—In some instances, the swelling will be found to take the exact form of the joint, or of a bursa in its neighborhood. This affection is simple inflammation of the synovial membrane. By some pathologists it is

imagined that such a disease is altogether distinct from true rheumatism, and the term *arthritis* has been applied to it. It occurs both with and without fever. It is said to differ from rheumatism in its causes, progress, and treatment, as well as in the character of its symptoms. It is this form of fibrous inflammation which occurs as a secondary effect of gonorrhœa. It is frequently confined to a single joint, as the knee or the elbow. It exhibits less tendency to shift its situation from one joint to another. Lastly, it has been observed that the synovial or bursal rheumatism is more under the control of local remedies, especially leeches and blisters, than the more common or *diffuse* form.

Treatment.—Acute rheumatism is at all times a tedious, and rarely a dangerous disease; a large proportion of cases recover with very slight care; and in many, medical treatment is of little farther service than as obviating the tendency to internal inflammation.

Three plans of treatment have been advised in the acute rheumatism. 1. The usual antiphlogistic system, consisting of blood-letting, purgatives, saline and antimonial medicines. 2. Calomel and opium. 3. Bark. It will be found, however, that bleeding in the commencement, and the use of an antiphlogistic diet, are the most efficacious means. The further treatment of the disease may commonly be intrusted to purgatives, calomel and opium, antimony, colchicum, and the common saline diuretics; but venesection must be again had recourse to, at any period, if symptoms of cardiac or other internal inflammation supervene. Local applications, whether warm, cold, or stimulating, seem to be rather injurious than otherwise.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.—In the great majority of cases, primary rheumatism is of the chronic kind. Indeed, the very rarity of acute rheumatism is sufficient to point out that the chronic is not often the sequel of the acute form of the disease. Chronic rheumatism is characterized by pain of the joints, aggravated by motion, stiffness of the joints, thickening of the several structures in their vicinity, or increased effusion into the synovial bags. It is readily distinguished from the acute rheumatism by the absence of inflammatory fever, and of redness in the affected part.

1. Three species of true rheumatism may be distinguished. The first is that which is connected with a certain degree of obscure febrile excitement in the system, and which would be more correctly designated by the term *subacute rheumatism*. It is known by the pains occasionally shifting their situation suddenly, as in the acute form of the disease, and by their being increased by warmth, and especially, at night, by the warmth of the bed. The frequent occurrence of œdema along with the affection of the joints may serve to distinguish this from the other species of the disease. Those joints which are surrounded by a large mass of muscular substance, and which are the most constantly exerted, are especially liable to it, such as the hip, and the joints of the lumbar vertebrae. This state of chronic rheumatism is ac-

accompanied by a white tongue, thirst, a quickened pulse, and a costive state of the bowels.

2. The second species of chronic rheumatism is marked, not by any degree of excitement in the system, but by the absence of constitutional symptoms. Hence it is not unreasonable to believe that there may be a loss of tone in the affected part. It is not so common as the preceding species, but it sometimes follows it. Stiffness of the joint is here the prominent symptom. *Pain*, in this form of the complaint, is often not at all felt except on motion, or on occasion of changes in the heat or moisture of the atmosphere. It is relieved rather than increased by the warmth of bed. The pain and stiffness do not shift from joint to joint. Spontaneous coldness of the limb, and even a degree of paralytic torpor, are often complained of by the patient. The pulse is seldom quick, or the tongue white.

3. The third species of chronic rheumatism is attended with permanent derangement in the structure of the joint. This form chiefly affects the fingers, but it has been seen, also, in the knees and ankles. It is principally met with in women, after they have passed the period of menstruation. It is attended with pain of the joint, particularly severe at night.

Chronic rheumatism is generally thought to be an affection of the fibrous tissues, but is unquestionably often purely nervous. It is produced by exposure to partial currents of air, to moisture, arises from sprains, and is among the effects of syphilis and the abuse of mercury. It is very tedious, but never fatal of itself.

Treatment.—No general rules of much importance can be laid down for the guidance of the student in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, but the following points are worthy of notice:

1. In some of the forms of subacute rheumatism, particularly lumbago and sciatica, the local abstraction of blood by cupping will be productive of great benefit. Where the pains are very severe, it may be even necessary to take blood from the arm, which in this state of disease will always be found cupped and buffy.

2. The cure of chronic rheumatism may occasionally be effected by promoting *diaphoresis*. The warm bath may be directed twice in the week, provided the pulse be perfectly free from all activity. In the same description of cases which are benefited by diaphoretics, the vinum colchici may be given with great advantage. Where this irritates the bowels, it should be omitted, and a common saline effervescent draught substituted.

3. Great benefit is experienced in all forms of chronic rheumatism by strict attention to the bowels.

4. Where great torpor and debility of the general system prevail, stimulant and tonic medicines of different kinds have been administered with advantage. The good effects of all these remedies will be considerably aided by the diligent use of stimulating embrocations (such as the compound camphor or soap liniment), friction alone appearing to be a powerful means of exciting the languid action of the vessels.

The following formula is strongly recommended by Dr. Bardsley:

℞. Linimenti saponis compositi, ʒij.
Liquoris ammoniæ,
Tincturæ cantharidis,
— opii, sing., ʒij. Misc.

Fiat linimentum.

In all cases of chronic rheumatism of long standing, permanent stiffness of the joint is chiefly to be dreaded, to which nothing contributes so much as neglect of the due exercise of the joint. Exercise, therefore, should always be strongly recommended to a rheumatic patient. In a few cases, where torpor and stiffness predominate, the introduction of needles into the skin and subjacent cellular membrane has proved serviceable. This practice is called acupuncture.

5. Mercury, pushed so as to affect the mouth, is very effectual in the cure of rheumatic affections of a chronic nature. The best mode of administration is five grains of Plummer's pill, taken every night at bedtime.

6. No one remedy, perhaps, is of such general application in the treatment of chronic rheumatism as warm bathing, general and topical. In that severe form of the disease which has been called nodosity of the joints, scarcely any thing else can be relied on to soothe the pain and relax the rigid fibres. The efficacy of the warm mineral waters, even in very obstinate cases, is generally acknowledged. They are applicable, however, only in that species of rheumatism which is unattended by inflammatory excitement. The vapor bath is a remedy of very decided efficacy, when there is effusion into the joints of long standing, which the usual antiphlogistic measures have failed to reduce.

7. In all cases of chronic rheumatism, *pain* is, if possible, to be relieved; and, generally, opium will be found the only effectual resource. The best forms of administering opium in this disease are Dover's powder (pulv. ipecac. compos.), in the dose of ten grains every night at bedtime. Where opium in every form disagrees with the system, the extracts of conium or hyoscyamus may be substituted; but the relief they afford is very trifling. It is to be observed, however, that the exhibition of drugs is quite a secondary matter in the treatment of common rheumatism. Our chief dependence is in suitable clothing; flannel should be worn next to the skin; great care should be taken not to expose the person to draughts of air, in the dewfall, or to wet; and, in addition, the diet must be very plain and nutritious, the exercise considerable, and the residence in a mild, uniform, and dry air. Hence change of residence is one of the chief means of breaking up an old rheumatism.

There are three forms of chronic rheumatism which have acquired specific denominations. They are sciatica, or rheumatism about the hip joint; lumbago, rheumatism in the loins and back; and pleurodynia, rheumatism in the intercostal muscles.

RHEUMATISMUS. 1. Rheumatism. 2. Diarrhœa.—*Alex. of Thralles.*

RHEUMATISMUS CANCRO'SUS. *R. larvatus.* Tic douloureux; facial neuralgia.

RHEUMATOPHY'RA. Acute or febrile rheumatism.

RHEU'MIC ACID. Oxalic acid.

RHE'UMIN. The rhabarberin of Gieger.

RHE'XIS. Ρηξις. A rupture, or bursting of any part.

RHIN. Πῖν. The nose.

RHINÆ'US. The compressor naris.

RHINA'LGIA. Pain in the nose.

RHINE'NCHYTES. A syringe for the nose.

RHINOPHO'NIA. The nasal voice.

RHINOPLA'STIC OPERATION. (From *ρῖν*, the nose, and *πλασσω*, to form.) The operation of restoring a mutilated nose. It is done by paring away the edges of the injured organ, and then cutting a flap of skin from the forehead of sufficient size to make good the mutilation, and adjusting it to the nose by means of sutures. The flap is not entirely severed from the forehead, but its connection is maintained over a small surface for the supply of blood.

RHINORRHA'GIA. Epistaxis. Bleeding at the nose.

RHINORRHA'PHY. The removal of a portion of the skin of the nose, and uniting the cut edges, as in epicanthus.

RHIZA. Ρίζα. A root.

RHI'ZAGRA. An instrument for taking out the roots or stumps of teeth. A punch.

RHIZA'NTHS. *Rhizanthæ.* A small group of plants resembling the fungi, but having distinct sexes.

RHIZOME. *Rhizoma.* A root-stock; a prostrate stem, which throws out roots from the under side.

RHIZO'PHORA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Dodecandria. Monogynia.*—*R. gymnorhiza.* The mangrove, the juice of the root of which is applied in the East to the bites of serpents.

RHODIA. See *Rhodiola.*

RHODI'OLA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Diazia. Octandria.*—*R. rosea.* Rosewort. The *Radix rhodia.* When dry, it has a very pleasant smell, like the damask rose. Poultices in which this root enters as a chief ingredient are said to allay violent pains of the head.

RHO'DIUM. A rare metal found in crude platina. It is a hard white metal. Specific gravity, 11.0; equivalent, 52.2; symbol, R.

RHODIUM LIGNUM. Rosewood.

RHODIZO'NIC ACID. An important body obtained from carbonic oxide. When this gas is heated with potassium, union takes place, and there is formed a dark olive powder, consisting of $C_7O_7 + K_3$; this is termed the oxycarburet of potassium. If placed in water, hydrogen is thrown off, and then results the *Rhodizonate of potash*, $C_7O_7 + 3KO$. The salts of rhodizonic acid are of a red color. When the rhodizonate of potash is heated in solution, it is resolved into *Oxalate of potash*, free potash, and *Croconate of potash*. Thus, $C_7O_7 + 3KO = KO + C_2O_3, KO + C_5O_4, KO$.

RHODOE'NDRON. (*on, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia. Ericaceæ.*—*R. chrysanthemum.* The yellow rhododendron. The leaves of this Siberian plant are remarkably sedative in their effects, and have been recommended in rheumatism. The dose is ʒj.

to ʒij., of the dried leaves, in decoction. In over-doses they are an acro-narcotic poison.

RHODO'MELI. Honey of roses.

RHODOME'NIA. A genus of seaweeds. The *R. palmata* is the fucus saccharatus.

RHŒA'DEÆ. The *Papaveraca.*

RHŒ'AS. (*as, ados, m.*) Papaver rhœas.

RHOMBOHE'DRON. A solid, the sides of which are rhombs.

RHOMB. *Rhombus.* A plane quadrilateral figure, the angles of which are never 45°, and in which the sides are equal.

RHOMBOID. *Rhomboidal.* A plane, differing from the rhomb only in the circumstance that the sides are in pairs, and not all equal.

RHOMBOIDE'US. The name of a muscle of the scapula. *Rhomboideus major* and *minor.* This muscle is situated immediately under the trapezius. We find it usually, though not always, divided into two portions, which Albinus describes as two distinct muscles. The uppermost of these, or *rhomboideus minor*, arises, tendinous, from the spinous processes of the three inferior vertebrae of the neck, and from the ligamentum colli; the lowermost, or *rhomboideus major*, arises, tendinous, from the spinous processes of the back: the former is inserted into the basis of the scapula, opposite to its spine; the latter into all the basis of the scapula below its spine. Its use is to draw the scapula obliquely upward and directly backward.

RHO'NCHUS. (*us, i, m.* Ρογχος, *rhonchus, stertor.*) A rattling or wheezing sound. The term is applied in auscultation to any preternatural sound accompanying respiration, occasioned either by the passage of the air through fluids obstructing the bronchia or air cells, or by constriction of the bronchial tubes. It is also called *rattle*—*râle* of the French writers.

There are five species of rattle or rhonchus:

1. The *crepitous. Râle crepitant.*—This is produced by the successive bursting of minute bubbles of a uniform size, and resembles in sound the decrepitation of salt over a gentle fire. It takes place when the air cells are filled with blood, or some fluid of similar consistence; hence it is observed in the first degree of pneumonia, in œdema of the lungs, and in the state called *œgement*.

2. The *mucous. Râle muqueux.*—This is similar to the sound heard in the windpipe of dying persons. It is produced by the passage of air through a liquid of some tenacity forming bubbles, varying in size and number; hence the sound of the mucous rattle varies considerably, according to circumstances. It occurs when the bronchia are obstructed with blood, mucus, pus, or a mixture of these. Hence it is met with in bronchitis, hæmoptysis, phthisis, and pneumonia. When the mucous rattle occurs in an excavation of the lungs, arising from an abscess or any other cause, the sound is augmented, and it is called *cavernous rattle*.

3. The *sonorous. Râle sonoré.*—This is a sound which, when slight, resembles the cooing of a dove, but when stronger, is not unlike the sound of snoring. It arises from narrowing of the bronchial tubes. It is heard in bronchitis.

4. The *sibilant. Râle sibilant.*—This has a

great variety of sound: sometimes it resembles a slight chirping, or the clicking of a small valve; at others it is like whistling, more or less sharp or grave. It arises from narrowing of the smaller bronchial tubes, or from their obstruction by very viscid mucus. It is therefore heard in bronchitis.

5. The *crackling*.—This resembles the sound caused by the inflation of a dry bladder. It is heard only during inspiration, and arises from the penetration of air into dry and unequally dilated cells. It is heard in pulmonary emphysema.

The different rattles above described are heard during coughing as well as breathing, and are then generally more distinct.

RHOPALOSIS. Plica.

RHUBARB. See *Rheum*.

RHUBARB, MONK'S. *Rumex patientia*.

RHUS. (*us, i, f.* and *m.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Trigynia. Terebinthaceae*.—*R. coriaria*. Italian sumach. Elm-leaved sumach. A small tree of the south of Europe. This appears to be perfectly innocent. Both the leaves and berries are used medicinally, as astringents and tonics.—*R. glabrum*. Common indigenous sumach. (U. S.) The fruit is refrigerant and tonic, the leaves astringent.—*R. metopium*. The hog-gum-tree of the West Indies yields a resinous juice resembling copaiba when fresh, and used as a diuretic and topical application by the natives.—*R. radicans*. *Rhus toxicodendron*.—*R. toxicodendron. R. radicans*. Poison oak, or sumach. The dried leaves have been used in paralysis and herpes, but in the fresh state are very poisonous. The dose of the dried leaves may be from half a grain, gradually increased to four grains, two or three times a day.—*R. vernic.* Swamp sumach. This and the former are well known for their noxious effects upon some persons. They produce an erysipelatous inflammation, which, however, usually subsides without injury.

RHUTHENIUM. A supposed new metal in Uralian platina.

RHYAS. (*as, adis, f. Puaç.*) A disease of the eye, consisting in a decrease or defect of the lachrymal caruncle. The defect may be congenital, or it may originate from excision, erosion, or acrimony. It induces an incurable *epiphora*.

RHYTHM. (From *ρυθμος*, regular movement.) In *Medicine*, the regular pulsations of the heart, and the pulse, which are said to be in rhythm when equable in force, &c.

RHYTIDOSIS. *Ρυτίδωσις*. Corrugation of any part. Atrophy or shriveling up of the eyeball.

RIB. See *Costa*.

RIBES. (*es, is, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Grossulaceae*.—*R. nigrum*. The black currant. It is said to be peculiarly useful in sore throats, and to possess a diuretic power in a very considerable degree.—*R. rubrum*. The red currant. It is esteemed to be moderately refrigerant, antiseptic, attenuant, and aperient. It may be used with considerable advantage to allay thirst in most febrile complaints, to lessen an increased secretion of bile, and to correct a putrid and scorbutic state of the fluids.

RIBLESS. *Enervis*.

RIBWORT. *Plantago lanceolata*.

RICE. *Oryza sativa*.

RICHARDSONIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of rubiceous plants, of which *R. braziliensis* vel *scabra* yields the undulated, or white ipecacuanha.

RICHWEED. *Actæa racemosa*.

RICINUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. The castor-oil plant. 2. A genus of plants. *Monœcia. Monadelphia. Euphorbiaceae*.—*R. communis. R. vulgaris*. The castor-oil plant. The seeds of this plant are a drastic cathartic, but the oil expressed from them is mild, thick, of a nauseous taste, and a safe and speedy cathartic in doses of f. ʒiv. to f. ʒj. The disagreeable taste of castor oil is in a measure removed by brandy or alcohol; and it may be advantageously combined with one third of the tinctura sennæ composita.

RICINUS MAJOR. *Jatropha curcas*.

RICKETS. See *Rhachitis*.

RICTUS. (*us, ūs, m.;* from *ringo*, to grin.) The grinning mouth, or opening between the two lips of a ringent or personate flower.

RIGA BALSAM. The balsamum carpathicum.

RIGID. *Rigidus*. Hard, with some degree of inflexibility or brittleness.

RIGOR. (*or, oris, m.;* from *ρυγω*, to shiver.) A sudden coldness, attended by a shivering, more or less perfect; a symptom which ushers in many diseases, especially fevers and acute inflammations of internal parts: it also is produced by nervous complaints, and by some operations, as passing a bougie, &c.

RIGOR MORTIS. The muscular rigidity which takes place a few hours after death.

RIMA. (*a, e, f.*) A fissure or opening.

RIMA GLOTTIDIS. The opening of the larynx, through which the air passes in respiration.

RIMO'SUS. Full of cracks.

RIMU. A taxaceous tree of New Zealand, the *Dacrydium cupressinum*: the extract of the bark resembles kino.

RIMULA. A small fissure.

RING. Annulus.

RING, FEMORAL. An opening bounded in front by Poupart's ligament, behind by the pubes, on the outer side by the femoral vein, on the inner by Gimbernat's ligament.

RING, EXTERNAL ABDOMINAL. A triangular opening above the crest of the pubes, formed by separation of the fibres of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus.

RING, INTERNAL ABDOMINAL. An oblique opening in the fascia transversalis, about half an inch above Poupart's ligament.

RING-WORM. Herpes circinatus.

RING-WORM OF THE SCALP. See *Porriigo*.

RINGENT. *Ringens*. Gaping: applied to the corolla of flowers.

RIPOGONIUM PARVIFLORUM. The kareao, or sarsaparilla of New Zealand. A plant of the family *Smilacæ*, said to possess the same properties as sarsaparilla: it yields 12 per cent. of extract.

RISAGON. Cassumuniar.

RISIGALLUM. An old name of orpiment.

RISORIUS. A portion of the platysma myoides.—*Santorini*.

RI'SUS. (*us, us, m.*) Laughter.

RISUS CANINUS. See *Spasmus cynicus*.

RISUS SARDONICUS. *R. spasticus*. *Sardonic laugh*. *Sardiais*. A kind of convulsive grin, observed chiefly in cases of tetanus and inflammation of the diaphragm. It gives a peculiarly horrible aspect to the countenance.

ROASTING. A chemical process, generally performed in crucibles, by which mineral substances are divided, some of their principles being volatilized, and others changed, so as to prepare them for other operations.

ROB. (*Rob, dense*. Arabic.) An old term for an inspissated juice.

ROB ANTISYPHILITIQUE. A French medicine, which consists of a rob or syrup, made of the *Arundo phragmites*, sarsaparilla, and aniseed, with the addition of corrosive sublimate.

ROBI'NIA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of trees. *Diadelphia*. *Decandria*. *Leguminosæ*.—*R. amara* of Cochin China yields tonic roots, much used in diarrhœa.—*R. pseudacacia*. The common locust-tree. The flowers are said to be antispasmodic.

RO'BORANT. *Roborans*. Corroborant.

ROCELLA. Lichen roccella.

ROCHE ALUM. Alumen rupeum.

ROCHE'S EMBROCATION. A celebrated nostrum for the whooping-cough. It consists of olive oil, mixed with about half its quantity of the oils of cloves and amber.

ROCHELLE SALT. Soda tartarizata.

ROCKAMBOLE. The allium scorodoprasum.

ROCK OIL. Petroleum.

ROCKET. *R., Roman*. *R., wild*. Brassica eruca.

RODE'NTIA. An order of mammalia, including the rats, squirrels, rabbits, and gnawing animals.

ROD-SHAPED. Virgate.

ROLLER. A long, narrow cotton or linen bandage, in common use with surgeons.

ROMAN VITRIOL. Sulphate of copper.

ROME, CLIMATE OF. The climate of Rome is very genial, and remarkably still and equable; it is hence highly commended by Sir James Clark as a place of residence for the phthisical, especially during winter.

ROOT. Radix.

ROSELLA. *Drosera rotundifolia*.

ROS. (*os, oris, m.*; from the Hebrew.) Dew.

ROS CALABRINUS. Calabrian manna.

ROS MARINUS. *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

ROS SOLIS. *Drosera rotundifolia*.

RO'SIA. (*a, a, f.*) 1. Sometimes used for erysipelas. 2. A genus of plants. *Icosandria*. *Polygynia*. *Rosaceæ*.—*R. alba*. The white rose. The flowers have inferior virtues to those of the damask.—*R. canina*. *R. sylvestris*. The dog-rose, or wild brier. The fruit, called hews or hips, has a sourish taste, and obtains a place in the pharmacopœias in the form of conserve. It is employed to give form to more active remedies, in pills, boluses, linctuses, &c.—*R. centifolia*. The damask, cabbage, or hundred-leaved rose. *R. damascena*. *R. pallida*. The pharmacopœias direct a syrup to be prepared from the petals of this rose, which is found to be a pleasant and useful laxative for children, or to obviate costiveness in adults. This flower

yields the rose oil and water.—*R. gallica*. The red or French rose. *R. rubra*. The flowers are most for their astringent qualities, which are most considerable before the petals expand; and, therefore, in this state they are chosen for medicinal use, and ordered in different preparations, as those of a confection, a honey, an infusion, and a syrup. The infusion of roses (*in fusum rosæ*) is a grateful, cooling subastringent, and is useful in hæmoptysis and other hæmorrhagic complaints; its efficacy, however, depends on the sulphuric acid added.

ROSACE'Æ. The rose tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants and shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers*, polypetalous; *stamens*, perigynous; *ovary*, superior, solitary, or several; *fruit*, one-seeded nuts, or acini, or follicles containing several seeds.

ROSA'CEUS. Rose-like; rose-colored

ROSACIC ACID. There is deposited from the urine of persons laboring under gout and inflammatory fevers, especially intermittents, a sediment of a rose color. It was called rosacic acid by Proust, but is only uric acid stained with uro-erythrine.

ROSA'LIA. (*a, a, f.*) A name which seems to have been applied both to measles and scarlatina.

ROSE. See *Rosa*; also, *Erysipelas*.

ROSE, CHRISTMAS. *Helleborus niger*.

ROSE-RASH. *Roseola*.

ROSE-ROOT. *Rosea radix*. *Rhodiola rosea*.

ROSEBAY WILLOW-HERB. *Epilobium angustifolium*.

ROSEMARY. *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

ROSE'OLA. (*a, a, f.*; from *rosa*, a rose: so called from the color of the rash.) A rose-colored efflorescence, variously figured, without wheals or papule, and not contagious. It is mostly symptomatic, occurring in connection with different febrile complaints, and requiring no deviation from the treatment respectively adapted to them.

Its principal varieties are: 1. *Roseola astiva*. This appears first on the face and neck, and in the course of a day or two is distributed over the whole body, producing a considerable degree of itching and tingling. It wholly disappears by the fifth day. Light diet and acidulated drinks, with occasional laxatives, palliate the symptoms. 2. The *Roseola autumnalis* occurs in children in the autumn, in distinct circular or oval patches, which gradually increase to the size of a shilling, and are of a dark damask-rose hue. 3. The *Roseola annulata* occurs on almost every part of the body, in rose-colored rings, with central areas of the usual color of the skin. 4. *Roseola infantilis* is a closer rash, occurring in infants during the irritation of dentition, of disordered bowels, and in fevers. 5. *Roseola variolosa* occurs previously to the eruption both of the natural and inoculated small-pox, but seldom before the former. It appears in the inoculated disease on the second day of the eruptive fever, which is generally the ninth or tenth after inoculation. It is first seen on the arms, breast, and face, and on the following day it extends over the trunk and extremities. It continues three days. 6. *Roseola vaccina* appears generally in a congeries of dots

and small patches, but is sometimes diffuse, like the former; it takes place on the ninth or tenth day after vaccination, at the place of inoculation, and at the same time with the areola that is formed round the vesicle, from whence it spreads irregularly over the whole surface of the body. 7. *Roseola miliaris* often accompanies an eruption of military vesicles after fever.

RO'SEUS. Of a rose-red color.

ROSEWOOD. A beautiful wood well known in commerce. It is said by Don to be the produce of the *Physocalymnia floribunda*. The powder has been used as an erline.

ROSEWORT. *Rhodiola rosea*.

ROSEIN. The resin of the turpentine pines. Colophony.

ROSMARINUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. Rosemary. 2. A genus of plants. *Diandria. Monogynia. Labiateæ.*—*R. officinalis. R. hortensis.* The common rosemary. The leaves and tops of this plant have a fragrant, aromatic smell, and a bitterish, pungent taste. They are said to be a nervous stimulant. The oil (*Oleum rosmarini*) is officinal; it is used in the compound spirit of lavender and soap liniment. Dose of the oil, gtt. ij. to gtt. vj.

ROSMARINUS SYLVESTRIS. *Ledum palustre*.

ROST'ELLUM. A little beak. See *Corculum*.

ROSTRATE. *Rostratus*. Having a bill-or beak.

ROSTRUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *rodo*, to gnaw; because birds use it to tear their food with.) 1. A beak. 2. The flesh which hangs between the divisions of the double hare-lip is called *Rostrum leporinum*.

ROSY-DROP. *Acne rosacea*.

ROTA'CEOUS. *Rotaceus*. Wheel-like.

ROTACISMUS. The harsh or aspirated vibration of the letter *r* or *ρ*.

ROTANG. *Calamus rotang*.

ROTA'TION. *Rotatio*. A revolving motion. 1. The motion of a limb around its joint. 2. In *Obstetrics*, the spontaneous and circular motion of the fetus upon the planes of the pelvis.

ROTATOR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *roto*, to turn.) A muscle, the office of which is to rotate the part upon which it acts.

ROTATE. *Rotatus*. Wheel-like.

ROTIFERA. An order of infusory animals, furnished with circular ciliated organs near the mouth, which appear to be constantly moving.

ROTULA. 1. The patella. 2. A lozenge.

ROTUNDUS. Round.

ROUGE. See *Carthamus tinctorius*.

ROUND. *Rotundus*. Many parts of animals and vegetables receive this name from their shape; as round ligaments, round foramen, &c., and leaves, stems, seeds, &c.

ROUND-LEAVED SORREL. *Rumex scutatus*.

ROUND LIGAMENT. *Ligamentum rotundum*. A bundle of vessels and fibres contained in a duplicature of the peritoneum, that proceeds, one from each side of the uterus, through the abdominal rings, and is attached to the pubis.

ROUP. Croup.

ROUSSEAU'S DROPS. *Gouttes de l'Abbe Rousseau. Laudanum Abbatis Rousseau. Vinum opii fermentatione paratum*. Take of honey, ℥ij.; warm water, ℔ij.; set it in a warm place till it begins to ferment, then add opium, ℥iv.,

dissolved in ℥xij. of water; let it ferment for a month; evaporate it to ℥x.; strain, and add rectified alcohol, ℥ivss.

ROYAL PREVENTIVE. A quack lotion, consisting of a solution of acetate of lead. It is sold as a preventive against the venereal disease.

ROYAL STITCH. An old operation for the cure of inguinal hernia, which consisted in putting a ligature round the neck of the sac, whereby adhesive inflammation was excited.

RUBE'DO. (*o, inis, f.*; from *ruber*, red.) A diffused, but not spotted, redness in any part of the skin, such as that which arises from blushing.

RUBEFACIENT. (*Rubefaciens*; from *rubefacio*, to make red.) Any substance is so called which, when applied a certain time to the skin, induces a redness without blistering.

RUBE'OLA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *rubeo*, to become red.) The measles; called, also, *Morbilli*. This disease is known by inflammatory fever, hoarseness, dry cough, sneezing, drowsiness; about the fourth day, eruption of small red points, discernible by the touch, which, after three days, end in mealy desquamation. The blood, after venesection, exhibits an inflammatory crust. In addition to the symptoms already related, it is remarkable that the eyes and eyelids always show the presence of this disease, being somewhat inflamed and suffused with tears. The fever continues during the whole progress of the disease. In systems of nosology, several varieties of measles are mentioned, but they may all be comprehended under two heads: the one attended with more or less of the symptoms of general inflammation, the other accompanied by a typhoid diathesis.

The measles may prevail at all seasons of the year as an epidemic, but the middle of winter is the time they are usually most prevalent; and they attack persons of all ages, but children are most liable to them. They prove most unfavorable to such as are of a plethoric or scrofulous habit. Like the small-pox, they very seldom affect persons more than once during life. Their contagion appears to be of a specific nature. On the ninth or eleventh day, no trace of redness is to be found, but the skin assumes its wonted appearance; yet, unless there have been some considerable evacuations, either by the skin or by vomiting, the patient will hardly recover strength, but the cough will continue, the fever return with new violence, and bring on great distress and danger.

In the more alarming cases, spasms of the limbs, subsultus tendinum, delirium, or, what more frequently happens, coma, supervene. This last symptom so frequently attends the eruptive fever of measles, that by some practitioners it is regarded as one of its diagnostics.

The measles, even when violent, do not generally manifest a typhoid tendency; but it sometimes happens that such a disposition prevails, both in the course of the disease and at its termination. In such cases, petechiæ are to be observed interspersed among the eruptions; and these last become livid, or assume almost a black color. Hemorrhages break out from different parts of the body; the pulse becomes frequent, feeble, and perhaps irregular; uni-

versal debility ensues, and the patient is destroyed.

In those cases where there is much fever, with great difficulty of breathing, and other symptoms of pneumonic inflammation, or where there is great debility, there will always be considerable danger; but the consequences attendant on the measles are in general more to be dreaded than the immediate disease; these, which are termed the sequelæ of measles, are hectic, pneumonia, the development of phthisis or scrofula, ophthalmia, diarrhœa, dysentery, and sometimes dropsy.

Willan has pointed out a spurious kind of measles, *Rubeola sine catarrho*, in which there is little fever or catarrh, and which is not a preservative against the attack of true measles.

Treatment.—As it usually appears, the object is to moderate the accompanying fever, and attend to the state of certain organs, particularly the lungs and the bowels. When there are no urgent local symptoms, it will be commonly sufficient to pursue the general antiphlogistic plan, avoiding, however, too free or sudden exposure to cold, keeping the bowels open, and encouraging diaphoresis by mild antimonials, &c. Sometimes, however, in plethoric habits, especially where the lungs are weak, it will be proper to begin by a moderate abstraction of blood. Where the eruption has been imprudently checked, much distress usually follows, and it will be advisable to endeavor to bring it out again by the warm bath, with other means of increasing the action of the cutaneous vessels. Should an inflammatory determination to the lungs occur, more active evacuations must be practiced. (See *Pneumonitis*.) The cough may be palliated by expectorants, demulcents, &c.; and an occasional emetic will be proper when there is much wheezing. Where diarrhœa takes place, it is better not to attempt to suppress it at once; but, if troublesome, moderate it by small doses of opium, assisted, perhaps, by astringents. At the decline of the disorder, much attention is often required to prevent phthisis pulmonalis supervening. Should the disorder ever put on a typhoid character, the general plan pointed out under *Typhus* must be pursued.

RUB'BER. Red.

RUB'IA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Tetrandria. Monogynia. Rubiaceæ.*—*R. tinctorum*. The madder plant. Dyer's madder. The roots were formerly considered as a deobstruent, detergent, and diuretic, but are now very seldom used.

RUBIACE'Æ. The cinchona tribe of dicotyledons. Trees, shrubs, and herbs with *leaves* simple, entire, opposite, rarely verticillate; *flowers*, rather unisexual by abortion, gamopetalous, perigynous, four to five divisions; *stamens*, alternate, with lobes of corolla; *fruit*, baccate, capsular, or drupaceous; one or many celled, the cells one or many seeded; *seeds* with large albumen.

RUB'IGINOUS. *Rubiginosus*. Of a rusty color.

RUB'IGO. (*o, inis, f.*; à *colore rubro*, from its red color.) 1. Rust. 2. The red mildew or rust of grain plants.

RUBIGO CUPRI. Verdigris.

RUBIGO FERRI. Ferri sesquioxylum.

RUB'INUS. *R. verus*. Anthrax.

RUB'BRIN. Hæmatosin.

RUB'ULA. The yaws.—*Good*.

RUB'US. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants *Icosandria. Polygynia. Rosacæ.*—*R. arcticus*. The shrubby strawberry. The berries, *Bacca norlandica*, are recommended by Linnæus as possessing antiseptic, refrigerant, and antiscorbatic qualities.—*R. cæsius*. The dewberry plant, the fruit of which resembles the blackberry in appearance and qualities.—*R. chamæmoros*. The cloudberry or knotberry. The fruit is said to be refrigerant and antiscorbatic.—*R. fruticosus*. The common bramble. The blackberry. The berries are wholesome and gently aperient.—*R. idæus*. The raspberry. The fruit allays heat and thirst, and promotes the natural excretions. A syrup was formerly official.—*R. trivialis*, low blackberry or American dewberry, and *R. villosus*, hedge blackberry, are official in the United States. Both these plants yield an astringent and tonic root, very useful in the simple diarrhœa of the summer. Dose of the small roots, or of the bark of the larger, ℞j. to ʒss., in powder or decoction.

RUC'TUS. (*us, us, m.*) An eruption.

RUE. Ruta graveolens.

RUE, GOAT'S. Galega officinalis.

RUE, WALL. Asplenium murale.

RUF'IPILULE. Rufus's pills. A compound very similar to the pilula aloes cum myrrha.

RUF'US. Of a brownish-red orange color.

RUGA. (*a, a, f.*) A wrinkle.

RUGINE. An instrument to remove the diseased parts of bones.

RUGOSE. *Rugosus*. Rugged; wrinkled.

RUM. *Spiritus Jamaicensis*. A spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

RUMEN. The first stomach of ruminants; the paunch.

RUMEX. (*ex, icis, m.*) 1. The dock. 2. a genus of plants. *Heceandria. Trigynia. Polygonacæ.*—*R. acetosa*. The common sorrel. Sour dock. The leaves are sour, but not the root, which is bitter.—*R. acutus*. The sharp-pointed wild dock. The decoction of the root of this plant is used in Germany to cure the itch, and in leprosy and impetiginous affections. It is astringent, tonic, and perhaps alterative.—*R. alpinus*. The monks' rhubarb. The root is laxative.—*R. aquaticus*. Rumex hydrolapathum.—*R. britannicus*. Yellow-rooted dock. (U. S.) The root of this is very similar to that of the *Rumex hydrolapathum*.—*R. crispus*.—The crisp-leaved dock, formerly used as an antiscorbatic.—*R. hydrolapathum*. *R. aquaticus*. The leaves manifest considerable acidity, and are said to possess a laxative quality. The root is strongly astringent, and has been much employed, both externally and internally, for the cure of some diseases of the skin, as scurvy, lepra, lichen, &c. The root, powdered, is said to be an excellent dentifrice. Dose, ʒj. of the dried root, in decoction.—*R. obtusifolius*. Blunt-leaved dock (U. S.) resembles in properties the *Rumex alpinus*.—*R. patientia*. The garden patience. The root of this plant is supposed to possess the virtues of

rhubarb, but in an inferior degree. It is obviously more astringent than rhubarb, but comes very far short of its purgative virtue.—*R. sanguineus*. The bloody dock, the root of which has an austere and astringent taste, and is sometimes given in the cure of diarrhœas.—*R. scutatus*. The French sorrel. Its virtues are similar to those of common sorrel. *Rumex acetosa*.

RUMINA'NTIA. *Ruminants*. Those animals which chew the cud; as the ox, deer, sheep.

RUMINA'TION. (*Ruminatio, onus, f.*) A second mastication, or the chewing of the food that has been swallowed and is again brought up into the mouth. Chewing the cud. Among quadrupeds, this function is peculiar to the order of animals called *Pecora* by Linnæus, and *Ruminantia* by Cuvier, which have four stomachs. A less perfect kind of rumination is observed in some fish, and, as a morbid phenomenon, it sometimes occurs in the human species.

RUNCINATE. *Runcinatus*. Notched, with the segments turned back.

RUNDLET. An umbellule.

RUNNER. The sarmantum.

RUPELLENSIS SAL. Soda tartarizata.

RUPERT'S DROPS. Pyriform drops of unannealed glass, which burst into atoms when any part is broken off.

RUPIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *ρυπος, sordēs*, as indicative of the ill smell and sordid condition of the diseased parts.) An eruptive disease, characterized by an appearance of broad and flattish vesicles, in different parts of the body, which do not become confluent: they are slightly inflamed at the base, slow in their progress, and succeeded by an ill-conditioned discharge, which concretes into thin and superficial scabs, that are easily rubbed off, and presently regenerated; which circumstance serves to mark the distinction between rupia and ecchyma. It appears under several forms:

1. *Rupia simplex* consists of little vesications, containing, on their first appearance, a clear lymph, and appearing on many parts of the body. They leave the surface of a livid or blackish color, as if from a thickening of the rete mucosum.

2. *Rupia prominens* is distinguished by elevated conical scabs, which are gradually formed upon the vesicated bases. A fluted scab is first generated, and with some rapidity (*e. g.*, in the course of the night), as the fluid of the vesication concretes. This extends itself by the successive small advancement of the red border, upon which a new scab arises, raising the concretion above it, so as ultimately to form a conical crust, not unlike the shell of a small limpet.

These varieties of rupia are to be combated by supporting the system, by means of good, light, nutritious diet, and by the use of alterative and tonic medicines, such as Plummer's pill, cinchona, and sarsaparilla.

3. *Rupia escharotica* affects only infants and young children, when in a cachectic state; whence, among the poor, where it is commonly seen, it often terminates fatally. The vesicles generally occur on the loins, thighs, and lower extremities, and appear to contain a cor-

rosive sanies: many of them terminate with gangrenous eschars, which leave deep pits.

RUPIA SYPHILITICA. See *Syphilis*.

RUPTURE. *Ruptura*. Hernia.

RUPTURE-WORT. *Herniaria glabra*.

RU'SCUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. 2. A genus of plants. *Diœcia. Syngenesia*.—*R. aculeatus*. The butcher's-broom. Knee-holly. The root, which is somewhat thick, knotty, and furnished with long fibres, externally brown, internally white, and of a bitterish taste, has been recommended as an aperient and diuretic in dropsies, urinary obstructions, and nephritic cases. It is seldom used.—*R. hypoglossum*. The *Uvularia*. This plant was formerly used against relaxation of the uvula, but is now laid aside for more astringent remedies.

RUSH. The plants of the genus *Cyperus*, *Carex*, &c., are called *rushes*.

RUSH-NUT. *Cyperus esculentus*.

RUSH, SWEET. The andropogon schœnanthus and acorus calamus.

RUSPINI'S STYPTIC. According to Dr. A. T. Thomson, this consists chiefly of a solution of tannic acid in alcohol, diluted with rose water.

RUSPINI'S TINCTURE. This consists of orris root, cloves, and ambergris, digested in alcohol. It is intended to preserve the teeth.

RUSSIA ASHES. The impure potashes.

RUST. The oxide or crust which forms on metals, especially iron, when exposed to the air.

RU'TA. (*a, æ, f.*) 1. Common rue. 2. A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia. Rutaceæ*.—*R. graveolens*. The common rue. It has a strong, unpleasant smell, and a bitter, hot, penetrating taste; the leaves are so acrid, that, by much handling, they have been known to irritate and inflame the skin. It is, doubtless, a powerful stimulant, and is considered, like other fetid medicines, as possessing attenuating, deobstruent, and antispasmodic powers. The dose of the leaves is from fifteen grains to two scruples.

RUTA MURARIA. *Asplenium murale*.

RUTACE'Æ. The rue tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* alternate, dotted; *flowers*, symmetrical; *petals*, alternate with the divisions of the calyx; *stamens*, hypogynous; *ovarium*, entire, celled; *fruit*, capsular.

RUTA'CEUM. An infusion of rue in vinegar.

RUTHE'NIUM. A new metal found by M. Claus in platinum ores, and nearly resembling iridium and rhodium.

RU'TULA. A small species of rue.

RUYSCHIA'NA TU'NICA. The internal surface of the choroid membrane of the human eye, which Ruysch imagined was a distinct lamina from the external surface.

RYE. *Secale cereale*.

RYE, SPURRED. *Secale cornutum*.

RYMER'S CARDIAC TINCTURE. This consists of capsicum, camphor, cardamom seeds, rhubarb, aloes, and castor, infused in proof spirit, with the addition of a very small quantity of sulphuric acid.

RYTIS. *Purice*. A wrinkle.

S.

S. The symbol for sulphur.

S. A. The contraction of *secundum artem*. See *Prescriptions*.

SABADILLA. *Veratrum sabadilla*.

SABADILLINE. See *Veratria*.

SABBA'TIA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. The American century. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Gentianaceae*.—*S. angularis*. An indigenous bitter herb, resembling gentian in properties. Dose, ʒss. to ʒj., in infusion.

SABI'NA. (*a, e, f.*) *Juniperus sabina*.

SABULOUS. (*Sabulosus*; from *sabulum*, fine gravel.) Gritty; sandy. Applied particularly to the phosphatic matter in urine.

SABURRA. (*a, e, f.*) Dirt; sordes; filth. Foulness of the stomach, of which authors mention several kinds, as the acid, the bitter, the empyreumatic, the insipid, the putrid.

SACCA'TUS. Saccated: encysted, or contained in a bag-like membrane. Applied to dropsical tumors, &c.

SACCHARIC ACID. An acid produced by the action of dilute nitric acid on sugar. It is isomeric with mucic acid.

SACCHAROMY'CES. Syn. of *torulæ*.

SACCHARUM. (*um, i, n.*) 1. Sugar. 2. A genus of plants. *Triandria. Digynia. Graminaceae*.—*S. acernum*. Maple sugar.—*S. album*. Refined sugar.—*S. aluminis*. Alum mixed with dragon's blood and dried.—*S. canadense*. Maple sugar.—*S. candidum*. Sugar candy.—*S. non purificatum*. Brown or unpurified sugar.—*S. officinale*. The cane from which sugar is obtained.—*S. purificatum*. Refined or loaf sugar.—*S. saturni*. Plumbi acetas.

SACCHO-LACTIC ACID. Mucic acid.

SACCULI ADIPOSI. The bursæ mucosæ of the joints.

SAC'CCULUS. (*us, i, m.*; diminutive of *sacus*, a bag.) A little bag.

SACCULUS CHYLIFERUS. The receptaculum chyli.

SACCULUS CORDIS. The pericardium.

SACCULUS LACHRYMALIS. The lachrymal sac.

SACCULUS LARYNGIS. A pouch extending upward from the ventricle of the larynx to the upper border of the thyroid cartilage.

SACCULUS MUCOSUS. A mucous sac lying behind the tendon of the rectus femoris.

SACCULUS PROPRIUS. The smaller of the two sacs of the vestibulum, formed by the expansion of the auditory nerve. The large sac is called *utriculus communis*.

SAC'CCUS. (*us, i, m.*) A bag.

SACCUS LACHRYMALIS. The lachrymal sac.

SAC'ER. (From *sagur*, secret, Heb.) Sacred. 1. Applied to some diseases; hence *Morbus sacer*, the epilepsy; *Ignis sacer*, the erysipelas, &c. 2. *Sacer musculus*, the transversalis lumborum.

SACK. Sherry wine.

SACLACTIC ACID. Mucic acid.

SACRA HERBA. *Verbena officinalis*.

SACRA TINCTURA. A tincture made of aloes, canella alba, and mountain wine.

SACRAL. *Sacralis*. Of, or belonging to, the sacrum, as sacral arteries, veins, nerves, &c.

SACRO-COCYGE'US. A muscle arising from the sacrum, and inserted into the os coccygis.

SACRO-COXALGIA. Rheumatism of the hip joint.

SACRO-ILIAC. Relating to the os sacrum and ilium.

SACRO-ISCHIATIC. Belonging to the sacrum and ischium.

SACRO-LUMBA'LIS. *Sacro-lumbaris* of authors. A long muscle extending from the os sacrum to the lower part of the neck, under the serrati postici, rhomboideus, trapezius, and latissimus dorsi. It arises from the posterior part of the spine of the ilium; from all the spinous processes; and from near the roots of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ. At the bottom of the back it separates from the longissimus dorsi, with which it had before formed, as it were, only one muscle, and ascending obliquely outward, gradually terminates above in a very narrow point. Its tendinous side sends off as many long and thin tendons as there are ribs. The lowermost of these tendons are broader, thicker, and shorter than those above; they are inserted into the inferior edge of each rib, where it begins to be curved forward toward the sternum, excepting only the uppermost and last tendon, which ends in the posterior and inferior part of the transverse process of the last vertebra of the neck. From the upper part of the five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, or eleven lower ribs (for the number, though most commonly seven or eight, varies in different subjects), arise as many thin bundles of fleshy fibres, which, after a very short progress, terminate in the inner side of this muscle, and have been named by Steno *musculi ad sacro lumbalem accessorii*. Besides these, we find the muscle sending off a fleshy slip from its upper part, which is inserted into the posterior and inferior part of the transverse processes of the five inferior vertebræ of the neck, by as many distinct tendons. This is generally described as a distinct muscle. Diemerbroeck, and Douglas and Albinus after him, call it *cervicalis descendens*; Winslow names it *transversalis collateralis colli*. Morgagni considers it as an appendage to the sacro-lumbalis. The uses of this muscle are to assist in erecting the trunk of the body, in turning it upon its axis or to one side, and in drawing the ribs downward. By means of its upper slip, it serves to turn the neck obliquely backward or to one side.

SACRO-SCIA'TIC LIGAMENTS. The ligaments which connect the ossa innominata with the os sacrum.

SACRO-VERTEBRAL. Belonging to the os sacrum and the vertebra.

SAC'CRUM. (*um, i, n.*) *Os sacrum*. The os sacrum derives its name from its being offered in sacrifice by the ancients, or perhaps from

its supporting the organs of generation, which they considered as sacred. In young subjects it is composed of five or six pieces, united by cartilage; but in more advanced age it becomes one bone, in which, however, we may still easily distinguish the marks of the former separation. Its shape has been sometimes compared to an irregular triangle; and sometimes, and perhaps more properly, to a pyramid flattened before and behind, with its basis placed toward the lumbar vertebræ, and its point terminating in the coccyx. We find it convex behind, and slightly concave before, with its inferior portion bent a little forward. Its anterior surface is smooth, and affords four, and sometimes five transverse lines, of a color different from the rest of the bone. These are the remains of the intermediate cartilages by which its several pieces were united in infancy. Its posterior convex surface has several prominences, the most remarkable of which are its spinous processes: these are usually three in number, and gradually become shorter, so that the third is not so long as the second, nor the second as the first. This arrangement enables us to sit with ease. Its transverse processes are formed into one oblong process, which becomes gradually smaller as it descends. At the superior part of the bone we observe two oblique processes, of a cylindrical shape, and somewhat concave, which are articulated with the last of the lumbar vertebræ. At the base of each of these oblique processes is a notch, which, with such another in the vertebræ above it, forms a passage for the twenty-fourth spinal nerve. In viewing this bone, either before or behind, we observe four, and sometimes five holes on each side, situate at each extremity of the transverse lines which mark the divisions of the bone. Of these holes, the anterior ones, and of these again, the uppermost, are the largest, and afford a passage to the nerves. The posterior holes are smaller, covered with membranes, and destined for the same purpose as the former. Sometimes at the bottom of the bone there is only a notch, and sometimes there is a hole common to it and the os coccygis. The cavity between the body of this bone and its processes, for the lodgment of the spinal marrow, is triangular, and becomes smaller as it descends, till at length it terminates obliquely on each side at the lower part of the bone. Below the third division of the bone, however, the cavity is no longer completely bony, as in the rest of the spine, but is defended posteriorly only by a very strong membrane; hence a wound in this part may be attended with the most dangerous consequences. This bone is articulated above with the last lumbar vertebræ; laterally, it is firmly united, by a broad, irregular surface, to the ossa innominata, or hip bones; and below it is joined to the os coccygis. In women the os sacrum is usually shorter, broader, and more curved than in men, by which means the cavity of the pelvis is more enlarged.

SAFFLOWER. *Carthamus tinctorius*.

SAFFRON. *Crocus sativus*.

SAFFRON, BASTARD. *S. flower*. *Carthamus tinctorius*.

SAFFRON, MEADOW. See *Colchicum*.

SAFFRON OF ANTIMONY. See *Antimonium vitrum*.

SAFFRON OF STEEL. A red oxide of iron.

SAGAPE'NUM. (*um, i, n.*) A gum-resin from an unknown umbelliferous plant. Sagapenum is brought from Persia and Alexandria in large masses, externally yellowish, internally paler, and of a horny clearness. Its taste is hot and biting, its smell of the alliaceous and fetid kind, and its virtues are similar to those which have been ascribed to assafœtida, but weaker, and, consequently, it is less powerful in its effects.

SAGE. *Salvia officinalis*.

SAGE OF BETHLEHEM. *S. of Jerusalem*. See *Pulmonaria*.

SAGE OF VIRTUE. *Salvia hortensis minor*.

SAGITTAL. (*Sagittalis*; from *sagitta*, an arrow.) Shaped like an arrow.

SAGITTAL SUTURE. (*Sutura sagittalis*; so named from its lying between the coronal and lambdoidal sutures, as an arrow betwixt the string and the bow.) *Sutura virgata, obelœa, rhabdoïdes*. The suture which unites the two parietal bones.

SAGITTA'RIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monœcia. Polyandria*. — *S. alexipharmaca*. The name of the plant called *Malacca*, cultivated in the West Indies for its root, which is supposed to be a remedy for the wounds of poisoned arrows. The root of this species, called *Radix malacca*, is sometimes used medicinally. — *S. sagittifolia*. The common arrow-head, the roots of which are esculent, but not very nutritious.

SAGITTATE. *Sagittatus*. Arrow-shaped.

SAGO. *Sagu*. The starchy farina of the cycas circinalis and other palm-like plants.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. Erysipelas.

ST. IGNATIUS'S BEAN. *Ignatia amara*.

ST. JAMES'S WORT. *Senecio jacobœa*.

ST. JOHN'S WORT. *St. Peter's wort*. *Hypericum perforatum*.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE. Chorea.

SAINT AUGUSTINE, CLIMATE OF. This sea-port, in Florida, possesses a mild climate, but its equability is somewhat disturbed by winds, which make it less desirable for the consumptive invalid than Tampa Bay or Mobile.

SAL. (*al, alis, m., and, rarely, neut.*) Salt. A compound, in definite proportions, of an acid, with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide. When the proportions of the constituents are so adjusted that the resulting substance does not affect the color of infusion of litmus, it is then called a neutral salt. When the predominance of acid is evinced by the reddening of these infusions, the salt is said to be acidulous, and the prefix *super* or *bi* is used to indicate this excess of acid. If, on the contrary, the acid matter appears to be in defect, or short of the quantity necessary for neutralizing the alkalinity of the base, the salt is then said to be with excess of base, and the prefix *sub* is attached to its name.

SAL ABSINTHIL. Potassæ carbonas.

SAL ACETOSELLE. See *Oxalis acetosella*.

SAL ÆGYPTIACUM. Nitre.

SAL ALEMBROTH. See *Alembroth*.

SAL ALKALINUS FIXUS. See *Alkali fixum*.

SAL ALKALINUS VOLATILIS. Sesquicarbonate of ammonia.

SAL AMMONIAC. See *Ammonia murias*.

SAL AMMONIACUM ACETOSUM. See *Ammonia acetatis liquor*.

SAL AMMONIACUM LIQUIDUM. See *Ammonia acetatis liquor*.

SAL AMMONIACUM MARTIALE. See *Ferri ammonio-chloridum*.

SAL AMMONIACUM SECRETUM GLAUBERI. See *Sulphas ammonia*.

SAL AMMONIACUM VEGETABILE. See *Ammonia acetatis liquor*.

SAL AMMONIACUS FIXUS. Calcii chloridum.

SAL AMMONIACUS NITROSUS. See *Nitras ammonia*.

SAL ANGLICUM. Epsom salts.

SAL ANTIMONII. Antimonium tartarizatum.

SAL ARGENTI. Argenti nitras.

SAL CATHARTICUS AMARUS. See *Magnesia sulphas*.

SAL CATHARTICUS ANGLICANUS. See *Magnesia sulphas*.

SAL CATHARTICUS GLAUBERI. See *Soda sulphas*.

SAL CHALYBIS. Sulphate of iron.

SAL COMMUNIS. See *Sodii chloridum*.

SAL CORNU CERVI VOLATILIS. See *Ammonia sesquicarbonas*.

SAL CULINARIS. See *Sodii chloridum*.

SAL DE DUOBUS. See *Potassa sulphas*.

SAL DIGESTIVUS. Chloride of potassium.

SAL DIGESTIVUS SYLVII. Acetate of potash.

SAL DIURETICUS. See *Potassa acetas*.

SAL EPSOMENSIS. See *Magnesia sulphas*.

SAL FEBRIFUGUS SYLVII. Chloride of potassium.

SAL FONTIUM. *S. fossilis*. *S. gemmae*. Common salt.

SAL GLAUBERI. See *Soda sulphas*.

SAL HERBARUM. See *Potassa carbonas*.

SAL MARINUS. See *Sodii chloridum*.

SAL MARTIS. See *Ferri sulphas*.

SAL MARTIS MURIATICUM SUBLIMATUM. See *Ferri ammonio-chloridum*.

SAL MIRABILIS GLAUBERI. See *Soda sulphas*.

SAL MURIATICUS. See *Sodii chloridum*.

SAL PERLATUM. Phosphate of soda.

SAL PLANTARUM. See *Potassa carbonas*.

SAL POLYCHRESTUS. See *Potassa sulphas*.

SAL POLYCHRESTUS GLASERI. See *Potassa sulphas*.

SAL POLYCHRESTUS SEIGNETTI. See *Soda tartarizata*.

SAL PRUNELLE. Nitrate of potash, cast into flat cakes or round balls.

SAL RUFELLENSIS. See *Soda tartarizata*.

SAL SATURNI. See *Plumbi acetas*.

SAL SEDATIVUS. See *Boracic acid*.

SAL SEIDLICENSIS. Sulphate of magnesia. See *Sedlitz*.

SAL SEIGNETTI. See *Soda tartarizata*.

SAL SUCCINI. See *Succinic acid*.

SAL TARTARI. See *Tartaric acid*.

SAL THERMARUM CAROLINARUM. See *Magnesia sulphas*.

SAL VEGETABILIS. See *Potassa turtras*.

SAL VOLATILIS. See *Spiritus ammonia aromaticus* and *Ammonia subcarbonas*.

SAL VOLATILIS SALIS AMMONIACI. See *Ammonia sesquicarbonas*.

SALAAM CONVULSION. A convulsion attended with bowings of the head.

SALACIOUSNESS. *Salacitas*. Inordinate pursuit of venery.

SALEP. *Salap*. See *Orchis morio*.

SALICARIA. *Lythrum salicaria*.

SALICINE. *Salicina*. A principle discovered in the bark of most species of willow. It crystallizes in fine, silky, colorless scales; is neutral; soluble in warm water and alcohol. Sulphuric acid changes it to a red color. Its formula is $C_{42}H_{23}O_{16} + 6HO$. It is an intense bitter, and for a time gained reputation as a substitute for quinine in ague, which, however, it has failed to maintain. It is a very valuable stomachic bitter, and often agrees with the stomach where quinine proves too stimulating. Dose, gr. iv. to gr. vj.

SALICO'RNA. (*a, e, f*.) A genus of plants. *Monardria*. *Monogynia*. *Chenopodiaceae*.—*S. europaea*. The jointed glasswort. This plant is gathered and sold for saffron, and forms a good pickle with vinegar.

SALICY'LE. A hypothetical radical, of the form. $C_{14}H_5O_4$; symbol, Sa. The *hyduret*, or *Salicylyous acid*, $SalH$, is found in the essential oil of the meadow-sweet. It is colorless, oily, fragrant, pungent; sp. gr. 1.173; boiling at 380° . It combines with the haloid bodies and bases. *Salicylic acid* is formed when the above is heated with hydrate of potash. Its formula is $SalO_2H$. It is crystalline, and very similar to benzoic acid.

SALIFI'ABLE. Having the property of forming a salt.

SAL'INE. (*Salinus*; from *sal*, salt.) Of a salt nature.

SALINE DRAUGHT. Take of bicarbonate of potash or soda, ℥j. to ʒss.; tartaric or citric acid, gr. xv. to gr. xxv.; water, with syrup, ʒviij.

SALINUCA. *Valeriana celtica*.

SALIRE'TINE. A resinous body produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on salicine. Formula, $C_{30}H_{15}O_7, HO$.

SALI'VA. (*a, e, f*; à *salino sapore*, from its salt taste, or from *σαλας*, spittle.) The fluid secreted by the salivary glands. These are the *parotid glands*, the *submaxillary glands*, the *sublingual glands*.

The saliva has little odor, scarcely any taste; sp. gr., 1.008. It is opalescent, and rather viscid; about twelve ounces are secreted daily. 1000 parts contain about 11 of solid matter, of which two are *ptyaline*; there is about 0.5 of fat, the rest being epithelium scales, mucus, saline matter, with 0.9 sulphocyanide of potassium. Mialhe announces the presence of a substance resembling, in its action, *diastase*; and Leuchs has already converted starch into sugar by the action of saliva.

Saliva encloses a considerable volume of oxygen, which no doubt becomes serviceable in digestion. It is also alkaline, and may give tone to the stomach. During a meal three or four ounces are produced.

SALI'VAL. *Salivalis*. Of, or belonging to, the saliva.

SALIVAL DUCTS. The excretory ducts of the

salival glands. That of the parotid gland is called the *Stenonian* duct; those of the sub-maxillary glands, the *Warthonian* ducts; and those of the sublingual, the *Rivianian* ducts.

SALIVARY GLANDS. Those glands which secrete the saliva are so termed. See *Saliva*.

SALIVANS. Productive of salivation.

SALIVARIA. Anthemis pyrethrum.

SALIVARY. The same as *salival*.

SALIVARY CALCULI. Concretions, chiefly of phosphates with animal matter, found in the salivary glands or their ducts.

SALIVATION. (*Salivatio, onis, f.*; from *saliva*, the spittle.) See *Ptyalism*.

SALIX. (*ix, icis, f.*; from *sala*, Heb.) A genus of plants. *Diacia. Diandria. Amnataceae.*—*S. alba. Salix fragilis.*—*S. caprea.* The systematic name of a species of willow, the bark of the branches of which possesses the same virtues with that of the *fragilis*.—*S. fragilis.* The systematic name of the common crack willow. The bark of the branches of this species manifests a considerable degree of bitterness to the taste, and is very astringent. It is recommended as a good substitute for Peruvian bark, and is said to cure intermittents and other diseases requiring tonic and astringent remedies. Not only the bark of this species of salix, but those also of several others, possess similar qualities, particularly of the *Salix alba* and *Salix pentandra*, both of which are recommended in some pharmacopœias. But Dr. Woodville is of opinion that the bark of the *Salix triandra* is more effectual than that of any other of this genus. The dose is from ʒj. to ʒj. of the powdered bark. See *Salicine*.

SALMO. A genus of fishes, of the order *Abdominales*. The salmon.

SALPINGO-CYESIS. Tubal pregnancy. The development of the fœtus in the Fallopian tube.

SALPINGO-PHARYNGE'US. (From *σαλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *φαρυγξ*, the pharynx.) This muscle is composed of a few fibres of the palato-pharyngeus, which it assists in dilating the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

SALPINGO-STAPHYLINUS. (From *σαλπιγξ*, a trumpet, and *σταφυλη*, the uvula.) See *Levator palati*.

SALPINGO-STAPHYLINUS INTERNUS. See *Levator palati*.

SALPINK. *Σαλπικυξ*. A tube or trumpet.

SALSEP'ARIN. Smilacine.

SALSIFY. Tragopogon pratense.

SALSO'LA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Chenopodiaceae.* Several species are collected and burned for barilla.—*S. kali.* A plant which affords barilla.

SALT. See *Sal*.

SALT, COMMON. Chloride of sodium.

SALTA'TIO. Dancing; hence *Saltatio Sancti Viti* for chorea.

SALTPETRE. Nitre.

SALTUS VITI. Choreia.

SALTWORT. *Salsola kali*.

SALUBRIOUS. *Salubritas.* Healthy.

SALVATE'LLA. The vein which runs along the little finger, unites on the back of the hand with the cephalic of the thumb, and empties its blood into the internal and external cubital veins.

SALVE. The common name for an ointment.

See *Unguentum*.

SALVER-SHAPED. Hypocrateriform.

SALVIA. (*a, æ, f.*) 1. *Salvia officinalis*, or sage. 2. A genus of plants. *Diandria. Monogynia. Salviaceae.*—*S. hortensis minor* The small sage, or sage of virtue.—*S. lyrata.* Cancer weed.—*S. officinalis.* The garden sage. In ancient times sage was celebrated as a remedy of great efficacy. It has a fragrant, strong smell, and a warm, bitterish, aromatic taste, like other plants containing an essential oil.—*S. sclarea.* The garden clary. *Sclarea hispanica.* The leaves and seeds are recommended as corroborants and antispasmodics. They have a bitterish, warm taste, and a strong smell, of the aromatic kind. The seeds are infused in white wine, and imitate muscadell.

SAMARA. A species of capsule of a compressed form, and dry, coriaceous texture, with one or two cells.

SAMBU'CUS. (*us, i, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Trigynia. Caprifoliaceae.*—*S. ebulus.* The dwarf-elder, or danewort. *S. humilis* and *S. herbacea.* The root, interior bark, leaves, flowers, berries, and seeds of this plant have been administered medicinally, in moderate doses, as resolvents and deobstruents, and, in larger doses, as hydragogues.—*S. nigra. S. vulgaris. S. arborea.* The elder-tree. This plant has an unpleasant narcotic smell. The parts proposed for medicinal use are the inner bark, the flowers, and the berries. These parts are aperient, and said to be deobstruent and sudorific.

SAMIAN EARTH. *Sami terra.* A kind of clay from Samos.

SAMPHIRE. *Crithum maritimum.*

SAMPSU'CHUM. *Sampsuchus.* Amaracum.

SANA'BILE. *Sanabilis.* Curable.

SANATIO. Curation.

SANATIVE. (From *sano*, to cure.) That which cures diseases.

SANCTI ANTONII IGNIS. See *Erysipelas*.

SANCTUM SEMEN. The wormseed, or santonium.

SANDALIFO'RMIS. Sandal or slipper like.

SANDARACH. (*Sandaracha, æ, f.*; from *saghad narak*, Arabic.) This name has been given to a kind of gum-resin, and also to realgar, or sulphuret of arsenic.

SANDARA'CHA A'RABUM. Gum sandarach. See *Juniperis communis*.

SANDARACHA GRÆCORUM. Realgar.

SAND-BATH. See *Bath*.

SANDERS. *Pterocarpus santalinus.*

SANGUIFICA'TION. (*Sanguificatio*; from *sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make.) A natural function of the body, by which the chyle is changed into blood.

SANGUIFLUXUS. Hemorrhage.

SANGUINALIS. *Polygonum aviculare*

SANGUINARIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Polygynia. Papaveraceae.*—*S. canadensis.* Blood-root. Puccoon. An indigenous perennial plant, the root of which is an acrid stimulating emetic and narcotic. The powdered root has been used in rheumatism, pulmonary affections, and as an escharotic to fungoid growths. The dose as an

emetic is gr. x. to ℥j.; but it is not recommended for this purpose, as it reduces the pulse in the same way as digitalis.

SANGUINARINE. An alkaline principle said to exist in the root of the *Sanguinaria canadensis*, and, probably, the same as chelerythrine.

SANGUINEOUS. (*Sanguineus*; from *sanguis*, blood.) Bloody; appertaining to the blood. 1. In *Natural History*, a red or blood color. 2. In *Physiology* and *Pathology*, applied to certain conditions of the body, to diseases, and to appearances of the solids and fluids; as sanguineous temperament, sanguineous apoplexy.

SANGUINEOUS APOPLEXY. See *Apoplexy*.

SANGUINIS MISSIO. Blood-letting.

SANGUI'NOLENT. Tinged with blood; bloody.

SANGUIPURGIUM. A gentle fever, or such a one as, by its discharges, was supposed to purify the blood.

SANGUIS. (*is, inis, m.*) See *Blood*.

SANGUIS DRACONIS. Dragon's blood.

SANGUISORBA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Triandra. Monogynia.*—*S. officinalis.* The Italian pimpinell, which was formerly much esteemed as an astringent, but is not now in use.

SANGUISUGA. The leech. See *Leech*.

SANGUISUGUM. A barbarous term for a congestion of blood in the heart.

SANICLE. *Sanicula europæa.*

SANICLE, YORKSHIRE. *Pinguicula vulgaris.*

SANICULA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandra. Digynia. Umbellifera.*—*S. eboracensis.* *Pinguicula vulgaris.*—*S. europæa.* The sanicle. *Sanicula mas.* This plant was formerly recommended as a mild astringent. Its sensible qualities are a bitterish and somewhat austere taste, followed by an acrimony which chiefly affects the throat.

SANICOD'ES. *Saniodes.* One with a narrow, flat chest.

SANIES. (*es, ei, f.*) A thin, unhealthy discharge, with or without an admixture of blood or pus, from fistulæ or ill-conditioned sores.

SANITAS. Health.

SANTA CRUZ. This West Indian island is often selected as a place of residence for the consumptive, but is, on the whole, inferior to the other West Indian Islands.

SANTALUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Tetrandria. Monogynia.* Sanders. —*S. album.* The white and yellow sanders: called, also, *Santalum citrinum* and *Santalum pallidum.* The yellow sanders has an agreeable odor, like roses, and is much esteemed in the East as a perfume.

SANTALUM RUBRUM. *Pterocarpus santalinus.*

SANTOLI'NA. *Artemisia santonica.*

SANTOLINA CHAMÆ-CYPARISSUS. The systematic name of the lavender cotton.

SANTONICUM. *Artemisia santonica.*

SANTONIN. A non-azotized crystalline body, derived from the *artemisia santonica.*

SANTORINI FISSURÆ. The fissures or interruptions in the cartilaginous portion of the meatus auditorius externus are so named, after Santorini.

SANTORINI TUBERCULA. The little projections on the top of the arytenoid cartilages which support the ligaments of the glottis.

SANTORINI VENÆ EMISSORIÆ. See *Emissoria santorini.*

SAP. The ascending unelaborated fluid of plants, which is little more than the water of the soil.

SAPHADA. A name given by Paracelsus to a scaly disease of the hairy scalp, resembling tinea, except that the scales are reddish.

SAPHE'NA. (From *σαφης*, conspicuous.) *Venæ saphenæ.* The two large veins of the leg, which ascend from the toes over the external and internal ankle, and evacuate part of the blood from the foot into the popliteal veins.

SAPID. Possessed of taste; not insipid.

SAPINDUS. (*us, i, f.*) A genus of plants. *Ocandria. Digynia.* The soap-tree.—*S. saponaria.* The plant which affords the soap-nuts, or soap-berries; called, also, *Baccæ bermudenses.* A globular fruit, about the size of a cherry, yellow, glossy, and so transparent as to show the spherical black nut within. The tree grows in Jamaica. It is said that the cortical part of this fruit has a bitter taste, that it raises a soapy froth with water, and that it is a medicine of singular and specific virtue in chlorosis.

SAP'PO. (*o, onis, m.*) Soap. A compound, in definite proportions, of certain acids in oils, fats, or resins, with a salifiable base, usually soda or potash. These oily and fat bodies are compounds of the stearic, oleic, margaric, &c., acids, with glycerine, and by the action of alkalies are decomposed, and stearates, &c., of the alkalies formed.

The medicinal soap, *Sapo amygdalinus*, is made with oil of sweet almonds, and half its weight of common potash. Common or soft soap, *Sapo mollis*, is made of potash and oil or tallow. Spanish, or Castile soap, *Sapo durus*, of oil of olives and soda or barilla. Soap was formerly much used in jaundice, but is now seldom employed except externally as a resolvent and detergent.

SAPOTERE'NTHINE. Starkey's soap. This is made of one part of dried and warm subcarbonate of potash, and three parts of oil of turpentine. The heated alkali is to have the oil of turpentine gradually blended with it in a warm mortar. Indolent swellings were formerly rubbed with this application, and some chronic affections of the joints might be benefited by it.

SAPONARIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Digynia. Caryophyllaceæ.*—*S. nu'cula.* The soap-nut. See *Sapindus.*—*S. officinalis.* The soapwort, or bruisewort. The root is employed medicinally; it has no peculiar smell; is sweetish, glutinous, somewhat bitter, and slightly acrid. It is said to be alterative, and was formerly used in syphilis, gout, rheumatism, and jaundice, in the form of decoction.

SAPONEA. The name of a pectoral medicine, prepared with infusion of violets, sugar and oil of almonds.

SAPONIFICATION. The act of submitting oily bodies to the action of a strong solution of potash or soda, with heat.

SAPONULE. *Saponulus*. A combination of a volatile or essential oil with different bases; as *Saponule of ammonia*, &c.

SAPOTA. *Achras zapota*.

SAPPAN LIGNUM. *Cesalpinia sappan*.

SAPROPYRA. Typhus gravior.

SAPROS. Σαπρός. Foul; putrid.

SARACEN'S CONSOUND. *Solidago virgaurea*.

SARATOGA SPRINGS. State of New York. There are numerous springs, but the principal is the Congress Spring. This contains carbonates of soda, magnesia, lime, and iron; and it is said, also, iodides of sodium and potassium. It is highly charged with carbonic acid gas. Some of the springs contain sulphureted hydrogen; but, on the whole, they may be considered very valuable saline springs.

SARCIMINALIS. The allantoid.

SARCINA VENTRICULI. A minute ($\frac{1}{1000}$ th of an inch) square, transparent, yellowish cryptogamic plant, found by Mr. Goodsir in the fluid of *Pyrosis*.

SARCI'ES. *Anasarca*.

SA'RCIUM. *Sarcion*. (Diminutive of *σαρξ*, flesh.) A caruncle, or small fleshy excrescence.

SARCOARP. The fleshy part of fruits.

SARCOCE'LE. (*e*, *es*, *f*.; from *σαρξ*, flesh, and *κήλη*, a tumor) *Hernia carnosia*. Scirrhus or cancer of the testicle. It commences as a hard tumor, more or less tuberculated, and may be nearly free from pain. In this state it may remain for years; but in other cases it takes on the inflammatory state very rapidly. There is darting pain, reaching to the loins, and the parts run into an ulcerated state, which finds its way through the integuments. A phagedenic ulcer is produced, with hard edges, or there is a bleeding fungus.

Sometimes an accumulation of water takes place in the tunica vaginalis, producing that mixed appearance called the *hydro-sarcocele*. At other times there is no fluid in the cavity of the tunica vaginalis; but the body of the testicle itself is formed into cells, containing either a turbid kind of water, a bloody sanies, or a purulent fetid matter. Sometimes the disorder seems to be merely local, that is, confined to the testicle, not proceeding from a tainted habit, nor accompanied with diseased viscera, the patient having all the general appearances and circumstances of health, and deriving his local mischief from an external injury. At other times, a pallid, leaden countenance, indigestion, frequent nausea, colicky pains, sudden purgings, &c., sufficiently indicate a vitiated habit and diseased viscera, which diseased viscera may also sometimes be discovered and felt.

The progress, also, which it makes from the testis upward, toward the spermatic cord, is very uncertain; the disease occupying the testicle only, without affecting the cord, in some subjects for a great length of time; while in others it totally spoils the testicle very soon, and almost as soon seizes on the spermatic cord. The only efficacious remedy is extirpation of the testicle before the disease has affected the neighboring parts.

SARCOC'LLA. See *Peneæ mucronata*.

SARCOC'LLINE. A principle of *Sarcocolla*.

It may be obtained by evaporating to dryness an alcoholic or watery solution.

SARCO-EPIFLOCE'LE. An ommental hernia complicated with a fleshy tumor.

SARCO-HYDROCELE. See *Sarcocele*.

SARCOLE'MMA. The myolemma.

SARCO'LOGY. The anatomy of the soft parts.

SARCO'MA. (*a*, *atis*, *n*.; from *σαρκω*, *carneum reddo*.) A fleshy tumor or excrescence.

SARCOMA SCROTI. *Sarcocele*.

SARCO'MATOUS. *Sarcomatosus*. Fleishy tumors are called *sarcomatous tumors*

SARCO'MPHALUS. A fleshy excrescence about the navel.

SARCOPHY'A. A fleshy excrescence.

SARCOPHY'LE. The fleshy or cellular portion of the leaf.

SARCO'PTES. A genus of minute insects, of which *S. scabiei* or *S. hominis* is the itch insect. See *Acarus scabiei*.

SARCOPY'DES. Having the appearance of flesh and pus mixed together.

SARCO'SIS. (*is*, *is*, *f*.; *σαρκωσις*.) 1. The generation of flesh. 2. A fleshy tumor.

SARCOSTOSIS. The same as *Osteosarcoma*.

SARCO'TIC. Synonymous with incarnative.

SARCOUS. Fleishy; pertaining to flesh.

SARDI'ASIS. *Risus sardonicus*.

SARDIUS LAPIS. *Sarda*. Carnelian.

SARDONIC LAUGH. *Risus sardonicus*.

SARMA'TICA L'UES. The plica polonica

SARMENTACEOUS. *Sarmentaceus*. Having twigs or runners.

SARMENTOSE. Trailing, or having runners.

SARME'NTUM. (*um*, *i*, *n*.; from *sarpo*, to prune, lop, or cut off.) A twig; a runner.

SARSAPARI'LLA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.; from *sarza*, a brier, and *parilla*, a little vine—Spanish; a thorny little vine.) The root of several species of smilax. It is bitterish, mucilaginous, and slightly flavored. *Sarsaparilla* is regarded as alterative, demulcent, and diuretic, but its medicinal properties are somewhat questionable. The official preparations are the decoction and syrup, which see. The commercial varieties are,

Jamaica sarsaparilla.—Red-bearded *sarsaparilla*, perhaps the root of the *Smilax officinalis*. Its bark has a red tint, and its roots are furnished with numerous fibrous rootlets called the *beard*. It is imported in bundles of spirally-folded roots, and is hence called *Sarsaparilla rotunda*.

Brazilian sarsaparilla.—Lisbon, Portugal, or Rio Negro *sarsaparilla*, said to be the root of the *Smilax syphilitica*. It is brought unfolded, with its roots tied in bundles in a parallel direction, and hence called *Sarsaparilla longa*.

Lima sarsaparilla.—Formerly brought from Lima, now from Valparaiso; probably the root of the *Smilax officinalis*. It is imported folded.

Honduras sarsaparilla.—Mealy *sarsaparilla*, so termed from the mealy appearance which it presents when broken; probably the root of the *Smilax officinalis*. It is imported folded. This is the variety used in the United States.

Vera Cruz sarsaparilla.—The root of the *Smilax medica*. It is imported unfolded.—*Peveira*.

SARSAPARILLA, FALSE. *Aralia nudicaulis*.

SARSAPARILLA GERMANICA. *Carex hirta*.

SARSAPARILLIN. Saleparin.

SARTO'RIOUS. *Sartorius seu longissimus femoris* of Cowper. This flat and slender muscle is situated immediately under the integuments, and extends obliquely from the upper and anterior part of the thigh, to the upper, anterior, and inner part of the tibia, being inclosed by a thin membranous sheath, which is derived from the adjacent *fascia lata*. It arises by a tendon from the outer surface and inferior edge of the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium, and is inserted, by a thin tendon, into the inner part of the tibia, near the inferior part of its tuberosity, and for the space of an inch or two below it. This tendon sends off a thin aponeurosis, which is spread over the upper and posterior part of the leg. This muscle serves to bend the leg obliquely inward, or to roll the thigh outward, and at the same time to bring one leg across the other, on which account Spigelius first gave it the name of *Sartorius*, or the tailor's muscle.

SARK. Σαρξ. Flesh.

SARZA. Sarsaparilla.

SA'SSAFRAS. *Laurus sassafras*.

SASSAFRAS, SWAMP. *Magnolia glauca*.

SATANUS DEVORANS. Antimony.

SATE'LLITES. The veins which accompany the arteries are called *Vena satellites*.

SA'THE. Σαθη. The penis.

SATURA'NTIA. Medicines which neutralize acid in the stomach.

SATURA'TION. (*Saturatio, onis, f.*) A term employed, in *Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*, to express that state of a body in which it has dissolved as much of another body as it is capable of doing, or in which the acrid: acid, or caustic properties of an agent are subdued and lost by union.

SATUREIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Gymnospermia. Salviaceae*.—*S. capitata*. The dilated savory. It possesses similar virtues to thyme, but in a stronger degree.—*S. hortensis. S. sativa*. The summer savory. It has a warm, aromatic, penetrating taste, and smells like thyme, but is milder.

SATURNUS. Saturn. Lead.

SATYRI'ASIS. (*is, is, m.*; from Σατυρος, a satyr; because they are said to be greatly addicted to venery.) Excessive and violent desire for coition in men.

SATY'RION. *Satyrium*. Orchis mascula.

SAUCE-ALONE. *Erysimum alliaria*.

SAUCER. Scutella.

SAUER-KRAUT. Cabbage preserved in brine. It is considered highly antiscorbutic.

SAUNDERS. Santalum album.

SAUNDERS, RED. *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

SAU'NIA. An old demulcent medicine.

SAURIA. *Saurians*. (From *σαυρα*, a lizard.) The order of reptiles including the lizards, crocodiles, alligators, &c.

SAVINE. *Savina*. Juniperus sabina.

SAVINE OINTMENT. Ceratum sabinae.

SAVORY. *Satureia hortensis*.

SAXI'FRAGA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Digynia. Saxifrageae*.—*S. anglica*. Peucedanum silaus.—*S. crassifolia*. The root of this species of saxifrage is extolled

by Professor Pallas as an antiseptic.—*S. granulata. S. alba*. The white saxifrage. Supposed to be diuretic, but probably without medicinal properties.—*S. rubra*. *Spiraea filipendula*.—*S. vulgaris*. Peucedanum silaus.

SAXIFRAGE. See *Saxifraga*.

SAXIFRAGE, BURNET. *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

SAXIFRAGE, ENGLISH. *S. meadow*. Peucedanum silaus.

SAXIFRAGE, WHITE. *Saxifraga granulata*.

SAXIFRAGUS. Lithontriptic.

SAXON BLUE. The sulphate of indigo.

SAXO'NICUS PU'LVIS. A powder formerly thought alexipharmic. It consisted of the roots of wild and cultivated angelica, of vincetoxicum, marshmallow, polypody of the oak, nettle, and valerian, with the bark of mezereon root, and seeds of herb Paris.

SAW. A surgical instrument, like the common saw, for cutting through bones and osseous tumors.

SAW, CHAIN. See *Chain-saw*.

SAW, HEY'S. A small saw with a curved cutting edge, used in removing pieces of depressed bone in fractures of the skull. The curvature is in the perpendicular plane, and not in every plane, as in the case of the trephine.

Sb. Antimony.

SCAB. A hard substance covering superficial ulcerations, and formed by a concretion of the fluid discharged from them.

SCA'BER. Rough to the touch.

SCA'BIES. (*es, ei, f.*; from *scabo*, to scratch.) *Psora*. The itch. This disease is characterized by an eruption of pustules or of small vesicles, which are subsequently intermixed with, or terminate in, pustules; it is accompanied by constant and distressing itching, but not with fever, and is in all varieties contagious. It appears occasionally on every part of the body, the face only excepted; but most abundantly about the wrists and fingers, the fossa of the nates, and the flexures of the joints. Willan has four species:

1. The *Scabies papuliformis*, or *rank itch*, consists in an extensive eruption of minute itching vesicles, which are slightly inflamed and acuminate, resembling papulae when examined by the naked eye; they are at all periods most numerous, and often intermixed with a few phlyzacious pustules, containing a thick yellow matter.

2. The *Scabies lymphatica*, or *watery itch*, is distinguished by an eruption of transparent vesicles, of a considerable size, and without any inflammation at their base. They arise in succession, with intense itching, chiefly round the wrists, between the fingers, on the back of the hands, and on the feet and toes; they often occur, also, about the axillae, the hamms, the bend of the elbows, and fossa of the nates, where they are intermixed with pustules; but they do not frequently appear, like the papuliform species, over the breast and epigastrium, nor on the thighs and upper parts of the arms.

In a day or two the vesicles break, and some of them heal, under the little scab that concretes upon them; but others inflame, and become pustules, which discharge, at length, a yellow

matter, and extend into small ulcerated blotches, over which a dark scab is ultimately formed; so that, during the progress of the eruption, all these appearances are intermixed with each other: the vesicles and pustules, the excoriated blotches discharging pus, the minute dry scabs, and the larger ones succeeding the ulceration, may be observed at the same time. This circumstance constitutes one of the points of diagnosis between this and other vesicular diseases.

3. The *Scabies purulenta*, or pocky itch, consists of distinct prominent yellow pustules, which have a moderate inflammation round their bases, and which mature and break in two or three days, and then ulcerate, with increasing pain and inflammation.

4. *Scabies cachectica*. This variety of scabies exhibits, in different parts of the body, all the appearances which belong to the three foregoing species. It is occasionally, also, combined with patches resembling lichen, psoriasis, or impetigo, especially in adults, or young persons approaching the term of puberty; whence it assumes an ambiguous character. In several instances, this form of scabies has been obviously contagious in its double character; and, after the scabious affection has disappeared, the impetiginous patches have remained for some time in a drier form, and yielded very slowly to medicine; for, although this form of scabies does not so readily spread by contagion, it is much more obstinate, under the use of remedies, than the preceding.

Some writers have ascribed the origin of the itch, in all cases, to the presence of a minute insect breeding and burrowing in the skin, while others have doubted the existence of such an insect. Both these opinions appear to be incorrect; and, probably, that of Sauvages is right, who considers the insect as generated only in some cases of scabies, and, therefore, speaks of a *Scabies vermicularis* as a separate species.

Among the remedies appropriated to the cure of scabies, sulphur has long been deemed to possess *specific* powers. It may be assisted by frequent bathing and saline medicines in the caecthic and inveterate forms.

SCABIO'SA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Tetrandria. Monogynia.*—*S. arvensis*. The common field scabious. This plant possesses a bitter and subastringent taste, and was formerly much employed in the cure of some leprous affections and diseases of the lungs.—*S. succisa*. The devil's-bit scabious. It has similar properties with the preceding species.

SCABIOUS. *Erigeron heterophyllum* and *philadelphum*.

SCABRI'DEUS. Rough: applied to plants.

SCABRI'TIES. Roughness; lichen.

SCA'LA. A ladder or staircase.

SCALA TY'MPANI. The superior spiral cavity of the cochlea. See *Auris*.

SCALA VESTI'BULI. The inferior spiral cavity of the cochlea. See *Auris*.

SCALD. See *Ambustio*.

SCALD-HEAD. *Porrigo favosa*.

SCALE. *Squama*. 1. In *Natural History*, the small laminae which cover the surface of fishes, serpents, &c. 2. In *Pathology*, a lamina

of morbid cuticle, hard, thickened, whitish, and opaque, of a very small size, and irregular, often increasing into layers, denominated crusts. Both scales and crusts repeatedly fall off, and are reproduced in a short time.

SCALE, DRY. *Psoriasis*.

SCALE'NUS. (From *σκαληνος*, irregular or unequal.) A muscle situated at the side of the neck, between the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ and the upper part of the thorax. The ancients, who gave it its name from its resemblance to an irregular triangle, considered it as one muscle. Vesalius and Winslow divide it into two, Fallopius and Cowper into three, Douglas into four, and Albinus into five portions, which they describe as distinct muscles. Without deviating in the least from anatomical accuracy, it may be considered as one muscle divided into three portions. The anterior portion arises commonly from the transverse processes of the six inferior vertebræ of the neck, by as many short tendons, and, descending obliquely outward, is inserted, tendinous and fleshy, into the upper side of the first rib, near its cartilage. The axillary artery passes through this portion, and sometimes divides it into two slips, about an inch and a half above its insertion. The middle portion arises, by distinct tendons, from the transverse processes of the four last vertebræ of the neck, and descending obliquely outward and a little backward, is inserted, tendinous, into the outer and upper part of the first rib, from its root to within the distance of an inch from its cartilage. The space between this and the anterior portion affords a passage to the nerves going to the upper extremities. It is in part covered by the third or posterior portion, which is the thinnest and longest of the three. This arises from the transverse processes of the second, third, fourth, and fifth vertebræ of the neck by distinct tendons, and is inserted into the upper edge of the second rib, at the distance of about an inch and a half from its articulation, by a broad, flat tendon. The use of the scalenus is to move the neck to one side when it acts singly, or to bend it forward when both muscles act; and, when the neck is fixed, it serves to elevate the ribs and dilate the chest.

SCALENUS PRIMUS. See *Scalenus*.

SCALENUS SECUNDUS. See *Scalenus*.

SCALENUS TERTIUS. See *Scalenus*.

SCALLOP. *Ostrea maxima*.

SCALPE'L. *Scalpellum*. (From *scalpo*, to scratch or carve.) A scalpel or common dissecting knife.

SCA'LPRUM. A denticular raspator, used in trepanning.

SCALY. See *Squamose*.

SCAMMO'NIUM. A purgative resinous body resembling jalap, derived from the *Convolvulus scammonia*, which see.

SCAMMONY. *Convolvulus scammonia*.

SCAMMONY, MONTPELLIER. *Cynanchum montpelicium*.

SCA'NDENS. *Scandent*. Climbing: applied to stems.

SCA'NDIX. (*ix, icis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera.*—*S. cerefolium*. The officinal chervil. It is slightly

aromatic, and gently aperient and diuretic.—*S. odorata*. The sweet cicely, or *Myrrhis*, possesses virtues similar to the common chervil.

SCA'PHA. (From *σκαπτω*, to make hollow.)
1. The cavity of the external ear, between the helix and antihelix. 2. The name of a double-headed roller.

SCA'PHOID. (*Scaphoides*; from *σκαφη*, a boat, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) Boat-like. See *Naviculare os*.

SCA'PHIUM OCULARE. The shell used for artificial eyes. See *Artificial eye*.

SCA'PTIN. A brown extractive matter, slightly acid, obtained from foxglove by Radig.

SCA'PULA. (*a, e, f.*) The shoulder-blade. This bone, which approaches nearly to a triangular figure, is fixed to the upper, posterior, and lateral part of the thorax, extending from the first to about the seventh rib. The anterior and internal surface is irregularly concave, from the impression of the sub-scapularis muscle. Its posterior and external surface is convex, and divided into two unequal fossæ by a considerable spine, which, rising small from the posterior edge of the scapula, becomes gradually higher and broader as it approaches the anterior and superior angle of the bone, till at length it terminates in a broad and flat process at the top of the shoulder, called the *acromion*. This bone also presents an articulating surface, the *glenoid* cavity; and has a long process, called the *coracoid* process, which arises from the superior edge.

SCAPULARY. *Scapularia*. (*a, e, f.*; from *scapula*, the shoulder bone.) A bandage for the shoulder blade.

SCA'PULAR. (*Scapularis*; from *scapula*, the shoulder bone.) Belonging to the scapula; as the scapular arteries and veins, which are branches of the subclavian and axillary.

SCAPULO-HUMERAL. Pertaining to the scapula and humerus. The shoulder joint is the scapulo-humeral articulation.

SCA'PUS. The scape, or a stalk which springs from the root, and bears the flowers and fruit, but not the leaves.

SCAR. See *Cicatrix*.

SCARBOROUGH. The name of a town in Yorkshire, noted for its ferruginous springs.

SCARF-SKIN. See *Cutis*.

SCARIFICATION. (*Scarificatio*; from *scarifico*, to scarify.) A superficial incision made with a lancet, or a surgical instrument called a scarificator, for the purpose of taking away blood or letting out fluids, &c.

SCARIFICATION. An instrument used by surgeons to evacuate blood. It is made in the form of a box, in which are fitted ten, twelve, or more lancets. The instrument is so constructed that the depth to which the lancets penetrate may be made greater or less, at the option of the operator. See *Cupping*.

SCAR'OLA. *S. gallorum*. *Lactuca scariola*.

SCA'RIOUS. *Scariosus*. Applied, in *Botany*, to any part of a plant which is thin, dry, and semi-transparent.

SCARLATINA. (*a, e, f.*; from *scarlatto*, the Italian for a deep red.) The scarlet fever. A disease characterized by contagious fever, the face swelling, and a scarlet eruption appearing

on the skin in patches, which, after three or four days, ends in the desquamation of the cuticle. It usually assails youth in the spring, and seldom occurs again in the same person. It has two species:

1. *Scarlatina simplex*, *S. benigna*, the mild
2. *Scarlatina cynanchica* or *anginosa*, with ulcerated sore throat.

Dr. Willan has added to these a third, called *maligna*, which is now generally believed to be the same disease with the *Cyanche maligna* or malignant sore throat. See *Tonsillitis*.

Scarlatina simplex resembles the measles, but is to be distinguished by the absence of the cough, watery eye, running at the nose, and sneezing. In some cases, however, the diagnosis is very difficult; so much so that the disease almost appears to be hybrid between scarlet fever and measles.

It begins, like other fevers, with languor, lassitude, confusion of ideas, chills, and shiverings, alternated by fits of heat. The thirst is considerable, the skin dry, and the patient is often incommode with anxiety, nausea, and vomiting. About the third day, the scarlet efflorescence appears on the skin, which seldom produces, however, any remission of the fever. On the departure of the efflorescence, which usually continues out only for three or four days, a gentle sweat comes on, the fever subsides, the cuticle or scarf-skin then falls off in small scales, and the patient gradually regains his former strength and health.

On the disappearance of the efflorescence in scarlatina, it is, however, no uncommon occurrence for an anasarous swelling to affect the whole body; but this, in most cases, yields easily to proper treatment.

Scarlatina anginosa, in several instances, approaches very near to the malignant form. The patient is seized, not only with a coldness and shivering, but likewise with great languor, debility, and sickness, succeeded by heat, nausea, vomiting of bilious matter, soreness of the throat, inflammation and ulceration in the tonsils, &c., a frequent and laborious breathing, and a quick and small depressed pulse. When the efflorescence appears, which is usually on the third day, it brings no relief; on the contrary, the symptoms are much aggravated, and fresh ones arise.

On the first attack the fauces are often much inflamed; but this is usually soon succeeded by grayish sloughs, which give the parts a speckled appearance, and render the breath more or less fetid. The patient is often cut off in a few days; and, even if he recovers, it will be by slow degrees; dropsical swellings, or tumors of the parotid and other glands, slowly suppuring, being very apt to follow.

Scarlatina maligna.—This is a stage of the preceding more than a new variety. The symptoms at first are pretty much the same, but some of the following peculiarities are afterward observable: the pulse is small, indistinct, and irregular; the tongue, teeth, and lips covered with a brown or black incrustation; a dull redness of the eyes, with a dark red flushing of the cheeks, deafness, delirium, or coma; the breath is extremely fetid; the respiration rat-

ting and laborious, partly from viscid phlegm clogging the fauces; the deglutition is constricted and painful; and there is a fullness and livid color of the neck, with retraction of the head. In an advanced stage of the disease, where petechiæ, and other symptoms characteristic of putrescency, are present, hemorrhages frequently break forth from the nose, mouth, and other parts.

When scarlatina is to terminate in health, the fiery redness abates gradually, and is succeeded by a brown color; the skin becomes rough, and peels off in small scales; the tumefaction subsides, and health is gradually restored. On the contrary, when it is to terminate fatally, the febrile symptoms run very high from the first of its attack; the skin is intensely hot and dry; the pulse is very frequent, but small; great thirst prevails; the breath is very fetid; the efflorescence makes its appearance on the second day, or sooner, and about the third or fourth is probably interspersed with large livid spots; and a high degree of delirium ensuing, or hemorrhages breaking out, the patient is cut off about the sixth or eighth day. In some cases a severe purging arises, which never fails to prove fatal. Some, again, where the symptoms do not run so high, instead of recovering, as is usual, about the time the skin begins to regain its natural color, become dropsical, fall into a kind of lingering way, and are carried off in the course of a few weeks.

Treatment.—In the scarlatina simplex, little is required except clearing the bowels, and observing the antiphlogistic regimen. But where the throat is affected, and the fever runs higher, more active means become necessary, varying according to the type of this, whether synochial or typhoid. In general, we may begin by exhibiting a nauseating emetic, which, besides its effect on the fever, may be useful in checking inflammation in the throat; and occasionally the repetition of such a remedy, after a time, may answer a good purpose; but commonly it will be better to follow up the first by some cathartic remedy of sufficient activity. Then, so long as the strength will allow, we may endeavor to moderate the fever by mercurial and antimonial preparations, or other medicines promoting the several secretions, by steadily pursuing the antiphlogistic regimen, and occasionally applying cold water to the skin, when this is very hot and dry. Sometimes severe inflammation in the throat, at an early period, may render it advisable to apply a few leeches externally, or blisters behind the ears; and gargles of nitrate of potash, the mineral acids, &c., should be used from time to time. But where the disorder exhibits the typhoid character, with ulcers in the throat, tending perhaps to gangrene, it is necessary to support the system by a nutritious diet, with a moderate quantity of wine, and tonic or stimulant medicines, as the cinchona, calumba, ammonia, &c.; the acids will also be very proper, from their antiseptic as well as tonic power; and stimulant antiseptic gargles should be frequently employed, as the mineral acids sufficiently diluted, with the addition of tincture of myrrh, or these mixed with decoction of bark, &c.

SCARLET FEVER. See *Scarlatina*.

SCARRED. *Cicatratus*.

SCLOS. Σκλωσ. The leg. Hence *Scelonus*, a swelled leg.

SCLOTY'RBE. 1. Chorea; shaking palsy.

2. SAUVAGES makes *Scelotyrbæ* an order of diseases, including chorea and shaking palsy.

SCHÉELE'S GREEN. Arsenite of copper.

SCHÆLIUM. Tungsten.

SCHERLI'EVO. *Mal de Scherlievo*. A virulent syphilis said to prevail in Croatia.

SCHEROMA. Dry inflammation of the eye.

SCHINDYLE'SIS. An immovable articulation.

SCHINELÆ'UM. Oil of mastich.

SCHINUS. A genus of plants of the order *Terebinthinae*.—*S. mulli* yields the Peruvian mastich.

SCHNEIDER'S MEMBRANE. See *Membrana Schneiderma*.

SCHŒNAN'THUS. *Andropogon schœnanthus*.

SCHENOLAGURUS. *Trifolium arvense*.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN. This place, in New Jersey, has a chalybeate and saline-mineral spring much resorted to.

SCHWANN, WHITE SUBSTANCE OF. The exterior cylinder of white nervous matter in which the fibrous variety is inclosed. See *Nervous matter*.

SCIATIC. (*Sciaticus*; from *ischiatricus*.) Belonging to the ischium.

SCIATIC ARTERY. The ischiadic artery.

SCIATIC NERVE. The sacro-sciatic nerve.

SCIATIC NOTCH. See *Innomipatum os*.

SCIATICA. Two very different diseases have been confounded under this name—rheumatism, or rheumatic gout in the hip joint, and neuralgia of the sacro-sciatic nerve.

SCIATICA CRESSSES. *Lepidium iberis*.

SCILLA. (*a, æ, f.*) 1. Squill. 2. A genus of plants. *Hexandria. Monogynia. Liliaceæ*.—*S. hispanica*. The Spanish squill.—*S. maritima*. The official squill. *Squilla*. A native of Sicily, Spain, and Syria, growing on the sea-coast. The fresh bulb is extremely acrid and poisonous, but becomes somewhat milder by drying. The dried root is bitter, nauseous, and somewhat acrid; it yields its virtues to alcohol, vinegar, and water. It is diuretic and expectorant in doses of gr. j. to gr. iij., and emetic and purgative in doses of gr. x. to gr. xv. In dropsical cases it has long been esteemed the most certain and effectual diuretic with which we are acquainted; and in asthmatic affections, or dyspnoea, occasioned by the lodgment of tenacious phlegm, it has been the expectorant usually employed. Its activity is said to depend on a principle called *Scillitine*.—*S. nutans*. This plant was, until very lately, called *Hyacinthus non scriptus*. It is well known by the name of bluebells, and is said to be an inferior astringent.

SCILLITES. A wine impregnated with squills.

SCILLITINE. *Scillitina*. A white, transparent, deliquescent acrid substance, of a resinous nature, extracted by Vogel from squills.

SCINCUS. The Nile lizard, formerly used in medicine.

SCIRRHO'MA. *Scirrhocele*. Scirrhus.

SCIRRHOUS SARCOMA. Abernethy gave this name to an indurated, smooth, painless, and vascular tumor of glandular structures.

SCIRRHUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *σκιρρω*, to harden.) *Scirrhomia*. *Scirrhosis*. This term has been applied to any very hard glandular tumor, but it is now usually restricted to the early or occult stage of cancer. See *Cancer*.

SCIRRHUS SCROTI. Sarcocoele.

SCISSORS. In *Surgery*, the blades of the scissors are variously curved, to answer different purposes.

SCISSURE. Rhagades; fissures.

SCITAMNEE. The ginger tribe of monocotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with a creeping, often-jointed *rhizome*; *leaves*, simple, sheathing; *flowers*, tripetaloidous; *stamens*, three, distinct; *ovarium*, three-celled; *fruit*, capsular, three-celled, many-seeded; *seeds*, with or without an arillus.

SCITAMNEUS. Scitamineous; dainty.

SCLAREA. *Salvia sclarea*.

SCLERECTOMIA. The removal of a portion of the sclerotic coat to form an artificial pupil.

SCLERMUS. *Scleremia*. Induration of the cellular tissue.

SCLERENCEPHALIA. Preternatural induration of the brain.

SCLERIASIS. (From *σκληρω*, to harden.) *Scleroma*. *Sclerosis*. A hard tumor or induration; a scirrhus.

SCLERO- (From *σκληρος*, hard.) A prefix, indicating hardness.

SCLEROPHTHALMIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *σκληρος*, hard, and *οφθαλμος*, the eye.) A dry, painful state of the eye and eyelids, accompanied with swelling and hardness.

SCLEROSARCOMA. A hard, fleshy excrescence.

SCLEROSIS. See *Scleriasis*.

SCLEROTIC. (*Scleroticus*; from *σκληρω*, to harden.) Hard: applied to a membrane of the eye.

SCLEROTIC COAT. *Tunica sclerotica*. *Membrana sclerotica*. *Sclerotis*. The membrane of the eye, situated immediately under the conjunctiva. See *Eye*.

SCLEROTICONYXIS. *Scleronyxis*. The perforation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

SCLEROTIS. The sclerotic coat.

SCLEROTITIS. Inflammation of the sclerotic coat.

SCLEROTIUM CLAVUS. Ergot.

SCLERYSMA. Induration.

SCLOPETARIA AQUA. Eau d'arquebusade.

SCLOPETOPLAGA. A gun-shot wound.

SCOBES. The filings, scales, or raspings of any metal or wood.

SCOLIOSIS. (From *σκολιω*, to twist.) A distortion of the spine: rhachitis.

SCOLOPED. Crenate.

SCOLOPAX. A genus of birds of the order *Gralle*.—*S. gallinago*. The common snipe.—*S. rusticola*. The woodcock.

SCOLOPENDRIA. Asplenium ceterach.

SCOLOPENDRIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of ferns.—*S. vulgare*. *Asplenium scolopendrium*. It has a slightly astringent and mucilaginous sweetish taste, and is pectoral and demulcent.

SCOLOPOMACHERIUM. An incision-knife.

SCOLYMUS. *Cinara scolymus*.

SCOMBER. A genus of fishes, of the order

Thoracici.—*S. scomber*. The common mackerel.—*S. thynnus*. The tunny fish.

SCOOP. A surgical instrument like a spoon, to remove foreign bodies with.

SCOPA REGIA. *Ruscus aculeatus*.

SCORACRA'SIA. Involuntary evacuation of the *fœces*.

SCORBU'TIC. Affected with scorbutus or scurvy.

SCORBU'TUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *schorboet*, Germ.) *Porphyra* of Dr. Good. The scurvy. A disease characterized by extreme debility; complexion pale and bloated; spongy gums; livid spots on the skin; breath offensive; œdematous swellings in the legs; hemorrhages; foul ulcers; fetid urine; and extremely offensive stools. The scurvy is a disease of an adynamic character, much more prevalent in cold climates than in warm ones, and which chiefly affects sailors, and such as are shut up in besieged places, owing, as is supposed, to their being deprived of fresh provisions, and a due quantity of acedent food, assisted by the prevalence of cold and moisture, and by such other causes as depress the nervous energy, as intemperance, confinement, want of exercise, neglect of cleanliness, much labor and fatigue, sadness, despondency, &c.

The scurvy comes on gradually, with heaviness, weariness, and unwillingness to move about, together with dejection of spirits, considerable loss of strength, and debility. As it advances in its progress, the countenance becomes sallow and bloated, respiration is hurried on the least motion, the teeth become loose, the gums are spongy, the breath is very offensive, livid spots appear on different parts of the body; old wounds, which have been long healed up, break out afresh; severe wandering pains are felt, particularly by night; the skin is dry, the urine small in quantity, turning blue vegetable infusions to a green color; and the pulse is small, frequent, and, toward the last, intermitting; but the intellect is, for the most part, clear and distinct. By an aggravation of the symptoms, the disease, in its last stage, exhibits a most wretched appearance. The joints become swelled and stiff, the tendons of the legs are rigid and contracted, general emaciation ensues, hemorrhages break forth from different parts, fetid evacuations are discharged by stool, and a diarrhœa or dysentery arises, which soon terminates the life of the patient.

Scurvy, as usually met with on shore, or where the person has not been exposed to the influence of the remote causes before enumerated, is unattended by any violent symptoms: slight blotches, with scaly eruptions on different parts of the body, and a sponginess of the gums, are the chief ones to be observed.

In the cure as well as the prevention of scurvy, much more is to be done by regimen than by medicines, obviating, as far as possible, the several remote causes of the disease, but particularly providing the patient with a more wholesome diet, and a large proportion of fresh vegetables; and it has been found, that those articles are especially useful which contain a native acid, as oranges, lemons, &c. Vinegar, sauer-kraut, and acid substances have been used

with much advantage: also brisk fermenting liquors, as spruce beer, cider, and the like. Horseradish and cruciferous plants are highly commended, and vegetables generally. The spongy state of the gums may be remedied by washing the mouth with some of the mineral acids sufficiently diluted, or perhaps mixed with the decoction of cinchona. The stiffness of the limbs which remains may be removed by the warm bath, and friction with the flesh-brush.

SCORDIUM. *Teucrium scordium*.

SCORIÆ. (*a, e, f.*; from *σκαρ*, excrement.) Dross; the refuse of metals. The refuse or useless parts of any substance.

SCORO'DOPRASUM. *Allium scorodoprasum*.

SCORODUM. Garlic.

SCORPIO'DES. *Scorpiu rus*. *Myosurus scorpioides*.

SCORPION. A genus of insects, the sting of which is highly poisonous. The proper treatment is to apply a dilute lotion of ammonia to the wounded part, and if symptoms of prostration come on, to use alcoholic drinks and the carbonate of ammonia.

SCORZONE'RA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia aequalis*. *Composita*.—*S. hispanica*. The esculent viper's grass.—*S. humilis*. The official viper's grass. Goat's grass. Viper's grass. The root has been employed medicinally in hypochondriacal disorders and obstructions of the viscera.

SCOTODINUS. (*us, i, m.*; *σκοτοδινοσ*; from *σκοτος*, darkness, and *δινοσ*, a giddiness.) *Scotodinia*. *Scotoma*. *Scotodinos*. *Scotodine*. Giddiness, with impaired sight. This may arise from some disease of the brain; but it is most commonly symptomatic of disorder of the digestive organs. It is frequently accompanied with ringing in the ears.

SCOTO'MA. See *Scotodinus*.

SCOTT'S ACID BATH. The nitro-muriatic acid bath. See *Balneum*.

SCROBICULA'TE. *Scrobiculus*. Hollowed; having deep, round foramina.

SCROBICULUS. (*us, i, m.*; diminutive of *scrobs*, a ditch.) A hollow: the pit of the stomach is called *Scrobiculus cordis*.

SCRO'FA. The sow. *Sus scrofa*.

SCRO'FULA. (*a, e, f.*; from *scrofa*, a sow, because hogs are supposed to be much affected by it.) Scrofula is a disease very difficult to define: it consists in hard, indolent tumors of the conglobate glands in various parts of the body, but particularly in the neck, behind the ears, and under the chin, which, after a time, suppurate and degenerate into ulcers, from which, instead of pus, a white curdled matter, somewhat resembling the coagulum of milk, is discharged. It is most common between the third and seventh year of childhood, but it may arise at any period between this and the age of puberty.

The scrofulous diathesis, when strongly marked, is generally indicated by certain external peculiarities of appearance. The greater part of scrofulous persons have a fair and soft skin, and rosy complexion, large blue eyes, and a tumid upper lip; their constitution is languid and yet irritable; the muscles are slender and deficient in tone, and there is a general irrita-

bility of the mucous membranes. A smaller class of scrofulous individuals are characterized by a dark, sallow complexion, black hair, a harsh skin, and a torpid constitution, and in such it is very inveterate. It is, for the most part, hereditary.

Dr. Cullen supposed scrofula to depend upon a peculiar constitution of the lymphatic system. Whatever may be the proximate cause of scrofula, the most certain indication of its existence is the deposition of that kind of morbid matter called *tuberculous matter*. There is scarcely any organ of the body which is not occasionally the seat of scrofulous tubercle. In children, the lymphatic and mesenteric glands are most frequently affected. In those past puberty the lungs are most liable to tubercles, which give rise to the disease called *tubercular phthisis*. See *Phthisis*.

The remote causes of scrofula are all of a debilitating nature, and embrace every thing that lowers or reduces the tone of the living fibre, and puts the system out of that state of firm and vigorous action which keeps the scrofulous diathesis most effectually in a state of subjection; and hence the common debilitating powers of cold and damp, low and unwholesome food, want of cleanliness, and a close and suffocating atmosphere, are the most usual incidental sources or excitants of scrofula. But for these causes the scrofulous predisposition might be overcome, or remain dormant in the constitution through life, and show itself in the next generation, without having in the least disturbed the present.

The first appearance of the disorder is commonly in that of small oval or spherical tumors under the skin, unattended by any pain or discoloration. These appear, in general, upon the sides of the neck, below the ear, or under the chin; but, in some cases, the joints of the elbows or ankles, or those of the fingers and toes, are the parts first affected. In these instances we do not, however, find small movable swellings, but, on the contrary, a tumor almost uniformly surrounding the joint, and interrupting its motion. After some length of time, the tumors become larger and more fixed; the skin which covers them acquires a purple or livid color, and being much inflamed, they at last suppurate and break into little holes, from which, at first, a matter, somewhat puriform, oozes out; but this changes, by degrees, into a kind of viscid serous discharge, much intermixed with small pieces of a white substance, resembling the curd of milk.

The tumors subside gradually, while the ulcers at the same time open more, and spread unequally in various directions. After a time some of the ulcers heal, but other tumors quickly form in different parts of the body, and proceed on, in the same slow manner as the former ones, to suppuration. In this manner the disease goes on for some years; and appearing at last to have exhausted itself, all the ulcers heal up, without being succeeded by any fresh swellings, but leaving behind them a scar of considerable extent. This is one of the mildest forms under which scrofula presents itself. In more virulent cases, the eyes are particularly

the seat of the disease, and are affected with ophthalmia, giving rise to ulcerations in the tarsi, and inflammation of the tunica adnata, terminating not unfrequently in an opacity of the transparent cornea.

In similar cases the joints become affected; they swell, and are incommoded by excruciating deep-seated pain, which is much increased upon the slightest motion. The swelling and pain continue to increase, and the muscles of the limb become at length much wasted. Matter is soon afterward formed, and this is discharged at small openings made by the bursting of the skin. If the progress of the disease be not arrested, it extends to the ligaments and cartilages, and produces a caries of the neighboring bones. Hectic fever at last arises, and, in the end, often proves fatal.

When scrofula is confined to the external surface, it is by no means attended with danger, although, on leaving one part, it is apt to be renewed in others; but when the ulcers spread, erode, and become deep, without showing any disposition to heal; when deep-seated collections of matter form among the small bones of the hands and feet, or in the joints, or tubercles in the lungs, with hectic fever, arise, the consequences will be fatal.

Cullen distinguishes four species of scrofula:

1. *Scrofula vulgaris*, when it is without other disorders, external, and permanent.

2. *Scrofula mesenterica*, when internal, with loss of appetite, pale countenance, swelling of the belly, and an unusual fetor of the excrements. See *Tabes mesenterica*.

3. *Scrofula fugax*. This is of the most simple kinds it is seated only about the neck, and, for the most part, is caused by absorption from sores on the head.

4. *Scrofula Americana*, when it is joined with the yaws.

In conducting the treatment of this disease, we must always recollect that it is one of debility, so that our chief dependence must be on a tonic and stimulating plan, so modified as to meet the patient's age, idiosyncrasy, and manner of life. It is of the utmost importance to select a dry, equable, and salubrious situation for the residence of the patient. The diet should be as invigorating as the stomach will bear, and consist of a free use of tender beef and mutton, dilute wine, and good porter. The use of the cold bath is very useful. Tonic and stimulant medicines are to be exhibited regularly, either alone, or in combination with alkalies or acids, or some of the antiscrofulous remedies, among which the principal are the preparations of iodine, cinchona, chalybeates, the compound calomel pill, alterative mercurials, not, however, to be pushed to salivation, the alkalies, with decoctions of sarsaparilla, and colt's-foot. Hyosciamus and conium are preferred to opium where there is much pain; they are also applied in poultices. The clothing is to be regulated so as to keep the body warm, but not heated.

SCROFULA MESENTERICA. *Tabes mesenterica*.

SCROPHULARIA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants in the Linnæan system. *Didymia*. *Angiospermia*. *Scrophulariaceæ*.—*S. aquatica*.

Greater water figwort. Water betony. The leaves were formerly in high estimation against piles, tumors of a scrofulous nature, inflammations, &c.—*S. minor*. *Ranunculus ficaria*.—*S. nodosa*. The figwort. *Scrophularia vulgaris*. *Scrophularia*. Common figwort. The root and leaves of this plant have been celebrated both as an internal and external remedy against inflammations, the piles, scrofulous tumors, and old ulcers; but they are not now used.

SCROPHULARIA'CEÆ. The figwort tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with leaves opposite; flowers, irregular, unsymmetrical; stamens, 2 or 4, didynamous; fruit, capsular; seeds, albuminous.

SCROTAL. *Scrotalis*. Belonging to the scrotum.

SCROTAL HERNIA. A protrusion of any of the contents of the abdomen into the scrotum. See *Hernia*.

SCROTIFORM. Purse-like; bag-like.

SCROTOLE. A scrotal hernia.

SCROTUM. (*um, i, n.*; *quasi scortum*, a leather coat.) The bag of common integuments which covers the testicles.

SCROTUM CORDIS. The pericardium.

SCRUPLE. A weight of twenty grains.

SCUDAMORE'S GOUT MIXTURE. Take of magnesia, gr. xv. to ʒj.; sulphate of magnesia, ʒj. to ʒij.; vinegar of squill (*Acetum colchici*), ʒj. to ʒij.; mix with f. ʒj. of any pleasant aromatic water. This draught is to be repeated every four or six hours.

SCURF. *Purfura*. Small exfoliations of the cuticle, or scales like bran, which occur naturally on the scalp, and take place after some eruptions on the skin, a new cuticle being formed underneath during the exfoliation.

SCURVY. *Scorbutus*.

SCURVY-GRASS. *Cochlearia officinalis*.

SCURVY, LAND. *S., ptechial*. *Purpura hæmorrhagica*.

SCURVY OF THE ALPS. Pellagra.

SCUTIFORM. *Scutiformis*. (From *scutum*, a shield, and *forma*, likeness.) Shield-like.

SCUTIFORM CARTILAGE. The thyroid cartilage.

SCUTELLA. A little dish or cup. Applied to the round, flat, or shallow conceptacle of lichens.

SCUTELLA'RIA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Didymia*. *Gymnospermia*. *Labiateæ*.—*S. galericula'ta*. The skull-cap. It has a bitter taste and a garlic-like smell, and is said to be serviceable against ague.—*S. hyssopifolia* and *S. integrifolia* are very bitter, and may prove tonic.—*S. lateriflora*. This plant was supposed to be prophylactic against hydrophobia.

SCUTELLUM. A small scutella.

SCY'BALA. (Plural of *scybalum*; from *σκυβαλον*, feces.) Dry, hard excrement; applied to such as has become hard, and formed into small rounded nodules.

SCYMETAR-SHAPE. *Acinaciform*

SCYPHIFORM. Goblet-shaped.

SCYPHOPHORUS PYXIDATUS. The *Lichen pyxidatus*.

SCYPHUS AUDITORIUS. *S. Viussenii*. The infundibulum of the cochlea.

SCYPHUS CEREBRI. The infundibulum of the brain.

SCYTHICA RADIX. Liquorice root.

SCYTODEPSIC ACID. Tannic acid.

SE. The symbol of selenium.

SEA. *Mare*. The air of the sea, the effects produced on the system by the motion of a vessel, the water of the ocean, and its contents, all come under the attention of the physician.

1. *Sea air* is prescribed in a variety of cachectic complaints, especially external scrofula. It is more stimulating than the air of the country.

2. *Sea sickness*.—An intense nausea, with violent retching, which varies, in respect of duration, in different persons, upon their first going to sea. The chief, if not the only remedy, is to accommodate the body to the motion of the ship, retaining the vertical position, and not vibrating with the vessel.

3. *Sea water*.—This is arranged among the simple saline waters. Bathing in the sea is one of the most powerful tonics we possess, and owes its efficacy no less to the free exposure of the body to the bracing sea breeze than to the quality of the water. The disorders for which the internal use of sea water has been and may be resorted to, are, in general, the same for which all the simple saline waters may be used. The peculiar power of sea water and sea salt as a discutient, employed either internally or externally, in scrofulous habits, is well known, and is attended with considerable advantage when judiciously applied.

SEA-BELTS. Fucus saccharinus.

SEA GREEN. Glaucous.

SEA-HOLLY. Eryngium maritimum.

SEA-MOSS. *Conferva rupestris* and corallina officinalis.

SEA-OAK. Fucus vesiculosus.

SEA-ONION. Scilla maritima.

SEA-SALT. Sodii chloridum.

SEA-WRACK. Fucus vesiculosus.

SEALED EARTH. Sigillata terra.

SEAM. See *Suture*.

SEARCHING. See *Sounding*.

SEBA'CEOUS. (*Sebaceus*; from *sebum*, suct.) Suety: applied to glands which secrete a suety humor, and to the matter secreted.

SEBACEOUS GLANDS. Follicles, or pyriform, hollow glands, situated over the skin, about the prepuce and labia majora, which throw out a thick, oily secretion, destined to lubricate the skin.

SEBA'CIC. (*Sebacias*; from *sebum*, suct.) Of, or belonging to, suet, or such fat-like substances.

SEBACIC ACID. The sebacic acid may be obtained by distilling suet, lard, &c., and boiling the product with water, when it is deposited on cooling. It is inodorous; taste slight; its crystals are small white needles; its formula is $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$. It combines with earthy, alkaline, and metallic bases, and forms salts called *sebates*.

SEBADILLA. See *Cevadilla*.

SE'BATE. A salt of sebacic acid.

SEBESTEN. *Sebestina*. Cordia myxa.

SECA'LE. (*e, i, n.*) 1. Rye. 2. A genus of plants. *Triandria. Digynia. Graminae*.—*S. cereale*. The rye plant. Rye corn is principally used as an article of diet, and for

distilling whisky. Rye is said to be less nourishing than wheat, but is a sufficiently nutritive and wholesome grain.

SECALE CORNUTUM. *Secale corniculatum*. Ergot. Spurred rye. A black, curved, morbid excrescence, like the spur of a fowl, which is found in the spike of the rye, especially in hot climates, when a great heat suddenly succeeds to much moisture. This diseased state is produced by the attack of a parasitic fungus, the *Ergotetia abortifaciens*. Ergot has a mealy, and then a rancid, nauseous, and biting taste, which remains a long time, and causes the mouth and fauces to become dry.

The secale cornutum has a singular effect on the animal economy. The meal or flour sprinkled on a wound excites a heat and then a numbness in the part, and soon after in the extremities. When eaten, it produces lassitude, formication, weakness of the joints, with convulsive movements occurring periodically (*raphania*, or *convulsiones cereales*). Of those so affected, some become maniacal; others epileptic or tabid; and some have a thirst not to be quenched; and livid eruptions and cutaneous ulcers are not uncommon. The disease continues from ten days to two or three months, and longer. It also terminates in loss of sensation, and dry gangrene, more or less complete, constituting the *Necrosis cerealis*.

As a medicine, the secale cornutum is given internally to excite the action of the uterus in an atonic state of that organ; and, during parturition, to excite the contraction of the uterus when this is insufficient. It is observed that the uterine contractions brought on by the use of ergot are quite different in their character from ordinary labor-pains, being highly spastic, and continued almost without intermission till delivery is effected. Hence, before its use, we must be careful to adjust the child in a natural position, and see that the pelvis is well shapen, or a rupture of the uterus may be the consequence. The ergot has been used in powder, tincture, decoction, and infusion. The powder is given in the dose of from gr. x. to ℥j., in any appropriate vehicle. The decoction may be made with ℥ij. of water, boiled down to one half, and given in doses of ℥i., at intervals of ten minutes, according to the effect. The infusion, which is the form generally preferred, may be made with half a drachm to half a pint of boiling water, and one half administered at a time. The tincture is little used. The medicine must be fresh, and well preserved in close vessels, or it will have lost its efficacy. A great part of the ergot found in the shops is good for nothing. Ergot has also been found useful in leucorrhœa, and is capable of producing abortion. It is also thought to be anti-hemorrhagic.

The antidote to the ill effects produced in the mouth and fauces by eating bread which has this poison, is milk. Against the convulsions—vomits, saline purgatives, glysters, submuriate of mercury as a purgative, are first to be given; and, after the primæ viæ have been duly cleaned, stimulants of camphor, ammonia, and ether with opium. In the necrosis, rectified oil of

turpentine is very beneficial in stopping its progress, and then warm, stimulating fomentations and poultices.

SECE'RNENTS. (From *secerno*, to separate.) The secretions are a supposititious set of capillaries, which convey and deposit matters separated from the blood and nutritious fluids of the body, for the repair and reproduction of parts; they are opposed to the absorbents.

SECONDARY. Something that acts as second, or in subordination to another. Thus, in diseases, we have *secondary symptoms*.

SECONDARY AMPUTATION. When, in cases of compound fracture, or other severe injury, amputation is immediately performed, it is called *primary amputation*; but when it is deferred till the immediate effects of the injury on the constitution have passed away and suppuration is established, it is called *secondary amputation*.

SECONDARY FEVER. That febrile affection which arises after a crisis, or the discharge of some morbid matter, as after the declension of the small-pox or the measles.

SECONDARY HEMORRHAGE. Hemorrhage occurring after wounds or operations, not immediately, but at a time when, supposing a healthy state of the parts, it would not have happened. Thus, after amputation, when the arteries have been tied, the stump has been dressed, and the patient been in bed some hours, a hemorrhage will sometimes take place from the small vessels. Again, after the ligation of an aneurismal artery, the vessel may ulcerate, and hemorrhage ensue. These cases are called *secondary hemorrhage*.

SECRETION. (*Secretio, onis, f.*) A function in a living body, arranged by physiologists under the head of natural actions. It is by this function that a part of the blood escapes from the organs of circulation, and diffuses itself, either preserving its chemical properties, or dispersing after its elements have undergone another order of combinations.

The animal secretions are arranged by Bostock into the *aqueous, albuminous, mucous, gelatinous, fibrinous, oleaginous, resinous, and saline*. Magendie's arrangement is into three sorts:

1. The *exhalations*, such as the halitus of the serous membranes, of the synovial membranes, of the mucous membranes, and the insensible and sensible perspiration.

2. The *follicular secretions*, as the secretion of mucus by the mucous membrane, the secretion of sebaceous matter by the skin, of cerumen in the ear, and of odoriferous matters by the glandulæ odoriferæ, &c.

3. The *glandular secretions*, as the secretion of bile, the pancreatic, salivary, gastric, seminal, urinary, and other elaborated fluids, which are the result of a much more complete alteration of the blood than the exhalations.

SECTIO. (*io, ionis, f.*) A section; an incision. The different operations in which there is a deep cut made into a cavity were formerly termed *sectio*; as *Sectio vesicalis, Sectio alta, &c.*, for lithotomy.

SECTIO CÆSAREA. The Cæsarian operation.

SECUNDINES. The after-birth, and membranes which are expanded from its edge, and

which form a complete envelope of the fœtus and its waters, go under the name of *secundines*.

SECUNDUM ARTEM. According to art. A term frequently used in prescriptions.

SECURIFORM. Shaped like an ax.

SE'DATIVE. (*Sedativus*; from *sedo*, to ease or assuage.) Applied adjectively and substantively to medicines or other means which diminish the animal energy, without destroying life.

SEDATIVE SALT. Boracic acid.

SEDENTARIA OSSA. The bones on which one sits—the os coccygis and ischia.

SEDES. The anus; the fæces

SE'DGE. Iris pseudacorus.

SE'DIMENT. The heavy parts in liquids which fall to the bottom.

SEDIMENT, LATERITIUS. See *Lateritius*.

SE'DLITZ. *Seidlitz, Seydtschultz.* A village of Bohemia. Its water contains a large quantity of sulphate of magnesia, sulphates of soda and lime, carbonic acid, carbonates of lime and magnesia. It is a simple saline.

SEDLITZ POWDERS. These consist of two different kinds of powders: one consists of a mixture of tartrate of soda, ʒij., and bicarbonate of soda, ʒij.; the other consists of tartaric acid, grs. xxxv. For a dose, dissolve the former powder in half a pint of water, and the latter in a wine-glassfull; then mix the solutions, and drink while effervescing. It is a cooling aperient.

SE'DUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Pentagynia. Crassulaceæ.*—*S. acre. S. minus.* This plant is, in its recent state, extremely acrid; hence, if taken in large doses, it is both emetic and cathartic, and, if applied to the skin, frequently produces vesications and erosions. It has been much recommended in the form of decoction as an antiscorbatic and in intermittents. It has also been applied externally as a vesicant.—*S. majus. Sempervivum tectorum.*—*S. minus.* Sedum acre.—*S. telephium. Telephium.* It was formerly ranked as an antiphlogistic, but is now forgotten.

SEED. See *Semen*.

SEED-BUD. The germen.

SEED-LOBE. The cotyledon.

SEED-VESSEL. The pericarp.

SEEDS, COLD. The seeds of cucumber, gourd, melon, and water-melon, were called the *four cold seeds*; the seeds of endive, lettuce, purslane, and succory, were called the *four lesser cold seeds*, in the old pharmacy.

SEEDS, HOT. The old pharmacists called the seeds of anise, caraway, cummin, and fennel, the *four greater hot seeds*; the seeds of bishop's weed, stone parsley, smallage, and wild carrot, were called the *four lesser hot seeds*.

SE'ING. See *Vision*.

SEGA'LINE. Ergotine.

SE'GMENT. *Segmentum.* Applied to the parts of divided leaves.

SEGMOID VALVES. The valves of the pulmonary artery have been so called, from their resembling segments of circles.

SE'GREGATA. Applied to the last order of the class *Syngenesia*. See *Syngenesia*.

SEIGNETTE'S SALT. The tartrate of potash and soda. See *Soda potassio-tartras*.

SEIRIASIS. The coup de soleil.

SELA'GO. Lycopodium selago.

SELATUS. *Solat.* Quicksilver.

SELE'NIC ACID. A volatile and crystallizable acid, consisting of SeO_3 .

SELE'NIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) An elementary body resembling sulphur. Its equivalent is 39.6; symbol, Se.

SELF-HEAL. *Prunella vulgaris*.

SELI'BRRA. Half a pound.

SELI'NE. (*e, es, f.*; from *σεληνη*, the moon; because it is opaque, and looks like a little moon.) A disease of the nails, in which white spots are occasionally seen in their substance.

SELI'NUM GALBANIFERUM. A synonym of *Bubon galbanum*. The Greek name of parsley.

SE'LLA TU'RCAICA. (So called from its supposed resemblance to a Turkish saddle.) *Ephippium. Sella equina.* A cavity in the sphenoid bone, containing the pituitary gland, surrounded by the four clinoid processes.

SELTZER A place in Germany, about ten miles from Frankfort on the Maine, where there is a mineral water containing muriate of soda, carbonates of magnesia, soda, and lime, and a large quantity of free carbonic acid. It is aperient, and slightly tonic.

SELTZER WATER, ARTIFICIAL. Take of hydrochloric acid, ℥xxxv.; dissolve in water, ℥j.; add of white marble, gr. iij. Stop the bottle. Then add of carbonate of magnesia, gr. v., and carbonate of soda, gr. xxxij. Stop until wanted.

SEMBE'LLA. Half a pound.

SEMECAR'PUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Trigynia.*—*S. anacardium*. The marking-nut-tree. The nut is used to mark linen.

SEMEIO'LOGY. Semiotics.

SEMEIO'SIS. See *Semiotics*.

SEMEIO'TIC. *Semioticus. Semiosis.* Relating to the signs of disease.

SEMEIO'TICS. *Semioticæ.* (From *σημειον*, a sign.) That part of medicine which considers the signs of disease. All the circumstances of the patient's constitution and habits; the knowledge of what may have formerly taken place and what now exists, form a part of semiotics; for, without such inquiry and consideration, the judgment is not likely to be correctly formed as to the probable tendency, duration, or termination of a disease. It is divided, therefore, into, 1. The *diagnosis*, or a consideration of the signs or nature of the symptoms of any disease, with a view of ascertaining what the disease is; and which signs are called diagnostic. 2. The *prognosis*, or the judgment respecting the course, tendency, and termination of a disease.

SE'MEN. (*en, inis, n.*; from *sevo*, to sow.)

1. A seed. 2. The seed or prolific liquor of animals secreted in the testicles, and carried through the epididymis and vas deferens into the vesiculæ seminales, to be emitted *sub coitu* into the female vagina, and there to penetrate and impregnate the ovule in the ovarium.

Semen consists of two parts, a milky fluid derived from the prostate gland, and a thicker mucilaginous portion secreted by the testes.

There is about six per cent. of solid matter in it, consisting of fibrous particles, formerly called spermatozoa (see *Spermatozoon*) and seminal granules. It exhales a peculiar odor, formerly called the *aura seminis*, and supposed to be of great importance in producing conception; has an alkaline reaction, and is denser than water. The animal matter is said to be peculiar, and is called spermatin by some authors.

It is a well-established fact that chastity is peculiarly conducive to the development of the body and mind, and that venereal excesses, or masturbation, are followed by debility, tabes dorsalis, and a state of languor and inanity nearly allied to idiocy.

SEMEN ADJOWAEN. A seed imported from the East, of a pleasant smell, a grateful, aromatic taste, somewhat like savory. It possesses exciting, stimulating, and carminative virtues, and is given in the East in nervous weakness, dyspepsia, flatulency, and heartburn. It is the produce of the *Ammi copicum*.

SEMEN AGAVE. An East Indian seed exhibited in atonic gout.

SEMEN CONTRA. A strong aromatic bitter, derived from the *artemisia sieberi* or *artemisia santonica*.

SEMEN SANCTUM. *Artemisia santonica*.

SEMEN PSYLLII. The mucilaginous seeds of the plantago psyllium and other species.

SEMEN VENERIS. Scales of brass.—*Ruland*.

SEMI- (From *semis*, half.) A common prefix signifying half: it is often written *ss.* in prescriptions.

SE'MI-AMPLEXICA'UL. A leaf, which half, or in part only, embraces the stem.

SEMICIRCULAR CANALS. These canals are three in number, and take their name from their figure. They belong to the organ of hearing, are situated in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and open into the vestibulum See *Auris*.

SEMICIR'PIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A half-bath, or such as receives only the hips or extremities.

SE'MICYLI'NDRICAL. That which is flat on one side and round on the other.

SEMI-INTEROSSEUS INDICIS. The abductor indicis manus.

SEMI-INTEROSSEUS POLLICIS. The opponens pollicis.

SEMILU'NAR. *Semilunaris.* Half-moon shaped. The ganglia formed by the great sympathetic nerve on its entrance into the abdomen, from which nerves are sent to all the viscera. See *Intercostal nerve*.

SEMILUNAR FIBRO-CARTILAGES. Two falciform fibro-cartilages, situated around the head of the tibia, and between it and the femur.

SEMILUNAR VALVES. The three valves at the beginning of the pulmonary artery and aorta are so termed, from their half-moon shape.

SE'MI-MEMBRANO'SUS. A muscle of the thigh. It arises from the outer surface of the tuberosity of the ischium, runs at first under the long head of the biceps, and afterward between that muscle and the semi-tendinosus. At the lower part of the thigh it becomes narrower again, and terminates in a short tendon, which is inserted chiefly into the upper and back part of the head of the tibia, but some of its fibres

are spread over the posterior surface of the capsular ligament of the knee. Between this capsular ligament and the tendon of the muscle we find a small bursa mucosa. The tendons of this and the last-described muscle form the inner hamstring. This muscle bends the leg, and seems likewise to prevent the capsular ligament from being pinched.

SE'MINAL. Pertaining to a seed or the semen.

SEMIN'FEROUS. Bearing seeds or semen.

SEMI-NERVOSUS. The semi-tendinosus.

SEMINIS EJACULATOR. The accelerator urinæ.

SEMIOL'GY. Semeiotics.

SE'MI-ORBI'CLAR. *Semi-orbicularis*. Having the shape of half a globe.

SEMI-ORBI'CLARIS ORIS. The orbicularis oris.

SEMI-SPINALIS COLLI. *Semi-spinalis sive transverso-spinalis colli* of Winslow. *Spinalis cervicis* of Albinus. *Spinalis colli* of Douglas. *Transversalis colli* of Cowper. A muscle situated on the posterior part of the neck, which turns the neck obliquely backward and a little to one side. It arises from the transverse processes of the uppermost six vertebræ of the back by as many distinct tendons, ascending obliquely under the complexus, and is inserted into the spinous processes of all the vertebræ of the neck except the first and last.

SEMI-SPINALIS DORSI. *Semi-spinalis externus seu transverso-spinalis dorsii* of Winslow. *Semi-spinatus* of Cowper. A muscle situated on the back, which extends the spine obliquely backward. It arises from the transverse processes of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth vertebræ of the back, by as many distinct tendons, which soon grow fleshy, and then become tendinous again, and are inserted into the spinous processes of all the vertebræ of the back above the eighth, and into the lowermost of the neck, by as many tendons.

SEMI-SPINALIS EXTERNUS. See *Semi-spinalis dorsii*.

DORSI-SPINATUS. See *Semi-spinalis dorsii*.

SEMI-TENDINOSUS. This muscle, which is the *semi-nervosus* of Douglas and Winslow, is situated obliquely along the back part of the thigh. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the inferior, posterior, and outer part of the tuberosity of the ischium, in common with the long head of the biceps cruris, to the posterior edge of which it continues to adhere, by a great number of oblique fibres, for the space of two or three inches. Toward the lower part of the os femoris it terminates in a round tendon, which passes behind the inner condyle of the thigh bone, and, becoming flat, is inserted into the upper and inner part of the ridge of the tibia, a little below its tuberosity. This tendon sends off an aponeurosis, which helps to form the tendinous fascia that covers the muscles of the leg. This muscle assists in bending the leg, and, at the same time, draws it a little inward.

SEMOL'NA. Fine flour rolled into little masses by the assistance of water.

SEMPERVIRENS. Evergreen.

SEMPERVIVUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Dodecandria. Polygynia. Crassulaceæ*.—*S. acre. Sedum acre*.—*S. tectorum*.

The house-leek or sengreen. The leaves of this plant have a slight subacid austerity: they are frequently applied by the vulgar to bruises and old ulcers.

SENE'CIO. (*o, onis, m.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia superflua. Composita*.—*S. Jacobæa*. St. James's wort. Ragwort. The leaves have a roughish, bitter, subacid taste, extremely nauseous. The root is of an astringent nature. A decoction of it was formerly deemed good for wounds and bruises.—*S. madraspatanus*. *Senecio pseudo-china*.—*S. pseudo-china*. Bastard china. This plant grows in Malabar. The root greatly resembles the China root in appearance and qualities.—*S. vulgaris*. Groundsel. *Senecio*. This plant is frequently applied bruised to inflammations and ulcers, as a refrigerant and antiscorbutic.

SENECIONIDEÆ. A subdivision of the family Compositæ, including the genera Anthemis, Senecio, Artemisia, &c.

SENECTUS. Old age. See *Age*.

SE'NEGA. *Polygala senega*.

SENEGA MILKWORT. *Polygala senega*.

SENEGAL GUM. *Acacia vera*.

SE'NEGINE. The polygalic acid.

SENEKA. *Polygala senega*.

SENEKA OIL. Petroleum.

SENGREEN. *Sempervivum tectorum*.

SE'NNA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *senna*, an Arabic word, signifying acute.) The senna of commerce is the produce of several plants of the genus *Cassia*. The following sorts are known in commerce:

1. *Tinnevely senna*. The leaves of the *Cassia elongata*, the finest senna of commerce.
2. *Acute-leaved senna*. The leaves of the *Cassia acutifolia*; the principal part of the senna consumed in Great Britain is produced by this species; it is, however, much adulterated.
3. *Mecca senna*. The leaves of the *Cassia lanceolata*, according to Forskhal.
4. *Tripoli senna*. The leaves of the *Cassia ethiopica*, of very uniform appearance.
5. *Aleppo and Italian senna*. The leaves of the *Cassia obovata*, of inferior quality: this species is probably identical with the *Cassia obtusa* of Roxburgh. 6. *Alexandria senna*. The leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia*, *C. obovata*, and sometimes *C. ethiopica*, always mixed with the leaves of *Cynanchum argel*, and other plants. This is the kind mostly found in the shops.

The odor of senna leaves is faint, rather disagreeable, and sickly; the taste slightly bitter, aromatic, sweetish, and nauseous. The active principle of senna is *Cathartine*. It is uncrystallizable, of a reddish-yellow color, and has a bitter, nauseous taste. It is soluble in alcohol and in water, but insoluble in ether.

Senna is purgative, generally operating under four hours after it is taken; and is well adapted for all cases in which the bowels require to be certainly, yet moderately evacuated. It should be combined with an aromatic, as it frequently produces griping. The dose of the leaves is from ℥j. to ʒj., given in infusion, &c.

SENNÄ, AMERICAN. The leaves of the *Cassia marilandica*: they are very similar to senna, and act in doses one third larger.

SENNÄ PAUPERUM. *Senna, bladder. Colutea*

arborescens of Linnæus, the leaves of which purge and vomit.

SENNA SCORPIUM. Coronilla emerus.

SENSATION. *Sensatio*. When an impression made on the extremity of a nerve is communicated to the sensorium, so as to excite the consciousness of the mind, it is called a sensation.

SENSUSES. The channels of communication by which the mind derives the material of thought from the external world, and the exercise of which depends on the property of sensibility modified by particular organs to especial ends. Man is generally considered to be endowed with five senses, namely, *sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch*. Besides these, we have a very distinct consciousness of the action of our own muscles, or a *muscular sense*, which was first pointed out and ingeniously commented on by Dr. Brown. The several powers of the mind, as memory, imagination, judgment, the passions, &c., have been called *internal senses*.

SENSIBILITY. *Sensibilitas*. That faculty of living parts by which they are capable of receiving impressions, which increase, diminish, alter, or suspend their actions. Sensibility is usually divided into *animal sensibility*, which gives rise to sensations, and *organic sensibility*, which calls into action the organic contractility.

SENSORIAL. Appertaining to the *sensorium*.

SENSORIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) The common centre at which all the impressions of sense are received. This common centre is the brain.

SENSORIUM COMMUNE. The brain.

SENSORY. Sentient; endowed with sensation.

SEN'SUS. A sense.

SENTICO'SUS. Thorny; brier-like.

SENTIENT. *Sentiens*. This term is applied to those parts which are more susceptible of feeling than others, as the sentient extremities of the nerves, &c.

SENTIS. A thorn.

SENTIS CANINUS. See *Rosa canina*.

SE'PAL. The divisions of the calyx are called sepals.

SEPARATORIUM. (From *separo*, to separate.) 1. An instrument for separating the pericranium from the skull. 2. A chemical vessel for separating essential parts of liquids.

SEPEDONOGENESIS. *Sepedogenesis*. A septic tendency, as in typhus and putrid diseases.

SE'PIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of cephalopodous mollusca.—*S. officinalis*. The cuttle fish. *Sepium*. The bone, or, more properly, the internal shell of this animal, consists of membranous layers hardened by carbonate of lime. It was formerly used in medicine, but is now only employed as a dentifrice. The animal also furnishes a brown pigment.

SEPIÆ OS. *Sepia officinalis*.

SEPIUM. *Sepia officinalis*.

SE'PSIS. Σηψις. Putrefaction.

SEPTFOIL. *Tormetilla erecta*.

SE'PTIC. (*Septicus*; from *σηπω*, to putrefy.) Relating to putrefaction.

SEPTICI'DAL. That form of dehiscence in which the lateral junction of the carpels is torn apart.

SEPTIFRA'GAL. When the fissure is along the dorsal suture of the carpels.

SEPTOPY'RA. Typhus gravior.

SE'PTUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *septo*, to separate.) 1. A partition: applied to membranes, bones, &c., which divide parts; as *Septum narium*, &c. 2. In *Botany*, the dissipation formed by two cohering carpels.

SEPTUM AURICULARUM. The partition between the auricles of the heart.

SEPTUM CEREBELLI. A process of the dura mater, dividing the cerebellum perpendicularly into two principal parts.

SEPTUM CEREBRI. The falciform process of the dura mater is sometimes so called.

SEPTUM CORDIS. *S. ventriculorum*. The partition between the two ventricles of the heart.

SEPTUM ENCEPHALI. The tentorium.

SEPTUM LUCIDUM. *S. pellucidum*. *S. medium cerebri*. The thin and tender portion of the brain, dividing the lateral ventricles from each other.

SEPTUM NARIUM. The partition between the nostrils,

SEPTUM PECTINIFORME. The imperfect pectinated partition which runs along the middle of the corpus cavernosum penis.

SEPTUM PELLUCIDUM. The septum lucidum.

SEPTUM SCALE. The lamina spiralis of the internal ear.

SEPTUM SCROTI. The division formed by the dartos, whereby the scrotum is divided into two unequal parts.

SEPTUM THORACIS. The mediastinum.

SEPTUM TRANSVERSUM. The diaphragm.

SEQUE'LA. (*a, e, f.*; from *sequor*, to follow.) In *Medicine*, any secondary affection which follows upon a disease. Thus the *sequela* of scarlet fever or measles are anasarca, the development of phthisis, scrofula, &c.

SEQUE'STRUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *sequestro*, to detach.) The dead portion of bone cast off by necrosis.

SERA'PIAS. The dried root of the *Orchis morio*.

SERAPINUM. *Sagapenum*.

SERENE DROP. Amaurosis.

SERI'CEUS. Silky.

SERI'CUM. 1. Silk. When burned, it had a place in the dispensaries under the name of *Sericum tostum*. 2. A fine pubescence on plants.

SERICUM ANGLICUM. Court-plaster.

SE'RIΣ. Σηρις. Endive.

SERMOUNTAIN. *Laserpitium montanum*.

SEROLIN. A peculiar fatty matter of the blood, non-saponifiable, and but little soluble in hot alcohol. It forms flocks of a fatty, nacreous appearance, is perfectly neutral, melts at 97° F., and may be partially distilled.

SEROSITY. Synonymous with serum.

SER'OUS. (*Serosus*; from *serum*.) Relating to serum.

SEROUS APOPLEXY. See *Apoplexy*.

SEROUS MEMBRANES. Delicate tissues of the form of a closed sack, and secreting a thin halitus, but not pouring out an excretion, except when inflamed. The peritoneum, arachnoid, pleura, &c., are of this kind.

SEROUS PLETHORA. See *Plethora*.

SERPENTA'RIA. *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

SERPENTARIA BRAZILIENSIS. See *Cainca*.

SERPENTARIA GALLORUM. *Arum europæum*.

SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA. *Aristolochia ser-pentaria*.

SERPENTUM LIGNUM. *Ophioxylum*.

SERPENTUM RADIX. *Ophiorrhiza*.

SERPI'GINOUS. Resembling serpigo; any tet-ter or ulceration that cicatrizes in one part as it extends in another.

SERPI'GO. (From *serpo*, to creep; because it creeps on the surface of the skin by degrees.)

A ringworm or tetter. *Herpes exedens*.

SERP'YLLUM. *Thymus serpyllum*.

SERP'YLLUM VULGARE. *Thymus vulgaris*.

SERRA'TA. See *Serratula*.

SERRATE. *Serd'tus*. *Serrated*. Having the margin or edge divided into teeth like those of a saw.

SERRA'TULA. (*a, e, f*.) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia aequalis*. *Compositae*.

—*S. amara*. A species of saw-wort, which is said to cure agues.—*S. arvensis*. The creeping way-thistle. This plant was formerly used as an application to resolve scirrhus tumors, and is now considered useful against piles.

SERRA'TUS. (From *serra*, a saw.) Serrated. 1. Applied to leaves when the teeth are pointed, and resemble those of a saw. 2. In *Anatomy*, applied to muscles and other parts, from their serrated appearance.

SERRATUS ANTICUS. See *Pectoralis minor*.

SERRATUS MAGNUS. *Serratus major anticus* of Douglas and Cowper. *Serratus major* of Winslow. It is a broad, fleshy muscle, of a very irregular shape, and is in part covered by the subscapularis, pectoralis, and latissimus dorsi. It arises, by fleshy digitations, from the eight superior ribs, and is inserted, fleshy, into the whole basis of the scapula internally, between the insertion of the rhomboides and the origin of the subscapularis, being folded, as it were, about the two angles of the scapula. This muscle may easily be divided into two or even three portions. The latter division has been adopted by Winslow. The first of these portions is the thick and short part of the muscle that arises from the first and second ribs, and is inserted into the upper angle of the scapula, its fibres ascending obliquely backward. The second portion arises from the second rib, behind the origin of the first portion, and likewise from the third and fourth ribs: this portion is thin and short, and its fibres run nearly in a horizontal direction, to be inserted into the basis of the scapula. The third and most considerable portion is that which arises from the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth ribs, and is inserted into the lower angle of the scapula. The serratus magnus serves to move the scapula forward; and it is chiefly by the contraction of this muscle that the shoulder is supported, when loaded with any heavy weight. The ancients, and even many of the moderns, particularly Douglas and Cowper, supposed its chief use to be to dilate the thorax, by elevating the ribs; but it can only do this when the scapula is forcibly raised.

SERRATUS MAJOR ANTICUS. See *Serratus magnus*.

SERRATUS MINOR ANTICUS. See *Pectoralis minor*.

SERRATUS POSTICUS INFERIOR. This is a thin muscle, of considerable breadth, situated at the

bottom of the back, under the middle part of the latissimus dorsi. It arises by a broad, thin tendon, in common with that of the last-mentioned muscle, from the spinous processes of the two, and sometimes of the three inferior dorsal vertebræ, and from three, and sometimes four, of those of the lumbar vertebræ. It then becomes fleshy, and, ascending a little obliquely outward and forward, divides into three, and sometimes four fleshy slips, which are inserted into the lower edges of the three or four inferior ribs, at a little distance from their cartilages. Its use seems to be to pull the ribs downward backward, and outward.

SERRATUS SUPERIOR POSTICUS. This is a small, flat, and thin muscle, situated at the upper part of the back, immediately under the rhomboideus. It arises, by a broad, thin tendon, from the lower part of the ligamentum colli, from the spinous process of the last vertebræ of the neck, and the two or three uppermost of the back, and is inserted into the second, third, fourth, and sometimes fifth ribs, by as many distinct slips. Its use is to expand the thorax, by pulling the ribs upward and outward.

SERRE'-ARTE'RE. An instrument of Deschamps for compressing an artery.

SERRE'-NEUD. A French instrument, intended to assist in tying a knot on arteries.

SERRULATUS. Serrulate, or minutely serrate.

SERTULA CAMPANA. *Trifolium melilotus*.

SERTULUM. A simple umbel.

SE'NUM. (*um, i, n*.) 1. The whey of milk. 2. The yellowish fluid which separates from the blood when cold and at rest. See *Blood*.

SERUM ALUMINOSUM. Alum whey. Made by boiling ʒij. of alum in a pint of cow's milk, and straining. This was formerly esteemed as an astringent in the different profluvia.

SERUM CATHARTICUM. Purging whey. Take of fresh damask rose buds, picked, an ounce; put them into two pounds of common whey over night, and strain and drink it next morning.

SERUM LACTIS. Whey.

SERUM SCORBUTICUM. Take of the leaves of succory and sorrel, of each, twelve handfulls; fir tops, scurvy grass, and water-cresses, of each, four ounces; coriander seeds, one ounce. When bruised, add to them of orange juice, four ounces, and common whey, four pounds. Let them stand for a little, then press out the liquor, sweeten it with a little refined sugar, and clarify for use. This used to be drunk as an anti-scorbutic, in the quantity of two or three pints a day. It will not keep, and therefore must be made as it is wanted.

SERUM SINAPINUM. Mustard whey. This is made by boiling a pint of milk with half an ounce of bruised mustard seed, and straining. This is sometimes used as a diuretic in dropsy, in the dose of a quarter of a pint three times a day.

SERVICE-TREE. *Sorbus aucuparia*.

SE'SAMOID. (*Sesamoidens*; from *σησαμη*, a kind of grain, and *ειδος*, likeness.) Like the sesamum seed. Applied, in *Anatomy*, to several parts, from their shape.

SESAMOID BONES. *Ossa sesamoidea.* The little bones which are found at the articulations of the great toes, and sometimes at the joints of the thumbs; now and then we meet with them upon the condyles of the os femoris, at the lower extremity of the fibula, under the os cuboidea of the tarsus, &c.

SESAMOIDEA CORPORA. See *Corpora sesamoidea.*

SE/SAMUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Angiospermia. Bignoniacea.* — *S. orientale. Sesamum.* The seeds yield a bland oil on expression. The seeds of the *S. indicum* are very similar.

SE/SELL. (Gen. *Sescoleos*; n. *Σεσέλι.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera.* — *S. creticum.* The seeds are said to be diuretic. — *S. marsiliense.* Seseli tortuosum. — *S. tortuosum.* The hartwort of Marseilles. The seeds of this plant are directed for medicinal use, and have a warm, biting taste, and a greater degree of pungency than those of the *Laserpitium.*

SE/SQUI. This word, joined with any number, weight, measure, &c., signifies one and a half; as *Sesqui granum*, a grain and a half.

SE/SSILE. (*Sessilis*, setting close.) A term applied to any part of a plant that is not elevated on a kind of stalk: hence *Flores sessiles, Folia sessiita*, &c.

SE/TA. (*a, e, f.*; from *χαιτα*, a bristle.) A bristle. 1. In *Anatomy*, a long, rigid hair, such as is on the neck of swine. 2. A bristle, applied in botanical language to a hollow, rigid, sharp-pointed hair.

SETA EQUINA. The horse-hair worm. *Helminthus gordii.* It very much resembles a horse-hair; is four to six inches long, and found in marshy and putrid waters. It is remarkably common in Lapland, and, being swallowed with the water, is said to produce a distressing colic, the *Colica lapponica.*

SETA/CEUM. A seton.

SETA/CEOUS. *Setaceus.* Bristly.

SETIFO/RM. *Setiformis.* Bristly. Applied to parts of plants; as the nectary of the *Peri-ploca græca.*

SE/TON. *Setaceum.* An artificial sinus made under the skin by means of the seton-needle, which carries with it a portion of thread or silk, a part of which is drawn through daily, and thus keeps up a constant irritation. Setons were formerly much used to establish a permanent derivative action in obstinate chronic inflammations and irritations, as in phthisis, ophthalmia, epilepsy, &c., but are not now much used.

SETOSE. *Setosus.* Bristly.

SETTERWORT. *Helleborus fetidus*

SEVEN DAYS' DISEASE. An epileptic affection of South America, said to seize upon infants of seven days of age, and supposed to be similar to the *Trismus infantilis* of the West Indies.

SE/VUM. Suet. The fat of the omentum. That of the sheep and ox is in common use for various purposes.

SEVUM CETI. *Spermaceti.*

SEVUM OVILE. *S. ovillum.* Mutton suet.

SEVUM PREPARATUM. Mutton suet melted

over a slow fire, and strained through linen. It is demulcent and emollient.

SEX. *Sexus.* The distinction between animals of the same species in their generative apparatus.

SEXES OF PLANTS. The stamens and pistils: the former are the male organs, the latter the female.

SEXTANS. *Sextant.* 1. A sixth part of a pound. 2. A sixth part of a circle.

SEXTARIUS. A Roman measure equal to a pint and a half.

SEXUAL. *Sexualis.* Appertaining to the sexes.

SEXUAL ACTIONS. Sexual functions. Those functions proper to each sex, by which the species is propagated; as the excretion of semen in men; menstruation, conception, the evolution of the fetus, parturition, &c., in women.

SEXUAL ORGANS. The organs of generation.

SEXUAL SYSTEM OF PLANTS. The system invented by Linnæus, and founded on the parts of fructification.

SHADDOCK. The fruit of the *Citrus decumana.*

SHAFT. *Stylus.* The style of the flower

SHAGGY. See *Hirsute* and *Chorion.*

SHAKING PALSY. *Synclonus agitans*

SHALLOT. *Allium ascalonicum.*

SHAMPOO'ING. *Massage. Kneading.* A process which consists of kneading or pressing the muscles, and extending the joints, with friction. It is done after the bath by assistants and is a matter of luxury, as well as a therapeutic means, among Eastern nations.

SHEATH. See *Vagina* and *Spatha*

SHEATHING. See *Vaginans.*

SHEDDING. See *Caducus.*

SHEDDING-TEETH. See *Teeth.*

SHEEP-LAUREL. *Kalmia angustifolia.*

SHELL L. The hard covering or external skeleton of testaceous and crustaceous animals, and of insects. The shells of the *testaceous mollusca* consist of carbonate of lime and animal matter; those of the *crustacea*, of a mixture of carbonate and phosphate of lime, with animal matter.

SHELL LAC. A resinous body which exudes from several East Indian trees, as the *Croton lacciferum, Ficus indica*, &c. It is found wherever the twigs are punctured by the *Coccus lacca.*

SHERBE/T. (An Arabic word.) A cooling summer drink, prepared with the juice of fruits and water variously sweetened and flavored. Sherbets are much used in the East.

SHIELD-LAVER. *Ulva umbilicalis.*

SHIN. The anterior part of the tibia.

SHINGLES. *Herpes zoster.*

SHOOT. *Surculus.*

SHO'REA CAMPHORIFERA. A synonym of the *Dryobalanops aromatica.*

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS. *Myopia.*

SHOULDER-BLADE. The scapula.

SHOW or SHOWS. *Labor-show.* The name given by midwives to the mucous secretion which precedes parturition. It commences usually some two days before, and is attended with trifling pains.

SHOWER-BATH. See *Balneum.*

SHRIMP. Cancer crangon.

SHRUB. 1. A low, bushy tree. 2. A liqueur, consisting of acid fruits, sugar, and various substances to give flavor, digested in rum or brandy.

SHRUBBY. Fruticose.

SHUDDERING. An involuntary and somewhat spasmodic movement, usually arising as a precursor of shivering, but being also produced by mental operations. See, also, *Fremitus*.

SI. Silicon.

SI'AGON. Σιαγον. The jaw.

SIAGO'NAGRA. The gout in the jaw.

SIA'LAGOGUE. (*Sialago'gus*; from σιαλον, saliva, and αγω, to expel.) Medicines are so called which excite an uncommon flow of saliva: such are mercurial preparations, pyrethrum, &c.

SIALI'SMA. Sialorrhœa. Salivation.

SIA'LOX. Σιαλον. Saliva; spittle.

SIBBENS. *Sivvens*. A disease which is endemic in some of the western counties of Scotland. It strikingly resembles the yaws in many respects, but entirely differs in others. It is propagated, like syphilis, by the direct application of contagious matter. This disease has not yet been thoroughly investigated.

SI'CCATION. *Siccatio*. Drying.

SI'CCATIVE. *Siccans*. (From *siccio*, to dry.) Having a drying property: applied to desiccative medicines.

SICCHA'SIA. Σικχασια. The lassitude, debility, and anorexia peculiar to women with child.

SICKNESS. 1. A disease of any kind. 2. A particular state of the stomach, which occurs under three forms, nausea, retching, and vomiting.

Nausea is a tendency to vomit, but there is no rejection. It depends on a disposition in the peristaltic motion of the stomach and bowels to become inverted: if the inversion take place, *retching* and *vomiting* result; but if it do not, the effect is merely a nausea. Nausea lowers the pulse, contracts the small vessels, occasions cold perspiration, severe rigors, and trembling, and diminishes, as long as it lasts, the actions, and even the general powers of life. The act of retching, and vomiting more especially, on the contrary, rouses rather than depresses, puts to flight all the preceding symptoms, and often restores the system to itself.

Nausea and vomiting are sometimes idiopathic affections, but more frequently symptomatic and sympathetic: hence they occur in colic, cholera, in the accession of fevers, repellent gout, and many affections of the head.

From such a variety of causes, it is but natural to conclude the remedies must be very various. The sympathetic and symptomatic affections require the removal of the primary disease. The best palliatives against all nausea and vomiting are carbonic acid gas, in the form of an effervescing saline draught; and small doses of opium. Lemon ice, or very cold lemonade, is often serviceable, and more especially if made with a strong infusion of mint.

SICKNESS, COUNTRY. *S.*, home. See *Nostalgia*.

SI'CVLA. The beet.

SICYO'NE. A cucurbit.

SIDA ABU'TILON. This malvaceous plant is mentioned by Avicenna. It is mucilaginous.

SIDERA'TIO. (*o*, *omis*, *f*; from *sidus*, a planet; because it was thought to be produced by the influence of the planets.) 1. An apoplexy. 2. A palsy. 3. A slight erysipelas.

SIDERUM. Phosphuret of iron.

SIDHEE. *Sidje*. Gunjah.

SIFFLE'MENT. (French.) Whistling. An auscultatory sound; the *sifflement modulé*. See *Auscultation of the heart*.

SIGAU'LTIAN OPERATION. The proposed operation of Sigault to divide the symphysis pubis in those cases where the pelvic diameters were deficient. It should never be done.

SIGESBE'CKIA. (*a*, *a*, *f*.) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia superflua*. *Composita*.—*S. orientalis*. A plant which is said to be useful in removing strangury, and in caldulous diseases, gout, and fluor albus.

SIGHT. See *Vision*.

SIGHT BY DAY. See *Hemeralopia*.

SIGHT BY NIGHT. See *Nyctalopia*.

SIGHT, DIMNESS OF. See *Caligo*.

SIGHT, LATERAL. See *Dysopia*.

SIGILLA'TUS. Sealed: applied formerly to several earths, which were formed into little cakes, and stamped or sealed, and were called *Terra sigillata*.

SIGILLUM. (*um*, *i*, *n*; diminutive of *signum*, a sign.) A seal or image.

SIGILLUM BEATÆ MARIE. *Tamus communis*.

SIGILLUM HERMETICUM. The hermetic seal.

SIGILLUM SOLOMONIS. *Convallaria polygonatum*.

SIGILLUM VIRGINITATIS. The hymen.

SIGMOID. (*Sigmoides*; from the Greek letter *ς*, *sigma*, and *ειδος*, a likeness.) Resembling the Greek letter sigma. Applied to several parts; as the valves of the heart, the cartilages of the trachea, the semilunar cavities of the bones, and the flexure of the colon.

SIGMOID FLEXURE. A fold of the colon, where the rectum commences. See *Intestine*.

SIGMOID VALVES. The semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery.

SIGNA CRITICA. See *Crisis*.

SIGNA DIAGNOSTICA. See *Diagnosis*.

SIGNA'TURES, DOCTRINE OF. A hypothesis which prevailed in medicine until the last century, that the medical virtues of plants were indicated by marks on the root, stem, leaves, &c., and that they were proper remedies for diseases similarly distinguished.

SI'GNUM. A sign. See *Semeiotics*.

SILENE VIRGINICA. The *Catchfly*, an indigenous caryophyllaceous plant, the roots of which are said to be anthelmintic.

SILER. *Laserpitium siler*.

SILEX. Flint. See *Silica*.

SILICA. Flint. Silicic acid. A compound of silicon with three atoms of oxygen. It is one of the most common bodies in nature in the free state, and combined in the silicates. Its combining number is 47.21; equivalent, SiO_2 .

SI'LICATE. A compound of the silicic acid with a base. See *Silica*.

SILI'CIUM. Silicon.

SILICON. The basis of silicic acid; a brown powder, spontaneously inflammable. Equivalent, 22.18; symbol, Si.

SILI'CU'LA. (*a, e, f.*) A pouch or pod, that is scarcely longer than broad.

SILICULO'SA. The name of the first order of the class *Tetradynamia* of the Linnæan system of plants, containing such as have a broad, short pod.

SIL'IQUA. (*a, e, f.*) A long, dry, membranaceous pericarpium, pod, or seed-vessel, of two valves, separated by a linear receptacle, along the edges of each of which the seeds are arranged alternately.

SILIQUA'STRUM. The capsicum.

SILIQUO'SA. The name of the second order of the class *Tetradynamia* of the Linnæan system of plants, containing such as have long pods.

SILIQUO'SÆ. Cruciferae.

SILIQUOSA INDICA. Its juice is said to be alexipharmic.

SILIQUO'SUS. *Siliquose.* Having pods.

SILK-WEED. *Asclepias syriaca.*

SIL'PHIUM. (*Zalaph, Arabian.*) *Assafœtida*, or the plant which affords it.

SILVER. See *Argentum.*

SILVER, NITRATE OF. *Argenti nitras.*

SILVER-WEED. *Potentilla anserina.*

SILVIC ACID. One of the acids present in rosin.

SIMAROU'BA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia. Simaroubaceae.*—*S. officinalis. Quassia simarouba.* Mountain damson. The tree which yields the simarouba bark. It is a native of Carolina, the West Indies, and South America. The medicinal part is the bark of the root; the wood, though enumerated in the *Materia Medica* of the Dublin College, is entirely inert. It is tonic, and contains a peculiar bitter principle named *Quassine*. The dose of the powder is from ℥j. to ʒss.; that of the infusion, one to two ounces. See *Infusum simaroubae*.

SIMARUBA'CEÆ. The quassia tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with leaves alternate; flowers, polypetalous; stamens, twice as many as the petals, hypogynous; ovarium, four or five celled; fruit, indehiscent drupes.

SIMPLE BITTERS. Those bitters, as calumba, quassia, &c., which are destitute of astringency.

SIMPLE SUBSTANCE. See *Element.*

SIMPLES. Medical herbs.

SINAMINE. See *Thiosinamine.*

SINAPE'. *Sinapis nigra.*

SINAPEL'UM. Oil of mustard.

SINAPI. *Sinapis nigra.*

SINA'PIS. (*is, is, f., and e, is, n., and i, n., indeclinable.*) 1. *Sinapis nigra.* 2. A genus of plants. *Tetradynamia. Siliquosa. Cruciferae.*—*S. alba.* The white mustard plant. It is somewhat less pungent than the black species.—*S. nigra.* Common black mustard. *Sinape* and *Sinapi.* The seeds have an acrid, pungent taste, and, when bruised, this pungency shows its volatility by powerfully affecting the organs of smell. The active principle of black mustard is due to a volatile oil, which does not pre-exist in the seed, but is developed in the

same way as hydrocyanic acid from bitter almonds by the action of water. It is the product of the action of myrosyne on myronic acid, and is a powerfully acrid, vesicating, and volatile body; sp. gr., 1.01; boiling at 298 F.; formula, $C_8H_5NS_2$ (*Gregory*). This is not to be confounded with the expressed oil, which is bland. Mustard is considered as capable of promoting the appetite, assisting digestion; and by stimulating the fibres, it proves a general remedy in paralytic affections. Joined to its stimulant qualities, it frequently, if taken in considerable quantity, opens the body, and increases the urinary discharge; and hence it has been found useful in dropsical complaints. In the dose of a table-spoonfull, the powder acts as a stimulating emetic, and is employed for this purpose in cases of poisoning by opium. Externally, flour of mustard, made into poultice, is frequently used as a stimulant or sinapism.

SINAPI'SINE. A crystalline, fatty body of black mustard, not to be confounded with the essential oil of mustard.

SINAPI'SM. *Sinapismus.* (From *sinapis*, of which it is made.) *Cataplasma sinapi.* A mustard poultice. A name given to a mixture of mustard and warm water, or vinegar, in the form of poultice, generally applied to the calves of the legs or soles of the feet, as a stimulant, and employed in low states of fevers and other diseases, and intended to supersede the use of a blister. See *Cataplasma sinapis*.

SINA'PIUM. An infusion or decoction of mustard seed.

SINAPOLINE. An artificial base formed by the action of moist hydrated oxide of lead on essential oil of mustard. It is soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether, and consists of $C_{14}H_{13}N_2O_2$.

SINCIPUT. (*ut, itis, n.*) The fore part of the head. See *Caput*.

SIN'E PA'RI. *Azygos.*

SINKW. A tendon.

SINGU'LTUS. (*us, us, m.*) The hiccough. A convulsive motion of the diaphragm and parts adjacent. The most common cause is some accidental irritation of the stomach from food or wind, and hence it is so common among children. It is also produced by the irritation of worms, acidity, and a bilious condition of the stomach. It is usually removed in children by warm carminatives, and in youth and adults by a little cold water, camphor julep, volatile alkali, or a sudden fright.

It is sometimes, however, very troublesome, and is then mostly a symptomatic or sympathetic affection. In the latter state, it results from gall-stones, hepatic diseases, ulcers of the stomach, and many diseases of the abdominal viscera. Hiccough is one of the nervous symptoms which sometimes becomes habitual, and will not yield to remedies.

SINTOE BARK. The bark of the *Cinnamomum sintoe*, very similar in properties with the Cullawan bark. See *Cinnamomum*.

SINUA'TE. *Sinwatus.* Indented. Having a waved and irregular outline.

SINUOUS. *Sinuosus.* Having an irregular, winding course; tortuous. Applied to some fistulous wounds or ulcers.

SINUS. (*us, us, m.*) 1. A cavity or depression. 2. In *Surgery*, a long, narrow, hollow track, leading from some abscess, diseased bone, &c. 3. The veins of the dura mater are termed sinuses. They are several in number, the principal of which are, 1. The *longitudinal sinus*, which rises anteriorly from the crista galli, ascends and passes between the two laminae of the falxiform process to where this process ends. It then opens into, 2. *Two lateral sinuses*, distinguished into right and left, which lie in the crucial spine of the os occipitis. 3. The *inferior longitudinal*, which is a small sinus situated at the acute inferior margin of the falx. 4. The *torcular Herophili*, or fourth sinus. 5. The *cavernous sinuses*.

SINUS AORTICI. The depressions situated between the semilunar valves and the trunk of the aorta.

SINUS ARTERIOSUS. The left auricle of the heart.

SINUS CORONARIUS. *S. circularis.* A small sinus nearly surrounding the pituitary fossa.

SINUS COXÆ. The acetabulum.

SINUS FALCIFORMIS. The longitudinal sinus.

SINUS GENÆ PITUITARIUS. See *Antrum High-morianum*.

SINUS, LATERAL. See *Lateral sinuses*.

SINUS, LONGITUDINAL. See *Longitudinal sinus*.

SINUS MAXILLARY. See *Antrum*.

SINUS MULIEBRIS. The vagina.

SINUS POCULARIS. A little depression at the commencement of the caput gallinaginis.

SINUS RENUM. The pelvis of the kidney.

SINUS TERMINALIS. A circular venous canal, which surrounds the area vasculosa of the incubated egg.

SINUS UROGENITALIS. A duct running into the urachus in the fœtus, and receiving the excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies, ureters, and generative apparatus.

SINUS UTERI. Sinuses of the uterus. The large veins contained within the walls of the uterus. During gestation they become immensely enlarged.

SINUS VENÆ PORTARUM. Sinus of the venæ porta. The entrance into the liver.

SINUS VENARUM CAVARUM. Sinus of the venæ cava. The right auricle of the heart.

SINUS VENARUM PULMONALIUM. The left auricle of the heart.

SINUS VENOSUS. The right auricle.

SINUS, FRONTAL. See *Frontis os*.

SINUSES OF THE DURA MATER. See *Sinus*.

SINUSES OF THE LARYNX. The ventricles of the larynx.

SINUSES OF MORGAGNI. Minute openings on the mucous membrane of the urethra.

SINUSES OF VALSAVA. Depressions behind the semilunar valves of the aorta and pulmonary artery.

SINUSES, PULMONARY. The depression behind the semilunar valves of the pulmonary artery.

SINUSES, VERTEBRAL. The two large veins which run the whole length of the spinal canal. See *Spinal cord*.

SIPHITA PARVA. Chorea.—*Paracelsus*.

SIRI'ASIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *σῖρος*, the cavity

of the fontanella.) An inflammation of the brain, said to be peculiar to children, and attended with a hollowness of the eyes and depression of the fontanella: it is described by *Paulus*.

SISARUM. *Si'scr.* Sium sisarum.

SISON. (*on, i, n.* Σισον.) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera.*—*S. ammi.* The plant which affords the *Ammi verum*. The seeds have a grateful smell, somewhat like that of origanum, and were formerly administered as a carminative.

SISYMBRIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Tetradynamia. Siliquosa. Crucifera.*—*S. nasturtium.* The water-cress. This plant grows plentifully in brooks and stagnant waters. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste, like that of mustard seed, but much weaker. They are considered highly antiscorbutic.—*S. sophia.* The herb sophia. *Sophia chirurgorum.* It was formerly given internally in hysterical affections and uterine hemorrhages, and the seeds are said to be efficacious in destroying intestinal worms.

SITI'LOGY. *Sitiologia.* Synonymous with *Dietetics*.

SITION. Σιτιον. Aliment; food.

SITIS. (*is, is, f.*) See *Thirst*.

SIUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbellifera.*—*S. aromaticum.* The animum is sometimes so called.—*S. ninsi.* The root is called *Radix ninsi, Ninzin,* and *Nindsin.* It possesses similar, though weaker properties than ginseng.—*S. nodiflorum.* The creeping water-parsnip. This plant is thought to be antiscorbutic.—*S. sisarum.* The siser or skirret. The root of this plant is edible, but now out of use.

SIZE. 1. In the *Arts*, an impure hydrated gelatine. 2. In *Medicine*, this word is often used to designate the buffy coat of the blood.

SKATE. Raia batis.

SKELETON. *Sceletos.* When the bones of the body are dried and preserved in their natural situation, and deprived of the flesh, the assemblage is called a skeleton; and the assemblage of all the bones of the animal, when hung in their respective situations by means of wire, is denominated an artificial skeleton, in opposition to a natural one, when the bones are retained in their proper places by means of their natural ligaments. See *Os*.

SKIN. See *Cutis*.

SKIN, SCARF. The epidermis.

SKIN-BOUND DISEASE. A disease of infancy, attended with a hard, tightly stretched, cold, and swollen skin: it originates in chronic inflammation of the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

SKINK. See *Scincus*.

SKIRRET. Sium sisarum.

SKULL. Cranium.

SKULL-CAP. The genus *Scutellaria*.

SKUNK CABBAGE. *Dracontium fetidum.*

SLAVERING. Driveling.

SLEEP. *Somnus.* That state of the body in which the exercise of the external senses is suspended according to a natural law, and independently of any diseased state. The end and design of sleep is both to renew the vital energy which has been exhausted through the

day, and to assist nutrition. In sleep the cerebral hemispheres and ganglia of special sense are inactive, but the medulla oblongata, spinal cord, and ganglia of the great sympathetic exhibit considerable activity, although not so much as during the day.

SLEEP-WALKING. Somnambulism.

SLEEPLESSNESS. Agrypnia.

SLING. A bandage suspended around the neck for the purpose of sustaining the forearm.

SLOE. *Prunus sylvestris*.

SLOUGH. A portion of mortified substance adhering to an ulcer or gangrenous sore: it is in a moist state, and not dried, as in the case of an eschar.

SMALLAGE. *Apium graveolens*.

SMALL-POX. Variola.

SMALT. A blue pigment derived from cobalt.

SMARAGDINE. Of an emerald color.

SME'TICA. Detergents.

SME'GMA. *Σμῆγμα*. Soap.

SMEGMA PREPUTII. The sebaceous matter secreted by the prepuce and glans.

SMELL. *Olfactus*. There escapes from almost every body in nature certain particles of an extreme tenuity, which are carried by the air often to a great distance. These particles constitute odors. The sense of smell is destined to perceive and appreciate them.

The olfactory apparatus may be represented as a sort of sieve, placed in the passage of the air, and intended to stop and examine every foreign body that may be mixed with the air, particularly the odors. This apparatus is composed of the pituitary membrane which covers the nasal cavities, of the membrane which covers the *sinuses*, and of the olfactory nerve.

The pituitary membrane covers the whole extent of the nostrils, and is continued beyond their edges, so that the air can not traverse the nostrils but in a long, narrow direction. Its surface presents an infinity of small projections, which have been considered by some as nervous *papilla*, by others as mucous follicles, but which, according to all appearance, are vascular. Over every part of this tissue the olfactory nerve is distributed, to take cognizance of odors, and convey their effects to the brain.

SMELLOME'S EYE SALVE. This consists of half a drachm of verdigris, finely powdered, and rubbed with oil, and then mixed with an ounce of yellow basilicon.

SMELT. *Salmo eperlanus*.

SMILA'CEÆ. A family of endogenous climbing shrubs, of which the genus *Smilax* is the type.

SMI'LACINE. A non-azotized, crystalline principle detected in the root of *Sarsaparilla*. Formula, $C_{15}H_{13}O_5$.

SMILASPERIC ACID. An acid obtained from the *hemidesmus indicus*.

SMI'LAX. (*ax, acis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Diacia*. *Octandria*. *Smilacææ*. — *S. china*. The systematic name of the China root tree. *China*. *Smilax aspera chinensis*. China root. It was formerly in esteem in the cure of the venereal disease, and cutaneous disorders. — *S. chinese*. *Smilax china*. — *S. sarsaparilla*. One of the plants formerly supposed to yield sarsaparilla. See *Sarsaparilla*.

SMI'LE. *Σμῖλη*. A curved bistoury, sharp on both edges.

SMY'RNA. *Σμύρνα*. Myrrh.

SMYRNION HORTENSE. *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

SMY'RNIIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Digynia*. *Umbelliferæ*. — *S. olusatrum*. Alexanders. This plant was formerly cultivated in gardens for culinary use, but is now superseded by celery. The seeds are bitter and aromatic, and the roots are more powerfully bitter. — *S. rotundifolium*. The blanched leaves of this species are said to be more agreeable than those of the *olusatrum*.

SN. Tin.

SNAIL. See *Helix*.

SNAIL-SEEDED GLASSWORT. *Salsola kali*.

SNAKE, RATTLE. *Crotalus horridus*.

SNAKE-KILLING BIRTHWORT. *Aristolochia anguicida*.

SNAKEROOT. *Aristolochia serpentaria* and *polygala senega*.

SNAKEROOT, BLACK. *Actæa racemosa*.

SNAKEROOT, BUTTON. *Eryngium aquaticum*.

SNAKEROOT, CANADA. *Asarum canadense*.

SNAKEWEED. *Polygonum bistorta*.

SNAKEWOOD. *Colubrinum lignum*.

SNAK-DRAGON. *Antirrhinum majus*.

SNEEZEWORT. *Achillea ptarmica*.

SNEEZING. *Sternutatio*. A convulsive action of the muscles of the chest, arising commonly from irritation of the nostrils. It very seldom requires medical assistance. It sometimes, however, is otherwise; and cases are recorded in foreign, and particularly German works, of its having been sometimes both permanent and violent, sometimes periodical and fatal. These severe cases are usually produced by sympathy with some remote part, as the lungs and stomach.

SNIPE. *Scolopax gallinago*.

SNORING. *Stertor*.

SNUFF, CEPHALIC. *Pulvis asari compositus*.

SNUFFLES, MORBID. *Coryza maligna*.

SOAP. *Sapo*.

SOAP-BERRY. *Soapwort*. *Saponaria officinalis*.

SOB. A spasmodic inspiration and expiration.

SOCIA PAROTIDIS. A lobe of the parotid gland, sometimes separated from the principal mass of the gland.

SO'DA. (*a, æ, f.*; an Arabic word.) The name now universally given to the mineral alkali, or natron. Soda is the protoxide of sodium, a white, caustic powder scarcely known, the caustic soda of chemists being the hydrate of soda. Its formula is NO; equivalent, 40.32.

Soda, in the form of an impure carbonate, is procured in a limited quantity by the incineration of seaweeds (*Kelp*) and sea-shore plants (*Barilla*); but the principal supply is from the sulphate of soda, obtained by decomposing sea salt. It is a powerful base, and isomorphous with potash.

SODA, ACETATE OF. See *Sodæ acetatæ*.

SODA, BORATE OF. See *Sodæ biboratis*.

SODA BORACICATA. See *Sodæ biboratis*.

SODA, CARBONATE OF. See *Sodæ carbonatis*.

SODA CAUSTICA. The hydrated protoxide of soda.

SODA HISPANICA. See *Soda impura*.

SODA HISPANICA PURIFICATA. See *Soda carbonas*.

SODA, HYDRATE OF. *Soda caustica*. Hydrated protoxide of soda. It is prepared from the carbonate by caustic lime, in the same way as potassa. It is a white, deliquescent, highly caustic body, very similar to potassa. Its formula is $\text{NaO} + \text{HO}$; equivalent, 40.32.

SODA, HYPEROXYMURIATE OF. See *Soda chloras*.

SODA IMPURA. Impure soda. *Soda Barilla*. The produce of the incineration of sea-shore plants. It is used in soap-making and for coarse purposes, and consists chiefly of carbonate of soda. The soda ash of the present day is, however, very superior to the old soda impura, being a fair carbonate of soda.

SODA, IMPURE. See *Soda impura*.

SODA MURIATA. See *Soda murias*.

SODA, MURIATE OF. See *Soda murias*.

SODA MURIATICA. See *Soda murias*.

SODA, NITRATE OF. This salt, also called cubic or Peruvian nitre, is found abundantly in Peru. It crystallizes in rhombohedrons, and is deliquescent; in other respects it has precisely the same qualities as nitrate of potash.

SODA, PHOSPHATE OF. See *Soda phosphas*.

SODA PHOSPHORATA. See *Soda phosphas*.

SODA POWDERS. These are sold as an extemporaneous substitute for soda water. They are put up in blue and white papers, the former containing half a drachm of carbonate of soda, and the latter twenty-five grains of tartaric acid. They form a refreshing saline draught.

SODA, PROTOXIDE OF. See *Soda*.

SODA, SPANISH. See *Soda impura*.

SODA, SUBCARBONATE OF. See *Soda carbonas*.

SODA, SUBCARBONATE OF, DRIED. See *Soda carbonas exsiccata*.

SODA, SULPHATE OF. See *Soda sulphas*.

SODA TARTARIZATA. See *Soda potassio-tartaras*.

SODA, TARTARIZED. See *Soda potassio-tartaras*.

SODA, TARTRATE OF. See *Soda potassio-tartaras*.

SODA WATER. This refreshing drink is formed by dissolving carbonate of soda in water, and supersaturating it with carbonic acid, under pressure. It affords a salutary stimulus to the stomach, and is useful in cases of debility of that organ, accompanied with acidity. That commonly sold for soda water is, however, little more than water saturated with carbonic acid, or a solution of carbonate of soda, into which air is condensed.

SODA ACETAS. Acetate of soda. A salt formed of a combination of acetic acid with the soda. Its virtues are similar to those of the acetate of potash.

SODA BIBORAS. *Soda boras*. Biborate of soda. Borate of soda. Borax.

Borax is found native in the East, and likewise in South America, and purified in the laboratories.

Purified borax, or biborate of soda, is white, transparent, in the form of six-sided prisms, terminating in three-sided or six-sided pyramids. Its taste is styptic. When exposed to heat it

swells up, boils, loses its water of crystallization, and becomes converted into a porous, white opaque mass, commonly called calcined borax. It requires about eighteen times its weight of water to dissolve it at the temperature of 60° F.; but water at the boiling heat dissolves three times this quantity.

The biborate of soda is rarely used internally in modern practice. It is supposed by some to be, in doses of half a drachm or two scruples, diuretic and emmenagogue. Its solution is in common use as a cooling gargle, in cases of aphthæ. It may be used in the proportion of ʒj. to ʒij. to a pint of water. The officinal honey of borax is used in the same cases. See *Mel boraxis*.

SODA BICARBONAS. The bicarbonate of soda may be formed by passing a stream of carbonic acid gas through a strong solution of the carbonate of soda. In its medicinal qualities it agrees with the carbonate.

SODA BORAS. See *Soda viboras*.

SODA CARBONAS. Carbonate of soda. This salt is in common use as an antacid in the dose of from grs. x. to ʒss.; combined with the resinous purgatives, it renders their action milder.

SODA CARBONAS EXSICCATA. Take of carbonate of soda, a pound; expose it to a proper degree of heat in a vessel until it is dry; then heat it to redness; and, lastly, rub it to powder. By the above process the carbonate of soda is deprived of its water of crystallization, and, consequently, of its disposition to effloresce. Hence it can be given in pill, which the hydrated carbonate can not.

SODA CHLORAS. The chlorate of soda; a salt formed in the same way, and having similar properties with the chlorate of potash. It is seldom used medicinally.

SODA CHLORINATA LIQUOR. See *Liquor soda chlorinata* (U. S.).

SODA HYDRIDAS. See *Sodii iodidum*.

SODA HYPOCHLORIS. Hypochlorite of soda, the basis of the disinfecting liquid. See *Liquor soda chlorinata*.

SODA LIQUOR EFFERVESCENS. Soda water is directed under this name in the last London Pharmacopœia. See *Soda water*.

SODA MURIAS. See *Sodii chloridum*.

SODA PHOSPHAS. Phosphate of soda. Tri-basic phosphate of soda. Phosphorated soda. A compound of phosphoric acid and soda, obtained by saturating with carbonate of soda the impure phosphoric acid separated from calcined bones by sulphuric acid, and then filtering the liquor, evaporating, and crystallizing. The phosphate of soda is cathartic, and, having little taste, is termed tasteless purging salt. The dose is from ʒss. to ʒj.

SODA POTASSIO-TARTRAS. *Soda tartarizata*. *Potassio-tartrate of soda*. *Sodio-tartrate of potash*. Take of subcarbonate of soda, twenty ounces; supertartrate of potash, powdered, two pounds; boiling water, ten pints. Dissolve the subcarbonate of soda in the water, and add gradually the supertartrate of potash; filter the solution through paper, and evaporate it until a pellicle forms upon the surface; then set it by that crystals may form. Having poured away the water, dry these crystals upon bibulous pa-

per. It possesses mildly cathartic, diuretic, and deobstruent virtues, and is administered in doses of from one drachm to an ounce as a cathartic, and in the dose of twenty to thirty grains as a diuretic.

SODÆ SESQUICARBONAS. An imperfect bicarbonate, resulting from a mixture of the carbonate and bicarbonate.

SODÆ SUBBORAS. See *Sodæ biboras*.

SODÆ SUBCARBONAS. See *Sodæ carbonas*.

SODÆ SUBCARBONAS EXSICCATA. See *Sodæ carbonas exsiccata*.

SODÆ SULPHAS. Sulphate of soda. Glauber's salt. Sulphate of soda is bitter and saline to the taste. It is soluble in 2.85 parts of cold water, and 0.8 at a boiling heat. It crystallizes in hexagonal prisms, beveled at the extremities, sometimes grooved longitudinally, and of very large size, when the quantity is great. These effloresce completely into a white powder if exposed to a dry air, or even if kept wrapped up in paper in a dry place; yet they retain sufficient water of crystallization to undergo the aqueous fusion on exposure to heat, but, by urging the fire, melt. It possesses cathartic and diuretic qualities, and is esteemed as a mild cathartic. The dose is from one drachm to one ounce.

SODII AURO-TERCHLORIDUM. See *Auri et sodii chloridum*.

SODII CHLORIDUM. *Sodii chloruretum*. Chloride of sodium. Muriate of soda. Common salt. This useful substance is very abundant in nature, both as a mineral and in salt springs, and the ocean. It is a compound of one equivalent of chlorine with one equivalent of sodium. It possesses antiseptic, tonic, emetic, cathartic, and resolvent qualities, and is frequently employed in form of clyster, fomentation, lotion, pediluvium, and bath, in obstipation, against worms, gangrene, scrofulous tumors, herpetic eruptions, arthritis, &c.

SODII IODIDUM. Iodide of sodium. Hydriodate of soda. This possesses nearly the same medicinal properties as the iodide of potassium, but is little employed.

SODIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) The metallic base of soda. This metal closely resembles potassium, and is obtained in the same way. It is soft, of the appearance of silver; sp. gr., .934; melts at 194° F., and is volatile. It decomposes water, but does not burst into flame unless the water is hot. Its symbol is Na; equivalent, 23.3. It is seldom or never used. The protoxide, NaO, is soda; the chloride, common salt. The iodide and bromide have been spoken of as substitutes for the corresponding potash salts, and are very similar in properties.

SODIUM, AURO-TERCHLORIDE OF. See *Auri et sodii chloridum*.

SODIUM, CHLORIDE OF. Common salt.

SODIUM, OXIDE OF. Soda.

SOFT PALATE. The velum pendulum palati.

SOFT SOAP. A soap, the basis of which is potash.

SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN. Ramollissement of the brain.

SOL. (*Sol, solis, m.*) The sun. Gold was so called by the older chemists.

SOLA'MEN. Consolation; applied to a carminative.

SOLANACEÆ. The nightshade tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with leaves alternate; flowers, monopetalous, regular; stamens inserted into the corolla; ovary, two-celled; fruit, succulent.

SOLANINE. *Solanina*. A crystalline alkaloid derived from dulcamara and other species of solanum, and from the shoots of the potato. Most of its salts are non-crystallizable, but the sulphate resembles sulphate of quinine. It is poisonous in doses of several grains, and is but imperfectly examined. The formula appears to be $C_{84}H_{78}NO_{28}$?

SOLANUM. (*um, i, n.*) 1. The bitter-sweet. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Solanaceæ*—*S. dulcamara*. Bitter-sweet. Woody nightshade. *Dulcamara. Solanum scandens. Solanum lignosum*. The roots and stalks of this nightshade, upon being chewed, first cause a sensation of bitterness, which is soon followed by a considerable degree of sweetness, and hence the plant obtained the name of bitter-sweet. The berries have not yet been applied to medicinal use; they excite violent vomiting and purging. The younger branches (*Caulis dulcamaræ*) are directed for use in the pharmacopœias, and they may be employed either fresh or dried, making a proportionate allowance in the dose of the latter for some diminution of its powers by drying. Boiling water extracts all the active matter of the plant. *Solanine* has been extracted from this plant, and also another body called *Picroglycion* by Pfaff, but which Pelletier considers to be a mixture of sugar and solanine. *Dulcamara* is, on the whole, an uncertain medicine: it has been chiefly recommended in rheumatism, chronic affections of the bronchii, skin diseases, and as an alterative in cachexies. Its sensible properties are diaphoretic, slightly narcotic, and alterative. The dose of the powder is ℥j., gradually increased to ʒj. or more, but it is mostly given in decoction. See *Decoctum dulcamaræ*.—*S. fetidum*. *Datura stramonium*.—*S. lethale*. *Atropa belladonna*.—*S. lignosum*. See *Solanum dulcamara*.—*S. lycopersicum*. The love-apple plant, or *Tomato*. The fruit is considered cooling and nutritive.—*S. melongena*. The mad-apple plant, or egg fruit.—*S. nigrum*. The garden nightshade: it is very similar to the dulcamara.—*S. racemosum*. *Phytolacca decandra*.—*S. sanctum*. The Palestine nightshade; the fruit of which is globular, and in Egypt much eaten by the inhabitants.—*S. tuberosum*. The potato plant.—*S. vesicarium*. *Physalis alkekengi*.

SOLAR. Pertaining to the sun.

SOLAR PLEXUS. See *Plexus, solar*

SOLDANÉ'LLA. *Convulvulus soldanella*.

SOLE. 1. The under surface of the foot. 2. The fish, *Pleuronectes solea*.

SO'LEN. Σωλην. 1. A tube or channel. 2. A cradle for a broken limb.

SOLENA'RIUM. A catheter.

SOLE'US. (*us, i, m.*) See *Gastrocnemius internus*.

SOLIDA'GO. (*o, onis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia superflua. Com-*

positæ; division, *Corymbifera*. — *S. odora*. (*Solidago*, U. S.) Sweet-scented golden rod. The leaves are esteemed aromatic and stimulant, and said to be a good substitute for tea. — *S. virgaurea*. The golden rod. *Virga aurea*. The leaves and flowers of this plant are recommended as aperient and tonic in urinary obstructions, and it is said by some to be useful in stopping internal hemorrhages.

SOLID. 1. In *Natural Philosophy*, bodies, the particles of which cohere so firmly as not to be separated without some degree of force, are called *Solids*. 2. In *Anatomy*, the solids are the bones, ligaments, membranes, muscles, nerves, and vessels.

SOLIDISM. The medical doctrine which regards the vital properties of the body as resident in the solids, and not the fluids. According to this view, disease results from the action of morbid causes on the vital endowment of the solids.

SOLITARIUS. Solitary.

SO'LIUM. A species of tape-worm. See *Tenia*.

SOLOMON'S ANTI-IMPETIGINES. A solution of corrosive sublimate.

SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD. An aromatic tincture, of which brandy and cardamom seeds appear to be the principal ingredients. Some say it contains cantharides.

SOLOMON'S SEAL. *Convallaria polygonatum*.

SO'LUBLE. 1. Capable of dissolving, especially in water. 2. When applied adjectively to the bowels, it means in a somewhat relaxed state.

SOLUBLE CREAM OF TARTAR. A solution of bitartrate of potash with borax.

SOLUBLE TARTAR. The tartrate of potash.

SOLUM. The sole of the foot.

SOLUTIO. (*is, ionis, f.*) A solution. This term was formerly applied to the pharmaceutical preparation now termed *Liquor*, which see.

SOLUTIO ARSENICALIS. See *Arsenicalis liquor*.

SOLUTIO CALCIS. See *Calcis liquor*.

SOLUTIO CHLORINI. See *Chlorine water*.

SOLUTIO POTASSII IODIDI IODURETA. See *Liquor iodini composita*.

SOLUTIO SULPHATIS CUPRI COMPOSITA. (*Ph. E.*) *Aqua cupri vitriolati composita*. Compound solution of sulphate of copper. Take of sulphate of copper and sulphate of alumina, each, three ounces; water, two pounds; sulphuric acid, an ounce and a half. Boil the sulphates in the water that they may be dissolved; then filter through paper, and add the acid. It is sometimes used as a styptic, and, when largely diluted, as an astringent collyrium.

SOLUTION. *Solutio*. 1. An intimate mixture of solid bodies with fluids, into one seemingly homogeneous liquor. The dissolving fluid is called a menstruum or solvent. 2. A crisis.

SOLUTION OF CONTINUITY. A surgical phrase for a wound; the separation of parts formerly united.

SOLUTIVE. *Solutivus*. (From *solvo*, to loosen.) Laxative; gently purgative.

SOLVENT. See *Menstruum*.

SOMAT'IC. *Somaticus*. (From *σῶμα*, the

body.) That which pertains or relates to the body.

SOMATO'LOGY. *Soma'tomy*. Anatomy.

SOMNA'MBULISM. (From *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, to walk.) This term is applied to sleep-walking, and also to a particular state induced by what is called animal magnetism.

SOMNI'FEROUS. (*Somniferus*; from *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, to bring.) Having the power of inducing sleep.

SOMNILO'QUIUM. Talking in the sleep.

SOMNOLE'NCY. *Somnolentia*. Sleepiness; a common symptom of some cerebral affections.

SOMNIUM. A dream.

SO'MNUS. (*us, i, m.*) Sleep.

SO'NCHUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia aequalis. Compositæ.* — *S. arvensis*. The greater hawkweed. A feebly astringent plant. — *S. oleraceus*. The sow-thistle. Most of the species of sonchus abound with a milky juice, which is very bitter, and said to possess diuretic virtues. It is sometimes employed with that intention.

Soot. Fuligo.

SOPH'IA. *Sisymbrium sophia*.

SOPHISTICA'TION. *Sophisticatio*. Adulteration; counterfeiting or adulterating any thing.

SOPHO'RA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia. Leguminosæ.* — *S. heptaphylla*. A shrub, the root and seeds of which are sometimes called *anticholericæ*; they are both intensely bitter, and said to be useful in cholera, colic, and dysury. — *S. tinctoria* is a synonym of *Baptisia tinctoria*.

SOPHRONISTE'RES. The last of the grinding teeth.

SO'PIENS. Soporific.

SO'POR. (*or, oris, m.*) A profound sleep, in which the person can be roused only with difficulty. It is a symptom in many cerebral diseases.

SOPORARIE ARTERIE. *Arteria soporales*. The carotid arteries.

SOPORIFIC. *Soporiferous. Soporiferus*. Possessed of the power of inducing sleep.

SO'RA. (Arabic.) The nettle-rash.

SORBASTRE'LLA. *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

SO'RDATE. A malate.

SORBEFA'CIENT. *Sorbefaciens*. Absorbent; a remedy that promotes absorption.

SORBIC ACID. Malic acid.

SOR'BUS. (*us, i, f., and um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Icosandria. Trigynia. Pomaceæ.* — *S. aucuparia*. The wild service-tree. The berries of this plant are astringent, and, it is said, have been found serviceable in allaying the pain of calculous affections in the kidneys. — *S. domestica* is the cultivated service-tree, the fruit of which is astringent when unripe, and a pleasant acid when ripe.

SOR'DES. (*es, is, f.*) When the matter discharged from ulcers is rather viscid, glutinous, of a brownish-red color, somewhat resembling the grounds of coffee, or grumous blood mixed with water, it is thus named. Other fetid excrementitious substances are also called *sordes*, as the matter which forms round the teeth in fever, &c.

SORE. An ulcer or excoriation.

SORE, BAY. An endemic disease at the Bav

of Honduras, which Dr. Mosely considers as a true cancer, commencing with an ulcer.

SORE MOUTH, GANGRENOUS. Cancrum oris.

SORE THROAT. See *Cynanche*.

SORE THROAT, CLERGYMAN'S. A chronic affection of the pharynx and larynx, occurring in clergymen and public speakers of a feeble constitution or scrofulous diathesis. It is called a follicular pharyngitis, but is more or less connected with the larynx. The treatment consists in mild antiphlogistic measures, washing the parts with a solution of nitrate of silver, and attention to the constitutional defects of the individual. Change of air, and rest from speaking, are also necessary to effect a cure.

SORENESS. Painful tenderness; a common symptom of inflammation in a part.

SORREL. Rumex acetosa.

SORREL, FRENCH. Rumex scutatus.

SORREL, ROUND-LEAVED. Rumex scutatus.

SORREL-TREE. Andromeda arborea.

SORREL, WOOD. Oxalis acetosella.

SORO'SIS. A compound fruit, being a succulent spike, as the mulberry.

SOUND. 1. A metallic instrument, like a solid catheter, which surgeons introduce through the urethra into the bladder, to discover whether there be a stone in this viscus or not. 2. The impression produced on the auditory nerve by certain vibrations. See *Auris*.

SOUNDING. *Searching*. The exploration of the bladder by means of the sound.

SOUNDS, AUSCULTATORY. See *Auscultation* and *Bruit*.

SOUR DOCK. Rumex acetosa.

SOUTHERN WOOD. Artemisia abrotanum.

Sow. *Sus scrofa*.

SOW-BREAD. Cyclamen europæum.

SPA. 1. A general denomination for a mineral spring. 2. A town in France, in the department of the Ourte, famous for its mineral water, which is a very strongly acidulous chalybeate.

SPA'DIX. A spike, surrounded by a sheath or spathe.

SPAGIRISTS. An ancient set of physicians, who accounted for disease and other changes of the body on chemical principles.

SPAGYRIA. Chemistry.

SPAIN, PELLITORY OF. Anthemis pyrethrum.

SPANHÆMIA. (From *σπανος*, poor, and *αιμα*, blood.) Poverty of the blood, from the want of fibrin and hæmotosine, and excess of water. This condition is said to occur in scrofula, chlorosis, scurvy, typhus, passive hemorrhages, &c.

SPANISH FLY. See *Cantharis*.

SPANISH LIQUORICE. Glycyrrhiza glabra.

SPARADRAP. *Sparadrapum*. An adhesive plaster spread on silk, linen, cotton, or paper; as *court-plaster*.

SPARGANO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *σπαργω*, to swell.) 1. A swelling. 2. A milk abscess.

SPARSUS. Dispersed; irregularly scattered.

SPARTIUM. (*um, ii, n.* Σπαρτίον of Dioscorides.) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia. Decandria. Leguminosæ.*—*S. junceum*. The Spanish broom. Its medicinal properties resemble those of the *S. scoparium*.—*S. purgans*. The leaves of this species are purgative, and the

seeds strongly so.—*S. scoparium*. The common broom. *Genista*. The tops and leaves of this plant are employed medicinally: they have a bitter taste, and are recommended for their purgative and diuretic qualities in hydropic cases.

SPASM. See *Spasmus*.

SPASM OF THE LARYNX. *Spasm of the glottis. Laryngismus stridulus*.

SPA'SMA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *σπᾶω*, to draw.) That voluntary straining which takes place in any vehement exertion, contraction, or extension of a muscle, as in running, riding, or bearing heavy burdens. It differs from *spasmus*, which is an involuntary, and generally a morbid contraction of a muscle.

SPASMI. Spasmodic diseases. The third order of the class *Neuroses* of Cullen, characterized by a morbid contraction or motion of muscular fibres.

SPASMO'DIC. *Spasmodicus. Spasmodicus*. Belonging to a spasm or convulsion.

SPASMODIC ASTHMA. See *Asthma*.

SPASMODIC CHOLERA. See *Cholera*.

SPASMODIC COLIC. See *Colica*.

SPASMODIC CROUP. *Laryngismus stridulus*.

SPASMODIC STRICTURE. See *Stricture*.

SPASMO'LOGY. *Spasmologia*. A treatise on convulsions.

SPA'SMUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *σπᾶω*, to draw.) A cramp, spasm, or convulsion. An involuntary contraction of the muscular fibres, or that state of the contraction of muscles which is not spontaneously disposed to alternate with relaxation. When the contractions alternate with relaxation, and are frequently and preternaturally repeated, they are called convulsions. Spasms are distinguished by authors into clonic and tonic spasms. In *clonic* spasms, which are the true convulsions, the contractions and relaxations are alternate, as in epilepsy; but in *tonic* spasms the member remains rigid, as in locked-jaw. See *Convulsion*, *Tonic spasm*, and *Tetanus*.

SPASMUS CYNICUS. *Risus caninus*. A convulsive affection of the muscles of the face and lips on one side, which involuntarily forces the muscles of those parts into a species of grinning distortion. The term is used by some authors synonymously with *Risus sardonius*.

SPASTIC. *Spasticus*. Spasmodic.

SPA'THE. *Spatha*. A sheath or covering of an immature flower, which bursts longitudinally.

SPATHOME'LE. An edged probe.

SPA'TULA. (Diminutive of *spatha*, a broad instrument.) An instrument like a knife for spreading salve.

SPATULA'TE. *Spatulatus*. Of a roundish figure, tapering into an oblong base.

SPEARMINT. *Mentha viridis*.

SPEAR-SHAPED. Hastate; lanceolate.

SPEARWORT, WATER. *Ranunculus flammula*.

SPECIES. (*es, ei, f.*) 1. Individual animals, plants, and minerals agreeing in their appearances or composition. Individuals or species differing in circumstances arising from accident, are termed *varieties*. The circumstances which are common to one or more species give rise to a division, or the formation of a genus. See

Genus. 2. An obsolete name for powders; us *Species aromatica, Species diambra, &c.*

SPECIFIC. *Specificus.* Applied, 1. To that which acts on some particular organ more than on others; thus, ipecacuanha appears to have a *specific action on the respiratory mucous membrane.* 2. To a medicine possessed of sovereign efficacy in the cure of a particular disease; thus, sulphur is sometimes considered as a specific for the itch, and bark for the ague.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY. See *Gravity, specific.*

SPECILLUM. A probe.

SPECTACLES. An optical contrivance, consisting of a metallic frame supporting two lenses adjusted to the eyes. The lenses are to be more or less concave for the short-sighted, and convex for the far-sighted.

SPECTRUM. 1. A spectre or optical illusion. 2. The elongated image of the sun or a radiant formed by a transparent prism.

SPECULUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *specio*, to view.) 1. A mirror. 2. An instrument for opening or obtaining a view of internal parts. It commonly consists of a metallic cylindrical tube of two or more parts, the inner surface of which is highly polished. The parts are so adjusted together as to be capable of separating by a screw.

SPECULUM ANI. An instrument for distending the anus while an operation is performed upon the parts within.

SPECULUM METAL. An alloy of two parts of copper and one part of tin, for making metallic mirrors.

SPECULUM OCULI. An instrument by which the eyelids are kept open and the eye fixed.

SPECULUM ORIS. An instrument to force open the mouth.

SPECULUM VAGINÆ. An instrument to assist in any operation belonging to the vagina or os uteri.

SPECULUM VENERIS. Achillea millefolium.

SPEECH. See *Voice.*

SPEECHLESSNESS. Aphonia.

SPEEDIMAN'S PILLS. These consist of aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extract of chamomile, and essential oil of chamomile.

SPEEDWELL. Veronica officinalis.

SPEEDWELL, FEMALE. Antirrhinum elatine.

SPELTRE. *Spelter. Speltrum.* Zinc.

SPERM. *Sperma.* Seed; semen.

SPERMACE'TI. Cetaceum.

SPERMA'TIC. (*Spermaticus*; from *σπερμα*, seed.) Belonging to the testicle and ovary; as the spermatic artery, cord, and veins. See *Testis.*

SPERMATIC ARTERIES. See *Testis.*

SPERMATIC PLEXUS. There is one on each side of the body, formed by filaments from the renal plexus. The nerves follow the spermatic arteries.

SPERMATOCE'LE. (*e, es, f.*; from *σπερμα*, seed, and *κηλη*, a tumor.) A swelling of the testicle or epididymis. In this case the swelling is accompanied by pain extending to the loins, without inflammation.

SPERMATOPOE'IC. Having the property of increasing the secretion of semen.

SPERMATORRHE'A. (*a, a, f.*; from *σπερμα*, semen, and *ρρω, fluo.*) Seminal flux. See *Gonorrhœa.*

SPERMATOZO'ON. (*-zoa, pl.*; from *σπερμα*, and *ζωον*, an animal.) The thread-like reproductive bodies of the spermatic cells of animals, and some plants, remarkable for their vivacious movements. The human spermatozoon is $\frac{1}{40}$ th of a line in length, and resembles, in figure, the tadpole. It is supposed to find its way to the Fallopian tubes, and to come directly in contact with the ovule, to produce its fertilization.

SPERMOTHE'CA. A dilatation of the oviduct of some insects to store the sperm of the male, and to permit the fertilization of ova for a long period of time.

SPERMODE'RM. The testa or external covering of a seed.

SPHACELIA SEGETUM. A name for the fungus producing ergot.

SPHACELI'SMUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *σφακελιζω*, to gangrene.) 1. A gangrene. 2. An inflammation of the brain.

SPHA'CELUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *σφακω*, to destroy.) Complete mortification. See *Mortification.*

SPHENOIDES. Sphenoides.

SPHERA'NTHUS INDICUS. The *Adaca*, a plant of Malabar, which is acrid and aromatic, and said to be used in piles, the itch, and cholera.

SPHERO'COCCUS CRISPUS. The fucus crispus.

SPHÆRO'MA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *σφαίρα*, a globe.) A fleshy globular protuberance.

SPHENO-STAPHYLINUS. Levator palati.

SPHE'NOID. (*Sphenoides*; from *σφην*, a wedge, and *ειδος*, a likeness; because it is fixed in the cranium like a wedge.) Wedge-like: applied to a bone of the skull. See *Sphenoid bone.*

SPHENOID BONE. *Sphenoides os.* The sphenoid bone is wedged in amid the other bones of the head, and is of a more irregular figure than any other bone. It has been compared to a bat with its wings extended.

We distinguish in this bone a body or middle part, and its wings or sides, which are much more extensive than its body.

Each of its wings, or lateral processes, is divided into two parts. Of these, the uppermost and most considerable portion, helping to form the deepest part of the temporal fossa on each side, is called the *temporal process.* The other portion makes a part of the orbit, and is therefore named the *orbital process.* The back part of each wing is called the *spinous process*; and the two processes, which stand out almost perpendicular to the basis of the skull, have been named *pterygoid processes.* Each of these processes has two plates and a middle fossa facing backward: of these plates the external one is the broadest, and the internal one the longest. The lower end of the internal plate forms a kind of hook (*Hamular process*), over which passes the round tendon of the *circumflexus palati.*

Its foramina are four on each side. The three first serve for the passage of the optic, superior maxillary, and inferior maxillary nerves; the fourth transmits the largest artery of the dura mater. On each side we observe a considerable fissure, which, from its situation, may be called the superior orbital fissure. Through it pass the third and fourth pair of nerves, a branch of the fifth, and likewise the sixth pair. Lastly at

the base of each pterygoid process we observe a foramen, which is named *pterygoidean*, and sometimes *Vidian*, from Vidius, who first described it. Through it passes a branch of the external carotid, to be distributed to the nose.

The os sphenoides, on its internal surface, affords three fossæ. Two of these are considerable ones: they are formed by the lateral processes, and make part of the lesser fossæ of the basis of the skull. The third, which is smaller, is on the top of the body of the bone, and is called *sella turcica*, from its resemblance to a Turkish saddle. In this the pituitary gland is placed. At each of its four angles is a process. They are called the *clinoid processes*, and are distinguished by their situation into anterior and posterior processes. The two latter are frequently united into one.

Within the substance of the os sphenoides, immediately under the *sella turcica*, we find two cavities, separated by a thin, bony lamella. These are the sphenoidal sinuses. They are lined with the pituitary membrane, and, like the frontal sinuses, separate a mucus, which passes into the nostrils. In some subjects there is only one cavity; in others, though more rarely, we find three.

SPHENOIDAL. *Sphenoidalis*. Belonging to the sphenoid bone.

SPHENOIDAL SUTURE. *Sutura sphenoidalis*. The sphenoidal and ethmoidal sutures are those which surround the many irregular processes of these two bones, and join them to each other and to the rest.

SPHE'NO-MAX'ILLARY. *Spheno-maxillaris*. Relative to the sphenoid and maxillary bones.

SPHE'NO-MAX'ILLARY FISSURE. Inferior orbital fissure. *Foramen lacrum inferius. Foramen spheno-maxillare*. A hole situated at the posterior part of the angle formed by the union of the internal and inferior parietes of the orbit. It is constituted, above, by the sphenoid bone; below, by the superior maxillary and palate bones; and before, by the malar bone; and forms a communication between the orbital cavity and the zygomatic fossa.

SPHE'NO-MAX'ILLARY FOSSA. A depression at the union of the spheno-maxillary and pterygo-maxillary fissures.

SPHE'NO-PAL'ATINE. *Spheno-palatinus*. That which relates to the sphenoid and palate bones.

SPHE'NO-PAL'ATINE AR'TERY. The termination of the internal maxillary. It enters at the posterior part of the superior meatus of the nose, through the spheno-palatine foramen, and ramifies on the pituitary membrane covering the septum, the cornua, and the meatus.

SPHE'NO-PAL'ATINE FORAMEN. A round aperture, formed by the vertical portion of the os palati and the sphenoid. It establishes a communication between the nasal fossæ and the zygomatic fossa.

SPHE'NO-PAL'ATINE GAN'GLION. Ganglion of Meckel. A small or triangular ganglion, of variable size, situated without the foramen spheno-palatinum, in the pterygo-maxillary fissure. It seems suspended, by several nervous filaments, to the trunk of the superior maxillary

nerve, and gives off *internal* or *spheno-palatine filaments*, *inferior* or *palatine filaments*, and a *posterior filament*, which is the *Vidian* or *pterygoid nerve*.

SPHE'NO-PAL'ATINE NERVES. Lateral nasal nerves. These arise from the ganglion of Meckel, at its inner part, and enter the nasal fossæ by the spheno-palatine foramen. They are five or six in number, and distribute their filaments to the outer and inner parietes of the nasal fossæ. One of the most remarkable branches is the *Naso-palatine*.

SPHENO-PALATI'NUS. The levator palati.
SPHE'NO-PARI'ETAL. *Spheno-parietalis*. Belonging to the sphenoid and parietal bones.

SPHE'NO-PARI'ETAL SU'TURE. This is formed by the articulation of the extremity of the greater ala of the sphenoid with the anterior and inferior angle of the parietal bone.

SPHENO-PTERYGO-PALATINUS. *Spheno-salpingo-staphylinus*. The circumflexus palati muscle.

SPHENO-STAPHYLINUS. The levator palati.
SPHE'NO-TEM'PORAL. *Spheno-temporalis*. That which belongs to the sphenoid and temporal bones.

SPHE'NO-TEM'PORAL SU'TURE. The suture at the articulation of the great ala of the sphenoid bone with the squamous portion of the temporal.

SPHINCTER. (*cr, eris, m.*; from *σφίγγω*, to compress.) The name of several muscles, the office of which is to shut or close the aperture around which they are placed.

SPHINCTER ANI. *Sphincter externus* of Albinus and Douglas. *Sphincter cutaneus* of Winslow. A single muscle of the anus, which shuts the passage through the anus into the rectum, and pulls down the bulb of the urethra, by which it assists in ejecting the urine and semen. It arises from the skin and fat that surrounds the verge of the anus on both sides, near as far as the tuberosity of the ischium; the fibres are gradually collected into an oval form, and surround the extremity of the rectum. It is inserted by a narrow point into the perineum, *acceleratores urinæ*, and *transversi perinæi*; and behind into the extremity of the os coccygis, by an acute termination.

SPHINCTER ANICUTANEUS. See *Sphincter ani*.

SPHINCTER ANI EXTERNUS. See *Sphincter ani*.

SPHINCTER ANI INTERNUS. Albinus and Douglas call the circular fibres of the muscular coat of the rectum, which surround its extremity, by this name.

SPHINCTER CUTANEUS. See *Sphincter ani*.

SPHINCTER EXTERNUS. See *Sphincter ani*.

SPHINCTER GULÆ. The superior constrictor of the pharynx.

SPHINCTER LABIORUM. See *Orbicularis oris*.

SPHINCTER OCULI. *S. palpebrarum*. The orbicularis palpebrarum.

SPHINCTER ORIS. See *Orbicularis oris*.

SPHINCTER VAGINÆ. This muscle arises from the sphincter ani and from the posterior side of the vagina, near the perineum; from thence it runs up the side of the vagina, near its external orifice, opposite to the nymphæ, covers the corpus cavernosum, and is inserted into the crus and body or union of the crura clitoridis. Its use is to contract the mouth of the vagina.

SPHINCTER VESICÆ. A few fibres around the neck of the bladder, which do not, however, form a sphincter, have been so called.

SPHINGO'NTOS. Astringent.

SPHONDYLUM. *Acanthus mollis* and heracleum spondylium.

SPHRONGIDIUM. Columnula.

SPHY'GMICUS. Relating to the pulse.

SPHYGMOLOGIA. A treatise on the pulse.

SPHYGMO'METER. An instrument which was intended to enable the observer to see the action of the arteries more distinctly.

SPHY'GMOS. (*os, i, m.*; from *σφύζω*, to leap or rebound.) The pulse.

SPHYXIS. Pulsation.

SPICA. (*a, e, f.*) A spike. 1. A species of inflorescence, consisting of one common stalk bearing numerous sessile flowers. 2. An ear of corn. 3. The common spiral bandage, the turns of which cross, and form spaces like a V.

SPICA BREVIS. *Alopecurus pratensis*.

SPICA CELTICA. *Valeriana celtica*.

SPICA FEMINA. Common lavender.

SPICA INDICA. *Nardus indica*.

SPICA INGUINALIS. A bandage for ruptures in the groin.

SPICA DUPLEX. A double spiral bandage.

SPICA MAS. Broad-leaved lavender.

SPICA NARDI. *Nardus indica*.

SPICA SIMPLEX. A common spica bandage.

SPICE-WOOD. The laurus benzoin.

SPICES. The warm, aromatic, and agreeable drugs, such as cinnamon, nutmeg, pimenta, &c.

SPICULA. (*a, e, f.*; a diminutive of *pica*.) 1. A spikelet, applied to grasses. 2. A pointed piece of bone is termed a spicula of bone.

SPIGELIA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. The Indian pink. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Spigeliaceae.*—*S. anthelmintica.* A plant of the West Indies and South America. It is anthelmintic and narcotic; its virtues are similar to those of the Indian pink.—*S. marilandica. S. lonicera.* Perennial worm-grass, or Indian pink.

The whole of this plant, but most commonly the root, is employed as an anthelmintic. Dr. Hope has written in favor of this plant, in continued and remitting low worm-fevers. It is slightly narcotic. The dose of the powder, as an anthelmintic, is ʒj. to adults, and gr. x. to ʒj. for children of four years old: it should be mixed with a purgative or with calomel.

SPIGELIAN LOBE. See *Liver*.

SPIGEL. *Ethusa meum*.

SPIKELET. A small spike, as in grasses.

SPIKENARD. See *Nard of the ancients*.

SPIKE-STALK. Rhachis.

SPILANTHUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia æqualis. Compositæ.*—*S. acmella.* The balm-leaved spilanthis. This plant possesses a glutinous bitter taste, and a fragrant smell. The herb and seed are said to be diuretic and emmenagogue, and useful in dropsies, jaundice, fluor albus, and calculous complaints, given in infusion.

SPILO'SIS. A synonym of *Epichrosis*.

SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS. These consist of corrosive sublimate, ʒij.; prepared sulphuret of antimony, ʒij.; gentian root, orange peel, of each, ʒij.; shavings of red sanders, ʒj.; digested with a pint of proof spirit, and strained.

SPILLUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *σπίλος*, *macula*.) A spot or discoloration of the skin. A mother's mark has been so called when in the form of a mere spot.

SPINA. (*a, e, f.*; quasi *spiculina*, diminutive of *spica*.) A thorn. I. In *Anatomy*, 1. The back bone. See *Vertebrae*. 2. The shin bone: so called on account of its sharp edge. II. In *Botany*, a thorn of a plant. A prickly armature of plants, not easily removed by the finger, and proceeding from the woody part of the plant.

SPINA ACIDA. *Berberis vulgaris*.

SPINA ÆGYPTIACA. *Acacia vera*

SPINA BIFIDA. See *Hydrorachis*.

SPINA CERVINA. *Rhamnus catharticus*.

SPINA HIRCI. *Astragalus tragacantha*.

SPINA INFECTORIA. *S. purgative.* *Rhamnus catharticus*.

SPINA VENTOSA. 1. A tumor arising from an internal caries of a bone. The term is a very vague one, and has been applied by some to abscess within a bone, by others to necrosis, and by others, again, to white swelling. 2. In the present day it usually signifies an encysted tumor of a bone, the parietes of which are formed with bone, and lined with a membrane of a serous texture, which secretes a serous fluid rather than pus.

SPINACIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Diæcia. Pentandria. Chenopodiaceae.*—*S. oleracea.* The spinach. This plant has been employed for medicinal purposes in the cure of phtisical complaints: made into a poultice, by boiling the leaves and adding some oil, it forms an excellent emollient.

SPINE VENTOSITAS. A caries of a bone with an encysted tumor.

SPINAL. *Spinalis.* Belonging to the spine of the back; as spinal nerves, spinal cord, spinal diseases, &c.

SPINAL CORD. *Medulla spinalis.* Spinal marrow. This is a continuation of the medulla oblongata. It begins directly behind the origin of the ninth pair of nerves; is invested by the same membranes as the brain, and has an additional partial involucre from the ligamentous membrane which lines the bodies of the vertebrae. On the inner side of the ligamentous lining the dura mater is situated, which passes out of the cranium by the foramen magnum occipitis, and forms a cylindrical sheath, which loosely envelops the spinal marrow, and extends as far as the os sacrum. At its egress from the cranium it is intimately connected to the beginning of this fibrous lining, but below the first vertebra of the neck this intimate connection between the dura mater and inner ligament of the vertebrae is discontinued, a cellular fatty substance, which surrounds the dura mater throughout the rest of the canal, being interposed between that membrane and the ligament. The dura mater is only in contact with the tunica arachnoidea; and this, also, only in contact with the pia mater, and lying so loosely over the latter as to be separated from it with facility through the whole length of the spine, by making a puncture in it, and distending it with air. The spinal marrow, like the brain, consists of a cortical and medullary substance.

but differs in this respect, that the cineritious matter is placed within the medullary. Upon the surface of the spinal marrow, while lying in its natural situation, many transverse wrinkles or folds are observed, which allow it to be extended in the motions of the vertebræ. It is divided into two lateral portions or cords, which are separated from each other externally by an anterior and posterior fissure continued from the medulla oblongata; and each of the lateral portions is in some measure subdivided by a superficial furrow into a large anterior and small posterior cord. The lateral portions are firmly united together by fine cellular substance, but, without lacerating either, may be separated from each other, before as well as behind, to near their middle, where they are connected by a layer of cineritious matter, which passes from the one cord into the other. When the medulla spinalis is divided transversely, the cineritious substance is observed to have a cruciform appearance, corresponding with the cords of which it is composed. The body of the spinal marrow descends in the child to the twelfth dorsal, and in the adult as far as the second lumbar vertebra, and terminates there by a conical point, which is concealed by fasciculi of nerves. The spinal cord gives rise on each side to a number of nerves, the origin and distribution of which are described in the article *Nerve*.

The arteries of the spinal cord consist of anterior and posterior spinal arteries, and of many additional branches communicating with others from the adjacent vessels. The *veins* of the spinal marrow accompany their arteries, and afterward terminate in the sinus venosi of the spine. The *sinus venosi* consist of one on each side of the spinal marrow, which runs exterior to the dura mater, being chiefly lodged in the cellular substance, and in the ligamentous membrane which lines the fore and lateral parts of the vertebral canal. They extend from the foramen magnum of the occipital bone to the under end of the os sacrum, and are so irregular on their surface, and so much divided and subdivided within by the openings of veins, as in many parts to have the appearance of cells. At the different vertebræ they are joined by cross branches, which have a semilunar form, like the surface of the bones which surround them. They communicate at their superior extremity with the lateral sinuses, and with the occipital when present, and send numberless branches outward, which open into the veins, the arteries of which anastomose with those of the spinal marrow.

SPINAL CORD, DISEASES OF THE. The diseases of the spinal cord and its membranes, like those of the contents of the cranium, are so frequently consecutive on inflammation, of an acute or chronic kind, that an account of the phenomena and effects of this morbid action, when seated in the cord or its investing membranes, may suffice to give a general notion of their pathology.

Acute inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes.—This affection is distinguished by pain, more or less acute, extending throughout the length of the spine, or confined to the cer-

vical, dorsal, or lumbar region. It is much increased by every movement of the spine, and is said, by some authors, to be increased by external pressure on the spine, while others deny this. The pain lacerates from the origin of the spinal nerves, and extends to different parts, according to the portion of the cord affected. In many cases the pain is more or less intermittent. There is usually acute pain at the epigastrium, sometimes extending over the whole abdomen, and increased on pressure, while various parts of the surface of the body have their sensibility exalted, so that the patient shrinks from the slightest touch. The heart palpitates, and the patient has a sense of constriction and weight about the præcordia, with difficulty of breathing. The pulse is generally frequent, small, and hard; sometimes full; or small and weak. The sensorial functions are generally little disturbed.

When the commencement of the cord is chiefly affected, spasms of the pharynx occur, resembling those of hydrophobia; the jaw is locked, and the voice extinct. According to Ollivier, when the tuber annulare and adjacent portion of the brain are inflamed, universal palsy ensues, followed by asphyxia and death. When the cervical portion of the cord is the seat of disease, the muscles of the neck and upper extremities, and the external muscles of respiration, are principally affected. Inflammation of the dorsal portion of the cord produces opisthotonos; and that of the lumbar portion, spasmodic or paralytic affections of the pelvic viscera; in both cases the lower limbs are generally paralyzed or convulsed. When hemiplegia arises from inflammation of the spinal cord, it usually affects the side of the body corresponding with that half of the cord which is diseased. The common sensibility of the surface and the sense of touch are variously exalted, abolished, or deranged; sometimes the limbs are perfectly insensible, at others the patient can not bear to be touched.

Where the inflammation is confined to the anterior or posterior columns of the cord, it may be expected that the sensibility or the power of voluntary motion will be influenced accordingly. The disorder of the functions, of which a sketch has just been given, does not always exist: in a very acute case, related by Dr. Abercrombie, there was intolerable pain, but neither convulsions nor palsy.

Such are the general symptoms of acute inflammation of the contents of the spinal canal, without reference to any distinction between inflammation of the substance of the cord and that of its membranes. Such a distinction, however, doubtless exists; and the difficulty of establishing it arises from the fact, that in most cases the cord and its membranes are simultaneously affected. According to Ollivier, the sensibility of the surface is always exalted in spinal meningitis, while in inflammation of the substance of the cord it is generally diminished. On a comparison of the best marked cases, it would appear that *spinal meningitis* is, on the whole, more frequently attended with general tonic spasm; while in *myelitis* the muscles of the back only are thus affected, and those

of the limbs with paralysis or *clonic* spasm. In arachnitis, also, the bowels, though sometimes loose, are generally obstinately constipated, as in tetanus; while in myelitis, diarrhœa almost constantly prevails.

Inflammation of the spinal cord is liable to be mistaken for several other diseases. Thus, in acute inflammation of the membranes, all the more prominent symptoms of idiopathic tetanus are frequently present: the trismus; the spasmodic affection of the muscles of deglutition; the constrictive pain at the epigastrium; and the universal tonic spasms. The two disorders may, however, be distinguished by the presence of fever in the one, and its absence in the other; and by the local pain which attends the inflammatory disease.

Inflammation of the *cervical* portion of the spinal cord approximates closely, in its symptoms, to *hydrophobia*; and if we conceive a person who has been bitten by a suspected dog, to be seized, from some other cause, with inflammation of the cervical portion of the spinal cord, with its accompanying spasms of the pharynx, and general clonic convulsions, it is evident that this case might not be easily distinguished from hydrophobia. The local pain, however, and the *trismus*, which very frequently occurs in the case under consideration, but very rarely, if ever, in hydrophobia, together with the different mode of accession of the two diseases, may generally suffice for their discrimination. It may be suspected, however, that certain cases of hydrophobia, reported to have been cured by *blood-letting*, may have been nothing more nor less than inflammation of the cervical portion of the spinal cord.

There are several other affections, especially *rheumatism*, with which inflammation of the spinal cord, in its acute or chronic form, may, by a possibility, be confounded; but these it is unnecessary to dwell on.

Chronic inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes.—This is generally attended with little local pain, and the chief symptoms consist in palsy, cramp, anæsthesia, disordered functions of the viscera, and rapid emaciation of the frame.

The principal causes of inflammation of the spinal cord and its membranes appear to be external injury, and exposure to cold and damp, as lying on wet grass. The chronic form seems sometimes to arise from venereal excesses, and other kinds of debauchery.

The changes of structure resulting from *spinal meningitis* are thickening and opacity of the membranes, effusions of serum, blood, or pus, and gelatinous or albuminous exudations.

The substance of the cord is subject to a variety of lesions, resulting from inflammation; and these are generally similar to the morbid changes which take place in the substance of the brain. Such are, 1. *Softening*, either superficial, or affecting the whole thickness of the cord. The softening is sometimes attended with *increase of volume*, or hypertrophy. 2. *Induration*, which is attended with increase of volume. Softening of the cord appears to result from chronic much more frequently than from acute inflammation; and induration of the

cord seems to be always a result of chronic disease. 3. *Suppuration*, which may be more or less extensive. Dissolution of the substance of the cord into a matter resembling pus has been sometimes found to have occurred throughout the whole extent of the cord. 4. *Gangrene*, which resembles the same state as it occurs in the substance of the brain, and like it, also, is rare.

Inflammation of the contents of the spinal canal is a highly dangerous disease, and the chronic more so than the acute.

The principles of treatment are the same with those already stated as applicable to inflammation of the brain and its membranes, with the exception of the local application of cold.

SPINAL IRRITATION. A general term for sub-inflammatory affections of the spinal cord or its membranes.

SPINAL MARROW. See *Spinal cord*.

SPINAL NERVE. The spinal accessory, or accessory of Willis. See *Nerve*.

SPINALIS CERVICIS. This muscle, which is situated close to the vertebrae at the posterior part of the neck and upper part of the back, arises, by distinct tendons, from the transverse processes of the five or six uppermost vertebrae of the back, and, ascending obliquely under the complexus, is inserted, by small tendons, into the spinous processes of the sixth, fifth, fourth, third, and second vertebrae of the neck. Its use is to extend the neck obliquely backward.

SPINALIS COLLIS. See *Semi-spinalis colli*.

SPINALIS DORSI. *Transversalis dorsi* of Winslow. A tendinous and fleshy mass, which is situated along the spinous processes of the back and the inner side of the longissimus dorsi.

It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the spinous processes of the uppermost vertebrae of the loins, and the lowermost ones of the back, and is inserted into the spinous processes of the nine uppermost vertebrae of the back.

Its use is to extend the vertebrae, and to assist in raising the spine.

SPINDLE-SHAPED. Fusiform.

SPINE. See *Vertebrae*.

SPINE'SCENS. Spinescent: becoming hard and horny.

SPINOUS. *Spinosus*. Applied, in *Anatomy* and *Natural History*, to any object resembling a spine or thorn, or beset with spines or thorns.

SPIRA' CULA. *Spiracles*. 1. The breathing pores of insects. 2. The pores of the skin.

SPIRÆ'A. (*a, a, f.*) 1. The *Spiræa tomentosa*. 2. A genus of plants. *Icosandria. Pentagynia. Rosaceae.*—*S. africana*. *Diosma crenata.*—*S. filipendula*. The official dropwort. *Filipendula*. The root of this plant possesses astringent properties.—*S. tomentosa*. This indigenous species, called, also, Hardhack (*Spiræa*, U. S.), is tonic and astringent, and used in diarrhœas in the form of extract of the root. Dose, gr. v. to gr. xv. for an adult.—*S. trifoliata*. *Gillenlia trifoliata.*—*S. ulmaria*. The meadow-sweet. Queen of the meadows. *Ulmæria*. This is a beautiful and fragrant plant. The leaves are recommended as mild astringents. The flowers were supposed to possess antispasmodic and diaphoretic virtues.

SPIRAL. *Spiralis.* A curved line, which continually recedes from the center.

SPIRAL BANDAGE. The common roller, which is wound spirally round a limb, and is the most commonly used of all bandages.

SPIRAL VESSELS. Fusiform cellulæ in plants, having a fibre wound spirally around their interior, which is capable of being drawn out.

SPIRATIO. Respiration.

SPIRIT. See *Spiritus*.

SPIRIT, RECTIFIED. Alcohol.

SPIRIT OF ALUM. The acid liquid distilled from common alum. It contains sulphuric and sulphurous acid.

SPIRIT OF BONE. *S. of hartshorn.* The same as *Liquor volatilis cornu cervi*. Impure ammonia.

SPIRIT OF SALT. Hydrochloric acid.

SPIRIT OF SAL VOLATILE. *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus*.

SPIRIT OF TIN. Perchloride of tin.

SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE. Oil of turpentine. *Oleum terebinthinæ.*

SPIRIT OF VERDIGERIS. Acetic acid.

SPIRIT OF WINE, CAMPHORATED. *Spiritus camphoræ.*

SPIRITUS. (*us, ùs, m;* spirit.) 1. The breath. 2. This name was formerly given to all volatile substances collected by distillation. Three principal kinds were distinguished: inflammable or ardent spirits, acid spirits, and alkaline spirits. 3. The word spirit is now almost exclusively confined to the various preparations of alcohol and ether.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS AROMATICUS. (Ph. L.) Aromatic spirit of ether. Take of cinnamon bark, bruised, ʒiij.; cardamom seeds, powdered, ʒss.; long peppers, powdered, ginger root, sliced, each, ʒj.; spirit of sulphuric ether, a pint. Macerate for fourteen days in a closed glass vessel, and strain. An excellent stimulating and stomachic compound, which is administered in debility of the stomach and nervous affections. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒj.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS HYDROCHLORICI. *Spiritus muriatico-æthereus.* In the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia of 1735 this was ordered to be prepared by digesting one part of hydrochloric acid with three parts of alcohol for several days, and distilling slowly. Similar to the *spiritus ætheris nitrici*.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITRICI. (U. S.) Sweet spirit of nitre. Spirit of nitric ether. Take of nitrate of potash, powdered, lbj.; sulphuric acid, lbss.; alcohol, Oixss.; dilute alcohol, Oj.; carbonate of potash, ʒj. Mix the nitrate of potash and acid in a glass retort, pour in the alcohol gradually, digest with a gentle heat for two hours, then raise it, and distill over a gallon. To this distilled liquor add the dilute alcohol and carbonate of potash, and distill again one gallon. This is a pleasant aromatic spirit, with diaphoretic, stimulant, antispasmodic, and diuretic action. Dose, gtt. xx. to f. ʒj.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI. (U. S.) *Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole.* *Spiritus ætheris vitriolici.* Sweet spirit of vitriol. Take of sulphuric ether, Oj.; alcohol, Oij. Mix. (Ph. E.) This preparation has the same medicinal properties as sulphuric ether, but is less active. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒiij.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS SULPHURICI COMPOSITUS. (U. S., Ph. L.) Take of sulphuric ether, f. ʒviij.; alcohol, f. ʒxvj.; ethereal oil, f. ʒiij. Mix. A stimulating antispasmodic. It is exhibited in fevers, nervous affections, hysteria, &c. Dose, from f. ʒss. to f. ʒj.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ. (Ph. L.) Spirit of ammonia. Take of muriate of ammonia, ʒx.; carbonate of potash, ʒxvj.; rectified spirit, water, of each, Oij. Mix, and distill three pints. A stimulating antispasmodic, chiefly used in liniments. The *SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ* (U. S.) is the *Alcohol ammoniatum*, which see.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS. Aromatic spirit of ammonia. *S. ammoniæ compositus.* See *Alcohol ammoniatum aromaticum*.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FETIDUS. (Ph. L.) Fetid spirit of ammonia. Take of muriate of ammonia, ʒx.; carbonate of potash, ʒxvj.; rectified spirit, water, of each, Oij.; assafœtida, ʒv. Mix; then, by a gentle fire, distill three pints. A stimulating antispasmodic, employed to asthmatic and hysterical patients. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒj. The preparation of this name of the Ph. E. contains the caustic spirits of ammonia.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS. Succinated spirit of ammonia. See *Tinctura ammoniæ compositus*.

SPIRITUS ANISI. (Ph. L.) Spirit of aniseed. Take of aniseed, bruised, ʒx.; proof spirit, Cj.; water, Oij. Mix, and distill a gallon by a gentle fire. A stimulating carminative and stomachic. The dose is from f. ʒss. to f. ʒj. The *Spiritus anisi compositus* (Ph. D.) contains, also, angelica seeds.

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS. (Ph. L. & D.) Compound spirit of horseradish. Take of horseradish root, fresh and sliced, dried orange peel, of each, ʒxx.; nutmegs, bruised, ʒv.; proof spirit, Cj.; water, Oij. Mix, and distill a gallon by a gentle fire. A very warm stimulating compound, given in gout, rheumatic and spasmodic affections of the stomach, and in scorbutic disorders. The dose is f. ʒss. to f. ʒiv.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ. (U. S.) *S. camphoratus.* Spirit of camphor. Take of camphor, ʒiv.; alcohol, Oij. Dissolve. A stimulating medicine, used as an external application against chilblains, rheumatism, palsy, numbness, and gangrene. It may be given internally in emulsion. Dose, gtt. x. to f. ʒj.

SPIRITUS CARUI. (Ph. L.) *S. cari carui.* Spirit of caraway. Take of caraway seeds, bruised, ʒxx.; proof spirit, Cj.; water, Oij. Mix, and distill a gallon by a gentle fire. Carminative. The dose is f. ʒj. to f. ʒiv.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI. (Ph. L.) *S. lauri cinnamomi.* Spirit of cinnamon. Take of oil of cinnamon, ʒij.; proof spirit, Cj.; water, Oj. Mix, and distill a gallon by a gentle fire. Stimulant. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒss.

Spiritus cassiæ contains oil of cassia instead of oil of cinnamon.

SPIRITUS COLCHICI AMMONIATUS. The tinctura colchici composita (Ph. L.).

SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI. Ammoniæ sesquicarbonas.

SPIRITUS FRUMENTI. Spirits distilled from corn; as whisky, gin, &c.

SPIRITUS GALLICUS. French brandy.

SPIRITUS JAMAICENSIS. *S. sacchari.* Rum.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS. (U. S., Ph. L. & D.) Compound spirit of juniper. Take of juniper berries, bruised, ʒxv.; caraway seeds, bruised, fennel seeds, bruised, of each, ʒij.; dilute alcohol, Cj.; water, Oj. Mix, and distill a gallon by a gentle fire. Diuretic. Dose, f. ʒij. to ʒiv.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ. (U. S., Ph. L.) *S. lavendula simplex.* Spirit of lavender. Take of fresh lavender flowers, lbij.; rectified spirit, Cj.; water, Oj. Mix, and distill a gallon by a gentle fire. A stimulating antispasmodic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒiv. A perfume.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ COMPOSITUS. (U. S.) *S. lavendula compositus matthiæ.* Compound spirit of lavender. Take of spirit of lavender, Oij.; spirit of rosemary, Oj.; cinnamon bark, bruised, ʒj.; nutmegs, bruised, ʒss.; cloves, ʒij.; red sanders wood, sliced, ʒij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. An elegant and useful antispasmodic and stimulant, in very general use against nervous diseases, lowness of spirits, and weakness of the stomach, taken on a lump of sugar. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒij.

SPIRITUS LUMBRICORUM. The earth-worm distilled with spirit and water.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. (Ph. L.) *S. mentha piperitidis.* Spirit of peppermint. Take of oil of peppermint, ʒij.; proof spirit, Cj.; water, Oj. Mix, and distill a gallon by a gentle fire. This possesses all the properties of the peppermint, with the stimulating virtues of the spirit. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒij.

SPIRITUS PULEGII. Spirit of pennyroyal.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PULEGII. (Ph. L.) This is prepared in the same manner as the spirit of peppermint. Antispasmodic. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒij.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. (Ph. L.) *S. mentha sativæ.* Spirit of spearmint. This, also, is prepared in the same manner.

SPIRITUS MILLEPEDARUM. Millepedes distilled with dilute alcohol. Obsolete.

SPIRITUS MINDERERI. See *Ammonia acetatis liquor.*

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ. (U. S.) *S. myristica moschata.* Spirit of nutmeg. Take of nutmegs, bruised, ʒij.; proof spirit, Cj.; water, Oj. Mix, and distill a gallon by a gentle fire. A stimulating and agreeable spirit, possessing the virtues of the nutmeg. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒiv.

SPIRITUS NITRI (NITRICI) DULCIS. See *Spiritus ætheris nitrici.*

SPIRITUS NITRI DUPLEX. See *Acidum nitrosum* and *Nitric acid.*

SPIRITUS NITRI FUMANS. See *Acidum nitrosum* and *Nitric acid.*

SPIRITUS NITRI GLAUBERI. See *Acidum nitrosum* and *Nitric acid.*

SPIRITUS NITRI SIMPLEX. The dilute nitrous acid. See *Acidum nitricum dilutum.*

SPIRITUS NITRI VULGARIS. A very dilute nitric acid.

SPIRITUS ORYZÆ. Spirits distilled from rice; as arrack.

SPIRITUS PIMENTÆ. (U. S., Ph. L.) *Spiritus pimento.* *Spiritus myrti pimentæ.* Spirit of pimenta. This is prepared in the same manner

as the *Spiritus myristicæ.* A stimulating aromatic medicine. Dose, from f. ʒss. to f. ʒiv.

SPIRITUS PULEGII. See *Spiritus mentha pulegii.*

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS. See *Spiritus armoracia compositus.*

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. Alcohol.

SPIRITUS RECTOR. The aroma of a plant.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI. (U. S. & Ph. L.) Spirit of rosemary. Take of oil of rosemary, ʒij.; proof spirit, Cj.; water, Oj. Mix, and distill a gallon by a gentle fire. A very fragrant spirit, mostly employed for external purposes in conjunction with other resolvents.

SPIRITUS SALIS. Hydrochloric acid.

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI AQUOSUS. See *Ammonia sesquicarbonas.*

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI CAUSTICUS. Aqua ammoniæ.

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI DULCIS. See *Spiritus ammoniæ.*

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI SIMPLEX. See *Ammonia sesquicarbonas.*

SPIRITUS SALIS GLAUBERI. *S. salis marini* Hydrochloric acid.

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. Alcohol.

SPIRITUS TENUIOR. Dilute alcohol. Proof spirit, which is about half the strength of rectified, is much employed for preparing tinctures of resinous juices, barks, roots, &c.

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI. French brandy.

SPIRITUS VITRIOLI. Sulphuric acid.

SPIRITUS VITRIOLI DULCIS. Spiritus ætheris sulphurici.

SPIRITUS VITRIOLI TENUIS. Acidum sulphuricum dilutum.

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS FETIDUS. Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus.

SPIROID CANAL. The aquæductus Fallopii is so named by Chaussier.

SPIROPTERA HOMINIS. A small parasitical worm sometimes found in the urine and kidney.

SPIROME'TER. (From *spiro*, to breathe, and *μετρον*, a measure.) An instrument for the purpose of measuring the amount of air inhaled in a given time.

SPISSA'NTIA. A body which inspissates or thickens.

SPI'T. Sputum.

SPITTING OF BLOOD. Hæmoptysis.

SPITTLE. Saliva.

SPLA'NCHNA. The intestines.

SPLA'NCHNIC. (*Splanchnicus*; from *σπλαγχνον*, an entrail.) Belonging to the entrails.

SPLANCHNIC CAVITIES. The cavities of the abdomen, chest, and head.

SPLANCHNIC NERVE. A branch of the great intercostal nerve. See *Intercostal nerve.*

SPLA'NCHNICA. A genus of diseases in Dr. Good's system, including those of the abdominal organs without primary inflammation.

SPLANCHNOGRA'PHY. The anatomy of the viscera.

SPLANCHNO'LOGY. *Splanchnologia.* A treatise on the viscera.

SPLA'NCHNON. Σπλαγχνον. An intestine or viscus.

SPLANCHNOPA'THY. Disease of the intestines.

SPLEEN. (*Splen, enis, m. Σπλην.*) *Lien*

The spleen or milt is a spongy viscus, of a dark color, and variable form and magnitude. In the normal condition it is placed in the left hypochondrium, between the eleventh and twelfth false ribs.

The internal structure of the spleen is, by some anatomists, considered as cellular, the cells communicating with each other and with the branches of the splenic vein. The mass of the spleen appears to be formed of a collection of reddish-brown granules, though the red substance contains very small, whitish bodies, first observed by Morgagni. They are distinct in some of the inferior animals; but in the human subject, their existence is asserted by some anatomists and denied by others.

The vessels of the spleen are, the splenic artery, coming from the celiac artery, which, considering the size of the spleen, is much larger than is requisite for the mere nutrition of it. This goes, by serpentine movements, out of its course, over the pancreas, and behind the stomach, and, after having given off branches to the adjacent parts, it is inserted into the concave surface of the spleen. It is afterward divided into smaller branches, which are again divided into others yet smaller, delivering their blood immediately to the veins, but emitting it nowhere else. The veins at length come together into one, called the splenic vein; and, having received the larger coronary vein of the stomach, besides others, it constitutes the left principal branch of the vena portæ.

The nerves of the spleen are small; they surround the arteries with their branches; they come from a particular plexus, which is formed of the posterior branches of the eighth pair, and the great intercostal nerve.

Lymphatic vessels are sometimes seen on the surface of the human spleen.

The use of the spleen has not hitherto been determined. We merely know, says Professor Müller, that its importance in the economy is not great: the experiments of numerous observers have shown that it may be extirpated without any remarkable ill consequence.

The function of the spleen probably consists in the production of some change in the blood which circulates through its tissue, and in thus contributing to the process of sanguification; or in the secretion of a lymph of peculiar nature, which, being mixed with the contents of the lymphatic and lacteal system coming from other parts, tends to perfect the formation of the chyle.

The blood of the splenic vein, according to Tiedemann and Gmelin, does not differ from other venous blood; they saw it coagulate like the blood of other organs. The older physiologists, and, more recently, Autenrieth, maintain, however, that the blood has peculiar characters. Schultz, too, found the blood of the vena portæ of a darker, blacker tint than other venous blood; and the dark color was most evident in animals which were fasting. Neither neutral salts nor the action of the air had the effect of rendering it of a brighter red color; its coagulum was less firm than that of other blood, and it contained less fibrin and albumen, but more fatty matter. These results have also been

verified by the analysis of Simon, who further observed that the quantity of globules was much greater, and the coloring matter more abundant.

The term spleen is often applied to hypochondriasis.

SPLEENWORT. See *Asplenium*.

SPLENA'LGIA. A pain in the spleen or its region.

SPLENEMPHR'AXIS. Obstruction of the spleen. — *Vogel*.

SPLE'NETIC. *Spleneticus*. Belonging to the spleen.

SPLENIC. *Splenicus*. Relating to the spleen, as the arteries, nerves, &c., of the spleen.

SPLENIT'IS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *σπλην*, the spleen.) Inflammation of the spleen. Characterized by fever, tension, heat, tumor, and pain in the left hypochondrium, increased by pressure. This disease, according to Juncker, comes on with a remarkable shivering, succeeded by a most intense heat, and very great thirst; a pain and tumor are perceived in the left hypochondrium; and the paroxysms, for the most part, assume a quartan form; when the patients expose themselves for a little to the free air, their extremities soon grow very cold. Like the liver, the spleen is also subject to a chronic inflammation, which often happens after agues, and is called the ague cake. It attacks persons of a very plethoric and sanguine habit of body rather than others, but is very rare.

During the acute stage of splenitis, we must follow the antiphlogistic plan, and by the application of blisters near the part affected. If it should terminate in suppuration, we must endeavor to discharge the pus externally, by fomentations or poultices.

SPLENIUM. 1. Spleenwort. 2. A compress.

SPLENIUS. *Splenius capitus*, and *Splenius colli* of Albinus. A flat, broad, and oblong muscle. It arises from the four or five superior spinous processes of the dorsal vertebræ; from the last of the neck; and from the ligamentum colli. It is inserted, by two distinct tendons, into the transverse processes of the two first vertebræ of the neck, sending off some few fibres to the complexus and levator scapulae; tendinous and fleshy into the upper and posterior part of the mastoid process, and into a ridge on the occipital bone, where it joins with the root of that process. This muscle may be easily separated into two parts. When it acts singly, it draws the head and upper vertebræ of the neck obliquely backward; when both act, they pull the head directly backward.

SPLENIZA'TION. A morbid change of the texture of the lung, whereby it becomes of a dark color, and resembles the spleen.

SPLENOCE'LE. A hernia of the spleen.

SPLENOHÆ'MIA. Engorgement of the spleen. It occurs in typhus, intermittents, and other diseases.

SPLENO'NCUS. Tumefaction of the spleen; ague cake.

SPLINT. A long piece of wood, tin, or strong pasteboard; employed for preventing the ends of broken bones from moving so as to interrupt the process by which fractures unite.

SPLINT-BONE. The fibula.

SPLIT-CLOTH. A bandage which consists of

a central portion and six or eight tails. It is used principally for the head.

SPO'DIUM. Σποδιον. An ancient preparation of zinc and other bodies.—*S. abasisir.* Burned ashes. Metallic oxides, and a composition of white lead and oil.—*S. album.* Bone earth.—*S. arabum.* Burned ivory.—*S. græcorum.* Album græcum.

SPONDYLA'LGIA. Pain in the back bone.

SPONDYLUM. Heracleum spondylium.

SPO'NDYLUS. (*us, i, m.* Σπονδύλος, a vertebra.) The spine or back bone.

SPONGE-TENT. See *Spongia præparata.*

SPO'NGIA. (*a, e, f.* Σπογγος; σπογγια.) Sponge. A genus of marine zoophytes. It contains *iodine.* Sponge-tents are employed by surgeons to dilate fistulous ulcers, &c. *Spongia officinalis* is the species in ordinary use.

SPONGIA PRÆPARATA. Prepared sponge.

Sponge-tent. This is formed by dipping pieces of sponge in hot melted emplastrum ceræ compositum, and pressing them between two iron plates. As soon as cold, the substance thus formed may be cut into pieces of any shape.

SPONGIA USTA. Burned sponge. Cut the sponge into pieces, and beat it, that any extraneous matters may be separated; then burn it in a close iron vessel until it becomes black and friable; lastly, rub it to a very fine powder. This preparation was exhibited with bark in the cure of scrofulous complaints and bronchocæle. It contains a portion of *iodine*, which now supersedes the sponge as a medicine. The dose is from a scruple to a drachm.

SPO'NGIOLE. (Diminutive of *spongia*, a sponge.) A spongelet, or small oval body terminating each of the capillary roots in plants, and analogous, in its absorbing power, to the ampullæ of the human intestine.

SPONGIOSA OSSA. These bones are situated in the under part of the side of the nose; they are of a triangular form and spongy appearance: externally they are convex; internally they are concave; the convexity is placed toward the septum nasi, and the concavity outward. At the upper part of the bone are two processes, the anterior of which ascends, and forms part of the lachrymal groove, and the posterior descends, and forms a hook to make part of the maxillary sinus.

SPONGIOSUM OS. 1. The ethmoid bone. 2. See *Spongiosa ossa.*

SPONGOID INFLAMMATION. Fungus hæmatodes.

SPONGI'DES. The ethmoid bone.

SPONGOS. The tonsil.

SPONGY. *Spongiosus.* Applied very generally to express a texture resembling that of a sponge.

SPONTA'NEOUS. (*Sponte*, of one's own free will.) A term applied to any physiological phenomenon which takes place without external agency; to diseases which occur without external cause, &c.

SPORADIC. (*Sporadicus*; from σπειρω, to sow.) Diseases which are not epidemic, but occur here and there from causes affecting only the individual, are called *sporadic diseases.*

SPORA'NGIUM. The case or receptacle containing the spores.

SPORE. *Sporule.* The minute rudimentary seeds of the cryptogamia.

SPORI'DIA. The covering of the spores; the spore-like bodies of algae.

SPOTTED FEVER. See *Fever, Spotted.*

SPOTTED LUNGWORT. See *Pulmonaria.*

SPRAIN. See *Subluxation.*

SPRAT. Clupea sprattus.

SPREADING. Diffusus.

SPRUCE. 1. A particular species of fir. The pinus abies. 2. A fermented liquor, called spruce beer, prepared from the spruce fir. It is found a useful antiscorbutic.

SPU'MA. Froth.

SPUMA CEREVISIÆ. Yeast.

SPUMOSUS. Frothy.

SPUNK. Boletus ignarius.

SPUR. Calcar.

SPURGE. See *Euphorbia.*

SPURGE-FLAX. Daphne gnidium.

SPURGE-LAUREL. Daphne laureola.

SPURGE-OLIVE. Daphne mezereum.

SPURIOUS. Nothus.

SPURRED. Calcaratus.

SPURRED RYE. Ergot.

SPUTA. Plural of sputum.

SPUTAMEN. See *Sputum.*

SPU'TUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *spuo*, to spit.)

1. That which is cast out of the mouth merely by spitting. 2. Expectorated matter, or that which comes from within the chest and is spit out.

SQUA'MA. (*a, e, f.*) A scale. An opaque and thickened lamina of the cuticle.

SQUAMÆ. Scaly diseases; these are commonly produced by some degree of inflammation of the true skin, over which they are formed; but occasionally, as in the slighter forms of pityriasis, the cuticle alone, or with the rete mucosum, appears to be in a morbid condition. The four genera of scaly diseases are, *Lepra, Psoriasis, Pityriasis, and Ichthyosis.*

SQUAMA'RIA. Plumbago europæa.

SQUAMA'TUS. *Squamate.* Scaly.

SQUAMOUS. *Squamosus.* Scaly; arranged like scales on a fish.

SQUAMOUS SUTURE. The suture which unites the squamous portion of the temporal bone with the parietal.

SQUARRO'SE. *Squarrosus.* Rough; scabby; scurfy; scaly.

SQUILL. *Squilla.* Scilla maritima.

SQUILLS, VINEGAR OF. Acetum scillæ.

SQUINANCY. Cynanche tonsillar.

SQUINA'NTHUS. Andropogon schænanthus.

SQUINTING. See *Strabismus.*

SR. The symbol of strontium.

STA'CHYS. (*ys, yos, m.*) A genus of plants. *Didymia. Gymnospermia.*—*S. fetida.* Ballota nigra.—*S. palustris.* Clown's woundwort or all-heal. Not used.

STA'CTE. A kind of myrrh.

STA'CTICON. Instillation; also an eye-water.

STAFF. A grooved steel instrument introduced through the urethra into the bladder, to guide the knife in the operation of lithotomy.

STAGE. A period or degree of a disease. Thus some diseases are described as exhibiting a stage of access, of decline; others, a hot or cold stage.

STAGMA. 1. Any distilled liquor. 2. Sulphuric acid.

STAGNATION. A retardation of the fluids of a part, or a congestion.

STAHLIANS. The followers of Stahl, also called *Animists*, and their school is called the *Dynamic school*.

STALAGMITIS. (*is, is, f.*) A genus of plants. *Polygamia. Monœcia.*—*S. cambogioides.* This and several other species of stalagmitis yield a kind of gamboge: the true gamboge, however, is the produce of the *Garcinia cambogioides.*

STALAGMUS. Distillation.

STALK. Scape.

STAL TICUS. (From *στέλλω*, to contract.) Healing: applied to medicines which were supposed to have that power.

STAMEN. (*en, inis, n.*) The male genital organ of plants, found generally within the corolla, near the pistil. It consists of the anther and filament.

STAMINA. In *Physiology and Pathology*, applied to the degree of strength and vigor in the constitution.

STAMINAL. *Staminalis.* Relating to the stamen.

STAMINIFEROUS. Having stamens.

STAMMERING. Balbuties blæsitæ. See *Pselismus.*

STANDARD. The vexillum of a flower.

STANNI PULVIS. *S. limatura.* Tin, finely divided, is exhibited internally as a vermifuge: it acts mechanically, and the fine filings are more effectual than the powder.

STANNIC ACID. The peroxide of tin.

STANNUM. (*um, i, n.*) See *Tin.*

STANNUM FOLIATUM. Tin foil.

STAPE'DIUS. *Musculus stapes* of Cowper, and *Pyramidal-stapedion* of Dumas. A muscle of the internal ear. See *Auris.*

STAPES. (*es, edis, m.*) A bone of the internal ear, so called from its resemblance to a stirrup. See *Auris.*

STAPHISAGRIA. *Delphinium staphisagria.*

STAPHIS'NE. An alkaloid body found with delphine in the stavesacre. It is poisonous, and probably a modification of delphine.

STAPHYLEMATOMA. A tumor of the uvula containing effused blood.

STAPHYLE. *Σταφύλη.* The uvula.

STAPHYL'NUS. Applied, in *Anatomy*, to parts connected with the uvula.

STAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS. The circumflexus.

STAPHYLITIS. Inflammation of the uvula.

STAPHYLO-PHARYNGEUS. The palato-pharyngeous muscle.

STAPHYLEDE'MA. *Cœdema uvulæ.* A relaxation of the uvula from inflammation or infiltration. If it becomes permanently relaxed, there is difficult deglutition, and irritation of the larynx and pharynx. In such cases it is to be remedied by astringent lotions, scarifications, or excision.

STAPHYLO'MA. (*a, atis, n.*; from *σταφύλη*, a grape.) *S. corneæ.* *S. conicum.* Staphyloma of the cornea. Sugar-loaf staphyloma. A disease of the eyeball, in which the cornea loses its natural transparency, rises above the level of the eye, and successively even projects

beyond the eyelids, in the form of an elongated whitish or pearl-colored tumor, which is sometimes smooth, sometimes uneven, and is attended with a total loss of sight. The proximate cause is an effusion of thick humor between the lamellæ of the cornea. The remote causes are, an habitual ophthalmia, contusions, and frequently a deposition of the variolous humor in the small-pox.

It requires the aid of surgery to remove all the adventitious growths or collections of fluid, and the use of detergent lotions and such caustic applications as can with safety be applied.

STAPHYLOMA OF THE IRIS. *S. iridis.* Pro lapsus iridis.

STAPHYLOMA RACEMOSUM. When the whole iris is protruded.

STAPHYLOMA SCLEROTICÆ. Staphyloma of the sclerotic. When the projecting portion of the eye is situated on the sclerotic coat.

STAPHYLO'NCUS. Tumefaction of the uvula; staphylœdema.

STAPHYLO'RRAPHY. *Staphylorrhaphia.* (From *σταφύλη*, the uvula, and *ραφή*, a suture.) The operation of uniting a cleft palate. The edges of the membrane of the palate are pared, and then brought together by the interrupted suture.

STAPHYLOSIS. Staphyloma.

STAR-ANISE. *Illicium anisatum.*

STAR-GRASS. *Aletris farinosa.*

STAR-LIKE. *Stellate.*

STAR-SHOOT. *Tremella nostoc.*

STAR-THISTLE. *Carlina acaulis.*

STARCH. *Amylum.*

STARKEY'S PILLS. The same as *Matthews's pills.*

STARKEY'S SOAP. *Sapo terebinthinæ.*

STA'SIS. *Στασις.* (From *σταω*, to stand.) A condition of the fluids, in which they are supposed to be nearly stagnant.

STA'TICE. (*e, es, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Pentagynia. Plumbagineæ.* The herb sea-thrift.—*S. caroliniana.* Marsh rosemary. This plant is astringent, and used in dysentery, and as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats.—*S. limonum.* The sea-thrift. Sealavender, or red behen. The roots possess astringent and tonic qualities, but not in a very remarkable degree.

STATISTICS. That department of physical science which investigates the conditions of equilibrium. It is the converse of dynamics.

STATIONARY FEVER. *Stationaria febris.* A fever endemic in a place for many years.—*Sydenham.*

STATISTICS, MEDICAL. *Vital statistics.* The detail of facts connected with the deaths, births, diseases, epidemics, &c., of any given place.

STA'TUS. A state or condition; applied synonymously with diathesis and temperament, as *Status nervosus*, the nervous diathesis.

STAVESACRE. *Delphinium staphisagria.*

STEAM. The vapor of water at a high temperature. When produced under pressure, it is termed high-pressure steam, and its heat is increased over 212°. The expression, a *steam bath*, means only a vapor bath at a high temperature; it is a powerful sudorific and relaxant.

STEAM DOCTOR. A quack who pretends to cure all diseases by the steam bath.

STE'AR. *Στεαρ*, gen. *στεαρος*. Fat.

STEARACONOT. One of the fats of the brain, according to Couerbe.

STEARIC ACID. The acid obtained by saponifying stearine, and decomposing the soap by a dilute acid. It is a brilliant, white, soft body, insoluble in water; melts at 167°. Formula, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2 + 2HO$.

STE'ARINE. (From *στεαρ*, fat.) The solid component of fats, resembling wax; a stearate of glycerine.

STEAROPTENE. A name given to the concrete portion, or camphor of volatile oils.

STEOC'E/LE. A fatty tumor of the scrotum.

STEATO'MA. (*a, atis*, n.; from *στεαρ*, fat.) An encysted tumor, the contents of which are of a fatty consistence.

STEEL. *Chalybs*. 1. The finest iron, combined with about one per cent. of carbon. 2. In *Pharmacy*, the preparations of iron are sometimes called preparations of steel, as *Steel wine* for *Vinum ferri*.

STEER'S OPODELDOC. See *Opodeldoc*, *Steer's*.

STEGNO'SIS. A constriction; a constipation.

STEGNO'TICS. *Stegnotica*. Astringents.

STELLA. 1. A star. 2. A bandage crossed like an X, or with many crossings like a star.

STELLA'TE. *Stellatus*. Star-like.

STELOCHITES. *Osteocolla*.

STEM. See *Caulis* and *Stipe*.

STE'MA. *Στεμ*. The penis.

STEMLESS. *Acaulis*.

STEMLESS MILK-VETCH. *Astragalus excapus*.

STENOTH'RAX. One with a narrow chest.

STEPHENS'S REMEDY, MRS. A pill of soap and lime, followed by a tonic mixture with soap. It was once famous as a lithontriptic.

STERCORACEOUS. *Stercorarius*. Relating to, or being of the nature of, excrement.

STERCULIA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monadelphia*. *Polyandria*.—*S. urens* yields the *Bassora* gum.

STE'RCUS. (*us, i, m.*) Excrement; fæces; *finus*.

STERCUS DIABOLI. *Assafœtida*.

STEREO'TICA. (From *στερεος*, hard, solid.) Lesions or deformities of the hard parts. A genus of diseases in Good's *Nosology*.

STEREU'SIN. *Stearoptene*.

STERI'LITY. (*Sterilitas, atis, f.*; from *sterilis*, barren.) In *Physiology* and *Pathology*, sterility is the want of power to get or bear a child; hence it applies to both the male and female. It may arise from malformation, but is usually the result of debility in the sexual organs, arising in men from venereal excesses, intemperance, or strictures; and in females from disordered menstruation, leucorrhœa, or chlorosis. The treatment in these cases rests on the removal of the debility by tonics, especially cold bathing, chalybeates, and in judicious dieting. When it arises from stricture it must be overcome by the appropriate means.

STERNA'LGIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *στερνον*, the sternum or chest, and *αλγος*, pain.) 1. Pain about the sternum, which is often very severe, and may arise from rheumatism, gout, dyspepsia, and other diseases. 2. *Angina pectoris*.

STERNO-CLAVICULAR ARTICULATION. The joint formed by the clavicle and sternum.

STERNO-CLEIDO-HYOIDEUS. See *Sterno-hyoideus*.

STERNO-CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS. *Sterno-mastoides* and *cleido-mastoides* of Albinus. A muscle on the anterior and lateral part of the neck, which turns the head to one side, and bends it forward. It arises by two distinct origins: the anterior from the top of the sternum, near its junction with the clavicle; the posterior from the upper and anterior part of the clavicle. They unite a little above the anterior articulation of the clavicle; and the muscle is inserted into the mastoid process, and, gradually becoming thinner, is extended as far back as the lambdoidal suture.

STERNO-COSTALES. These muscles are situated at each side of the under surface of the sternum, upon the cartilages of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs. Their number varies from three to six, but most usually there are four. The lowermost of the sterno-costales arises from the edge and inner surface of the lower part of the cartilago ensiformis, where its fibres intermix with those of the diaphragm and transversalis abdominis. Its fibres run nearly in a transverse direction, and are inserted, by a broad, thin tendon, into the inner surface of the cartilage of the sixth rib, and lower edge of that of the fifth. The second and largest of the sterno-costales arises, tendinous, from the cartilago ensiformis and lower part of the sternum laterally, and, running a little obliquely outward, is inserted into the lower edge of the cartilage of the fifth, and sometimes of the fourth rib. The third arises, tendinous, from the sides of the middle part of the sternum, near the cartilages of the fourth and fifth ribs, and, ascending obliquely outward, is inserted into the cartilage of the third rib. The fourth and uppermost, which is the most frequently wanting, arises, tendinous, from the beginning of the cartilage of the third rib and the adjacent part of the sternum, and running almost perpendicularly upward, is inserted by a thin tendon (which covers a part of the second internal intercostal) into the cartilage and beginning of the bony part of the second rib. All these muscles are more or less intermixed with one another at their origin, and this probably occasioned them to be considered as one muscle.

STERNO-HYOIDE'US. As this muscle arises from the clavicle as well as from the sternum, Winslow calls it *sterno-cleido-hyoideus*. It is a long, flat, and thin muscle, situated obliquely between the sternum and os hyoides, behind the lower part of the mastoides, and covering the *sterno-thyroideus* and the *hyo-thyroideus*. It arises, by very short tendinous fibres, from the cartilaginous part of the first rib, from the upper and inner part of the sternum, from the capsular ligament that connects that bone with the clavicle, and commonly from a small part of the clavicle itself; from thence, ascending along the anterior and lateral part of the neck, we see it united to its fellow, opposite to the inferior part of the larynx, by means of a thin membrane, which forms a kind of *linea alba*. After this the two muscles separate again, and each

passing over the side of the thyroid cartilage, is inserted into the basis of the os hyoides, immediately behind the insertion of the last-described muscle. Its use is to draw the os hyoides downward.

STERNO-MASTOIDEUS. See *Sterno-cleido-mastoides*.

STERNO-THYROIDE'US. This is flat and thin, like the sterno-hyoideus, but longer and broader. It is situated at the fore part of the neck, between the sternum and thyroid cartilage, and behind the sterno-hyoideus. It arises, broad and fleshy, from the upper and inner part of the sternum, between the cartilages of the first and second ribs, from each of which it receives some few fibres, as well as from the clavicle, where it joins with the sternum. From thence, growing somewhat narrower, it ascends, and, passing over the thyroid gland and the cricoid cartilage, is inserted, tendinous, into the lower and posterior edge of the rough line of the thyroid cartilage, immediately under the insertion of the sterno-hyoideus. Now and then a few of its fibres pass on to the os hyoides. Its use is to draw the thyroid cartilage, and, consequently, the larynx, downward.

STERNODY'NIA. Sternalgia.

STERNODYNIA SYNCOPIALIS. Angina pectoris.

STERNUM. (*um, i, n.*) *Pectoris os.* The breast bone. The sternum is the oblong, flat bone placed at the fore part of the thorax. In the adult state it consists of three, and sometimes only of two pieces, the two lower portions being united into one; and very often, in old subjects, the whole is formed into one bone. The upper portion forms an irregular square. On each side, superiorly, we observe an oblong articulating surface, covered with cartilage in the recent subject, for receiving the ends of the clavicles. The whole of its anterior surface is slightly convex, and within it is slightly concave. Its edge, on each side, affords four articulating surfaces, for the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs, and parts of articulating surfaces at its upper and lower parts, for the second and seventh ribs. The third and inferior portion of the sternum is separated from the former by a line. From its shape, and its being constantly in a state of cartilage in young subjects, it has been commonly named *cartilago xiphoides, ensiformis*, or sword-like cartilage.

STERNUTAMENTO'RIA. Achillea ptarmica.

STERNUTAME'NTUM. That which produces sneezing; snuff.

STERNUTA'TIO. (*io, ionis, f.*) Sneezing.

STERNUTATORY. Errhine.

STERTOR. (*or, oris, m.*) A loud and deep sound produced in the larynx and fauces; a snoring respiration.

STETHESCOPE. (From *στήθος*, the chest, and *σκοπεω*, to explore.) An instrument invented by Laennec to aid auscultation. It is made of cedar wood, of a cylindrical form, about eleven inches long, and about an inch and a half in diameter. It has a cylindrical perforation throughout its whole length, and is divided into two parts. The end of one or both parts terminates in a funnel-shaped cavity. There are several modifications of the stethoscope, of which, perhaps, the most convenient

is one somewhat shorter than that above described, without any division in the middle, and furnished with rather a broad and very slightly concave ear-plate. In using this instrument, care is to be taken that it is kept perfectly flat upon the part to which it is applied by the funnel-shaped end, while the other end should be in close contact with the ear. Silk covering, as causing a cracking sort of noise, and a thick dress, as obscuring the sound of respiration, should be avoided; but linen or flannel dress may remain on the person without disadvantage. When applied over the heart, the funnel end is plugged by a piece of perforated cedar wood.

STHEN'IA. (From *σθενος*.) Strength; excess of vital power. That state of the body which disposes to inflammatory diseases, in opposition to those of debility, which arise from asthenia.

STHENIC. *Sthenicus.* 1. Such diseases as arise from accumulated excitability. 2. Inflammatory. 3. Active.

STIBIA'LIS. Antimonial: appertaining to antimony.

STIBI'ESSENTIA. Antimonial wine.

STIBIOS. *Stibiosus.* Antimonial.

STIBIUM. (*um, ii, n.* *Stimmi, στίμι.*) The ancient name of antimony. See *Antimony*.

STIG'MA. (*a, atis, n.* *Στίγμα; from στίζω*, to prick or to brand.) I. In *Pathology*, 1. A small red speck on the skin, occasioning no elevation of the cuticle. Stigmata are generally distinct, or apart from each other. They sometimes assume a livid color, and are then termed *petechiæ* and *purpura*. 2. *Nævus maternus*. II. In *Botany*, that part of the female organ of a plant which is placed at the summit of the style.

STILBO'MA. A cosmetic.

STILL. An apparatus for distillation, usually on a large scale, and somewhat resembling the alembic.

STILLATE. A distilled fluid.

STILLIC'IDIUM. (*um, ii, n.*; from *stillo*, to drop, and *cado*, to fall.) A dropping. A strangury, or discharge of the urine drop by drop. Also, the pumping upon a part.

STILLINGIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monæcia. Monadelphia. Euphorbiaceæ.* — *S. sylvatica.* Queen's root. *Stillingia.* (U. S.) The root is said to be purgative and alterative, and useful as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

STIMATO'SIS. Stymatosis.

STI'MMI. *Στίμι.* Antimony.

STIMULANT. (*Stimulans*; from *stimulo*, to stir up.) Possessed of the power of exciting the animal energy. Stimulants are divided into *general* and *topical*, according as they affect the whole system or a particular part. Those general stimulants, the effect of which is very fugacious, are termed *diffusible* stimulants; as ether, alcohol.

STIMULUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *στίγμος*, *stimulus*, a sting or spur.) In *Pathology* and *Physiology*, that which rouses the action or energy of a part.

STINKING LETTUCE. *Lactuca virosa.*

STIPES. (*es, itis, m.*) A stipe or stem of a fungus, fern, or palm.

STIPITATUS. Standing on a pillar or pedicle.

STIPULE. *Stipula*. A leafy appendage to the proper leaves, or to their footstalks.

STIPULAR. *Stipularis*. Belonging to the stipula of plants.

STITCH. A sharp spasmodic pain in the intercostal muscles is commonly so called.

STIZOLOBIUM. *Dolichos pruriens*.

STOCKING, LACED. A strong stocking of cloth or wash leather, made to be laced up in front. It is used to produce equal compression along the leg.

STÆCHAS. *Lavendulæ stæchas*.

STÆCHAS CITRINA. See *Gnaphalium*.

STOLON. A sucker or scion. A runner which proceeds from the roots of some plants, and takes root in the earth.

STOLONIFEROUS. *Stoloniferus*. Putting forth stolons.

STOMA. *Stoma*. The mouth.

STOMACA'CE. (From *stoma*, the mouth, and *kakos*, evil.) *Cancrum oris*. *Gangrena oris*. Canker of the mouth. A factor of the mouth, with a bloody discharge from the gums, which are ulcerated along their edges. The remedies for this disease are, acid gargles with myrrh, and the internal exhibition of mineral acids, with bark or cascarilla; good food, especially a proper quantity of vegetables, and occasional purgatives; the cold bath, and walking exercise. It occurs chiefly in scurvy.

STOMACH. (*Stomachus*, *s*, m. *Stomachos*; from *stoma*, the mouth, and *χρω*, to pour.) A membranous receptacle, situated in the epigastric region, which receives the food from the œsophagus. Its figure is somewhat oblong and round: it is largest on the left side, and gradually diminishes toward its lower orifice, where it is the least. Its superior orifice, where the œsophagus terminates, is called the *cardia*, or *cardiac* orifice; the inferior orifice, where the intestine begins, the *pylorus*.

The stomach, like the intestinal canal, is composed of three coats or membranes: 1. The *outermost*, which is very firm, and from the peritoneum. 2. The *muscular*, which is very thick, and composed of various muscular fibres. 3. The *innermost*, *mucous*, or *villous coat*. These coats are connected together by cellular membrane. The arteries of the stomach come chiefly from the cœliac artery, and are distinguished into the coronary, gastro-epiploic, and short arteries; they are accompanied by veins which have similar names, and which terminate in the vena portæ. The nerves of the stomach are very numerous, and come from the eighth pair and sympathetic nerve. The lymphatic vessels are distributed throughout the whole substance, and proceed immediately to the thoracic duct.

STOMACH, INFLAMMATION OF. See *Inflammation of the stomach and intestines*.

STOMACH-PUMP. An instrument for removing poisonous fluids from the stomach, and injecting water, or bland and nutritious fluids, to answer particular indications. It is an exhausting and condensing syringe, furnished with a long œsophagus tube. To inject liquids, the exhausting end is placed in the fluid, and the condensing end, furnished with the tube, is introduced into the stomach. In using the stomach-pump, it

is necessary to introduce into the patient's mouth a bit of wood, perforated in the centre for the passage of the tube. To draw liquids from the stomach, the tube is attached to the exhausting end of the syringe.

STOMA'CHIC. *Stomachicus*. That which excites and strengthens the action of the stomach.

STOMA'CHICA PA'SSIO. *Gastrodynia*.

STOMACHUS. *Stomach*.

STO'MATA. The minute apertures found on the under side of the leaves of most plants.

STOMATITIS. (From *stoma*, the mouth, and *itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the mouth. This may be *aphthous* or *follicular*, *gangrenous* or *pseudo-membranous*, with the exudation of a false membrane. These varieties are to be treated according to general principles. They are also frequently symptomatic.

STOMATOPA'NUS. Tumefaction of the glands of the mouth.

STOMATOPHY'MA. A swelling of the mouth.

STOMATORRHA'GIA. Hemorrhage from the mouth.

STONE. See *Calculus*.

STONE-CROP. *Sedum acre*.

STONE-POCK. The acne indurata.

STONE-ROOT. *Collinsonia canadensis*.

STORAX. See *Styrax*.

STORAX, LIQUID. *S. liquida*. See *Liquidambar*.

STORAX RUBRA OFFICINALIS. *Cascarilla* bark.

STORAX, WHITE. *Peruvian balsam*.

STOREY'S WORM-CAKES. These consist of calomel and jalap, made up into cakes, and colored with vermilion.

STRABI'SMUS. (*us*, *i*, *m*.; from *στραβιζω*, to squint.) Squinting. An affection of the eyes, in which the axes of the two do not retain their natural relation. Squinting may be spasmodic, and symptomatic of cerebral affections, or it may be confirmed, and due to preternatural shortness of one of the muscles of the eyeball. In this case, the most speedy remedy is to divide the muscle. Children are very prone to squinting from habit, and this, growing upon them, becomes, after a time, a permanent defect. In such cases, the habit is broken up by adjusting to the eye an opaque screen pierced with a central aperture.

STRABOSITAS. *Strabismus*.

STRABOT'OMY. The operation of cutting the muscles of the eye in squinting.

STRA'MEN CAME'LORUM. *Andropogon schœnanthus*.

STRAMO'NINE. An alkaloid base, said to exist with daturine in the stramonium.

STRAMO'NIUM. (*um*, *ii*, *n*.) The official name of the *Datura stramonium*, which see.

STRA'NGALIS. A hard, painful tumor in the breast, from obstruction of the flow of milk.

STRANGULA'TION. *Strangulatio*. The close constriction of a part. Thus a hernia is said to be in a state of *strangulation* when the contents of the rupture are so constricted by the margins of the opening through which they have passed as to interrupt their natural functions. In legal medicine it means the forcible constriction of the trachea, by which respiration is suspended.

STRANGULA'TION, UTERINE. Hysteria.
 STRA'NGURY. (*Stranguria*, *α*, f.; from *σπράγξ*, a drop, and *ουρον*, urine.) A difficulty and pain in passing the urine, which is excreted by drops.

STRAP-SHAPED. Ligulate.

STRATIO'TES. *Stratioticum*. *Achillea millefolium*.

STRA'TUM. A layer.

STRAW. Culm; culmus.

STRAWBERRY. *Fragaria vesca* and *virginiana*.

STRE'MMA. (*a*, *atis*, n. *Στρεμμα*; from *στρεφω*, to turn.) A strain or sprain of the parts about a joint.

STRE'NGTH. Vigor; a tonic condition of the tissues of the body; great muscular development.

STRENGTHENING MEDICINE. Tonics are so called. Chalybeates.

STRENGTHENING PLASTER. *Emplastrum ferri*.

STREPITOSUS MORBUS. A disease once said to be common on the Austrian Alps, in which emphysematous tumors arise on the neck, face, and arms, which, when not quite full of air, crepitate like a dry bladder.

STRIA'TE. *Striatas*. Scored; marked with long lines; grooved.

STRIC'TURE. (*Stricture*, *α*, f.) A diminution or contracted state of some tube or duct of the body, as the œsophagus, intestines, urethra, vagina, &c. It is either *organic*, that is, accompanied with actual thickening of the walls of the canal, or *spasmodic*.

STRIC'TUS. Stiff and straight.

STRIDOR DENTIUM. Grinding of the teeth. A common symptom during sleep in children affected with worms or other intestinal irritation. It occurs also in fevers, as a symptom of irritation of the brain.

STRIGA. A bristle-like pubescence.

STRIGIL. A flesh-brush.

STRIGMENTUM. The strigment, filth, or scales scraped from the skin in baths and places of exercise.

STRIGOSUS. Furnished with strigæ.

STROBILIFORM. *Strobiliformis*. In the form of a cone.

STRO'BILUS. (*us*, *i*, m.) A cone. A catkin; hardened and enlarged into a seed-vessel, an example of which is in the pines and firs.

STRO'NGYLUS. (*us*, *i*, m.) A genus of intestinal worms in Rudolphi's classification.—*σ. gigas*. This species of worm is said to have been found in the human kidney. It is of considerable length, being from five inches to upward of a foot. It has a flat, obtuse head, and the mouth is furnished with six flattish papillæ.

STRO'NTIA. *Strontian*. The protoxide of strontian, a powerful base, nearly resembling baryta and lime. It is not used in medicine, and its salts are said not to be poisonous.

STRO'NTIUM. (*um*, *ii*, n.) The metallic base of strontia. It is very similar to barium. The equivalent is 43·8, and symbol, Sr.

STROPHI'OLUM. A little, curved, gland-like part near the scar or base of some seeds.

STRO'PHOS. Tormina.

STRO'PHULUS. (*us*, *i*, m.) A papular

eruption peculiar to infants, and exhibiting a variety of forms, which are described by Dr. Willan under the titles of *intertinctus*, *albidus confertus*, *volaticus*, and *candidus*.

1. *Strophulus intertinctus*, the *red gum* or *red gown*.—The papulæ characterizing this affection rise sensibly above the level of the cuticle, are of a vivid red color, and commonly distinct from each other. Their number and extent varies much in different cases. They appear most constantly on the cheeks, forearm, and back of the hand, but are sometimes diffused over the whole body. The papulæ are, in many places, intermixed with stigmata, and often with red patches of a larger size, which do not, however, occasion any elevation of the cuticle. The eruption usually terminates in scurf, or exfoliation of the cuticle: its duration, however, is very uncertain. This complaint occurs chiefly within the two first months of lactation. It is not always accompanied with, or preceded by, any disorders of the constitution, but appears occasionally in the strongest and most healthy children. It is, however, commonly associated with alvine disturbance.

2. The *Strophulus albidus*, by some termed the *white gum*, is merely a variety of *strophulus intertinctus*. In the place of the red eruption there is a number of minute whitish specks, a little elevated, and sometimes, though not constantly, surrounded by a slight redness.

3. The *Strophulus confertus*.—An eruption of numerous papillæ, varying in their size, appears on different parts of the body in infants, during dentition, and has thence been denominated the *tooth-rash*, or *rank red gum*. The papulæ are smaller, and set more closely together than in the red gum; their color is not so vivid, but they are generally more permanent.

4. The *Strophulus volaticus* is characterized by an appearance of small circular patches, or clusters of papulæ, arising successively on different parts of the body. The number of papulæ in each cluster is from six to twelve. Both the papulæ and their interstices are of a high red color. These patches continue red, with a little heat or itching, for about four days, when they turn brown, and begin to exfoliate. As one patch declines, another appears at a small distance from it; and in this manner the complaint often spreads gradually over the face, body, and limbs, not terminating in less than three or four weeks. This complaint has been by some writers denominated *ignis volaticus infantum*.

5. *Strophulus candidus*.—In this form of *strophulus*, the papulæ are larger than in any of the foregoing species. They have no inflammation round their base; their surface is very smooth and shining, whence they appear to be of a lighter color than the adjoining cuticle.

There is seldom much necessity for medicine. If the bowels be out of order, they are to be attended to; otherwise, cleanliness, a bland diet if the child is not suckled, and attention to the clothing, are all that is necessary.

STROUGHTON'S ELIXIR. An aromatic tincture made with gentian, serpentaria, orange peel, cardamoms, &c.

STRO'CTURE. In *Physiology*, 1 The ar-

rangement of the tissues of a plant or animal.

2. A texture or membrane.

STRU'MA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. Generally applied to scrofula. 2. Bronchocele.

STRUMA TYROLENSIUM. Cretinism.

STRU'MOUS. *Strumosus*. Of the nature of scrofula.

STRU'THIUM. *Imperatoria ostruthium*.

STRY'CHNIA. (*a, e, f.*) Strychnine. The alkaloid obtained from the *Strychnos nux vomica*. Take of finely-rasped *nux vomica*, lbv.; lime, ʒvj.; muriatic acid, ʒijj.; and a sufficient quantity of alcohol, sulphuric acid, ammonia, and water. Boil the *nux vomica* with one half, and then the other half of the muriatic acid, so as to exhaust it thoroughly; strain, and add the lime in fine powder; collect the precipitated strychnia. Take this up by alcohol, and boil the solution with dilute sulphuric acid; decolor by animal charcoal, and finally precipitate the pure strychnia by ammonia, and dry on blotting paper.

Pure strychnia is crystallized in very small four-sided prisms, terminated by four-sided low pyramids. It has a white color; its taste is intolerably bitter, leaving a metallic impression in the mouth. It is destitute of smell. It is not altered by exposure to the air. It is very little soluble in cold water, 100,000 parts of that liquid dissolving only 15 parts of strychnia; but it dissolves in 2500 times its weight of boiling water. Its formula is $C_{42}H_{32}N_2O_4$. — *Reg-mull.*

The action of strychnia on the animal economy is precisely analogous to that of the alcoholic extract of *nux vomica*, only much more powerful. Half a grain blown into the throat of a rabbit has produced trismus in two minutes, and death in five; and the eighth of a grain taken into the stomach has proved fatal to a strong dog. In minute doses strychnia has been found a very useful medicine, especially in paralytic cases, and it appears preferable to the extract of *nux vomica*, as being of more uniform strength. Dr. Ryan, who has used it very extensively, speaks in high terms of its efficacy in a variety of nervous diseases. The dose is $\frac{1}{12}$ th of a grain morning and evening, in pill, repeated more frequently as the patient gets accustomed to it. Dr. Ryan has met with few patients who would bear more than $\frac{5}{12}$ ths of a grain in the course of a day. Applied to the skin, it causes violent pain, and produces copious suppuration when applied on a blistered surface; it is not safe to use more than from a quarter to half a grain in this way. The salts of strychnia, of which the sulphate, hydrochlorate, and nitrate are used, may be made by bringing these acids in contact with strychnia.

STRYCHNINE. *Strychnina*. See *Strychnia*.

STRYCHNOMANIA. (*a, e, f.*; from *στυχνοσ*, nightshade, and *μανια*, madness.) So the ancients called the disorder produced by eating the deadly nightshade.

STRY'CHNOS. (*os, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Apocynaceae.*—*S. colubrina*, a tree of the East Indies. It yields the *Lignum colubrinum*, which contains strychnia.—*S. nux vomica*. The tree which yields the poison-nut. *Nux vomica. Nux me-*

tella. It is a native of the East Indies. The bark is commonly known as the false angustura bark, and is very bitter and poisonous. The seed of the fruit is the official *nux vomica*: it is flat, round, about an inch broad, and near a quarter of an inch thick, with a prominence in the middle on both sides, of a gray color, covered with a kind of woolly matter, and internally hard and tough like horn. To the taste it is extremely bitter, but has no remarkable smell. Rectified spirit is its best solvent. *Nux vomica* is one of the most powerful of the vegetable poisons, and is of the narcotico-acrid kind. The effects of this drug upon different animals appear to be rather uncertain. With some animals it produces its effects almost instantaneously; with others, not till after several hours, when laborious respiration, followed by torpor, tremblings, coma, and convulsions, usually precede the fatal spasms, or tetanus, with which this drug commonly extinguishes life. A fatal dose is about ʒij. It was formerly recommended in a variety of complaints, especially dysentery, but is now considered serviceable in paralysis and cases of deficient innervation. The alcoholic extract is the form in which it is most frequently given. The dose of this is from gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. i., given, at first, twice a day, and afterward more frequently. The dose of the powdered nut is gr. v., gradually increased to ʒj. or ʒss. The *nux vomica* is now generally superseded by its active principle, the strychnia, which possesses all its virtues in a highly concentrated form. See *Strychnia*.—*S. pseudo-quina*. This Brazilian species yields a tonic and febrifuge bark, not at all poisonous, and used as a substitute for cinchona.—*S. Sancti Ignatii*. *Ignatia amara*.—*S. tieulé*. This species produces the *Upas tieulé*, one of the strong Java poisons. See *Upas*.—*S. tozifera* yields the active agent of the Ourari or Woorari poison of Guayana, which produces paralysis, with convulsions and suspended respiration.—*S. volubilis*. *Ignatia amara*.

STU'NNED. Laboring under a concussion of the brain.

STUPE. *Stupa*. See *Stuppa*.

STUPEFA'CIENT. (*Stupefaciens*; from *stupefacio*, to stupefy.) Of a stupefying quality; narcotic.

STU'POR. (*or, oris, m.*; from *stupco*, to be senseless.) Insensibility; lethargy.

STU'PPA. 1. A stupe. A piece of cloth or flax soaked in a warm liquid, and applied as a fomentation. 2. Tow.

STU'PRUM. A rape.

STURGEON. *Acipensor sturio*.

STU'TTERING. A high degree of stammering, which is a nervousness influencing the muscles of speech.

STY. Hordeolum.

STYLIFORM. *Styliformis*. Shaped like a style or rod. Applied to processes of bones and parts of plants.

STY'LO-. Names compounded of this word belong to muscles which are attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone.

STYLO-CERATO-HYOIDEUS. See *Stylo-hyoideus*.

STYLO-CHONDRO-HYOIDEUS. See *Stylo-hyoideus*.

STYLO-GLOSSUS. A muscle situated between the lower jaw and os hyoides laterally, which draws the tongue aside and backward. It arises, tendinous and fleshy, from the styloid process, and from the ligament which connects that process to the angle of the lower jaw, and is inserted into the root of the tongue, runs along its sides, and is insensibly lost near its tip.

STYLO-HYOIDEUS. A muscle situated between the lower jaw and os hyoides laterally, which pulls the os hyoides to one side, and a little upward. It is a small, thin, fleshy muscle, situated between the styloid process and os hyoides, under the posterior belly and middle tendon of the digastricus, near the upper edge of that muscle. It arises, by a long, thin tendon, from the basis and posterior edge of the styloid process, and, descending in an oblique direction, is inserted into the lateral and anterior part of the os hyoides, near its horn. The fleshy belly of this muscle is usually perforated on one or both sides, for the passage of the middle tendon of the digastricus. Sometimes, though not always, we find another smaller muscle placed before the stylo-hyoides, which, from its having nearly the same origin and insertion, and the same use, is called *stylo-hyoides-alter*. The use of these muscles is to pull the os hyoides to one side, and a little upward.

STYLO-HYOIDEUS ALTER. See *Stylo-hyoides*.

STYLO-MASTOID FORAMEN. *Foramen stylo-mastoidium.* A hole between the styloid and mastoid process of the temporal bone, through which the portio dura of the auditory nerve passes to the temples.

STYLO-MAXILLARY. Belonging to the styloid process and jaw.

STYLO-PHARYNGEUS. A muscle situated between the lower jaw and os hyoides laterally, which dilates and raises the pharynx and thyroid cartilage upward. It arises, fleshy, from the root of the styloid process, and is inserted into the side of the pharynx and back part of the thyroid cartilage.

STYLOID PROCESS. A long, slender process of the temporal bone.

STYLUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. A pencil or rod. 2. A probe. 3. The style or shaft of a flower.

STYMATOSIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *στυα*, to have a priapism.) A violent erection of the penis, with a bloody discharge.

STYPSIS. Constriction; the action of a styptic.

STYPTERIA. Alum.

STYPTIC. (*Stypticus*; from *στυψω*, to constrict.) A term applied to those substances which possess the power of stopping hæmorrhages, such as turpentine, alum, creasote, sulphate of iron, copper, zinc, &c.

STYPTICUM HELVETII. *Helvetius's styptic.* A preparation of iron filings and tartar, made up to a proper consistence with French brandy. See *Eaton's styptic*.

STRACIFLUA. See *Liquidambar*.

STRYRAX. (*ax, acis, m. and f.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia. Straceæ.*—*S. alba.* Myroxylon peruvianum.—*S. benzoin.* The tree which affords the gum benzoin. Benzoin is usually in large, brittle masses. When chewed it imparts very little taste, except that it impresses on the palate a slight sweetness. Its

smell, especially when rubbed or heated, is extremely fragrant and agreeable. It consists of a resin in combination with benzoic acid. Its preparations are esteemed against inveterate coughs and phthical complaints unattended with much fever; it has also been used as a cosmetic, and in the way of fumigation, for the resolution of indolent tumors. The acid of benzoin is employed in the *Tinctura camphoræ composita*, and a tincture is directed to be made of the balsam.—*S. calami'ta.* Storax in the cane; because it was formerly brought to us in reeds or canes. See *Styrax officinalis*.—*S. colata.* Strained storax.—*S. liquida.* Liquidambar.—*S. officinalis.* The tree which yields the solid storax. A balsamic resin nearly resembling benzoin. Storax was formerly used in catarrhal complaints, coughs, asthmas, obstructions, &c.—*S. rubra.* Red storax, or storax in the tear; a fine variety of storax.

STRYROLE. The essential oil of storax. When heated to a certain point, it becomes a limpid solid.

SUB. A prefix (from *sub*, under, beneath), signifying underneath, or inferior; but in descriptive terms it often means somewhat or partially, as subovate, subcordate, partially ovate, somewhat cordate.

SUBALARIS VENA. The vein of the axilla.

SUBARACHNOIDÆAN FLUID. The serous fluid existing between the arachnoid and pia mater membranes.

SUBCARBONAS POTASSÆ. See *Potassæ carbonas*.

SUBCARBONAS FERRI. See *Ferri sesquioxylum*.

SUBCARBONAS PLUMBI. See *Plumbum*.

SUBCARBONATE. *Subcarbonas.* A carbonate in which the base predominates, or which has the power of neutralizing more acid.

SUBCARTILAGINOUS. *Subcartilagenosus.* Of a structure approaching to that of cartilage.

SUBCHLORIDE OF MERCURY. Calomel. See *Hydrargyrum chloridum mite*.

SUBCLAVIAN. (*Subclaviculus*; from *sub*, beneath, and *clavicula*, the clavicle.) That which is, or passes, under the clavicle.

SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY. The right subclavian arises from the arteria innominata, and proceeds under the clavicle to the axilla. The left subclavian arises from the arch of the aorta, and ascends under the left clavicle to the axilla. The subclavians in their course give off the internal mammary, the inferior thyroid, the vertebral, the cervicalis superficialis, the superior intercostal, and the supra-scapular.

SUBCLAVIAN VEIN. This receives the blood from the veins of the arm, and runs into the vena cava superior.

SUBCLAVIUS. A muscle situated on the anterior part of the thorax, which pulls the clavicle downward and forward. It arises, tendinous, from the cartilage that joins the first rib to the sternum, and is inserted, after becoming fleshy, into the inferior part of the clavicle, which it occupies from within an inch of the sternum as far outward as to its connection, by a ligament, with the coracoid process of the scapula.

SUBCURRÆUS. A name of two little mus-

cular slips sometimes found under the cruræus: they are inserted into the capsular ligament, which they pull up.

SUBCRUE'NTUS. Appearing somewhat like blood: applied to certain excretions.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS. (*Subcutaneus*; from *sub*, under, and *cutis*, the skin.) Under the skin: a name given to the platysma myoides muscle, and to some nerves, vessels, glands, &c., which are very superficial.

SUBCUTANEOUS GLANDS. *Glandule subcutaneæ.* These are sebaceous and sudoriparous glands lying under the skin, which they perforate by their excretory ducts.

SUBDIAPHRAGMA'TIC PLEXUS. A plexus furnished by the solar plexus, the branches of which are distributed to the diaphragm.

SUBER. (*er, eris, n.*) Cork. The bark of the *Quercus suber*.

SUBE'RIC. *Subericus.* Appertaining to cork.

SUBERIC ACID. *Acidum subericum.* A white granular acid, obtained from cork, stearic acid, &c., by nitric acid. Its formula is $C_8H_6O_3 + HO$.

SUBINFLAMMA'TION. 1. Slight arterial excitation. 2. Broussais means by this term excitement of the lymphatic system.

SUBINTRANS FEBRIS. Frank gives this name to what is usually called an anticipating quotidian.

SUBLIMAME'NTUM. Any pendulous substance which floats in the middle of the urine.

SUB'LIMATE. 1. Any thing which is sublimed. See *Sublimation*. 2. Corrosive sublimate.

SUB'LIMATE, CORROSIVE. The bichloride of mercury. See *Hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum*.

SUBLIMA'TION. (*Sublimatio, onis, f.*; from *sublimo*, to raise or sublime.) A process by which volatile substances are raised by heat, and again condensed in a solid form.

SUBLIMIS. See *Flexor brevis digitorum pedis* and *Flexor sublimis perforatus*.

SUBLINGUAL. *Sublingualis.* A name given to parts immediately under the tongue.

SUBLINGUAL ARTERY. The lingual artery, or a branch of this artery.

SUBLINGUAL GLANDS. *G. Bartholinianæ. G. Riviniana.* The glands which are situated under the tongue, and secrete saliva. Their excretory ducts are called *Rivinian*, from their discoverer *Rivinus*.

SUBLUXA'TION. (From *sub*, diminutive, and *luxatio*, a dislocation.) A sprain. A sprain is an injury of a joint in which it has been twisted or strained in any direction farther than its natural range of motion allows, but without actual dislocation of the bones. In every sprain, the ligaments of the joint are preternaturally stretched, and in severe ones they are often partially torn. Hence follows inflammation of the ligaments and the soft parts surrounding the joint, and in bad cases of the capsular ligament itself. Sprains are a very troublesome class of injuries, and will often keep a patient confined much longer than fractures, or even dislocations.

In the treatment of sprains, the first indication is to allay inflammation; and where this

is considerable, the copious and repeated application of leeches is often required, with purgatives, and an antiphlogistic regimen, and sometimes general blood-letting. The local applications may consist of cold lotions or hot fomentations, according to circumstances. When all danger of inflammation is past, the joint is to be strengthened by friction with stimulating liniments, the application of bandages, &c. While acute inflammation prevails, perfect rest of the joint must be insisted on; when weakness merely is present, gentle exercise is serviceable.

SUBMA'XILLARY. *Submaxillaris.* Situated below the maxilla, or jaw.

SUBMAXILLARY GANGLION. A small ganglion formed of the vidian nerve, and communicating with the lingual. It is close to, and supplies, the maxillary gland.

SUBMAXILLARY GLAND. The maxillary gland.

SUBMENTAL ARTERY. A small artery of the chin, derived from the facial artery.

SUBMERSION. (*Submersio*; from *submergo*, to sink under water.) Drowning. See *Asphyxia*.

SUBME'RSED. *Submersus.* Under water.

SUBMU'RIAS. A submuriate or chloride.

SUBMURIAS HYDRARGYRI. Calomel. See *Hydrargyri chloridum mite*.

SUBORBITAR. Infra-orbital.

SUBORBITAR NERVE. The suborbitar nerve, a branch of the fifth pair, more usually called *infra-orbitary*.

SUBRAMO'SUS. A little branched.

SUBROTUND. Roundish; nearly globular: applied to several parts of plants. The leaf of the *Pyrola* is subrotund.

SUBRU'BRIM. Modified hæmatin.

SUBSALT. A salt having an atomic excess of base and a disalt.

SUBSCAPULA'RIS. *Infra-scapularis.* A muscle situated under the scapula. It is composed of many fasciculi of tendinous and fleshy fibres, which arise from all the basis of the scapula internally, and likewise from its superior as well as from one half of its inferior costa, unite to form a considerable flat tendon, which adheres to the capsular ligament, and is inserted into the upper part of the lesser tuberosity at the head of the os humeri. The principal use of this muscle is to roll the arm inward. It likewise serves to bring it close to the ribs; and, from its adhesion to the capsular ligament, it prevents that membrane from being pinched.

SUBSTA'NTIA. A substance.

SUBSTANTIVE COLORS. Those pigments which unite directly with the fibre, as distinguished from *adjective colors*, which require a mordant.

SUBSTITU'TION, DOCTRINE OF. A chemical doctrine advanced by M. Dumas, to the effect that the grouping of the elements of many organic compounds is so permanent and essential a feature of the compound, that one or more atoms or elements may be substituted by others, often entirely different, without breaking up the grouping, or much injuring the sensible properties of the body. See *Chemical types*.

SUBSU'LTUS TE'NDINUM. Weak cou-

vulsive motions or twitchings of the tendons. These twitchings of the tendons are most common in the extreme stages of debility, produced by low nervous and typhus fevers, and are generally the harbingers of a fatal termination. They are, in these cases, weak convulsions, interruptedly undulating from one limb to another, too feeble to raise the limb itself, though sufficiently powerful to be felt in the muscle and along its tendon: they affect the wrist and ankles the most.

SUBSURI'TAS. Partial deafness.

SUBTE'PID. Lukewarm.

SUBU'BERES. Infants at the breast.

SUBULA'TE. *Subulatus*. Awl-shaped; somewhat linear.

SUCCA'GO. The juice of any fruit.

SUCCEDA'NEUM. (*um, i, n.*) A medicine substituted for another.

SUCCENTURIA'TI MU'SCULI. The pyramidales muscles.

SUCCENTURIATI RENES. Two glands lying above the kidneys. The renal glands.

SU'CCI SCORBUTICI. The juice of scurvy-grass, &c.

SUCCINATE. A salt of the succinic acid.

SUCCI'NGENS MEMBRANA. The diaphragm.

SUCCI'NIC. (*Succinicus*; from *succinum*, amber.) Of, or belonging to, amber.

SUCCINIC ACID. *Acidum succinicum*. *Sal succini*. An acid distilled from amber, and also produced by the action of nitric acid on margaric and other fat acids. It crystallizes in prisms, and readily sublimes. Its formula is $C_4H_2O_3$, and it may be hydrous or anhydrous. Its taste is somewhat sharp, and it reddens powerfully tincture of litmus. It is soluble in both water and alcohol, and much more so when they are heated. It has been considered antispasmodic and diuretic in doses of gr. v. to ʒj.

SU'CCINUM. (*um, i, n.*) Amber. A beautiful bituminous substance, which takes a good polish, and, after a slight rubbing, becomes electric. It is fossil, and found principally in Prussia. Amber is a hard, brittle, combustible, tasteless substance, sometimes perfectly transparent, but mostly semi-transparent or opaque, and of a glossy surface: it is found of all colors, but chiefly yellow or orange, and often contains leaves or insects. Its specific gravity is from 1.065 to 1.100; its fracture is even, smooth, and glossy. It has all the characters of a fossil resin. By distillation it yields an oil (*Oleum succini*), succinic acid, and an acid matter. See *Oleum succini* and *Succinic acid*.

SUCCINUM CINEREUM. Ambergris.

SUCCINUM GRISEUM. Ambergris.

SUCCI'SA. *Scabiosa succisa*.

SUCCORY. *Cichorium intybus*.

SU'CCULENT. *Succulens*. Juicy; full of fluid.

SUCCULE'NTUS. Juicy; full of juice.

SU'CCUS. (*us, i, m.*) Juice. The expressed juice of a plant is termed *Succus*, and is a pharmaceutical preparation, especially in the case of belladonna, aconitum, hyoscyamus, and conium. Such juices may be preserved by admixture with alcohol, or by drying; in the latter case they form the *Succi inspissati* of pharmacy.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIE COMPOSITUS. A warm

aperient and diuretic, mostly exhibited in the cure of diseases of the skin arising from scurvy.

SUCCUS CYRENAICUS. Juice of laserwort.

SUCCUS GASTRICUS. The gastric juice.

SUCCUS HELIOTROPIL. Croton tinctorium.

SUCCUS INDICUS PURGANS. Gamboge.

SUCCUS LIQUIRIÆ. Glycyrrhiza glabra.

SUCCU'SSION. A mode of exploring the chest, which consists in shaking the patient's body, and listening to the sounds thereby produced. It is employed in the diagnosis of hydrothorax. Ballotement (which see) is sometimes called succussion.

SUCKER. Stolon.

SU'CKLING. Lactation.

SUDA'MEN. (*em, inis, n.*; from *sudor*, sweat.) *Sudamina* are vesicles resembling millet seeds in form and magnitude, which appear suddenly, without fever, especially in the summer time, after much labor and sweating.

SUDA'TIO. (*o, onis, f.*; from *sudor*, sweat.) A sweating. See *Ephidrosis*.

SUDATORIA FEBRIS. The sweating sickness.

The sudor anglicus.

SUDATO'RIMUM. A sweating room.

SUDATO'RIOUS. Relating to perspiration.

SU'DOR. (*or, oris.*) Sweat or perspiration.

SUDOR ANGLICUS. The sweating sickness.

A very extraordinary epidemic, which made its appearance in England in 1485, and recurred at several intervals up to 1551. Its nature is not well known, but it appears to have been a malignant, adynamic, and contagious fever.

SUDORI'FIC. *Sudorificus*. A synonym of diaphoretic. See *Diaphoretic*.

SUDORIPA'ROUS GLANDULES OR FOLLICLES. See *Perspiration*.

SUET. Sebum.

SUFFIME'NTUM. A perfume.

SUFFI'TUS. A fumigation.

SUFFOCA'TION. (*o, onis, f.*) 1. Suffocation. 2. Threatened suffocation from want of a sufficient quantity of air. See *Asphyxia*.

SUFFOCATIO HYSTERICA. The *globus hystericus*; called, also, *Suffocatio uterina*, from the supposed connection of hysteria with an affection of the uterus.

SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA. Croup.

SUFFOCATIVE BREAST-PANG. Angina pectoris.

SUFFRUTICO'SE. Somewhat woody or shrubby.

SUFFUMIGA'TION. (*Suffumigatio, onis, f.*; from *sub*, under, and *fumigo*, to smoke.) The burning of odoriferous substances to remove a bad smell, or destroy miasma.

SUFFUSIO AURIGINOSA. The jaundice.

SUFFUSIO NIGRA. Amaurosis.

SUFFUSION. (*Suffusio, onis, f.*) 1. A cataract. 2. Amaurosis. 3. An extravasation of some humor, as the blood; thus we say, a suffusion of blood in the eye, when it is what is vulgarly called bloodshot.

SUGAR. One of the indifferent and ordinary products of plants, procured by inspissating the juice, and allowing the sugar to crystallize. It is recognized by its flavor. Chemists distinguish a variety of species of sugar, of which the crystallizable, or *cane sugar*, and uncrystallizable, or *difficultly crystallizable*, or *grape sugar* (*glucose*), are the representatives: these differ

in composition, cane sugar being $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, and grape sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{14}$; but their chief distinction rests in the circumstance that grape sugar is capable of undergoing fermentation, whereas cane sugar must first be converted into glucose to ferment. Grape sugar is identical with that from fruits, green stalks, and with diabetic and starch sugar. Sugar for commercial purposes is obtained chiefly from the cane, but the beet is also extensively manufactured, and the maple yields a large quantity. It is a demulcent and antiseptic. For the varieties of sugar, see the specific names, and also *Saccharum*.

SUGAR, MAPLE. *Acer saccharinum*.

SUGAR OF LEAD. *Plumbi acetis*.

SUGAR OF MILK. *Lactin*.

SUGAR, TESTS FOR. The existence of sugar in urine, blood, &c., makes it very important to have some certain tests for its presence. *Trommer's test* is as follows: add to the clear fluid sufficient sulphate of copper to give a slight blue color; separate this fluid from any precipitate; add excess of solution of potash, so that the hydrated oxide of copper at first thrown down may be redissolved; on gently heating, a deposit of red suboxide of copper falls if sugar be present. *Capeczuoli's test* is to add a few grains of blue hydrated oxide of copper, then excess of potash; if sugar be present, the fluid becomes reddish, and in a few hours the deposit becomes yellow. *Moorc's test* is to add to urine half its weight of solution of potash, heat to boiling, and if sugar be present it becomes of a brown color.

SUGILLATION. (*Sugillatio*; from *sugillo*, to bruise.) A bruise, or ecchymosis by external causes. A spot or mark made by a leech or cupping-glass.

SUICIDE. Self-murder. Suicide is mostly the result of a settled melancholy, but may take place in delirium, or in a sudden and overwhelming fit of despondency.

SULCATE. *Sulcatus*. Furrowed; grooved; marked with deep lines running lengthways.

SULCUS. A groove or furrow; generally applied to the bones.

SULPHAS. (*as, atis, f.*) A sulphate or salt formed by the union of the sulphuric acid with a salifiable base. For the sulphates, see the bases.

SULPHA'MIDE. A compound of sulphurous acid with amidogene.

SULPHA'MILIC ACID. The bisulphate of oxide of amyle: an acid analogous to the sulphovinic.

SULPHAS ALUMINOSUS. See *Alumen*.

SULPHAS ANTIMONIUM. Sulphate of antimony. *Vitriolum antimonii*. This is formed by boiling powdered antimony in sulphuric acid. A white saline mass results, which, when thrown into water, is resolved into a soluble *supersulphate* and an insoluble *subsulphate*.

SULPHAS QUINÆ. See *Quina disulphas*.

SULPHATE. A salt of the sulphuric acid.

SULPHATE OF LIME. Gypsum.

SULPHIDE. A synonym of sulphuret.

SULPHIS. *Sulphite*. A salt of the sulphurous acid.

SULPHO-. SULPH-. A prefix, from sulphur, signifying the presence of sulphur or sulphuric acid.

SULPHO-BENZIDE. A neutral crystalline body,

soluble in ether, and melting at 212° F. It is obtained by the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on benzin. Formula, $C_{12}H_{10}SO_2$.

SULPHO-BENZOIC ACID. A white crystalline acid, formed of anhydrous sulphuric acid and benzoic acid. It is bibasic. Formula, $BzO, SO_3 + 2HO$.

SULPHOCYANIDE. A compound of sulphocyanogen. The sulphocyanide of potassium is a very valuable chemical test for the discovery of peroxide of iron and other metallic solutions. It is also said to exist in the saliva and other animal fluids.

SULPHOCYANOGEN. The bisulphuret of cyanogen, CyS_2 ; symbol, *Csy*. It is produced when the ferrocyanide of potassium is heated with sulphur, but has not yet been insulated with certainty. It performs all the offices of a compound radical. With hydrogen it forms the *Hydro-sulphocyanic acid* ($CsyH$), which is a strong acid, and has the odor of acetic acid. It produces the sulphocyanides with metals.

SULPHO-GLY'CERIC ACID. A compound of glycerine with sulphuric acid: $GLO_5, HO, 2SO_3$. Its salts are analogous to the sulphovinites.

SULPHO-INDIGOTIC ACID. The solution of indigo in sulphuric acid.

SULPHOLE'IC ACID. A product of the action of sulphuric acid on oleine.

SULPHO-MAR'GARIC ACID. A product of the action of sulphuric acid on margarine.

SULPHO-METHY'LIC ACID. Bisulphate of oxide of methyle: $MtO, 2SO_3, HO$. It is very analogous to sulphovinic acid.

SULPHO-NAPHTHA'LIC ACID. A compound made by dissolving naphthaline in sulphuric acid.

SULPHO-PRO'TEIC ACID. A compound of sulphuric acid and proteine, of a gelatinous appearance. When dry, it is a yellow, tough mass, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, but soluble in solution of potash and ammonia. There is, also, a sulpho-bi-proteic acid, formed by adding diluted sulphuric acid to a solution of proteine in acetic acid.

SULPHO-SALTS. A salt, both ingredients of which are sulphurets.

SULPHO-SINA'PISM. The name formerly given to the active matters of black mustard.

SULPHOVINIC ACID. Bisulphate of ethyle: $AeO, 2SO_3 + HO$. A syrup-like liquid, of a sour taste. Its salts are very soluble, and decompose at the boiling point. It is produced when sulphuric acid is heated with alcohol, and is one of the essential steps of etherification.

SULPHUR. (*ur, uris, n.*) Sulphur. Brimstone. An elementary body, very abundant in nature. Its equivalent is 16.12, and symbol, *S*.

Sulphur is a combustible, brittle body, of a pale lemon-yellow color. Its specific gravity is 1.990. It is destitute of odor, except when rubbed or heated. It frequently crystallizes in entire or truncated octahedra, or in needles. It is a non-conductor of electricity, and hence it becomes electric by friction. When heated, it first softens before it melts, and its fusion commences at 218° F.: it is capable of subliming at a lower temperature, and takes fire at 560° . In the beginning of fusion it is very fluid, but by continuing the heat it grows tough,

and its color changes to a reddish-brown. If in this condition it be poured into water, it remains as soft as wax, and yields to any impression. In time, however, it hardens again, and recovers its former consistence.

Sulphur is a powerful electro-negative body, uniting with most elements, and forming sulphurets. It forms six compounds with oxygen, and unites with hydrogen, chlorine, iodine, and other haloid bodies.

Sulphur has been long an esteemed article of the *Materia Medica*. It stimulates the system, is laxative, and promotes the insensible perspiration. It pervades the whole habit, and transpires through the pores of the skin, as appears from the sulphureous smell of persons who have taken it, and from silver being stained in their pockets of a blackish color. It is a celebrated remedy against cutaneous diseases, particularly itch, both given internally and applied externally. It has likewise been recommended in rheumatic pains, gout, rickets, atrophy, coughs, asthmas, and other disorders of the chest and lungs, and particularly in catarrhs of the chronic kind; also in colica pictonum, worm cases, and to lessen salivation. In hemorrhoidal affections it is very useful; but in most of these cases it is advantageously combined with some cooling purgative, especially supertartrate of potash. Dose, \mathfrak{zj} . to \mathfrak{zij} .

SULPHUR ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM. See *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum*.

SULPHUR AURATUM ANTIMONII. See *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum*.

SULPHUR LOTUM. Washed sulphur. *Flores sulphuris loti*. Take of sublimed sulphur, a pound. Pour on boiling water, so that the acid, if there be any, may be entirely washed away; then dry it. The dose is from half a drachm to two drachms.

SULPHUR, MILK OF. See *Sulphur præcipitatum*.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. *Lac sulphuris*. Milk of sulphur. Take of sublimed sulphur, a pound; fresh lime, two pounds; water, four gallons. Boil the sulphur and lime together in the water; then strain the solution through paper, and drop in as much muriatic acid as may be necessary to precipitate the sulphur; lastly, wash this by repeated affusions of water until it is tasteless. This preparation is mostly preferred to the flowers of sulphur, in consequence of its being free from impurities. The dose is from half a drachm to three drachms.

SULPHUR, PRECIPITATED. See *Sulphur præcipitatum*.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM. The sublimed flowers of sulphur.

SULPHUR VIVUM. Native sulphur.

SULPHUR, WASHED. *Sulphur lotum*.

SULPHUR WATERS. Those mineral springs which contain sulphureted hydrogen are so called.

SULPHUR-WORT. *Peucedanum officinale*.

SULPHUREOUS. *Sulphureus*. 1. Of, or belonging to, sulphur. 2. Applied, in *Natural History*, to designate a bright pale yellow, without any orange tinge.

SULPHUROUS ACID. *Acidum sulphurosum*. An extremely pungent gaseous acid, produced

by burning sulphur in air. Its formula is SO_2 ; equivalent, 32.14. It is very soluble in water, and is a powerfully deoxydizing and bleaching agent. Its salts are termed sulphites.

SULPHURET. A compound of sulphur.

SULPHURET OF ANTIMONY. See *Antimonii sulphuretum*.

SULPHURET OF CARBON. Alcohol of sulphur. Bisulphuret of carbon. It may be obtained by transmitting the vapor of sulphur over fragments of charcoal heated to redness in a tube of porcelain. The compound, as it is formed, should be conducted by means of a glass tube into cold water, at the bottom of which it is collected. To free it from moisture and adhering sulphur, it should be distilled at a low temperature in contact with chloride of calcium. Bisulphuret of carbon is a transparent, colorless, inflammable liquid, which is remarkable for its high refractive power. Its specific gravity is 1.272. It has an acid, pungent, and somewhat aromatic taste, and a very fetid odor. It is exceedingly volatile; its vapor at 63.5° F. supports a column of mercury 7.36 inches long; and at 108° F. it enters into brisk ebullition. From its great volatility it may be employed for producing intense cold. It dissolves both sulphur and phosphorus.

SULPHURETED HYDROGEN. An extremely fetid and inflammable gaseous compound of sulphur and hydrogen, SH ; equivalent, 17.12. It is procured by decomposing the sulphurets; is thrown off from decaying animal matters; and has the smell of rotten eggs. Water absorbs about three times its volume, and natural solutions are found in the sulphur springs. The gas is highly poisonous when respired: one part in 1500 of air destroying a bird. The aqueous solution has been much employed in natural waters as a remedy for cutaneous and chronic hepatic affections. A bath has also been recommended in rheumatic affections. The solution is very important in the laboratory as a test for the metals. In cases of poisoning by it, the patient should be freely exposed to the air.

SULPHURETUM. (*um, i, n.*) Sulphuret. A combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal.

SULPHURETUM AMMONIÆ. A sulphuret of ammonium. Boyle's or Beguine's fuming spirit. Sulphuret of ammonia is obtained in the form of a yellow, fetid, fuming liquor, by passing sulphureted hydrogen through a solution of ammonia. It excites the action of the absorbent system, and diminishes arterial action, and has been given internally in diseases arising from the use of mercury, phthisis, diseases of the skin, and phlegmasiæ; externally it is prescribed in the form of bath in paralysis, itch, and other cutaneous diseases. See *Ammoniæ hydro-sulphuretum*.

SULPHURETUM ANTIMONII PRÆCIPITATUM. See *Antimonii sulphuretum præcipitatum*.

SULPHURETUM CALCI. Sulphuret of calcium. Principally used to form a medicated bath for various diseases of the skin.

SULPHURETUM HYDRARGYRI NIGRUM. See *Hydrargyri sulphuretum nigrum*.

SULPHURETUM SODII. Sulphuret of sodium. A combination of sodium and sulphur. It is

analogous to the sulphuret of potassium, which see.

SULPHURETUM STIBII NATIVUM. *Sulphuretum stibii nigrum.* *Antimonium crudum.* Native sulphuret of antimony. It is from this ore that the preparations of antimony are made. See *Antimony.*

SULPHURIC. *Sulphuricus.* Belonging to sulphur.

SULPHURIC ACID. *Acidum sulphuricum. Acidum vitriolicum.* A powerful acid, of an extremely caustic nature, fluid, oily, colorless; specific gravity, 1.845. It is usually of the composition, sulphur+3 oxygen+water; symbol, SO_3 ; equivalent, 40.16. It freezes at -15° F., and boils at 620° F. This is the strongest commercial acid, but chemists are acquainted with other forms; thus there is an anhydrous acid, being a white crystalline powder, with an intense affinity for water; there is also a dihydrate, $HO, SO_3 + SO_3$, called the fuming acid of Nordhausen, obtained by distilling dry sulphate of iron, which is of great value in the arts.

The common hydrated acid, $SO_3 + HO$, is obtained on an immense scale by burning sulphur with nitre, and conveying the fumes into leaden chambers containing water, and charged with steam and common air; the acid thus obtained contains an excess of water, and is evaporated in platina vessels. Sulphuric acid exerts a strong affinity for water, combining with the evolution of heat, and forming a number of hydrates. The strength of the acid is always determined by the specific gravity. It is the most powerful acid known, and forms salts with every base. These salts (sulphates) are readily known in solution by the action of chloride of barium, which forms an insoluble white sulphate in them.

This acid is not much used in medicine. In the concentrated state it is a violent caustic, disorganizing the part instantly; accidents sometimes occur from the breaking of vessels, &c., and in such cases the nearest alkaline body or carbonate is to be instantly applied to the part, as lime, chalk, potash, soap, soda, magnesia, or their carbonates, &c., for the purpose of neutralizing the acid. In a very diluted state it is refrigerant and tonic, and much used to dissolve the disulphate of quinine. The *Acidum sulphuricum dilutum*, containing one part of commercial acid in fourteen parts, is official; the dose is from ℥x. to f. ʒss., but it should not be long used, as it produces a gastro-enteric irritation which may become permanent. This diluted acid has also been used with lard as a stimulant ointment in chronic skin diseases, and as a rubefacient. There is also an aromatic acid (*Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum*), which is somewhat more tonic.

SULPHURIS FLORES. See *Sulphur sublimatum.*
SULPHURIS IODIDUM. See *Iodide of sulphur.*
SULPHURIS LAC. See *Sulphur præcipitatum.*
SULPHYDRIC ACID. Sulphureted hydrogen.
SULTAN-FLOWER. *Centaurea moschata.*

SU'MACH. The *Rhus coriaria*, *Rhus glabra*, and other species.

SUMBUL ROOT. *Musk root.* An Eastern drug, derived from an umbelliferous plant, and possessing a strong odor of musk.

SUMMER COMPLAINT. *Diarrhœa.*

SUMMER RASH. *Lichen tropicus.*

SUNBURN. *Ephelis.*

SUN-DEW. *Drosera rotundifolia.*

SUN-STROKE. *Coup de soleil.*

SUPER. Above. A common prefix.

SUPERARSENIAS POTASSÆ. *Superarseniate of potash.* A compound of potash with excess of arsenic acid. It was called *Macquer's arsenical salt*, from its discoverer, and has been sometimes given in medicine; it possesses similar properties to those of the white oxide of arsenic.

SUPERBUS. The rectus superior oculi.

SUPERCILIARY. *Superciliaris.* Belonging to the eyebrows. The *superciliary* ridges or arches are the prominences on the frontal bone under the eyelashes.

SUPERCILIUM. (*um, ii, u.*; so called because it is *supra cilium.*) The eyebrow.

SUPERCILIUM VENERIS. *Achillea millefolium.*

SUPERFICIAL. (From *super* and *facies*, the face, or the outer surface.) That which is upon the surface, as the *fascia*, which is placed, beneath the integument, over every part of the body.

SUPERFICIALIS VOLÆ. The name of a branch of the radial artery, which is distributed to the muscles and integuments of the *vola*, or palm.

SUPERFICIES. The exterior surface of any thing.

SUPERFLUUS. Superfluous: abounding; in excess.

SUPERFETATION. (*Superfœtatio, onis, f.*; from *super*, above or upon, and *fœtus*, a fœtus.) The impregnation of a woman already pregnant. How far this is a possible case has for ages been a matter of controversy among physiologists and medical juriconsults, and it remains so to the present time. There seem to be, however, some well-authenticated cases.

SUPERGEMINA'LIS. The epididymis.

SUPERGENUA'LIS. The patella, or knee-pan.

SUPERIMPREGNA'TIO. See *Superfœtation.*

SUPERIOR. A term in general use as regards the relative situation of parts.

SUPERIOR AURIS. The attollens aurem muscle.

SUPERLI'GULA. The epiglottis.

SUPERPURGA'TIO. An excessive evacuation by stool.

SUPERSALT. A salt containing more equivalents of acid than of base.

SUPERSCAPULA'RIS. Two muscles are so called: the *superscapularis superior*, more commonly called *supra-spinatus*, and the *superscapularis inferior*, more commonly called *infra-spinatus*.

SUPERUS. Above.

SUPINA'TION. (*Supinatio, onis, f.*; from *supino*, to lay with the face upward.) The act of turning the palm of the hand upward, by rotating the radius upon the ulna.

SUPINA'TOR. A name given to those muscles which turn the hand upward.

SUPINATOR BREVIS. See *Supinator radii brevis.*

SUPINATOR LONGUS. See *Supinator radii longus.*

SUPINATOR RADII BREVIS. *Supinator brevis*

sive minor of Winslow. This small muscle, which is tendinous externally, is situated at the upper part of the forearm. It arises from the lower and anterior part of the outer condyle of the os humeri, and from the outer edge and posterior surface of the ulna, adhering firmly to the ligament that joins the radius to that bone. From these origins its fibres descend forward and inward, and are inserted into the upper, inner, and anterior part of the radius around the cartilaginous surface upon which slides the tendon of the biceps, and likewise into a ridge that runs downward and outward below this surface. It assists in the supination of the hand by rolling the radius outward.

SUPINATOR RADII LONGUS. *Supinator longus sive major* of Winslow. A long, flat muscle, covered by a very thin, tendinous fascia, and situated immediately under the integuments along the outer convex surface of the radius. It arises, by very short, tendinous fibres, from the anterior surface and outer ridge of the os humeri, about two or three inches above its external condyle, between the brachialis internus and the triceps brachii; and likewise from the anterior surface of the external intermuscular membrane, or ligament, as it is called. About the middle of the radius, its fleshy fibres terminate in a flat tendon, which is inserted into the inner side of the inferior extremity of the radius, near the root of its styloid process. This muscle not only assists in rolling the radius outward, and turning the palm of the hand upward, on which account Riolanus first gave it the name of *supinator*, but it likewise assists in pronation, and in bending the forearm.

SUPPOSITORIUM UTERINUM. A pessary.

SUPPOSITORY. *Suppositorium.* (From *sub*, under, and *pono*, to put.) A medicinal substance to be put into the rectum, there to remain and dissolve gradually.

SUPPRESSED MENSES. See *Amenorrhœa*.

SUPPRESSION. (*Suppressio, onis, f.*; from *supprimo*, to withhold.) The total defect or non-secretion of an excrementitious fluid; as a suppression of urine, in which the kidneys secrete none.

SUPPURANS. Suppurative.

SUPPURATION. (*Suppuratio, onis, f.*; from *suppuro*, to suppurate.) The formation of pus. See *Inflammation, Abscess, and Pus*.

SUPPURA'TIVES. A variety of epispastics, producing *phlegmonous* inflammation: they differ in this respect from vesicants and rubefacients, which produce *erythematic* inflammation.

SUP'RA. Above. This word, affixed to the name of an object, denotes something situated above that object, as *Supra-renal gland, &c.*

SUPRA-COSTALES. The intercostal muscles.

SUPRA-DECOMPO'SITUS. More than doubly compound: a botanical term, applied to leaves.

SUPRA-FOLIACEOUS. Situated above the leaf.

SUPRA-O'RBITAR. *Supra-orbitaris.* Situated above the orbit.

SUPRA-SPINA'TUS. *Supra-spinatus seu supra-scapularis* of Cowper. A muscle of the arm. It is of considerable thickness, and fills the whole of the cavity or fossa that is above the spine of the scapula. It arises, fleshy, from the

whole of the base of the scapula that is above its spine, and likewise from the spine itself, and from the superior costa. Opposite to the basis of the coracoid process, it is found beginning to degenerate into a tendon, which is at first covered by fleshy fibres, and then passing under the acromion, adheres to the capsular ligament of the os humeri, and is inserted into the upper part of the large tuberosity at the head of the os humeri. This muscle is covered by a thin fascia, which adheres to the upper edge of the superior part of the basis, as well as to the upper edge of the spine of the scapula. The principal use of the *supra-spinatus* seems to be to assist in raising the arm upward; it may likewise serve to move the scapula upon the humerus.

SU'RA. 1. The calf of the leg. 2. The fibula.

SU'RCULUS. The stem of mosses.

SU'RDITAS. (*as, tatis, f.*) Deafness. See *Aphonia* and *Paracusis*.

SURFEIT. The consequence of excess in eating or drinking, or of something unwholesome or improper in the food. It consists in a heavy load or oppression of the stomach, with nausea, sickness, impeded perspiration, and, at times, eruptions on the skin.

SUR'GEON. One who practices surgery.

SURGERY. *Chirurgia.* That department of the healing art which is more particularly devoted to the cure of diseases, injuries, and abnormal developments affecting the external parts of the body.

SURINAM BARK. The bark of the *Andira inermis*.

SURINAMINE. A crystalline principle of the Surinam bark.

SUS. A genus of animals. *Mammalia. Pachyderma.—S. scrofa.* The hog.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION. See *Asphyxia*.

SUSPENSION. *Suspensio.* Hanging. See *Asphyxia*.

SUSPENSORIUM. (*um, ii, n.*; from *suspendeo*, to hang.) A suspensory: a bag, or bandage to suspend any part.

SUSPENSORIUM HE'PATIS. The broad ligament of the liver.

SUSPENSORIUS TESTIS. The cremaster muscle.

SUSPENSORY. That which suspends; suspensory.

SUSU'RRUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *susurro*, to murmur.) 1. A buzzing noise, like that of bees. 2. A whisper, or low tone of voice.

SUTU'RE. *Sutura.* (From *suo*, to join together.) A junction or union. 1. In *Surgery*, the uniting the lips of a wound by sewing. A number of different kinds of sutures have been recommended by writers on surgery, but all of them are now reduced to two, namely, the *twisted* and the *interrupted*, called, also, the *knotted suture*. The twisted suture is made in the following manner: Having brought the divided parts nearly into contact, a pin is to be introduced from the outside inward, and carried out through the opposite side to the same distance; a firm wax ligature is then to be passed around it, making the figure of 8, by which the wounded parts are drawn gently into contact.

The number of pins is to be determined by the extent of the wound: half an inch, or at most three quarters, is the proper distance between two pins. The interrupted suture consists of single stitches made with a curved needle and thread, and the interruption is only the distance between the stitches. 2. In *Anatomy*, the word suture is applied to the union of bones by means of dentiform margins, as in the bones of the cranium. See *Temporal, Sphenoidal, Zygomatic, Transverse, Coronal, Lambdoidal, and Sagittal Sutures*.

SWALLOW-WORT. See *Hirundinaria*.

SWAN. *Cygnus olor*.

SWEAT. See *Perspiration*.

SWEATING SICKNESS OF MALWAH. A violent malignant cholera.

SWEET-FLAG. *Acorus calamus*.

SWEET MARJORAM. *Origanum marjorana*.

SWEET NAVEW. *Brassica rapa*.

SWEET RUSH. *Andropogon schœnanthus*.

SWEET SULTAN. The centaurea moschata.

SWEET WILLOW. *Myrica gale*.

SWE'LLING. A morbid increase of any part; a tumor.

SWELLING, WHITE. See *Hydarthrus*.

SWIETE'NIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia*.—*S. febrifuga*. The red dye-wood tree. The bark of this tree was proposed as a substitute for cinchona, and appears to have some febrifuge power, though not at all equal to that of the cinchona. The dose is ℞j. to ℥j.—*S. maha'goni*. The mahogany tree. The bark of the wood of this tree is of a red color internally; has an astringent, bitter taste; and yields its active matter to water. It has been proposed as a substitute for Peruvian bark, and has been used as such. Dose, half a drachm.

SWIMMING OF THE HEAD. Vertigo.

SWINE-POX. See *Varicella*.

SWOON. Syncope.

SWORD-FISH. *Xiphias gladius*.

SWORD-SHAPED. Lanceolate and ensiform.

SYCAMORE. See *Sycamore*.

SYCO'MA. See *Sycosis*.

SYCOMORE. (*Sycomorus*; from *συκον*, a fig, and *μωρον*, a mulberry.) The sycamore fig, a native of Egypt. The white sap has been esteemed laxative and vulnerary.

SYCON. *Syconus*. A fruit like a fig.

SYCO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*) A cutaneous disease, which consists of an eruption of inflamed, but not very hard tubercles, occurring on the bearded portion of the face (*S. menti*) and on the scalp (*S. capillitis*) in adults, and usually clustering together in irregular patches. The tubercles are red and smooth, and of a conoidal form, and nearly equal to a pea in magnitude. Many of them continue in this condition for three or four weeks, or even longer, having attained their full size in seven or eight days; but others suppurate very slowly and partially, discharging a small quantity of thick matter, by which the hairs of the beard are matted together, so that shaving becomes impracticable, from the tender and irregular surface of the skin. There is also considerable itching.

The treatment consists at first of poultices and fomentations, and after the inflammatory

stage, of the ointment of nitrate of mercury, and other stimulating and desiccative ointments. The health is affected, and requires attention: tonics are indicated.

SYLVIVUS, DIGESTIVE SALT OF. See *Sal digestivum Sylvii*.

SYMBLE'PHARUM. *Symbblepharosis*. (From *συν*, with, and *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid.) A concretion of the eyelid to the globe of the eye. This chiefly happens in the superior, but very rarely in the inferior lid. The causes of this concretion are a bad conformation of the parts, ulcers of the cornea, imprudent scarifications, or burns, especially if the eye remains long closed after the accident.

SYMBOLO'GICA. A synonym of symptomatology.

SYMBOLS, CHEMICAL. An abbreviated mode of expressing the composition of bodies. The substances, instead of being written at full length, are indicated by the first and sometimes second letter of their names. See *Equivalents*.

SYMMETRY. (*Symmetria, e, f.*; from *συν*, with, and *μετρον*, a measure.) The correspondence of parts in size and shape.

SYMMETRICAL. Endowed with symmetry. In *Anatomy*, organs are said to be symmetrical which are divided by the median line of the body into halves, which resemble each other more or less exactly.

SYMPA'SMA. See *Catapasma*.

SYMPATHETIC. *Sympatheticus*. Relating to sympathy.

SYMPATHETIC INK. An ink or coloring matter which becomes invisible in the cold, and colored when heat or an appropriate agent is applied. There are several, but the best is the chloride of cobalt, which becomes green when warmed, fades away when cold, and can be reproduced a number of times.

SYMPATHETIC NERVE. See *Intercostal nerve*.

SYMPATHY. (*Sympathi'a, e, f.* Συμπαθεια; from *συν*, with, and *παθος*, affection.) That relation of the organs and parts of the living body to each other, whereby an action excited in one part induces a corresponding action in another part.

The sympathies may be arranged into the *reflex* and the *direct*; the former arising through the instrumentality of the brain and spinal nerves; the latter taking place independently of them, through the ganglionic nerves, and chiefly those which are distributed to the blood-vessels, and which form communicating cords between the viscera.

SYMPHO'RESIS. Congestion.

SYMPHYSEO'TOMY. *Symphysotomy*. The Si-gaultian operation.

SYMPHY'SIA. The union of parts properly separate.—*Breschet*.

SYMPHYSIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *συμφω*, to grow together.) A connection of bones by intervening cartilage or other texture.

SYMPHYTUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Boraginaceæ*.—*S. maculosum*. Pulmonaria officinalis.—*S. minus*. Prunella vulgaris.—*S. officinale*. The comfrey. The roots abound with a viscid glutinous juice, whose virtues are similar to

those of the mallow.—*S. petraeum*. *Coris monspeliensis*.

SYMPLOCA'RPUS FÆTIDUS. The *Dracontium fœtidum*.

SYMPTOM. (*Symptoma*, *a*, *f*.; from *συμπτωμα*, a coincidence.) The sign of a disease, consisting in some deviation from the natural and healthy functions of the part.

SYMPTOMA'TIC. That which is a symptom of an affection.

SYMPTOMATOLO'GY. The study of the signs of disease; diagnosis.

SYMPTOMATOLO'GIST. One who treats the symptoms of disease, instead of ascertaining their causes.

SYMPTO'SIS. Atrophy; emaciation.

SYN-. *Sym*. (From *συν*, with.) A common prefix of words derived from the Greek, signifying union, adhesion, similarity, &c.

SYNA'NCHIA. *Asperula cynanchica*.

SYNAPTASE. The emulsion of black mustard.

SYNARTHRO'SIS. (*is*, *is*, *f*.; from *συναρθρω*, to articulate.) That mode of connection of bones in which they do not admit of motion on each other. It has three species, viz., suture, harmony, and gomphosis.

SYNASTOMOSIS. Anastomosis.

SYNCA'RPUS. When the carapels of a fruit are united together.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS. (*is*, *is*, *f*.; from *συν*, with, and *χονδρος*, a cartilage.) A species of symphysis, in which one bone is united with another by means of an intervening cartilage.

SYNCHONDRO'TMIA. The operation of dividing the symphysis pubis.

SYNCHRONOUS. Occurring in the same time.

SY'NCHYSIS. 1. A confusion of the humors of the eye from injury or other cause. 2. A dissolution of the vitreous humor.—*Benedict*.

SYNCLONUS. (From *συν*, together, and *κλονος*, agitation.) A genus in Good's Nosology, including diseases characterized by tremulous and clonic agitation of the muscles, especially when excited by the will.

SYNCLONUS BALL'SMUS. The shaking palsy. A disease of advanced life, consisting of a great sense of weakness in the hands and arms, gradually extending to the legs and muscles of the neck, with trembling, and ultimately constant and vehement agitation. In the last stages of this affection, the urine and feces are involuntarily discharged. The treatment is somewhat indefinite, as it occurs in broken-down constitutions, and especially drunkards. Frictions, the hot bath, and counter-irritation along the spine are most useful.

SYNCOPE. (*e*, *es*, *f*.; *συνκοπη*, from *συνκοπω*, to strike or cut down.) Fainting or swooning. An affection in which the respiration and action of the heart either cease, or become much weaker than usual, with paleness and coldness, arising from diminished energy of the brain, or from organic affections of the heart. The species are:

1. *Syncope cardiaca*, the cardiac syncope, arising without a visible cause, and with violent palpitation of the heart during the intervals, and depending generally on some organic affection of the heart or neighboring vessels.

2. *Syncope occasionalis*, the exciting cause

being manifest. The disease is sometimes preceded by anxiety about the præcordia, a sense of fullness ascending from the stomach toward the head, vertigo, or confusion of ideas, dimness of sight, and coldness of the extremities. The attacks are frequently attended with, or end in vomiting, and sometimes in epileptic or other convulsions. The causes are sudden and violent emotions of the mind, pungent or disagreeable odors, derangement of the primæ viæ, debility from preceding disorders, loss of blood, spontaneous or artificial, the operation of paracensis, &c. An ordinary fainting-fit is a matter of little importance, and occurs frequently in persons who are in general perfectly healthy. The actions of the system will generally be spontaneously restored in a short time. This is accelerated by the horizontal position, which throws the blood on the brain, and thereby stimulates it to resume its wonted functions. Cold water sprinkled on the face or chest, and the internal administration of gentle stimulants as soon as the patient can swallow, may also be resorted to. The more formidable kinds of syncope, which arise from diseases of the heart or great vessels, or from profuse hemorrhage, need not be noticed here, as their consideration belongs to the particular case in connection with which they occur.

SYNCOPE ANGINO'SA. Angina pectoris.—*Parry*.

SYNDESMOLO'GY. A treatise on the ligaments.

SYNDE'SMO-PHARYNGE'US. The constrictor pharyngis medius.

SYNDESMO'SIS. (*is*, *is*, *f*.; from *συνδεσμος*, a ligament.) That species of symphysis in which the bones are united by ligament.

SYNDE'SMUS. (*us*, *i*, *m*. *Συνδεσμος*; from *συνδευω*, to bind together.) A ligament.

SYNECHIA. (*a*, *a*, *f*. *Συνεχεια*, continuity.) A concretion of the iris with the cornea, or with the capsule of the crystalline lens. The remote causes are, a collapse of the cornea, a prolapsus of the iris, a tumefied cataract, hypopyon, or original malformation.

SYNGENE'SIA. *Syngenesios*. (From *συν*, together, and *γενεσις*, generation.) The name of a class of plants in the sexual system of Linnæus, consisting of plants in which the anthers are united into a tube, the filaments on which they are supported being mostly separate and distinct. The flowers are compound.

SYNIZE'SIS. (*is*, *is*, *f*.; from *συνιζω*, *con-**sido*, to meet.) Closed pupil. A perfect concretion of the pupil. It is known by the absence of the pupil, and a total loss of vision. The species are: 1. *Congenital*. 2. *Simple*, the pupil being closed or obliterated from a gradual contraction, and, at length, coalition of the muscular fibres of the iris, unattended by any other change of the eye. 3. *Accidental*, from an inflammation or ulceration of the uvea or iris, or from a defect of the aqueous or vitreous humor. 4. *Complicated*, or that which is complicated with some other ocular disease. Medicines are only serviceable in the simple species, in which the tincture of belladonna often effects a cure; applications of stimulating solutions, as sulphate of zinc, dilute alcohol, ether, are also useful. When these are of no service, an artificial pupil

may be made, either by excision, incision, or separation, according to the appearance of the closure.

SYNNEURO'SIS. Synonymous with *Syndesmosis*.

SY'NOCHA. (*a, e, f.*; from *συνεχω*, to continue.) Inflammatory fever.

SY'NOCHUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *συνεχω*, to continue.) That form of fever which is continuous; and at first inflammatory, but which becomes typhoid in its later stages. The fever of small-pox, scarlet fever, are of this mixed kind. The treatment in the early stages is antiphlogistic, and in the later that which is appropriate to typhus.

SYNOCHUS PUTRIS. Typhus gravior.

SYNSTEO'LOGY. A treatise on the joints.

SYNSTEO'TOMY. Dissection of the joints.

SYNO'VIA. An unctuous and serous fluid secreted from certain glands in the joint in which it is contained. Its use is to lubricate the cartilaginous surfaces of the articulatory bones, and to facilitate their motions.

SYNOVIAL. *Synovialis.* Of, or belonging to, the synovia, or the fluid of the joints.

SYNOVIAL GLANDS. *Glandulae synoviales.* The fatty fimbriated structure, found within the cavities of some joints.

SYNOVIAL MEMBRANE. The membrane which lines the cavities of the joints, and secretes the synovia.

SY'NTASIS. Tension.

SY'NTAXIS. Articulation.

SYNTENO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *συν*, with, and *τενον*, a tendon.) A species of articulation where the bones are connected together by tendons.

SYNTE'XIS. A marasmus.

SY'NTHESIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *συντιθημι*, I combine.) Combination.

SYNTHETI'SMUS. The reduction of a fracture.

SYNULO'TICUS. Conducive to the healing of a wound.

SYNYME'NSIS. A junction by membrane.

SY'PHILIS. (From *σιφος*, filthy, or from *συν* and *φιλεω*, mutual love.) The venereal disease; certain morbid changes produced in various textures of the human body by the action of a specific morbid poison. Some writers, however, extend the meaning of the expression further; for they make it comprehend not only *syphilis*, or the true venereal disease, but also clap, or *gonorrhoea*, sores of different descriptions on the genitals, and numerous effects or accompaniments of the latter complaints.

Syphilis can not be propagated from individual to individual through the medium of the breath, nor of the atmosphere, nor apparently through the medium of any of the ordinary natural secretions. With the exception of what may happen between a syphilitic pregnant female and the child in her womb, only one way is positively known in which the disease can be communicated, and that is through the medium of the specific poison, blended at the time of its application with pus, or some other morbid secretion. Such infectious matter begins its action by exciting inflammation, followed by a pimple or pustule, which is gradually converted into an ulcer. Of course, such ulcer is

almost always on the parts of generation; but if a person accidentally prick himself with a lancet infected with venereal matter, or if such matter happen to come in contact with any abraded part of the skin, syphilis may then commence in other situations.

The symptoms of syphilis are divided into *primary* and *secondary*: the primary consist of various forms of ulceration on the genitals, or other parts to which the venereal matter may be applied, and specific inflammation of the glands, called buboes; the secondary consist of a variety of constitutional diseases.

Primary symptoms.—Primary venereal sores are of several kinds. The most remarkable one is that which was so well described by Mr. Hunter, and is called, accordingly, the *Hunterian chancre*. It is characterized by a tendency to assume a circular form, by an excavated surface, the tenacious and adherent quality of the matter produced on it, and by its hard, cartilaginous base and margin. It generally begins as a pimple or minute vesicle, which enlarges, and soon breaks and ulcerates. Generally speaking, venereal ulceration does not extend itself with great rapidity; neither is it the common character of the Hunterian chancre to make quick progress. Nevertheless, exceptions to this statement do occur, and these seem to depend on the state of the health; for when this is in an unfavorable condition, or certain forms of constitutional disturbance and irritability prevail, the ulceration will spread with greater quickness than usual. When the sore is situated on the prepuce or the frenum, there is usually more inflammation present than when it is situated on the glans. When the ulcer is on the glans, it is less painful, but more disposed to give rise to hemorrhage. What is termed *phymosis* is an inflammation, a thickening, and a contraction of the extremity of the prepuce, rendering it impossible to draw it back so as to uncover the glans: this case is less frequently a consequence of the Hunterian chancre than of some other primary sores on the penis.

Another kind of primary sore is that which is generally called the *superficial ulcer with raised edges*; it is not accompanied by induration, but its margin is very high; it is often seen on the outside of the prepuce; and frequently is not a single sore, but accompanied by others of the same nature; sometimes by two, three, four, or more. In many instances, we see them surrounding the orifice of the prepuce, producing a thickening of it and *phymosis*, which may continue long after the cure of the sores. They are frequently very obstinate, and it may be long before any impression can be made upon them, whether mercury be given in full quantities, or merely in alterative doses. After five or six weeks, they generally yield to common treatment, to mild alterative plans, namely, to small doses of mercury, aperient medicines, and antimonials, and sometimes to tonics, bark, sarsaparilla, and the mineral acids. The black or yellow wash, and lotions of the sulphate of copper or zinc, are the best applications.

Another description of primary sore is the *phagedenic*, as it is termed, a corroding ulcer

without granulations, corresponding to the description of phagedenic sores in general. It is destitute of any remarkable degree of surrounding induration, but its circumference is of a livid red color. It is invariably rendered worse by mercury, a fact as well established as any thing yet made out, with regard to the treatment of venereal complaints. In this form of the disease, when the treatment is injudiciously conducted, the whole of the penis will frequently be destroyed in a very short time. Sometimes considerable hemorrhage takes place, and a useful hint is afforded by it; for we commonly observe that, after loss of blood, the extension of the ravages of the disease stops, or is suspended for a time; and hence we may infer that venesection will frequently be useful in the early stages of the disease, a truth fully confirmed by experience.

Another primary sore is called the *sloughing ulcer*. It appears first as a black spot, which increases, and is thrown off, leaving exposed to view a corroded or phagedenic surface. After the slough has separated, an ulcer remains of a painful character, with a dark blue or livid crimson margin. In this manner the disease will go on, alternately sloughing and ulcerating, sometimes till nearly all the external parts of generation are destroyed. It appears that any sore may assume the phagedenic or sloughing condition from the bad state of the constitution, or from neglect or injudicious treatment.

The venereal poison, in its passage through the inguinal glands, frequently gives rise to inflammation and enlargement of them, which, in many instances, is followed by suppuration and ulceration. The swelling, abscess, or sore thus produced, is termed a *bubo*; though, if the patient happened to have a primary venereal sore on one of his fingers, he might have a bubo just above the elbow, near the inner edge of the biceps, or in the axilla; so that a bubo does not always imply a disease in the groin. But the poison of syphilis may make its way into the system, without exciting any inflammation in the absorbent glands of the groin, or other region of the body.

Secondary Symptoms.—Previously to the occurrence of *secondary symptoms*, the constitution may generally be observed to be somewhat disordered; there is more or less fever present, with accelerated pulse, headache, loss of appetite, pains in the limbs, and inability to sleep. Indeed, almost all patients are particularly restless for two or three days before the appearance of any secondary symptoms; that is, before they complain of a sore throat, or perceive any traces of cutaneous disease about them. According to the Hunterian doctrines, when secondary symptoms take place, they are more disposed to occur in some parts of the body than in others. On this account, Mr. Hunter divides the parts affected into two orders: the first order consisting of those in which the secondary symptoms usually first show themselves, namely, the throat and skin, with which parts the iris is also to be arranged; the second, including parts in which the disease produces its influence at a later period, as the periosteum and the bones, to which may be added the

nose, in which ulceration of the mucous membrane, the *ozæna syphilitica*, with or without disease of the bones, is very common: in the second order of parts are likewise to be included the ear and the testicle, to which organs, however, the effects of syphilis less frequently extend than to the other parts here specified. It is generally considered that the interval between the primary and the secondary symptoms is on an average from six to twelve weeks; but it may extend to several months, or, according to some reports, to one or two years. The earliest secondary symptoms generally commence within three months from the cure of the primary sore; but they may come on much more quickly, or even before the primary sore is healed. Almost every surgeon has had opportunities of seeing cases in which there were at the same time an uncured chancre, an unhealed bubo, a sore throat, an iritis, and so forth, all existing together.

The *cutaneous eruption* presents considerable varieties. One form of syphilitic eruption is characterized by being scaly, and of a copper or reddish-brown color; small copper-colored spots first showing themselves, and the cuticle then peeling off. Some of these blotches conjoin, so as to form extensive patches; but others of the same color, and decidedly syphilitic, are, on account of their diminutive size and particular figure, sometimes termed the *lenticular syphilitic lepra*. If the disease advance further, scabs will form, suppuration will take place under them, and the result be a *secondary venereal ulcer*, which, when thus produced, affects principally such parts of the skin as are in contact with other portions of the cutis, like the fold of the nates, the angle between the scrotum and thigh, or in the armpit. In these situations the eruption has a raised surface, from which a whitish matter frequently oozes. These copper-colored scaly blotches generally first appear on the face, hands, and wrist, and afterward on the breast and extremities, where they are particularly numerous, and assume the form of *lepra* or *psoriasis*. There is another circumstance deserving of attention, namely, when the palm of the hand or the sole of the foot, where the cuticle is very thick, is affected, an appearance is produced, constituting what is often termed the *syphilitic lepra*, and *psoriasis of the hands and feet*. There are four forms of cutaneous eruption: The first of these is the *scaly*, which often corresponds to the Hunterian chancre, and is in the form either of psoriasis or lepra. The second is the *papular*, so called from the character of its eruption, which consists of inflamed pimples, and may follow gonorrhœa, and what some surgeons call the *gonorrhœal ulcer* of the prepuce and corona glandis. The third is named the *tubercular*, as being attended with an eruption of this character; and the fourth is the *pustular* variety, so called also from the appearance of the cutaneous affection. The projecting incrustations, which are conical, or in the form of limpet-shells, constitute the appearance known by the name of the *venereal rupia*, which may follow an eruption originally either tubercular or pustular. One important fact to be remembered is, that papular and pustular

eruptions, when they have reached a certain stage, may be attended with a scaly appearance, which is, therefore, not exclusively the feature of lepra and psoriasis. This circumstance may, perhaps, explain some cases in which the eruption seems to consist of scaly spots, and pustules and pimples, more or less mixed together.

Secondary venereal ulceration of the skin is often preceded by an eruption, some part of which, after repeated desquamation and scabbing, is converted into sores; but, in other instances, chronic inflammation takes place, independently of any eruption, and ulceration follows; and occasionally inflammation, suppuration, and secondary venereal ulceration will occur over nodes. Secondary venereal ulcers have not any regular and constant appearance; they are frequently of a round shape, more or less chronic, and with an irregular, foul, ash-colored surface; while others evince the peculiarity of healing in the centre and extending at the circumference, the unhealed part being of a tawny color, with sharp edges and a foul bottom.

Besides these secondary symptoms presenting themselves as affections of the skin, we must not omit to specify the *ragged, ulcerated fissures* and clefts seen on the nates, or about the anus (*rhagades ani*), and especially in the fold at the lower part of the nates, and between the perineum and the thigh, or sometimes even about the roots of the finger nails. In the latter event matter forms under the nail, which becomes detached, and the discharge is remarkable for its strong, fetid, and peculiarly disagreeable smell. Such is the *venereal whitlow*, as it is sometimes named.

Some *excrescences* in venereal patients, taking place especially about the genitals, perineum, and anus, receive different names, according to their various shape and consistence; as *warts, condylomata, fici, &c.* They are frequently accompanied with ulceration, or purulent discharge from the urethra or vagina; and they often grow from parts which have been ulcerated, though now healed. These are effectually removed by the knife or scissors.

One of the most common secondary symptoms is *ulceration of the fauces, tonsils, and soft palate*—in other words, a *sore throat*. What has generally been considered as the most unequivocal specimen of syphilitic ulceration of the throat, is remarked to come on without much previous inflammation, to begin on the surface of the part affected, and to extend more and more deeply; so that, when situated on the tonsils, an appearance is produced as if a portion of them had been scooped away. The sore has a sharp, prominent margin, and its excavated surface is covered with yellow, adhesive matter, that can not readily be separated from it.

Besides this description of sore throat, there is another, consisting in superficial, but foul and wide-spreading ulcerations of the tonsils, velum pendulum palati, and upper portion of the pharynx, accompanied by considerable pain, restlessness, and fever. On account of its appearance, it is frequently called the *ulcerous excoriation of the throat*.

In certain other cases, the *ulcers* of the throat

have a *phagedenic character*, and are disposed, under improper treatment, to destroy the whole of the soft palate, and to extend their ravages to the pharynx, and even sometimes to the larynx, causing destruction of its cartilages, and endangering life. With this form of sore throat, when the constitution is in an unfavorable state from the injudicious use of mercury, there is a tendency to the production of caries and necrosis in the bones of the palate, and even in the upper jaw bone and the ossa spongiosa; but if the disease be properly treated, and the employment of too great a quantity of mercury be avoided, the patient will generally escape the serious mischief to which I have alluded.

One species of *iritis, or inflammation of the iris*, is an affection ranking as a secondary symptom of syphilis. After the appearance of disease of the skin, or sore throat, the iris sometimes inflames: this affection, which may follow, or accompany, various kinds of syphilitic eruptions, and is usually attended with pains in the limbs and joints, is noticed in the article *Ophthalmitis*.

With regard to *venereal affections of the bones and joints*, if the swelling has come on suddenly, seems to be chiefly seated in the periosteum, and the pain is not remarkably aggravated at night, we may generally conclude that it is not a venereal affection. True syphilitic nodes are more indolent in their progress than the swellings just referred to; and the pain of them is always more severe at night than in the day. They are particularly disposed to occur on the central portions of the long cylindrical bones, and on such parts of the bones as are not covered by any great thickness of soft parts. Hence, the front surface of the tibia, the superficial part of the ulna, the sternum, the clavicle, and the cranium, are often the seat of nodes.

There is one curious circumstance in relation to nodes, namely, they are alleged to be rarely produced in syphilis, unless the patient has been using mercury; but in this, as in other cases of venereal diseases of the bones, it is probably the imprudent and excessive use of mercury that gives rise to them.

Treatment of Syphilis.—Till of late years a very pernicious notion prevailed with respect to syphilis, namely, that it never underwent a spontaneous cure, but proceeded to destroy one texture after another till the patient fell a victim to its fury. This belief, in connection with the absolute reliance on the specific and exclusive powers of mercury, frequently gave rise to a most destructive line of practice. But it has been conclusively proved that it may be cured without mercury, and, indeed, that it may be cured without any remedies.

Taking for granted what is now established beyond doubt, that syphilis is susceptible of cure by the natural efforts of the constitution, when vigorous, and exercised under favorable circumstances, and susceptible also of the influence of remedies quite independently of any specific effect, it becomes obvious that the disease should be treated, in a great measure, on general principles, the application of which must depend on the judgment of the practitioner in each individual case. The following

general account of the mercurial treatment is taken from the excellent chapter on syphilis in Mr. S. Cooper's *First Lines of the Practice of Surgery*, the source from which the greater part of the present article is derived.

Whenever mercury is given, the wisest plan is to give it in moderation, and, above all things, to avoid the pernicious custom of putting the patient under a *course*, in which the mercury is given rapidly and profusely, and continued for an immoderate length of time. Experience has fully convinced me, that in no variety of chancre, nor in any other stage of the venereal disease, is it proper to give mercury so unmercifully, and for so long a period as was formerly done. At all events, violent and long salivations should be given up. This practice, as Mr. Cooper can state from his own observation in the foul wards of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, during a period of twelve years, instead of being more successful than the present methods, often led to the most dreadful mutilations, and the number of those who lost their palates and noses was infinitely greater than what is now observed. When mercury is given, it is to be so administered as merely to produce a moderate affection of the gums and salivary glands, and not to occasion a total derangement of the whole economy. When the patient's health is seriously impaired, as a general rule, mercury should be postponed till an amelioration in that respect has taken place. Even those practitioners who place the greatest reliance on mercury as a specific, and still maintain that it ought to be called so, qualify their assertions by admitting that it ought not to be given under every condition of the system; they candidly allow that neither the condition of the parts, nor that of the constitution, is at all times such as will let mercury be given with impunity; they confess that its rash and unscientific employment will aggravate the symptoms; and they specify two cases in which its use is generally erroneous, namely, during excessive weakness of the system, and while the disease is complicated with excessive inflammation. But these are not the only states in which it should usually be prohibited: it should not be given during any great derangement of the system from diarrhoea, or fever, or from what is termed *erethrismus*, a peculiar state of constitution, in which the patient labors under excessive irritability, weakness, palpitation of the heart, and other evils from the mercury already given. There are some constitutions in which this condition is liable also to be induced by a very slight quantity of mercury, and when it is present, the patient may die suddenly on making any trivial exertion.

Mercury is used either *topically*, that is, as a direct application to sores, nodes, and other local affections, or *constitutionally*, being introduced into the system either through the medium of the stomach or the skin.

Among *topical* mercurial preparations, the *black wash* is in very common use for venereal sores, both primary and secondary. It should vary in strength according to circumstances. With regard to the manner of using it: if the sore or sores are on the outside of the prepuce,

a piece of lint is dipped in the lotion and applied to them; but if the sores are under the prepuce, the introduction of lint into that situation would create too much irritation, and the lotion may therefore be occasionally injected under the prepuce with a small syringe. The *yellow wash*, used in the same manner, contains two grains of corrosive chloride of mercury in each ounce of lime water. In general, *mercurial ointments* are not very good applications for venereal sores of any description; certainly they are not equal, in point of efficacy, to many other applications. Sometimes, however, the *unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*, blended with the *unguentum cetaceum*, or with zinc ointment, in various proportions, may be usefully employed. Another manner of using mercury topically is that of *fumigation*. Mr. S. Cooper has seen sore throats, chancres, and other ulcerations, which had resisted for weeks and months every plan that could be devised, assume a healthy appearance, and heal up rapidly, after fumigation had been tried a few times.

With respect to the introduction of mercury into the system from the surface of the body, this can be accomplished either by rubbing mercurial ointment into the skin, or by mercurial fumigation of an extensive portion of the surface of the body. Friction with the mercurial ointment, the ordinary method, and most generally adopted, as requiring no machine for the purpose, is practiced by the patient himself, who rubs some part of his body, which is frequently the inside of the thigh, for a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes before the fire, sometimes once a day and sometimes twice, with half a drachm or a drachm of the ointment. This practice has been, however, in a great measure, diminished. In certain cases, we are indeed obliged to direct mercurial frictions, as when the stomach and bowels will not bear even a small quantity of mercury, which occasionally happens, or when it is necessary to resort to more plans than one, in order to bring the system under the influence of the mineral. Under these, and perhaps a few other circumstances, we may be called upon to prescribe frictions, as well as internal preparations.

Fumigating the surface of the body is not at present deemed so necessary and eligible a method of putting a patient under the influence of mercury as some of its admirers once endeavored to instill into the minds of the profession. It is attended with considerable trouble and inconvenience; it requires a particular machine, somewhat resembling a sedan chair, in which the patient sits naked, with his head out of an opening at the top of it. At the bottom of the machine is an iron heater, on which a preparation of mercury is thrown, which is sublimed, and covers all the surface of the patient's body. The preparation of mercury employed for this purpose is the gray oxide.

Of the *internal preparations*, the *pilula hydrargyri*, or *common blue pill*, has the greatest reputation; it is one of the mildest of all the internal preparations; the common dose of it is five grains; but frequently we are called upon to give a larger dose, and sometimes a smaller; from three to ten grains may be stated to be

the ordinary average quantity proper to be given in the twenty-four hours. We may join it with other medicines, according to circumstances, as with the sulphate of quinine, the extract of conium, and various other medicines. We often combine the blue pill with a small quantity of opium, in order to lessen its tendency to affect the bowels.

Calomel is not so extensively employed for the cure of syphilitic complaints. The *corrosive chloride of mercury*, or *corrosive sublimate*, in the dose of one eighth of a grain twice or thrice a day, or other preparations of mercury, are sometimes employed. It is customary to use with the mercury the compound decoction of sarsaparilla, or decoction of mezereon, cinchona, and other bodies. The iodide of potassium has also received much commendation in the treatment of nodes and secondary symptoms. Besides the use of mercury and sarsaparilla, the steps of the treatment are based on general principles, and not peculiar to this disease.

One caution is necessary in the employment of mercury, namely, to watch its effects very attentively, for it will act differently in different individuals. Some will be violently salivated by a few grains of blue pill, or a scruple of blue ointment, while others will use from one to three drachms of it daily for months together, with no manifest effect on the function of the salivary glands, bowels, or other organs. The doses of mercurial preparations must then be regulated by circumstances; indeed, it is wholly impossible to give any precise rules on this head, on account of the different effects of the mineral on different individuals. The safest plan is always to begin with small quantities of mercury, watching the effects of the medicine, and being guided by them, and stopping it when the salivation increases, or erethism, &c., occur.

SYPHILIS INDICA. Frambæsia.

SYPHILOID. (*Syphiloides*; from *syphilis*, and *eidoc*, resemblance.) *Syphilis pseudo-syphilitis*. Like syphilis. The name of a disease which resembles syphilis. There are many diseases which have a close resemblance to the venereal in its primary and constitutional forms: these have all been called syphilitic. The principal of this family of diseases is the pseudo-syphilis, or bastard pox, of Hunter and Abernethy.

It mostly commences with local symptoms, though not always; but the local symptoms have a less resemblance to those of genuine syphilis than the constitutional by which they are succeeded. A few foul and highly irritable sores are unexpectedly discovered on the genitals, commonly larger than chancres, and less thickened than indurated, about the size of a half dime, and frequently sprouting with fungous granulations. Rarely, but very rarely, they have the appearance of a true chancre. These are sometimes succeeded by buboes, and sometimes not; and, where buboes take the lead, they run their course more rapidly, and with more inflammation, than in the true disease, and spread to a greater number of circumjacent glands. These often heal by the ordinary

means without mercury, or constitutional symptoms of any kind; but not unfrequently, in a few weeks or months, they are followed by a soreness and ulceration of the tonsils, copper-colored spots over the body, and nodes or swellings of the periosteum in various bones; and sometimes these symptoms change their order of succession, or appear single.

In a few instances, the constitutional symptoms take the lead, and the local follow. In all these cases, the virus seems to be more active and irritating than that of genuine syphilis; but which, while it pursues, though with much irregularity, the same general path, runs through its course much quicker, and is more effectually coped with by the natural strength, or remedial effort of the constitution. These affections require tonics and gentle stimulants, being varieties of cachexy.

SYRIÆ OLEUM. A fragrant essential oil, distilled from the Canary balsam plant, or Moldavia.

SYRIAN HERB MASTICH. *Teucrium mastichina*.

SYRINGMUS. (*Συριγγος*; from *συρίζω*, to make a sound by blowing through a pipe.) This term has been applied to ringing in the ears. See *Tinnitus aurium*.

SYRINGA VULGARIS. The common lilac. Its seeds are used in France as a tonic and febrifuge.

SYRINGOTOMUM. A knife to cut fistulas.

SYRINX. (*x, gis, f. Συριγξ*, from the Hebrew.) A pipe. A syringe. A fistula.

SYRMAISMUS. A gentle evacuation by vomit or stool.—*Hippocrates*.

SYROP. The French for a syrup.

SYROP DE CAPILLAIRE. *Syrupus capillorum veneris*. Syrup of capillaire. A syrup much used in France as a pectoral. It is made with maidenhair, liquorice water, and sugar.

SYRUP. See *Syrupus*.

SYRUP, HIVE. (U. S.) *Syrupus scillæ compositus*.

SYRUPUS. (*us, i, m. Serab*, a potion, Arabic.) The name syrup is given to sugar dissolved in water. The French are very fond of syrups, and make great numbers by sweetening infusions of various substances; but the form is rather objectionable from the occurrence of fermentation, and the nauseous taste of many of the compounds.

Syrups are generally made with the juice of vegetables or fruits, or by adding vegetable extracts, decoctions, or infusions, or other substances. To keep syrups without fermenting, it is necessary that their temperature should be attended to, and kept as near 55° as possible. A good cellar will answer this purpose. They should have the sp. gr. of 1.319 when cold, unless otherwise directed.

SYRUPUS. (U. S.) *S. simplex*. Simple syrup. Take of refined sugar, ℥iiss.; water, Oj. Dissolve with a gentle heat, removing any scum, and strain while hot.

SYRUPUS ACETI. (Ph. E.) Sugar and vinegar. A refrigerating syrup. See *Oxy mel*.

SYRUPUS ALLII. (U. S.) Syrup of garlic. Take of fresh garlic, sliced, ʒvj.; distilled vinegar, Oj.; sugar, ℥ij. Digest the garlic in vinegar four days; express; allow it to become

clear, and make a syrup with the clear liquor. A stimulating expectorant, used in the coughs of children. Dose, f. ʒj., for a child of one year.

SYRUPUS ALTHÆÆ. (Ph. L.) Syrup of marshmallow. Take of the fresh root of marshmallow, bruised, ʒviij.; refined sugar, lbiss.; water, Oiv. Boil down the water with the marshmallow root to half, and press. Set it by for twenty-four hours to subside; then pour off the clear liquor, add the sugar, and boil down. An emollient and demulcent, given in coughs, hoarseness, &c. Dose, f. ʒj. to ʒss.

SYRUPUS AMYGDALÆ. (U. S.) *S. amygdalarum.* Syrup of almonds. Syrup of orgeat. Take of sweet almonds, blanched, lbj.; bitter almonds, blanched, ʒiv.; water, Oijj.; sugar, lbvj. Rub up the almonds with ʒijj. of the water and lbj. of sugar, into a paste. Mix with the rest of the water; strain with strong expression; add the sugar to the fluid, and make a syrup. Demulcent, slightly sedative; used in coughs and as a drink. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

SYRUPUS ANTISCORBU'TICUS. *S. armoracia compositus.* A French syrup of horseradish, buckbean, water cresses, and bitter orange, with wine and cinnamon.

SYRUPUS AROMATICUS. *S. de artemisia compositus.* A French syrup of artemisia and twelve aromatic herbs and seeds. Tonic.

SYRUPUS AURANTII CORTICIS. (U. S.) *S. aurantii.* Syrup of orange peel. Take of fresh orange peel, ʒij.; boiling water, Oj.; refined sugar, lbiss. Macerate the orange peel in the water for twelve hours in a covered vessel; then pour off the liquor, and add the sugar. A pleasant bitter and stomachic, used to flavor mixtures.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI. (Ph. E.) Syrup of clove pinks. Aromatic.

SYRUPUS COLCHICI. (Ph. E.) Syrup of colchicum, or meadow saffron. Take of the fresh roots of colchicum, sliced, ʒj.; vinegar, f. ʒxvj.; refined sugar, ʒxxxvj. Macerate with the vinegar two days, shaking occasionally; strain, with gentle expression; add the sugar to the liquid, and make a syrup. Diuretic and antiarthritic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒss.

SYRUPUS CROCI. (Ph. L. & E.) Syrup of saffron. Take of saffron, ʒx.; boiling water, Oj.; refined sugar, lbij. Macerate the saffron; strain, and add the sugar. This imparts a beautiful color to liquids, and is sometimes employed as a cordial.

SYRUPUS DE KINA KINA CUM VINO. A French syrup made with infusion or extract of cinchona, with wine.

SYRUPUS DE MERCURIO. *S. hydrargyri.* A French blue pill, made with gum and syrup. Dose, gr. iij. to gr. viij.

SYRUPUS DOMESTICUS. Syrupus rhamni.

SYRUPUS EMPYREUMATICUS. Molasses. Treacle.

SYRUPUS FERRI IODINI. Syrup of iodide of iron. According to the Ph. E., take of dry iodine, 200 grs.; fine iron wire, cleaned, 100 grs.; white sugar, powdered, ʒivss.; distilled water, f. ʒvj. Boil the iodine, iron, and water in a glass matrass until f. ʒij. of fluid remain. Filter, while hot, into a matrass containing the sugar; make a syrup, adding water to make up

f. ʒvj. Twelve minims contain one grain of iodide. It is a convenient means of administering the iodide, and keeps better than the solution.

SYRUPUS FERRI SESQUIN'TRATIS. A solution of sesquinitrate (pernitrate) of iron in syrup. Useful in obstinate chronic diarrhæas.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANA'Æ. (U. S.) Syrup of ipecacuanha. Take of ipecacuanha, in coarse powder, ʒj.; dilute alcohol, Oj.; syrup, Oij. Make a tincture; in fourteen days filter; evaporate to f. ʒij.; filter again; then add the syrup, and evaporate to a proper consistence. This may be made by displacement. Emetic and expectorant. Emetic dose for a child of one year, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

SYRUPUS KRAME'RIÆ. (U. S.) Syrup of rhatany. Take of extract of rhatany, ʒij.; water, Oj.; sugar, lbiss. Dissolve the extract, and make a syrup. Astringent. Dose, for a child of one year, f. ʒj.

SYRUPUS LIMO'NIS. (U. S.) *S. limonum. S. succi limonis.* Syrup of lemon. Take of lemon juice, strained, Oj.; refined sugar, lbj. Dissolve, and make a syrup. A very pleasant, cooling, and acid syrup, which may be exhibited with advantage in febrile and bilious affections, in drinks.

SYRUPUS MORI. (Ph. L.) Syrup of mulberry. *S. mororum.* Take of mulberry juice, strained, Oj.; refined sugar, lbiss. Dissolve, and make a syrup. Aperient and demulcent. May be given in fever drinks.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS. (Ph. L.) *S. papaveris albi. S. è meconio. S. de meconio, sive diacodium.* Syrup of poppies. Take of the prepared capsules of white poppy, lbij.; refined sugar, lbv.; boiling water, Cv. Boil down the capsules in the water to two gallons, and press out the liquor strongly. Boil down the liquor again, after being strained, to four pints, and strain it while hot. Set it by for twelve hours to clear; boil down the clear liquor to two pints, then add the sugar, and dissolve. A useful anodyne preparation. Dose, for an adult, f. ʒij. to f. ʒiv.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ERRATICI. Syrupus rhœados.

SYRUPUS RHAMNI. (Ph. L.) Syrup of buckthorn. Take of the fresh juice of buckthorn berries, Oiv.; ginger root, sliced, allspice, powdered, ʒvj.; refined sugar, lbiv. Set by the juice for three days, that the feculencies may subside, and strain. To a pint of the clear juice add the ginger and allspice; then macerate at a gentle heat four hours, and strain; boil down what remains to one pint and a half; mix the liquors, add the sugar, and dissolve. Cathartic. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒj.

SYRUPUS RHEI. (U. S.) Syrup of rhubarb. Take of rhubarb, bruised, ʒij.; boiling water, Oj.; sugar, lbj. Macerate the rhubarb in water twenty-four hours; strain, and make the syrup. Laxative. Dose, for a child of one year, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

SYRUPUS RHEI AROMATICUS. (U. S.) Aromatic syrup of rhubarb. Take of rhubarb, bruised, ʒiiss.; cloves and cinnamon, bruised, each, ʒss.; nutmegs, bruised, ʒij.; dilute alcohol, Oij.; syrup, Ovj. Make a tincture; in fourteen days strain, and evaporate to Oj., and mix in the syrup previously warmed. It may

be made by displacement, and is a carminative laxative. Dose, for a child of one year, f. ʒj.; for an adult, f. ʒss. to f. ʒj.

SYRUPUS RHŒADOS. (Ph. L.) Syrup of red poppy. Take of red poppy petals, fresh, lbj.; boiling water, Oj.; refined sugar, lbiss. Having heated the water in a water bath, add gradually the red poppy petals, frequently stirring them; then remove the vessel, and macerate for twelve hours; next press out the liquor, and set it by to settle; lastly, add the sugar, and dissolve. This is used merely as a coloring matter.

SYRUPUS RIBIS NIGRI. Syrup of black currants. Aperient and diuretic qualities are attributed to this preparation.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ. (Ph. L.) *S. rosa centifolia.* Syrup of roses. *S. rosarum solutivus.* *S. è rosis siccis.* Take of damask rose petals, dried, ʒvij.; refined sugar, lbvj.; boiling water, Oijj. Macerate the rose petals in the water for twelve hours, and strain; then evaporate the strained liquor, by means of a water bath, to two pints; then add the sugar, and dissolve. A useful laxative for children. Dose, from ʒj. to ʒss.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ GA'LLICÆ. (Ph. E.) Syrup of red roses. Take of dried red rose petals, ʒij. boiling water, Oj.; pure sugar, ʒxx. Make an infusion; strain; and, adding the sugar, boil to a syrup. Slightly astringent; used as a coloring matter.

SYRUPUS RUBIDÆI. Syrup of raspberry. A pleasant aperient syrup for children.

SYRUPUS RUTÆ. Syrup of rue. Made by adding ten drops of oil of rue to a pint of syrup, and used by some nurses as a carminative for children.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS. (U. S.) Compound syrup of sarsaparilla. Take of sarsaparilla, bruised, lbj.; guaiacum wood, rasped, ʒij.; damask rose petals, senna, liquorice root, bruised, each, ʒij.; oil of sassafras, oil of anise, each, ʒv.; oil of gaultheria, ʒijj.; dilute alcohol, Oj.; sugar, lbvij. Macerate the roots, wood, and leaves in the alcohol fourteen days; express, and filter. Evaporate the tincture to Oiv.; filter, and make a syrup; to which add, by trituration, the oils. The last edition of the U. S. Pharmacopœia also directs this preparation to be made with water instead of alcohol, and by displacement. The roots, &c., are to be macerated with Oijj. of water for twenty-four hours; transferred to a displacement apparatus, and a gallon of liquid drawn off. This is to be evaporated, &c., according to the above. Alterative. Dose, f. ʒj. or more, three or four times a day.

This is an imitation of the *Syrupus de sarsaparilla et senna*, or *Syrop de cuisinier* of the French.

SYRUPUS SARZÆ. (Ph. L. & E.) *S. sarsaparilla.* Syrup of sarsaparilla. Take of the sliced root of sarsaparilla, ʒxv.; boiling water, Cj.; sugar, ʒxv. Macerate the root in the water for twenty-four hours; then boil down to four pints, and strain the liquor while hot; then add the sugar, and evaporate to a proper consistence. It is used chiefly as an adjunct to the decoction.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ. (U. S.) Syrup of squill. Take of vinegar of squill, Oj.; sugar, lbj. Make a syrup. Expectorant, &c. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS. (U. S.) Compound syrup of squill. Take of squill root, bruised, senega root, bruised, each, ʒiv.; emetic tartar, gr. xlviij.; water, Oiv.; sugar, lbjss. Make a decoction of the roots and water; add the sugar to the strained liquor; evaporate to Oijj. of syrup, and add the tartar emetic while warm. Useful in dry coughs, croup. It is expectorant or emetic, according to the dose. For an adult, f. ʒss. is expectorant.

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ. (U. S.) Syrup of senega. Take of senega root, bruised, ʒiv.; water, Oj.; sugar, lbj. Make a decoction, boil to one half, strain, and make the syrup. It may be made by displacement. An expectorant. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ. (U. S.) Syrup of senna. Take of senna leaves, ʒij.; fennel seed, bruised, ʒj.; refined sugar, ʒxv.; water, boiling, Oj. Macerate the senna leaves and fennel seeds in the water for an hour, with a gentle heat; strain the liquor, and make a syrup. A useful purgative for children. Dose, for a child, f. ʒj.; for an adult, f. ʒj., or more.

SYRUPUS SIMPLEX. Syrup; syrupus.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANI. Syrup of Tolu. Take of tincture of Tolu, f. ʒj.; syrup, Oiss. Mix, and evaporate to a proper consistence. A useful balsamic syrup, calculated to allay coughs and hoarsenesses.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ. (Ph. E.) Syrup of violet flowers. A mild laxative for young children.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS. (U. S.) Syrup of ginger. Take of tincture of ginger, f. ʒiv.; syrup, Cj. Mix, and evaporate to a proper consistence. A carminative and stomachic syrup. Dose, f. ʒj. to ʒijj.

SYSPIASIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *συσπαιω*, *contraho*, *convello*.) A spasm.

SYSSARCO'SIS. (*is, is, f.*; from *συν*, and *σαρξ*, flesh.) A species of union of bones, in which one bone is united to another by means of an intervening muscle. In this manner the os hyoides is connected with the sternum and other parts.

SYSTEMIC. *Systemicus.* (From *συνιστημι*, I associate.) Applied by Dr. Good to designate nervous diseases which affect several, or all, the sensorial powers simultaneously.

SYSTEM. *Systema.* (From *συν*, with, and *ιστημι*, I place.) 1. An association of organs or parts destined to carry out some purpose; as the human system, the solar system. 2. A methodical classification of objects or ideas.

SYSTEM, ABSORBENT. See *Absorbent* and *Lymphatic*.

SYSTEM, GENITAL. See *Generation, organs of*.

SYSTEM, NERVOUS. See *Nerve*.

SYSTEM, VASCULAR. The arteries and veins.

SYSTEMIC CIRCULATION. The circulation throughout the body, as distinguished from that through the lungs, or the pulmonic circulation.

SYSTOLE. (*e, es, f.*; from *συστρελλω*, to contract.) The contraction of the heart.

SYSTRE'MMA. The cramp.

T.

T BANDAGE. A bandage so named from its figure. It is principally used for supporting the dressings, after the operation for fistula in ano; also, in diseases of the perineum, and those of the groin, anus, &c.

TA. The symbol of columbium.

TABA'CUM. Tobacco. See *Nicotiana*.

TABASHEER. The silica found in the hollow stem of the bamboo.

TABE'LLA. (*a, a, f.*; diminutive of *tabula*, a table.) A lozenge. See *Trochiscus*.

TAB'ES. (*es, is, f.*; from the Hebrew טָבַח, *tab*, to pine away or consume.) A wasting of the body, characterized by emaciation, weakness, and fever, but without any cough or spitting. The distinction of modern nosologists between atrophy and tabes is, that the latter is accompanied by fever, while atrophy is not.

TABES MESENTERICA. *T. scrofulosa. T. glandularis.* This consists of a scrofulous affection of the mesenteric glands, which are the seat of a tubercular deposit. The disease is connected with a morbid condition of one or more of the organs of nutrition, including those of digestion and assimilation, and is uniformly accompanied with emaciation, irritability, and some degree of hectic fever.

Scrofulous tabes begins with languor and want of appetite, pain in the back and loins, fullness, and, as the disease advances, pain and tenderness of the abdomen. The belly is enlarged, while the limbs are in a state of atrophy. These symptoms are accompanied or succeeded by a chalky appearance, and want of consistency in the alvine evacuations, as if the chyle were rejected by the absorbents, and left in the state of a milky fluid in the intestines, and the functions of the liver were at the same time impaired, the natural tinge of the bile being wanting. The evacuations are also sometimes mixed with mucus and blood, and are attended by pain, irritation, and tenesmus, somewhat resembling those which occur in a mild dysentery. Occasionally, also, there are symptoms of dropsy, and especially ascites. The appetite, in some cases, becomes ravenous, and worms are sometimes found in the feces.

The treatment of this species of tabes is similar in every respect to that of the other forms of scrofula. Very small doses of the gray oxide of mercury, or blue pill, carefully guarding against relaxing the bowels and acting on the gums, may be beneficially employed, with mild tonic bitters, conium, and sarsaparilla; and, in most cases, benefit is derived from a steady perseverance in chalybeates. But the principal reliance is to be placed in change of air, a warm, equable climate being selected, with attention to the diet, exercise, and hygienic means generally.

TABES DORSALIS. A marasmus, with dyspeptic symptoms, great prostration, feebleness of intellect, weakness of the loins, sometimes gleet and impotence, terminating in hectic. It

is said to arise from venereal excesses, and especially from masturbation.

The cure of this species is to be attempted, and often is effected, by attention to the mind; by avoiding the causes; by change of scene, and country air, with a nutritive and invigorating diet; cold bathing, especially in the sea; and the moderate use of wine, with chalybeates, cinchona, and myrrh; and abstinence from venery.

TABES COXARIA. A wasting of the thigh and leg from an abscess, or other cause, in the hip.

TABES PULMONALIS. See *Phthisis*.

TABES SATURNINA. The wasting from lead poison; colica pictonum.

TABES URINALIS. Diabetes.

TA'BID. *Tabidus.* Emaciated, consumptive, or suffering from tabes.

TABU'LA. (*a, a, f.*) A table or an extended surface. 1. Applied, in *Anatomy*, to the layers forming the bones of the head. These are said to be formed of a *tabula externa*, or external plate, and *tabula vitrea, v. interna*, the internal table, which is very hard and brittle, and is often broken by blows on the head, while the external table remains whole. 2. A lozenge or trochiscus.

TACAMAHA'CA. (*a, a, f.*) A resinous substance of a yellowish-brown color, slightly aromatic taste, and fragrant smell.

TA'CCA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants of the family *Taccaceae*, inhabiting the East Indies. The *T. pinnatifida* and *T. oceanica* yield a kind of arrow-root.

TACITURNITY. *Taciturnitas.* Prolonged and morbid silence; a symptom of nervous affections, especially melancholy.

TA'CT. Passive sensation, whereby the cutaneous and mucous membrane is made sensible of the presence of a body without being able to examine its parts.

TA'CTUS. Tact.

TÆ'DA. A medicated torch for fumigations

TÆ'NIA. (*a, a, f.* *Tavvia*, a Greek word, signifying a fillet or tape.) The tape-worm. A genus of intestinal worms, characterized by a long, flat, and jointed body. See *Entozoa*.

TÆNIA HIPPOCAMPI. The plaited edge of the posterior crus of the fornix. See *Encephalos*.

TÆNIA SEMICIRCULARIS. *T. semicircularis Halleri.* A flattened white line, running in the groove between the optic chalamus and corpus striatum. See *Encephalos*.

TÆNIA TARINI. A yellowish band which lies over the vena corporis striata.

TA'FFETAS. A sparadrapum; a plaster spread on silk, as court-plaster.

TAIL. Cauda.

TALC. A laminated transparent magnesian mineral.

TALIACIOTIAN OPERATION. An operation for the reparation of lost or defective parts, first introduced by Caspar Taliacotius. He proceeded in the restoration of noses, and other parts, by partially detaching a portion of skin

from the arm, moulding it to a proper shape, causing adhesion, and, finally, detaching it altogether from the arm, so that it remained in its new situation. Operations of this kind are called Taliacotian operations, from their discoverer, and *Rhinoplastic*, *Cheiloplastic*, &c., according to the part restored. Of late years several successful operations for new noses have been performed, and this is now always done by turning down a flap of integument from the forehead.

TALPA. *Talparia*. 1. The mole. 2. Applied formerly to a kind of atheromatous tumor under the scalp, which sometimes produces carys and sinuses, burrowing under the scalp.

TALIPES. Club-foot, which see.

TALICOONAH OIL. *Kundah oil*. An oil procured from the seeds of the *Carapa touloucouna* of Sierra Leone, said to be very valuable as an anthelmintic.

TALUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *taxillus*, a small die.) 1. The ankle. 2. A bone of the ankle; the astragalus.

TAMARI'NDUS. (*us, i, m.*) A genus of plants. *Monadelphica*. *Triandria*. *Leguminosae*.—*T. indica*. The tamarind-tree. It grows in hot climates, and is abundant in the West India islands. The preserve, called in the shops tamarinds, consists of the fruit. The tamarind is employed as a laxative and refrigerant, and especially in bilious disorders, in which the cathartic, antiseptic, and refrigerant qualities of the fruit have been found equally useful. It is given as a drink.

TAMARI'SCUS. The tamarisk.

TAMARIX. (*ix, icis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Digynia*. *Portulacaceae*.—*T. gallica*. The tamarisk-tree. The bark, wood, and leaves of this tree were formerly employed medicinally, the former for their aperient and corroborant virtues in obstructions of the liver, the latter in icterus, hæmoptysis, and some affections of the skin.

TAME-POISON. *Asclepias vincetoxicum*.

TAMPA BAY. See *Florida, climate of*.

TAM'PON. (French.) A plug; hence *Tamponnement*, plugging. See *Plugging*.

TANACE'IC ACID. A crystallizable acid obtained from tansy.

TANACE'TINE. A non-azotized, resinous matter, of an intensely bitter taste, said to exist in the tansy.

TANACE'TUM. (*um, i, n.*) 1. Tansy. 2. A genus of plants. *Syngensia*. *Polygamia superflua*. *Compositae*.—*T. balsamita*. The official costmary, or alecost. An herb with a fragrant smell, somewhat like that of mint, formerly esteemed as a corroborant, carminative, and emmenagogue.—*T. hortense*. The tanacetum balsamita.—*T. vulgare*. Common tansy. The leaves and flowers have a strong, not very disagreeable smell, due to the essential oil (the *Oleum tanacetii*), and a bitter, somewhat aromatic taste. They are tonic, stomachic, anthelmintic, and emmenagogue. It has been much used as a vermifuge. Tansy is also recommended in hysteria, especially when this disease is supposed to proceed from menstrual obstructions. This plant may be given in powder in the quantity of a drachm or more for a dose; but it has

been more commonly taken in infusion, or drank as tea.

TANA'SIA. *Tanacetum vulgare*.

TANEKA'HA. An astringent substance, used also as a red dye, obtained from the *Phyllocladus trichomanoides*, a taxaceous tree of New Zealand.

TA'NGHICIN. *Tanginin*. *Tanguine*. *Tangin-camphor*. A crystalline, neutral, and violently poisonous principle, derived from the extractive matter of the nuts of the *Cerbera tanghin*. It produces convulsions, violent efforts to vomit, and death.

TANGHI'NIA VENENI'FERA. A synonym of the *Cerbera tanghin*.

TANNIC ACID. A vegetable acid existing in most astringent barks and fruits, especially in gall-nuts, sumach, kino, catechu. When pure it is a nearly white powder, very soluble and astringent. The aqueous solution absorbs air, and becomes changed into gallic and ellagic acids. The principal property of tannic acid is its ability to precipitate gelatine, and to form there-with an insoluble tanno-gelatine, which is the basis of leather. It also forms black compounds with persalts of iron. It is tribasic. Formula, $C_{18}H_{15}O_6 + 3HO$. Tannic acid has been used in injections, but the decoction of gall-nuts or oak-bark will be found active enough for most purposes. If given internally, the dose is gr. ij., as a powerful astringent.

TANNIN. Tannic acid.

TANNIN, ARTIFICIAL. The dark substance obtained by the action of nitric acid on many carbonaceous matters.

TANNO'-GELATINE. A flocculent, insoluble, and nearly indestructible compound of tannic acid and gelatine, forming the basis of leather.

TANSY. *Tanacetum vulgare*.

TANSY, MAUDLIN. *Achillea ageratum*.

TANSY, WILD. *Potentilla anserina*.

TA'NTALUM. A synonym of *Columbium*.

TAPERING. Acuminate; attenuate.

TAPE'TUM. A shining spot in the eyes of feline and other animals. It is said to assist vision in the dusk.

TAPE-WORM. See *Entozoa*.

TAPIOCA. *Jatropha manihot*.

TAPPING. See *Paracentesis*.

TA'PSUS. *Verbascum nigrum*.

TAR. See *Pinus sylvestris*.

TAR, BARBADOES. See *Petroleum*.

TAR OINTMENT. *Unguentum picis liquidæ*.

TAR WATER. A once celebrated remedy, but now neglected more than it deserves. It is made by infusing tar in water, stirring it from time to time, and, lastly, pouring off the clear liquor, now impregnated with the color and virtues of the tar. It is drank in many chronic affections, particularly of the lungs and skin.

TARAGON. *Artemisia dracunculus*.

TARANT'SMUS. See *Tarentula*.

TARANTULA. See *Tarentula*.

TARA'XACUM. (*um, i, n.*) *Leontodon taraxacum*.

TARA'XIS. *Tdrache*. A slight inflammation of the eye.

TARCHON SYLVESTRIS. *Achillea ptarmica*.

TARE. *Ervum ervilla*.

TAREN'TULA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *Tarentum*.)

An animal of the class *Arachnida*, and order *Pulmonata*. The tarentula is a native of the south of Europe, and is one of the largest European spiders. Wonderful stories have been told of the effects of its bite, which was said to produce a state of melancholy and stupor, attended with an extreme sensibility to music, and susceptible of relief only by dancing to the sound of the flute, or other instrument, till the patient fell down quite exhausted. This affection was called *Tarantism*. The real effects of the bite of the tarentula, as ascertained by modern experiment, is very similar to those of the common scorpion.

TARGET-SHAPED. Peltate.

TA'RO. Arum esculentum.

TA'RSAL. *Tarsus*. That which relates to the tarsus.

TARSI EXTENSOR MINOR. See *Plantaris*.

TARSUS. (*us, i, m. Ταρσος*.) 1. The instep, or that part of the foot which is between the leg and metatarsus; it is composed of seven bones, viz., the astragalus, os calcis, os naviculare, os cuboides, and three ossa cuneiformia. 2. The thin cartilage situated at the edges of the eyelids, to preserve their firmness and shape.

TARTAR. (*Tartarum, i, n.*) 1. The deposit which is attached to the inside of hogsheads containing wine. It is impure cream of tartar. 2. The phosphatic deposit on the teeth of persons of uncleanly habits.

TARTAR, CREAM OF. The supertartrate of potash. See *Potassæ bitartras*.

TARTAR EMETIC. Antimonium tartarizatum.

TARTAR, OIL OF. Potassæ carbonatis liquor.

TARTAR, REGENERATED. Potassæ acetas.

TARTAR, SALT OF. Potassæ carbonas.

TARTAR, SOLUBLE. Potassæ tartras.

TARTAR, VITRIOLATED. Potassæ sulphas.

TARTARIC ACID. *Acidum tartaricum*. The vegetable acid existing in cream of tartar. It is found in numerous fruits. It is obtained by saturating the juice of such fruits with lime, and subsequently decomposing by sulphuric acid. The pure acid is colorless, soluble, and crystallizes in rhombic prisms. It is bibasic; formula, $C_4H_4O_{10} + 2HO$. Diluted with water, it is refrigerant, and much used in effervescent draughts.

Crystallized tartaric acid contains four atoms of water; by heating until it melts, one atom is driven off, and tartaric acid formed; by further heating to 342° , another atom is lost, and then is formed the tartrelic acid.

TARTARUM. Tartar.

TARTARUM EMETICUM. Antimonium tartarizatum.

TARTARUM REGENERATUM. Potassæ acetas.

TARTARUM SOLUBILE. Potassæ tartras.

TARTARUS AMMONIÆ. Tartras ammoniæ.

TARTARUS CHALYBEATUS. Ferri potassio-tartras.

TA'RTRAS. (*as, atis, f.*) A tartrate or salt formed by the combination of tartaric acid with a salifiable base; as tartrate of soda, potash, &c.

TARTRAS AMMONIÆ. Tartrate of ammonia. A salt composed of tartaric acid and ammonia. Its virtues are diaphoretic, diuretic, and deobstruent. It is prescribed in fevers, atonic ex-

anthemata, catarrh, arthritic and rheumatic pains, hysterics, spasms, &c.

TARTRAS POTASSÆ. Potassæ tartras.

TARTRAS POTASSÆ ACIDULUS. Potassæ bitartras.

TARTRAS POTASSÆ ACIDULUS FERRATUS. The ferri potassio-tartras.

TARTRAS POTASSÆ ACIDULUS STIBIATUS. Antimonium tartarizatum.

TARTRAS SODÆ. Sodæ potassio-tartras.

TA'SIS. Extension; tension.

TASTE. *Gustus*. Flavors are only the impressions of certain bodies upon the organ of taste. Bodies which produce it are called *sapid*. The tongue is the principal organ of taste; however, the lips, the internal surface of the cheeks, the palate, the *velum pendulum palati*, the *pharynx*, and *œsophagus*, are susceptible of receiving impressions by the contact of *sapid* bodies. All the nerves with which those parts are provided that are intended to receive the impressions of *sapid* bodies may be considered as belonging to the apparatus of taste. Thus the inferior maxillary nerves, many branches of the superior, among which it is necessary to notice the threads which proceed from the *sphenopalatine* ganglion, particularly the *naso-palatine* nerve of Scarpa, the nerve of the ninth pair, *glossopharyngeus*, appear to be employed in the exercise of taste. The lingual nerve of the fifth pair is that which anatomists consider the principal nerve of taste, and, as a reason, they say that its threads are continued into the *villosus* and *conical papillæ* of the tongue.

TASTELESS PURGING-SALTS. Phosphate of soda. See *Sodæ phosphas*.

TAURIN. A product of the action of dilute hydrochloric acid on bilin. It remains in solution, crystallizes in colorless prisms, is hard, and has a cooling taste; formula, $C_4NH_7O_{10}$, or, according to Löwig, a binoxalate of ammonia and water. It has been recently shown to contain $26\frac{2}{3}\%$ of sulphur.

TA'XIS. (From *τασσω*, to put in order.) An operation by which those parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by the hand without the assistance of instruments, as in reducing hernia, &c.

TAXUS BACCATA. The European yew-tree. The berries are said to be poisonous, producing convulsions, dilated pupil, and other symptoms of an acro-narcotic poison.

TE. The symbol of tellurium.

TEA. See *Thea*.

TEA BERRY. *Gaultheria procumbens*.

TEA OIL. A highly fragrant and agreeable oil, expressed from the seeds of the *Camellia oleifera*.

TEAR. *Lachryma*. The limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal glands. It consists of water, with only one per cent. of solids, being chiefly common salt and mucus. The tears are absorbed by the orifices of the puncta lachrymalia; from thence they are propelled, through the lachrymal canals, into the lachrymal sac, and flow through the ductus nasalis into the cavity of the nostrils, under the inferior turbinated bone. The *lachrymal sac* appears to be formed of longitudinal and transverse muscular fibres; and its three orifices are fur-

nished with small sphincters, as the spasmodic constriction of the puncta lachrymalia proves, if examined with a probe.

TEAT. The nipple.

TEASEL. The dipsacus fullonum.

TECNOCTONIA. Infanticide.

TECTUM ARGENTI. Bismuth.

TECTUS. Covered.

TEEL SEEDS. The seeds of the *Sesamum orientale*.

TEETH. Small bones fixed in the alveoli of the upper and under jaw. Their number varies in different subjects; but it is seldom seen to exceed thirty-two, and it will very rarely be found to be less than twenty-eight. They are divided into three classes, the incisors, canine, and molar teeth. The *incisors* are the four teeth in the fore part of each jaw: they have each of them two surfaces, which meet in a sharp edge. In the upper jaw they are usually broader and thicker, especially the two middle ones, than those of the under jaw. The *canine*, or *cuspidati*, are the longest of all the teeth. There is one of these teeth on each side of the incisors, so that there are two in each jaw. Their fangs differ from those of the incisors only in being much larger, and their shape may be easily described to be that of an incisor with its edge worn off, so as to end in a narrow point instead of a thin edge. The *molars*, or grinders, of which there are ten in each jaw, are so called, because, from their size and figure, they are calculated for grinding the food. The canines and incisors have only one fang, but the three last grinders in the under jaw have constantly two fangs, and the same teeth in the upper jaw three fangs. The grinders likewise differ from each other in their appearance. The two first on each side, or *bicuspidis*, resemble the canine teeth. The last grinder is shorter and smaller than the rest, and from its coming through the gums later than the rest, and sometimes not appearing till late in life, is called *dens sapientie*.

In young children there are but twenty teeth, called *temporary*, or *milk* teeth, because they are all shed between the age of seven and fourteen, and are supplied by others of a firmer texture, with large fangs, which remain till they become affected by disease, or fall out in old age, and are, therefore, called the *permanent*, or *adult* teeth.

TEETH, TARTAR OF. See *Tartar*.

TEETHING, DIFFICULT. See *Dentition, difficult*.

TEGULA HIBERNICA. *Lapis hibernicus*.

TEGUMEN. *Tegumentum*. An integument.

TEGUMENTS. Under the term common teguments, or integuments, anatomists comprehend the cuticle, rete mucosum, skin, and adipose membrane, as being the covering of every part of the body except the nails. See *Cutis*.

TE'LA. (*a, a, f.*; from *texo*, to weave.) A web of cloth; a texture of the body. The cellular membrane is so called, from its likeness to a fine web.

TELA ADIPOSA. The tissue in which fat is deposited.

TELA ARANEARUM. *T. araneae*. The spider's web; formerly employed as a mechanical

styptic, and sometimes internally in intermit tents, and as an antispasmodic remedy.

TELA CELLULOSA. The cellular tissue.

TELA CHOROIDEA. The velum interpositum.

TELAMONEO. Bandages; dressings.

TELA MUCOSA. The cellular membrane.

TELANGIECTASIS. (From *τηλε*, remote, *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *εκτασις*, dilatation.) Those cases in which the minute branches of arteries are affected, as in *nævus* and varicose aneurism.

TELEPHIUM. Sedum telephium.

TE'LLURETED HY'DROGEN. A gaseous combination of tellurium and hydrogen nearly resembling sulphureted hydrogen.

TELLU'RIC ACID. The peroxide of tellurium.

TELLU'RIMUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A metal of a tin-white color, verging to lead-gray, with a high metallic lustre, of a foliated fracture, and very brittle, so as to be easily pulverized. Its equivalent is 64.25; symbol, Te. It has two oxides, which have acid properties, the *Telluric acid* and *Tellurous acid*.

TEMPERAMENT. (From *tempero*, to mix together.) In ancient physiology, the different mixture of the four cardinal humors, and the predominance of one or the other, gave rise to four distinct temperaments, namely, the *sanguine*, the *choleric*, the *phlegmatic*, and the *melancholic*. The constitution of every individual was supposed to be conformed to some one of these temperaments, or to a mixture of several of them. In the present day, the term temperament means the peculiar habit of the body, and its species are based on the predominance of certain tissues. There are five temperaments recognized:

1. The *sanguine*, or *sanguineous*, in which the circulatory apparatus is most developed. It is characterized by a full habit, soft skin, ruddy complexion, large veins, blue eyes, and red, yellow, or auburn hair. The individual has a frequent, full pulse, is liable to inflammatory or dynamic affections, is of considerable strength, and possesses a vivid imagination, but is liable to too rapid a succession of emotions.

2. The *bilious*, or *choleric* temperament.— This is usually associated with a dark yellowish countenance, black hair, prominent veins, strong, hard, and frequent pulse, black eyes. In such there are violent passions and emotions, with a determination of character which almost amounts to inflexibility.

3. The *melancholic*, or *atrabiliary* temperament.— This is a modification of the bilious temperament, in which the vividness of the sensations is replaced by a gloomy cast of mind. The pulse is hard and contracted; the bowels are sluggish, and the vital operations slow and obstructed. This temperament is, in a measure, the result of disease, the long continuance of study, griefs, or untoward circumstances, and it engenders a suspicious frame of mind, allied to the lowest forms of melancholy.

4. The *phlegmatic*, or *lymphatic* temperament consists in an undue development of the lymphatic system. The frame is bulky, the flesh soft, countenance fair, pulse weak and slow, eyes blue and unmeaning, the sensations dull, and the vital operations feeble. There is a disposition to sloth, with mental indifference

5. The *nervous temperament*.—In this there is an emaciated frame, with vivid and rapidly-changing sensations; the circulation is usually rapid, but soft; the lymphatic system is deficient. This condition is usually the result of inordinate mental application or nervous excitement.

TEMPERANTS. Refrigerants.

TEMPERATURE. A definite degree of sensible heat, as measured by the thermometer.

TEMPERIES. Temperament.

TEMPERING. The operation of cooling steel and iron at certain temperatures, for the purpose of regulating their hardness.

TEMPLE. (*Tempus, oris, n.*) The lateral and flat parts of the forehead: so called because the ravages of time are often first perceptible by the hair on the temples turning gray.

TEMPORA. The temples.

TEMPORAL. (*Temporalis; from tempus.*) Belonging to the temple.

TEMPORAL APONEUROSIS. The strong aponeurosis which arises from the upper edge of the temporal bone, the malar and zygomatic arch.

TEMPORAL ARTERY. *Arteria temporalis*. A branch of the external carotid, which runs on the temple, and gives off the frontal artery.

TEMPORAL BONE. *Os temporis*. Two bones situated one on each side of the head, of a very irregular figure. They are usually divided into two parts, one of which, from the manner of its connection with the neighboring bones, is called *os squamosum*, and the other *os petrosum*, from its irregularity and hardness. In both these parts there are processes and cavities to be described. Externally there are three processes: one anterior, called the *zygomatic process*, which is stretched forward to join with the *os male*, and thus forms the bony bridge, under which the temporal muscle passes; one posterior, called the *mastoid* or *mammillary process*, from its resemblance to a nipple; and one inferior, called the *styloid process*. The depressions and cavities are, 1. A large fossa, which serves for the articulation of the lower jaw. 2. A long fossa behind the mastoid process, where the digastric muscle has its origin. 3. The *meatus auditorius externus*. 4. The *stylo-mastoid foramen*, or *aqueduct of Fallopius*, which affords a passage to the portio dura of the auditory, or seventh pair of nerves. 5. Below, and on the fore part of the last foramen, is a cavity in which the beginning of the internal jugular vein is lodged. 6. Before, and a little above the fossa, is the orifice of a foramen, through which pass the internal carotid artery and two filaments of the intercostal nerve. 7. At this part is the orifice of a canal, forming part of the *Eustachian tube*. The internal surface of the bone may easily be divided into three parts. The first, uppermost, and largest, is the squamous part, which is slightly concave from the impression of the brain. The second, which is the petrous part of the bone, forms a hard, craggy protuberance, nearly of a triangular shape. On its posterior side we observe a large foramen, which is the *meatus auditorius internus*, which receives the seventh pair. About the middle of its anterior surface is a small foramen, *hiatus Fallopii*, which opens into the aqueduct of Fal-

lopius, and receives a twig of the portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves. Below this is the third part, which may be called the lambdoidal angle of the temporal bone. It is concave from the impression of the brain; it helps to form the posterior and inferior fossæ of the skull, and has a considerable furrow, in which is lodged part of the lateral sinus. Within the petrous part of these bones there are several cavities, processes, and bones, which belong altogether to the ear, do not enter into the formation of the cranium, and are described under the article *Auris*.

TEMPORAL FOSSA. The hollow in which the temporal muscle is situated.

TEMPORAL MUSCLE. A muscle of the lower jaw, situated in the temple. It arises, fleshy, from the lower, lateral, and anterior part of the parietal bone; from all the squamous portion of the temporal bone; from the lower and lateral part of the *os frontis*; from the posterior surface of the *os male*; from all the temporal process of the sphenoid bone; and sometimes from a ridge at the lower part of this process. It is of a semicircular shape, and its radiated fibres converge, so as to form a strong middle tendon, which is inserted into the coronoid process of the lower jaw, and is continued down to the body of the bone. The principal use of the temporal muscle is to draw the lower jaw upward, as in the action of biting; and as it passes a little forward to its insertion, it may, at the same time, pull the condyle a little backward.

TEMPORAL NERVES. 1. Branches of the fifth pair given off from the inferior maxillary. 2. The divisions of the seventh pair supplied to the temporal region.—*Soemmering*.

TEMPORO-MAXILLARY ARTICULATION. The articulation of the jaw bone.

TEMPORO-MAXILLARY NERVES. The branches of the facial distributed to the temporal and maxillary regions.—*Bichat*.

TEMULE'NTIA. Drunkenness; or a condition resembling, or proceeding from, drunkenness.

TENACITY. (From *teneo*, to hold.) The degree of force with which the particles of a body adhere together. Those substances which are of great tenacity, as some metals, can be drawn into fine wire.

TENACULUM. (From *teneo*, to hold.) A pointed hook attached a handle, to hold arteries which are to be tied.

TENACULUM, ASSALINI'S. A small pair of forceps, furnished with a spring between the handles to keep the jaws closed. It is used to hold and compress small arteries which are to be tied, and is a very serviceable instrument where there is no assistant present.

TENCH. *Cyprinus tinca*.

TENDON. (*Tendo, inis, vel onis, m.*; from *tendo*, to stretch out or extend.) The white and glistening extremity of a muscle.

TENDO ACHILLIS. *Achillis tendo*.

TENDONS, TWITCHING OF THE. *Subsultus tendinum*.

TENDRIL. *Cirtus*.

TENE'SMUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *teneo*, to constringe.) 1. A frequent inclination to go to stool, without a discharge, accompanied by straining and pain, and protrusion of the bowel.

It is often a symptomatic affection of diseases of the urinary bladder, uterus, prostate gland, piles, worms, and organic diseases of the rectum. The best remedies are opium, preparations of lead, and fomentations. A starch glyster, with laudanum, is, perhaps, the most effectual in allaying the irritation. 2. It is also sometimes used as a synonym of dysentery.

TENNANT'S BLEACHING POWDER. The chloride of lime.

TENONTA'GRA. Gout or rheumatism in a tendon.

TENO'TOMY. *Tenotomia*. (From *tenon*, a tendon, and *τενωω*, to cut.) The operation of dividing a tendon. The term is now, however, applied to the cutting of fasciæ, muscles, and other tissues which serve to contract parts of the body, and produce deformities.

TENSION. The state of being extended or stretched.

TE'NSOR. (*or, oris*, m.; from *tendo*, to stretch.) A muscle, the office of which is to extend the part to which it is fixed.

TENSOR PALA'TI. See *Circumflexus palati*.

TENSOR TARSU. *T. Horneri*. A small muscle of the inner canthus of the eye, discovered by Professor Horner. It arises from the os unguis, and divides into two parts, to be inserted about the two lachrymal ducts.

TENSOR TY'MPANI. A muscle of the internal ear. See *Auris*.

TENSOR VAGINÆ FEMORIS. A muscle situated on the outside of the thigh, which stretches the membranous fascia of the thigh, assists in the abduction of the thigh, and somewhat in its rotation inward. It arises by a narrow, tendinous, and fleshy beginning from the external part of the anterior, superior spinous process of the ilium, and is inserted a little below the great trochanter into the membranous fascia.

TENT. A roll of lint or piece of sponge for dilating openings, sinuses, &c.

TENT-SPONGE. See *Spongia*.

TENTWORT. *Asplenium murale*.

TENTA'CULUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *tento*, to feel.) A feeler. Tentacula are mobile appendages, destitute of joints, of various conformations, possessed by many invertebral animals, and which serve as organs of touch, or the means of attachment to foreign bodies.

TENTOR'IUM. (*um, ii, n.*; à *tendendo*.) A process of the dura mater, separating the cerebrum from the cerebellum. It extends from the internal horizontal spine of the occipital bone, directly forward to the cella turcica of the sphenoid bone.

TE'PID. *Tepidus*. Warm; slightly warm.

TERATO'LOGY. (From *τερας*, a monster, and *λογος*, a discourse.) A treatise on monsters.

TERBIUM. A supposed new metal existing with yttria.

TE'RCINE. The third or innermost covering of the ovule.

TEREBE'LLA. A trepan.

TEREBI'NTHINA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *τερεβινθος*, the turpentine-tree.) Turpentine, the produce of pine and fir trees. See *Turpentine*.

TEREBINTHINA ARGENTORATENSIS. Strasburg turpentine.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS. Canada turpen-

tine or balsam. The exudation of the *pinus balsamea*.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA. *T. cypria*. The Chian or Cyprian turpentine, which exudes from the *pistacia terebinthus*.

TEREBINTHINA COMMUNIS. See *Pinus sylvestris*.

TEREBINTHINA VENETA. Venice turpentine. See *Pinus larix*.

TEREBINTHINA VULGARIS. See *Pinus* and *Turpentine*.

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM. Oil of turpentine. See *Oleum terebinthina purificatum*.

TEREBRA'TIO. Trepanning.

TE'RES. Round; cylindrical: applied to some muscles and ligaments; as *Teres major*, *Ligamentum teres*, &c.

TERES LIGAMENTUM. The ligament at the bottom of the socket of the hip joint.

TERES MAJOR. This muscle, which is longer and thicker than the *teres minor*, is situated along the inferior costa of the scapula, and is in part covered by the *deltoides*. It arises, fleshy, from the outer surface of the inferior angle of the scapula, and likewise from the lower and posterior half of the inferior costa of the scapula. Ascending obliquely toward the *os humeri*, it passes under the long head of the *triceps brachii*, and then becomes thinner and flatter, to form a thin tendon of about an inch in breadth, and somewhat more in length, which runs immediately behind that of the *latissimus dorsi*, and is inserted along with it into the ridge at the inner side of the groove that lodges the long head of the *biceps*. These two tendons are included in a common capsula, besides which, the tendon of this muscle adheres to the *os humeri* by two other capsulae which we find placed one above the other. This muscle assists in the rotatory motion of the arm, and likewise in drawing it downward and backward, so that we may consider it as the congener of the *latissimus dorsi*.

TERES MINOR. The *teres minor* is a thin, fleshy muscle, situated along the inferior edge of the *infra-spinatus*, and is in part covered by the posterior part of the *deltoides*. It arises, fleshy, from all the convex edge of the inferior costa of the scapula; from thence it ascends obliquely upward and forward, and terminates in a flat tendon, which adheres to the lower and posterior part of the capsular ligament of the joint, and is inserted into the lower part of the great tuberosity of the *os humeri*, a little below the termination of the *infra-spinatus*. The uses of this muscle are similar to those of the *infra-spinatus*.

TERETIU'SCULUS. Roundish.

TE'RETRUM. The trepan.

TERGE'MINUS. Doubly twin-forked: applied to a leaf-stalk when it has two leaflets at the end of each branch, and two more at the division of the fork.

TE'RGUM. The back.

TERMINA'LIS. Terminal.

TERMIN'THUS. *Ecthyma*.

TE'RNARY. *Ternarius*. Relating to the number three; arranged in threes.

TERNATE. *Terna'tus*. Applied to a leaf which consists of three leaflets.

TE'RNUS. Arranged in threes.
TE'RRRA. (*a, c, f.*) Earth. See *Earth*.
TERRA ABSORBENS. An absorbent earth, distinguishable from other earthy substances by its solubility in acids.
TERRA CATECHU. *Acacia catechu*.
TERRA DAMNATA. *Caput mortuum*.
TERRA FOLIATA TARTARI. *Potassæ acetas*.
TERRA JAPONICA. *Acacia catechu*.
TERRA LEMNIA. *T. livonica*. See *Bole*.
TERRA MARITA. *Curcuma longa*.
TERRA PONDEROSA. *Baryta*.
TERRA PONDEROSA SALITA. The chloride of barium.
TERRA SIGILLATA. See *Bole*.
TERRÆ OLEUM. *Petroleum*.
TERRE'NUS. Terrene: belonging to the earth.
TERTIAN AGUE. *Tertiana*. *Tertian fever*. See *Ague*.
TERTIANA DUPLEX. A tertian fever that returns every day; but the paroxysms are unequal, every other fit being alike.
TERTIANA DUPLICATA. A tertian fever returning every other day; but there are two paroxysms in one day.
TERTIANA TRIPLEX. A tertian fever returning every day; every other day there are two paroxysms, and but one in the intermediate day.
TERTIANA'RIA. *Scutellaria galericulata*.
TERTIUM SAL. (From *tertius*, third.) A neutral salt, as being the product of an acid and an alkali, making a third body different from either.
TESSELLA'TUS. (From *tessera*, a square.) Tesselated; checkered.
TE'SSERA. The cuboid bone.
TEST. Any reagent which, added to a substance, enables us to discover its chemical nature or composition.
TEST, LUNG. See *Docimasia pulmonum*.
TEST, MARSH'S. See *Arsenious acid*.
TEST PAPER. Paper stained with litmus, tarmic, or any reagent.
TE'STA. (*a, a, f.*; *quasi tosta*; from *torreo*, to burn.) 1. The shell of a molluscous animal. 2. The immediate coverings of the seed.
TESTA'CEOUS. *Testaceus*. Having a shell, or of the nature of shell.
TESTÆ PREPARATÆ. Prepared oyster-shells. Wash the shells, previously cleared of dirt, with boiling water, then prepare them by repeated washings. This is merely carbonate of lime.
TESTES CEREBRI. The tubercula quadrigemina.
TESTICLE. See *Testis*.
TESTICLE, SWELLED. See *Orchitis*.
TESTI'CLUS. 1. The testicle. 2. The orchis mascula.

TE'STIS. (*is, is, m.*; a witness: the testes being the witnesses of virility.) *Orchis*. The testicle. Two oval bodies situated within the scrotum, and covered by a strong, white, and dense coat, called the *tunica albuginea*. Each testicle is composed of small vessels of great length, bent in a serpentine direction, and convoluted into little masses, separated from one another by cellular partitions. In each partition there is a duct receiving semen from these

vessels; and all the ducts constitute a net, which is attached to the tunica albuginea. From this network twenty or more vessels arise, all of which are variously contorted, and, being reflected, ascend to the posterior margin of the testis, where they unite into one common duct, bent into serpentine folds, and forming a firm body called the *epididymis*. The spermatic arteries are branches of the aorta. The spermatic veins empty themselves into the vena cava and emulgent vein. The nerves of the testicle are branches of the lumbar and great intercostal nerve. The use of the testicle is to secrete the semen.

TESTIS FEMINEÆ.* *T. muliebriis*. The ovary.
TESTU'DO. (*o, inis, f.*) 1. A tortoise. 2. A melicerous tumor of the scalp, of a flattened shape, has been so called, from a fancied resemblance to a tortoise.

TETA'NIC. *Tetanicus*. Appertaining to tetanus, as *Tetanic spasm*.

TETA'NICS. The class of medicines which augment the irritability of the muscular fibre, and in larger doses produce convulsions, as strychnine and the substances containing it.*

TETANINE. Strychnine.

TE'TANUS. (*us, i, m.*; *τετανος*; from *τεινω*, to stretch.) Spasm with rigidity. A disease of the spinal nervous system, characterized by a general spastic rigidity of the muscles. The varieties of tetanus are, 1. *Trismus*, the locked jaw. 2. *Opisthotonos*, where the body is thrown back by spasmodic contractions of the muscles. 3. *Emprosthotonos*, the body being bent forward. 4. *Pleurothotonos*, where the body is bent to one side.

These affections arise more frequently in warm climates than in cold ones, and are very apt to occur when much rain or moisture quickly succeeds to extremely dry and sultry weather. They attack persons of all ages, sexes, and temperaments, but the male sex more frequently than the female, and those of a robust and vigorous constitution than those of a weak habit.

Tetanic affections are occasioned either by exposure to cold, or by some irritation of the nerves, in consequence of local injury by puncture, incision, or laceration; hence the distinction of tetanus into *idiopathic* and *traumatic*. Lacerated wounds of tendinous parts prove, in warm climates, a never-failing source of these complaints. The locked jaw frequently arises in consequence of the amputation of a limb.

Tetanus is also distinguished into *acute* and *chronic*. When the disease has arisen in consequence of a puncture, or any other external injury, the symptoms show themselves generally about the eighth day; but when it proceeds from exposure to cold, they generally make their appearance much sooner. In some instances it comes on suddenly, and with great violence; but it more usually makes its attack in a gradual manner, in which case a slight stiffness is at first perceived in the back part of the neck, which, after a short time, becomes considerably increased, and at length renders the motion of the head both difficult and painful. With the rigidity of the head there is likewise an uneasy sensation at the root of the tongue together with some difficulty in swallowing, and

a great tightness is perceived about the chest, with a pain at the extremity of the sternum, shooting into the back. A stiffness also takes place in the jaws, which soon increases to such a height that the teeth become so closely set together as not to admit of the smallest opening. This is what is termed the locked jaw, or *trismus*.

In some cases the spasmodic affection extends no further. In others, the spasms at this stage of the disease, returning with great frequency, become likewise more general, and now affect not only the muscles of the neck and jaws, but likewise those of the whole spine, so as to bend the trunk of the body very forcibly in some one direction.

During the whole course of the disorder, the abdominal muscles are violently affected with spasm, obstinate costiveness prevails, and both the flexor and extensor muscles of the lower extremities are commonly affected at the same time, so as to keep the limbs rigidly extended. The muscles of the head, arms, and all the voluntary muscles also become rigid as the affection progresses. The countenance becomes hideously distorted, and expresses great distress; the strength is entirely exhausted; the pulse becomes irregular; and one universal spasm puts a period to a most miserable state of existence.

Attacks of tetanus are seldom attended with any fever, but always with violent pain, and the spasms do not continue constantly, but there is some remission. The mind generally remains undisturbed to the last.

When tetanic affections arise in consequence of a wound or local injury, they are almost sure to prove fatal; but when the disease is idiopathic, it may, in many cases, be removed by a timely use of proper remedies, although a considerable space will probably elapse before the patient will be able to recover his former strength. The chronic form of tetanus is much less fatal than the acute. The acute form usually destroys the patient within four days, though sometimes the fatal event is protracted to a much longer period; generally speaking, however, if the patient survives the fourth day, the symptoms begin to remit in their violence, and there is a fair chance of recovery. If the patient be alive, and the powers of the constitution keep up at the expiration of a week, there is great hope of a favorable issue: in this case the symptoms may gradually assume a chronic form, and wear themselves out in a period varying from some weeks to many months.

The general indications of cure are, 1. To remove any local irritation which may appear to have excited the disease. 2. To lessen the general irritability and spasmodic tendency. 3. To restore the tone of the system. The treatment consists of copious bleeding in the case of plethoric persons, with the administration of active purges, and large doses of opium. Where there is locked jaw, the medicines are administered by glyster. In the idiopathic disease, mercurial alteratives are frequently advantageous; the application of cold along the spine is also resorted to in India with affirmed advantage.

TETANUS INFANTUM. See *Trismus infantum*.

TETANUS MAXILLÆ INFERIORIS. Lock jaw. See *Tetanus*.

TETARTÆUS. A quartan fever. See *Ague*.

TETRADYNA'MIA. *Tetradynamous*. (From *τεσσαρες*, four, and *δυναμις*, power.) A class of hermaphrodite plants containing six stamens, four of which are long, and two short.

TETRA'GONUS. Four-cornered; quadrangular; square.

TETRAY'NIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *τεσσαρες*, four, and *γυνη*, a wife.) An order of plants having four pistils.

TETRAO TETRIX. The black grouse.

TETRAMYRUM. An ointment of four ingredients.

TETRA'NDRIA. *Tetrandrous*. (From *τετρας*, a quaternary, and *ανηρ*, a husband.) A class of plants with hermaphrodite flowers, having four stamens.

TETRANTHE'RA PICHURIM. The plant which yields the *Faba pichurim*.

TETRAPE'TALOUS. *Tetrapetalus*. Having four petals.

TETRAPHA'RMACUM. A Greek ointment of wax, resin, pitch, and lard.

TETRAPHY'LLOUS. *Tetraphyllus*. Four-leaved.

TETRASPER'MOUS. *Tetraspermus*. Four-seeded.

TETTER. *T. dry.* Psoriasis.

TETTER, HUMID. Impetigo.

TETTERWORT. *Chelidonium majus*.

TEU'CRURIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Didynamia. Gymnospermia. Labiateæ.*—*T. capitatum.* The poley-mountain of Montpellier.—*T. chamædrys.* The common germander. *Chamædrys.* This plant, called also creeping germander, small germander, and English treacle, has a moderately bitter and somewhat aromatic taste. It was in high repute among the ancients in intermittent fevers, rheumatism, and gout. Either water or spirit will extract its virtues, but the watery infusion is more bitter.—*T. chamæpitys.* The common ground-pine. *Chamæpitys.* It has a moderately bitter taste, and a resinous, not disagreeable smell, somewhat like that of the pine. The tops or leaves were recommended as aperients, and corroborants of the nervous system, and are said to be particularly serviceable in uterine obstructions and paralytic affections.—*T. creticum.* The poley-mountain of Candy. The plant is indigenous in the island of Candy. It has a moderately aromatic smell, and a nauseous, bitter taste. It is said to be aperient and corroborant.—*T. iva.* French ground-pine. It is weaker, but of similar virtues to the Teucrium chamæpitys.—*T. marum.* The Marum germander. It grows plentifully in Greece, Egypt, and Syria. The leaves and younger branches, when recent, on being rubbed betwixt the fingers, emit a volatile aromatic smell, which readily excites sneezing; to the taste they are bitterish, accompanied with a sensation of heat and acrimony. It is recommended as a stimulant, aromatic, and deobstruent; and Bergius speaks highly of its utility. Dose, ten grains to half a drachm of the powdered leaves, given in wine. At present, however, marum is chiefly used as an errhine.—*T.*

scordium. The water germander. *Scordium*. The leaves of this plant have a smell somewhat like garlic; they are bitterish and slightly pungent. The plant was formerly in high estimation, but is now fallen into disuse, although recommended by some in antiseptic cataplasms and fomentations.

TEXTURE. (*Textura*; from *texo*, to weave.) It is observed in the living body that there are certain common organized materials of which the different distinct parts are formed, and which are the same in appearance, properties, and diseases, in whatever part they are found. Such are cellular membrane, bone, muscular fibre, &c. These parts are called the *textures* or tissues of the body.

The following is an enumeration of the textures according to Bichat:

1. Cellular
2. Nervous, *animal*
3. Nervous, *organic*
4. Arterial
5. Venous
6. Exhalant
7. Absorbent, with their glands
8. Osseous
9. Medullary
10. Cartilaginous
11. Fibrous
12. Fibro-cartilaginous
13. Muscular, *animal*
14. Muscular, *organic*
15. Mucous
16. Serous
17. Synovial
18. Glandular
19. Dermoid
20. Epidermoid
21. Pilous

Systems.

TEXTUS. A texture. *Textus organicus* v. *parenchymalis*. The cellular tissue.

TH. The symbol for thorium.

THALAMUS. (*us, i, m.* Θάλαμος, a bed.)

1. In *Anatomy*, a part of the brain from which the optic nerve derives one of its origins. See *Encephalos* and *Nerve*. 2. In *Botany*, the receptacle.

THALAMUS NERVI OPTICI. See *Encephalos*.

THALASSO'MELI. A Greek cathartic medicine.

THALICTRUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Polyandria. Polygynia. Ranunculaceae.*—*T. flavum*. The poor man's rhubarb. The root of this plant is said to be aperient and stomachic, and to come very near in its virtues to rhubarb.

THALIVUS. The frond of a lichen; and the fibrous portion of a fungus from which the cap springs.

THANATOS. Θάνατος, death; hence *Thanatology*, a discourse on the causes of death.

THAPSIA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Digynia. Umbelliferae.*—*T. asclepias*. The deadly carrot. The root operates violently as an emetic and cathartic. It is not used in the practice of the present day.

THAPSUS. *Verbascum thapsus*.

THEA. (*a, e, f.*) Tea. The dried leaves of the tea-shrub, of which there are two species, viz., 1. The *Thea nigra*, bohea, or black tea; and, 2. The *T. viridis*, or green tea, both of which are natives of China or Japan, where they attain the height of five or six feet.

Much has been said and written on the me-

dicinal properties of tea. In its natural state it is a *narcotic* plant, on which account the Chinese refrain from its use till it has been divested of this property by keeping it at least for twelve months. If, however, good tea be drunk in moderate quantities, with sufficient milk and sugar, it invigorates the system and produces a temporary exhilaration; but when taken too copiously, it is apt to occasion weakness, tremor, palsies, and various other symptoms arising from narcotic plants, while it contributes to aggravate hysterical and hypochondriacal complaints. The properties of tea depend upon the presence of theine or caffeine; and, with coffee, it possesses the remarkable quality of satisfying the appetite, and rendering solid food less necessary.

THEA GERMANICA. *Veronica officinalis*.

THEBA'ICUS. Theban: applied to articles which come from Thebes.

THEBAINE. A base existing in opium. It is almost insoluble in water; alkaline, and has the formula $C_{25}H_{14}HO_3$.—*Kane*.

THEB'SII FORA'MINA. The orifices of veins in the cavities of the heart. See *Heart*.

THE'CA. (*a, e, f.*; from *τιθημι*, I place.) A case, sheath, or box. 1. The canal of the vertebral column. 2. The capsule or dry fructification adhering to the top of the stem of mosses, lichens, &c.

THECA VERTEBRALIS. The vertebral canal.

THELITIS. Inflammation of the nipple.

THE'NAR. (*ar, aris, n.*) Θεναρ. The palm of the hand or sole of the foot.

THE'NAR EMINENCE. The fleshy mass under the thumb.

THEINE. A synonym of Caffein.

THEOBRO'MA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Polyadelphia. Decandria.*—*T. caca'o*. The tree which yields cocoa. Cocoa is the name given to the seed, which is of the size of a kidney bean, and is inclosed in a thin shell. These seeds are very oily, and apt to disagree with persons of weak digestion or of a bilious habit of body. It is ground and boiled for a drink, or manufactured with spices into chocolate.

THEOBRO'MINE. A crystalline substance, very similar to caffein, found in cocoa seeds. Its formula is $C_9H_5N_3O_2$.

THEOPLE'GIA. *Theoplexia*. Apoplexy.

THEORY. (From *θεωρω*, to contemplate.) An argument based on the contemplation of numerous facts. It differs from an hypothesis in the circumstance that the latter is a speculation based on mere imagination, and not on facts.

THEORY OF MEDICINE. The philosophical explanation of the phenomena of physiology, pathology, and therapeutics.

THERAPE'IA. (*a, e, f.*; from *θεραπεω*, to heal.) *Therapia*. See *Therapeutics*.

THERAPEUTICS. *Therapeuticæ*. (From *θεραπεω*, to cure.) *Therapia. Methodus medendi*. *Therapia*, or *therapeuticæ*, is that division of pathology which considers the application of the remedies and means employed with a view to prevent and to cure diseases. The cure of a disease depends on the removal of its proximate cause. This is effected either by the power of nature alone, or conjointly with the assistance of art, so that the cure of a disease

may be said to be either natural or artificial. The power of nature, denominated the *vis medicatrix natura*, is inherent in the solids and fluids, and it is by its exertion that a stop is often put to the progress of a disease, or that it is cured without the administration of medicine; and it is also by its co-operation that the medical art is so beneficial.

The assistance with which medical art is enabled to attempt, and to effect, the cure of diseases, is arranged under three heads: 1. The *hygienic*, which embraces the diet and regimen. 2. The *medicinal*, which regards the administration of medicines, both external and internal. 3. The *surgical*, or the assistance of manual and instrumental operations.

THERIACA. (*a, e, f.*; from $\theta\eta\rho$, a venomous or ferocious animal.) 1. A name given to several confections, especially of an alexipharmic kind. 2. Treacle, or molasses.

THERIACA ANDROMACHI. Mithridatium.

THERIACA CELESTIS. The tinctura opii.

THERIACA DAMOCRATIS. Mithridatium.

THERIACA EDINENSIS. Confectio opii.

THERIACA GERMANORUM. A rob of juniper berries.

THERIACA LONDINENSIS. A cataplasm of cummin seed, bay-berries, germander, snakeroot, cloves, and honey.

THERIACA RUSTICORUM. Garlic.

THERIACA VENETA. Venetian theriac. Mithridatium.

THERIO'MA. A malignant ulcer.

THER'IMA. (*a, e, f.*; from $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\eta$, heat.) A warm bath or spring.

THER'MAL. Warm.

THERMA'TICA. Calefacients.

THER'IME. $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\eta$. Heat.

THERMO-ELECTRICITY. Electricity produced by the action of heat. This is effected whenever two metals of different conducting powers are soldered together at one place, and the junction is heated. A current of electricity is immediately set in motion from the warmed junction, and circulates along the wires; it is of considerable tension, but of little power. The existence of such a current is ascertained by the use of a delicate galvanometer.

THERMO'METER. (*Thermometrum, i, n.*; from $\theta\epsilon\rho\mu\eta$, heat, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\nu$, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the degrees of heat. A thermometer is a fine tube of glass hermetically sealed, and blown at one end into a hollow globe. The bulb and part of the tube are filled with mercury, or some other fluid. When we bring the bulb in contact with a hot body, the mercury expands, and of course rises in the tube; but when we plunge it into a cold body, the mercury contracts, and of course falls in the tube. To this tube is attached a scale, divided into conventional degrees, to measure the expansion or amount of heat. Fahrenheit's scale is almost exclusively used in America and England; the Centigrade in France. On the former, the 0 or zero is the temperature of a mixture of equal parts of snow and salt; the freezing point of water is 32°, and the boiling point of water, 212°. On the Centigrade, the 0 is the freezing point of water, and 100° the boiling point. All measures below zero are marked — or minus.

These different modes of graduation are easily convertible: the scale of the Centigrade is reduced to that of Fahrenheit by multiplying by nine and dividing by five, or that of Fahrenheit to it by reversing the process. Thus:

$$C. 100^\circ \times 9 = 900 \div 5 = 180 + 32^\circ = 212^\circ F.$$

Or, by reversing the order:

$$F. 212^\circ - 32 = 180 \times 5 = 900 \div 9 = 100^\circ C.$$

A table is added, showing the correspondence of the two thermometers:

Fahr.	Cent.	Fahr.	Cent.
212	100	100	37.77
200	93.33	90	32.22
190	87.77	80	26.66
180	82.22	70	21.11
170	76.66	60	15.55
160	71.11	50	10
150	65.55	40	4.44
140	60	32	0
130	55.55	20	- 6.66
120	48.88	10	-12.22
110	43.33	0	-17.77

THERMO'SCOPE. A thermometer.

THERMOMETER, BREGUET'S. An extremely delicate thermometer, made of a helix of compound foil, usually platinum and silver, the upper end of which is fixed, and the lower carries an index, which traverses over a graduated circle. When warmed, the different expansion of the metals causes the helix to become elongated, and the needle is thus carried more or less round the circle, according to the degree of heat.

THER'SIS. $\theta\epsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$. A dissertation on a certain subject or proposition. An essay prepared by a medical student who is a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

THEREV'TIA AHOVAL. A tree of Brazil, said to produce a violently poisonous fruit or nut.

THEVES' VINEGAR. Acetum prophylacticum.

THIGH. See *Femur*.

THIGH BONE. See *Femoris os*.

THION'URIC ACID. A bibasic, crystallizable, and very soluble acid, obtained by the action of sulphurous acid on alloxan. Its formula is $C_8N_2H_5O_8, SO_2 + 2HO$.

THIOSINNAMINE. An artificial alkaloid, formed by the union of ammonia with the essential oil of mustard. Its formula is $C_8H_9N_2S_2$. It is bitter, and produces crystalline compounds with the chlorides of platinum and mercury. By the action of dry oxide of lead it loses its sulphur and two atoms of hydrogen, and becomes converted into *Sinaminine*.

THIRST. *Sitis*. I. In *Physiology*, the sensation by which we experience a desire to drink. II. In *Pathology*, this is frequently morbid, and in this state it is either in excess or deficient.

1. *Immoderate thirst*, though a common symptom in most febrile diseases, occasionally exists as an idiopathic disease (*Polydipsia*). 2. *Thirstlessness*.—This is an unusual state. Sauvages, in his Nosology, mentions two instances of it. Absence of thirst is sometimes symptomatic of inflammation of the brain.

THISTLE. See *Carduus*.—*T., blessed.* *Centauria benedicta*.—*T., carline.* *Carlina acaulis*.—*T., creeping.* *Serratula arvensis*.—*T., holy.* *Centauria benedicta*.—*T., ladies'.* *T., milk.* *Carduus marianus*.—*T., pine.* *Carlina gummifera*.—*T., way.* *Serratula arvensis*.

THLA'SIS. *Thlasma*. A contusion.

THLASPI. (*pi*, n., indeclinable.) A genus of plants. *Tetradymia. Siliculosa. Crucifera.* Two species of thlaspi were directed in the pharmacopœias: *Thlaspi arvense*, or treacle mustard, and *Thlaspi campestre*, or mithridate mustard. The seeds of both have an acrid, biting taste, resembling mustard, with which they agree nearly in qualities.

THORACENTE'SIS. Tapping, or paracentesis of the chest.

THORACIC. (*Thoracicus*; from *thorax*, the chest.) Belonging to the thorax or chest.

THORACIC AORTA. See *Aorta, thoracic.*

THORACIC ARTERY. The external mammary artery.

THORACIC DUCT. *Ductus thoracicus. Ductus Pecquetii.* The trunk of the absorbents. It is of a serpentine form, and about the diameter of a crow-quill, and lies upon the dorsal vertebræ, between the aorta and vena azygos, extending from the posterior opening of the diaphragm to the angle formed by the union of the left subclavian and jugular veins, into which it opens and evacuates its contents. In this course the thoracic duct receives the absorbent vessels from almost every part of the body.

THORACODY'NE. Pleurodynia.

THORACYS'TIS. Encysted dropsy of the chest.

THORACICI. An order of fishes in the Linnæan system, which have the ventral fins under the pectoral.

THORAX. (*ax, acis, m.*; from *θοραξ*, to leap; because in it the heart leaps.) The chest, or that part of the body situated between the neck and the abdomen. The external parts of the thorax are, the common integuments, the breasts, various muscles, and the bones of the thorax. The parts within the cavity of the thorax are, the pleura and its productions, the lungs, heart, thymus gland, œsophagus, thoracic duct, arch of the aorta, part of the vena cava, the vena azygos, the eighth pair of nerves, and part of the great intercostal nerve. The chest, like the abdomen, is divided by imaginary lines into certain regions. These are, a right and left *humeral*, a right and left *subclavian*, a right and left *mammary*, a right and left *axillary*, a right and left *subaxillary*, a right and left *scapular*, a right and left *intrascapular*, and a right and left *subscapular*.

THORI'NA. (*a, æ, f.*) A rare earthy oxide, discovered in 1816 by Berzelius. It resembles zirconia.

THORI'NUM. The metallic base of thorina.

THORN, EGYPTIAN. *Acacia vera.*

THORN-APPLE. *Datura stramonium.*

THORNBACK. *Raia clavata.*

THORO'UGHWORT. *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

THREAD. *Filamentum.*

THREAD-SHAPED. *Filiform.*

THREAD-WORM. See *Entozoa.*

THREE-EDGED. *Trigonus*; trigonate.

THREE-FIBRED. *Trimervus.*

THREE-LOBED. *Trilobate.*

THRIDA'CE. *Lactucarium.*

THRIX. *Θριξ.* A hair.

THROAT. The anterior part of the neck.

THROMBOSIS. The same as thrombus.

THROMBUS. (*us, i, m.*; from *θρομβωω*, to

clot.) A small tumor which sometimes arises after bleeding, owing to the blood escaping from the vein into the cellular structure surrounding it.

THRUSH. See *Aphtha.*

THRYPTICUS. Synonymous with *Lithontriptic.*

THUR'S CO'RTEX. A name of the cascarilla bark. See *Croton eleutheria.*

THUS. (*us, uris, n.*; from *θυω*, to sacrifice; so called from its great use in sacrifices.) Frankincense. This name is given to the resin of the *Pinus abies*, and also that of the *Juniperus lycia.*

THUS JUDEORUM. See *Thymiana.*

THUS MASCULUM. See *Juniperus lycia.*

THUY'A. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monœcia. Monadelphica. Conifera.*—*T. occidentalis.* The tree of life. *Arbor vitæ.* The leaves and wood were formerly in high estimation as resolvents, sudorifics, and expectorants, and were given in phthical affections, intermittent fevers, and dropsies. The distilled oil of the leaves is said to be a good anthelmintic.

THYLA'CION. A word formerly used for the bag formed by the membranes of the fœtus at the orifice of the womb before birth.

THYMBRA. *Satureia hortensis.*

THYMBRA HISPANICA. *Thymus mastichina.*

THYME. See *Thymus.*

THYMELE'A. *Daphne gnidium.*

THYMIAMA. (*a, alis, n.*; from *θυμα*, an odor.) Musk-wood. *Thus judæorum.* A species of bark in small, brownish-gray pieces, brought from Syria. It has an agreeable balsamic smell, approaching to that of liquid storax, and a subacrid, bitterish taste, accompanied with some slight astringency.

THYMIOSIS. *Frambesia.*—*Swediaur.*

THYMITES. Wine impregnated with thyme.

THYMIUM. A small wart upon the skin.

THYMOX'ALME. A medicine composed chiefly of thyme, vinegar, and salt.

THYMUS. (*us, i, m.*) 1. A small warty excrescence. 2. Common thyme. 3. A genus of plants. *Didymia. Gymnospermia. Labiatea.*—*T. citratum.* *Thymus serpyllum.*—*T. creticus.* *Satureia capitata.*—*T. mastichina.* The common herb mastich. A low, shrubby plant of Spain, which is employed as an erhine. It has a strong, agreeable smell, like mastich.—*T. serpyllum.* Wild thyme, or mother of thyme. This plant has the same sensible qualities as the garden thyme, but a milder and rather more grateful flavor. Lemon thyme, the *Serpyllum citratum*, is a variety. It is very pungent, and has a particularly grateful odor, approaching to that of lemons.—*T. vulgaris.* The common thyme. It has an agreeable, aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent taste, and is said to be resolvent, emmenagogue, tonic, and stomachic.

THYMUS GLAND. *Θυμοσ.* A gland of considerable size in the fœtus, situated in the anterior duplicature or space of the mediastinum, under the superior part of the sternum. An excretory duct has not yet been detected, but lymphatic vessels have been seen going from it to the thoracic duct. Its use is unknown.

THYRO. **THYREO.** A prefix, from thyroid,

denoting a connection with the thyroid cartilage.

THY'RO-ARYTÆNOIDE'US. *Thyro-arytænoid.* A muscle situated about the glottis, which pulls the arytenoid cartilage forward nearer to the middle of the thyroid, and consequently shortens and relaxes the ligament of the larynx.

THYRO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS. A small muscle arising from the thyroid cartilage, and inserted into the side of the epiglottis. It is usually considered a part of the thyro-arytænoides.

THYRO-HYOIDE'US. *Thyro-hyoid.* A muscle situated between the os hyoides and trunk, which pulls the os hyoides downward, and the thyroid cartilage upward.

THYRO-PHARYNGEUS. The constrictor pharyngis inferior.

THYRO-PHARYNGO-STAPHYLINUS. The palato-pharyngeus.

THYRO-PHRA'XIA. A bronchocele.

THYRO-STAPHYLINUS. The palato-pharyngeus.

THYROID. *Thyreoid.* (*Thyroïdes*; from *θυρεος*, a shield, and *ειδος*, resemblance; from its supposed resemblance to a shield.) Resembling a shield.

THYROID CARTILAGE. *Cartilago thyroïdes. Cartilago scutiformis.* Scutiform cartilage. The cartilage which is placed perpendicular to the cricoid cartilages of the larynx, constituting the anterior, superior, and largest part of the larynx. It is harder and more prominent in men than in women, and forms what is called the *pomum Adami* in man.

THYROID GLAND. *Glandula thyroïdes.* A large glandiform body, situated upon the cricoid cartilage, trachea, and horns of the thyroid cartilage. No excretory duct has been detected, and the use of the organ is not yet known.

THYROIDAL. *Thyroïdeus.* Pertaining to the thyroid gland or cartilage.

THYROIDAL ARTERIES. The superior thyroïdal artery arises from the external carotid. It gives off a laryngeal and crico-thyroid branch, and is then distributed to the thyroid gland. The inferior artery arises from the subclavian, gives off several small branches, and is distributed to the inferior part of the gland.

THYR'SUS. A dense and close panicle, more or less of an ovate form.

Ti. The symbol of titanium.

TIBIA. (*a, æ, f.*) The larger bone of the fore leg. It is of a long, thick, and triangular shape, and is situated on the internal part of the leg. Its upper extremity is large, and flattened at its summit into two articulating surfaces, a little concave, and separated from each other by an intermediate irregular protuberance. Each of these, in the recent subject, is covered by a cartilage, which extends to the intermediate protuberance, where it terminates. They receive the condyles of the os femoris. Under the edge of the external cavity is a circular flat surface, covered with cartilage, which serves for the articulation of the fibula; and at the fore part of the bone is a considerable tuberosity, of an inch and a half in length, to which the strong ligament of the patella is fixed.

The body of the tibia is smaller than its extremities, and, being of a triangular shape, has

three surfaces. Of these, the external one is broad, and slightly hollowed by muscles above and below; the internal surface is broad and flat, and the posterior surface is narrower than the other two, and nearly cylindrical. This last has a slight ridge running obliquely across it, from the outer side of the upper end of the bone to about one third of its length downward. Of the three angles which separate these surfaces, the anterior, from its sharpness, is called the *spine*, or *skin*.

The tibia enlarges again a little at its lower extremity, and terminates in a pretty deep cavity, by which it is articulated with the uppermost bone of the foot. Its internal side is formed into a considerable process, called the *malleolus internus*, or inner ankle. At its back part we find a groove, lined with a thin layer of cartilage, in which slide the tendons of the flexor digitorum longus, and of the tibialis posticus; and a little behind this is a smaller groove, for the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis. On the side opposite to the malleolus internus, the cavity is interrupted, and immediately above it is a rough, triangular depression, which is furnished with cartilage, and receives the lower end of the fibula.

TIBIAL. (*Tibialis*; from *tibia*, the bone of the leg.) Belonging to the tibia.

TIBIAL APONEUROSIS. The prolongation of the femoral aponeurosis over the fore leg.

TIBIAL ARTERIES. *Arteriæ tibiales.* The two principal branches of the popliteal artery; the one proceeds forward, and is called the *anterior tibial*; the other backward, and is called the *posterior tibial*, of which the external tibial, the fibular, the external and internal plantar, and the plantar arch, are branches.

TIBIALIS. Tibial.

TIBIALIS ANTI'CUS. A flexor muscle of the foot, situated on the leg, which bends the foot by drawing it upward, and at the same time turns the toes inward.

TIBIALIS GRACILIS. The plantaris.

TIBIALIS POSTICUS. A flexor muscle of the foot, situated on the leg, which extends the foot, and turns the toes inward.

TIBIO-TARSAL ARTICULATION. The joint formed by the tibia and foot; the ankle joint.

TIC DOULOUREUX. A French term signifying a painful spasm. It is usually applied to facial neuralgia. See *Neuralgia*.

TICK. See *Acarus*.

TICKLING. An unpleasant excitation of the cutaneous nerves, either by *handling* or *from* disease.

TIGLIA GRANA. *Tigllii oleum.* See *Croton tigllium*.

TYLIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of trees. *Polyandria. Monogynia.*—*T. europæa.* The lime-tree, or linden. The flowers of this tree are supposed to possess anodyne and antispasmodic virtues.

T'LMUS. Floccilation, or picking of the bedclothes.

TIMAC. *Cissampelos caepeba.*

TIMIDUS. Timid; the rectus inferior oculi muscle.

TIN. *Stannum.* A soft metal, of a yellowish-white color; malleable, though not very te-

tracious. Its specific gravity is 7.29. It melts at about 442° F. Its equivalent is 57.9, and symbol, Sn. It forms with oxygen the protoxide, SnO; the sesquioxide, Sn₂O₃; and peroxide, or stannic acid, SnO₂; it also forms compounds with most haloid bodies. The chloride, or butter of tin, is a violent cathartic.

The uses of tin in the arts are very numerous, but it is seldom employed in the cure of diseases: the filings, however, have been used as a mechanical vermifuge, and the foil is employed by dentists.

TIN, SULPHURET OF. Aurum musivum.

TINCA. (*a, a, f.*) The tench fish.

TINCÆ OS. (So called from its resemblance to a tench's mouth.) The mouth of the uterus.

TINCAL. Crude borax. Sodæ biboras.

TINCTORIUS. Dyeing; that which dyes.

TINCTURA. (*a, a, f.*; from *tingo*, to dye.) A tincture. A solution of the active portions of any medicine in alcohol or other menstrua. Alcohol of sp. gr. 0.835 (rectified spirit) is employed for resinous bodies, and dilute alcohol, or proof spirit, for such as yield their properties partly to water. Ether and the preparations of ammonia are sometimes used. The drug is commonly bruised or reduced to a coarse powder, digested with the alcohol at the ordinary temperature for fourteen days, being frequently shaken, the remains expressed, and then the fluid filtered through bibulous paper. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia prescribes digestion at a temperature of 90° to 100° F., and seven days. Many of the tinctures can be prepared by displacement. In this case the drug should be well pounded, and moistened with spirit from six to twelve hours before it is subjected to percolation. Tinctures should be kept well stopped to avoid the evaporation of their spirit. The modern tinctures take the place of the elixirs, alcoholates, essences, and quintessences of former times.

TINCTURA ACETATIS FERRI CUM ALCOHOLE. (Ph. D.) Nearly the same as the tinctura ferri acetatis.

TINCTURA ACIDI SULPHURICI. Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.

TINCTURA ACONITI. (U. S.) Tincture of aconite, or monkshood. Take of aconite, ζ v.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate fourteen days, express, and filter; or prepare by displacement. Used as an embrocation in neuralgia. The dose internally is \mathfrak{m} x. It must be employed cautiously.

TINCTURA ÆTHEREA CUM PHOSPHORO. Ethereal solution of phosphorus. A French preparation, consisting of phosphorus, 4 parts, dissolved in 200 parts of sulphuric ether. It is objectionable, as the rapid evaporation of the ether sets free the phosphorus. The Oleum phosphoratum is much more eligible. Dose, $\text{gtt. v. to gtt. x.}$, as a nervous stimulant.

TINCTURA ALOES. (U. S. & Ph. L.) Tincture of aloes. Take of aloes, powdered, ζ j.; extract of liquorice, ζ ijj.; water, Oiss.; alcohol, Oss. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. Stomachic and purgative. In chlorotic cases and amenorrhœa, it is preferred to other purges. Dose, $f. \zeta$ j. to $f. \zeta$ j.

TINCTURA ALOES ÆTHEREA. (Ph. E.) Ethereal tincture of aloes. Take of Socotrine aloes, myrrh, each, in powder, ζ iss.; saffron, ζ j.; spirit of sulphuric ether, fij . Digest the myrrh with the ether four days, then add the saffron and aloes, and digest four days more; filter. Stimulant, emmenagogue, and cathartic. Dose, $f. \zeta$ j. to $f. \zeta$ j.

TINCTURA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ. (U. S.) *T. aloes composita*. Compound tincture of aloes. Take of aloes, powdered, ζ ijj.; saffron, ζ j.; tincture of myrrh, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. Purgative and emmenagogue. It is a useful application to old indolent ulcers. Dose, $f. \zeta$ ss. to $f. \zeta$ j.

TINCTURA ALOES VITRIOLATA. Tinctura aloes ætherea.

TINCTURA AMA'RA. Tinctura gentianæ composita.

TINCTURA AMMONIÆ COMPOSITA. (Ph. L.) Compound tincture of ammonia. Take of mastich, ζ j.; rectified spirit, $f. \zeta$ ix.; oil of lavender, \mathfrak{m} xiv.; oil of amber, \mathfrak{m} iv.; strong solution of ammonia, Oj. Macerate the mastich in the spirit, that it may be dissolved, and pour off the clear tincture; then add the other ingredients, and shake them all together. This supersedes the *Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus*. Stimulant antispasmodic. Dose, \mathfrak{m} x. to $f. \zeta$ ss.

TINCTURA ANGSTURÆ. Tinctura cuspariæ.

TINCTURA ASSAFÆTIDÆ. (U. S.) Tincture of assafœtida. *T. fœtida*. Take of assafœtida, ζ v.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. Antispasmodic and stimulant. Dose, $f. \zeta$ ss. to ζ j.

TINCTURA ASSAFÆTIDA AMMONIÆ TA. The spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus.

TINCTURA AURANTII. (Ph. L. & E.) Tincture of orange peel. *T. corticis aurantii*. Take of bitter orange peel, dried, ζ iiiss.; proof spirit, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. A mild and pleasant stomachic bitter, used as an adjunct.

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI. Tincture of balsam of Tolu. See *Tinctura tolutani*.

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ. (U. S.) Tincture of belladonna. Take of belladonna leaves, dried, ζ iv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate fourteen days, express, and filter. Dose, $\text{gtt. xx. to gtt. l.}$

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA. (U. S.) *T. benzoës composita*. Compound tincture of benzoin. Friar's balsam. Take of benzoin, ζ ijj.; storax balsam, strained, ζ j.; balsam of Tolu, ζ j.; aloes, ζ ss.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. A stimulant and expectorant. Dose, $f. \zeta$ ss. to $f. \zeta$ j. Also, much used to heal ulcers and cuts.

TINCTURA BUCHU. (Ph. D.) *T. bucku*. (Ph. E.) Tincture of buchu. Take of buchu leaves, powdered, ζ v.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Digest seven days, express, and filter; or prepare by displacement. Tonic, sudorific, and diuretic. Dose, $f. \zeta$ j. to $f. \zeta$ iv.

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ. *T. colombæ*. (U. S.) Tincture of calumba. Take of calumba root, bruised, ζ iv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. It may be made by displacement. Stomachic and tonic. Dose, ζ j. to ζ ij.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ. (U. S.) See *Spiritus camphoræ*.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. *T. opii camphorata* (U. S.) Compound tincture of camphor. Take of camphor, ʒij.; opium, powdered, benzoic acid, each, ʒj.; oil of anise, f. ʒj.; clarified honey, ʒij.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. This is a useful diaphoretic anodyne. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒss.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. (U. S.) Tincture of blistering fly. *T. lytta* and *T. cantharidum*. Take of blistering flies, pounded, ʒj.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. It may be prepared by displacement. This is a very acrid, diuretic, and stimulating preparation, which should always be administered with great caution. Dose, ʒxx. to f. ʒj.

TINCTURA CAPSICI. (U. S.) Tincture of capsicum (Cayenne pepper). Take of capsicum, bruised, ʒj.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain; or prepare by displacement. An arterial stimulant; also used as a gargle, when diluted. Dose, ʒxx. to f. ʒj.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI. (U. S.) Tincture of cardamom. Take of cardamom seeds, bruised, ʒiv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter; or make by displacement. A stimulating carminative. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒss.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA. (Ph. L. & E.) Compound tincture of cardamom. *T. stomachica*. Take of cardamom seeds, caraway seeds, powdered, each, ʒiiss.; cochineal, powdered, ʒj.; cinnamon bark, bruised, ʒv.; raisins, stone, ʒv.; proof spirit, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. A useful and elegant carminative and cordial. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒss.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ. (Ph. L. & E.) Tincture of cascarilla. Take of cascarilla bark, powdered, ʒv.; proof spirit, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain; or prepare by displacement. A stimulating aromatic tonic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒj.

TINCTURA CASSIÆ. (Ph. E.) Tincture of cassia. Take of cassia bark, in coarse powder, ʒijss.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Digest seven days, express, and filter; or prepare by displacement. Used as an adjuvant. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒj.

TINCTURA CASTOREI. (U. S.) Tincture of castor. Take of castor, powdered, ʒij.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate for seven days, and filter. A powerful stimulant and antispasmodic, mostly exhibited in hysterical affections in a dilute form. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒij.

TINCTURA CASTOREI AMMONIATA. (Ph. E.) Ammoniated tincture of castoreum. Take of castor, ʒiiss.; assafœtida, ʒx.; spirit of ammonia, Oij. Digest seven days, express, and filter. Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒij.

TINCTURA CATECHU. (U. S.) Tincture of catechu. *T. japonica*. Take of catechu, ʒij.; cinnamon bark, bruised, ʒij.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. An aromatic astringent, mostly given in protracted diarrhœa. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒij.

TINCTURA CICUTÆ. Tinctura conii.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ. (U. S.) Tincture of

cinchona. *T. corticis peruviani simplex*. Take of cinchona bark, powdered, ʒvj.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may be prepared by displacement. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒss.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ AMMONIATA. (Ph. L.) Ammoniated tincture of cinchona. Volatile tincture of bark. Take of lance-leaved cinchona bark, powdered, ʒiv.; aromatic spirit of ammonia, Oij. Macerate for ten days, and strain. Tonic, antacid, and stimulant. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA. (U. S.) Compound tincture of cinchona (Peruvian bark). Take of cinchona bark, in coarse powder, ʒij.; orange peel, bruised, ʒiiss.; Virginia snakeroot, bruised, ʒij.; saffron, cut, red sanders wood, rasped, each, ʒj.; dilute alcohol, f. ʒxxx. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter; or proceed by displacement. Tonic and stomachic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI. (U. S.) Tincture of cinnamon. Take of cinnamon bark, bruised, ʒij.; proof spirit, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij. or more.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. (U. S.) Compound tincture of cinnamon. *T. aromatica*. Take of cinnamon bark, bruised, ʒj.; cardamom seeds, bruised, ʒss.; ginger root, sliced, ʒij.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter; or it may be prepared by displacement. A warm aromatic. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒij.

TINCTURA COLCHICI. TINCTURA COLCHICI SEMINIS. (U. S.) *T. seminum colchici*. Tincture of colchicum. Take of the seeds of colchicum, ʒiv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter; or prepare by displacement. Similar to the wine of colchicum. Dose, ʒxx. to ʒj.

TINCTURA COLCHICI COMPOSITA. (Ph. L.) Compound tincture of colchicum. Take of colchicum seeds, bruised, ʒv.; aromatic spirit of ammonia, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. Diuretic, stimulant, and antacid. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒj.

TINCTURA CONII. (U. S.) Tincture of hemlock. Take of the dried leaves of hemlock, ʒiv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Digest for fourteen days, express, and filter. This tincture possesses all the active properties of the hemlock. It may be made by displacement. Dose, ʒss. to ʒj.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ. (U. S.) Tincture of calumbæ.

TINCTURA CROCI. (Ph. E.) Tincture of saffron. Take of saffron, ʒij.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate, or proceed by displacement. Emmenagogue in doses of f. ʒij. Used as a coloring material.

TINCTURA CUBEBÆ. (U. S.) Tincture of cubebs. Take of cubebs, bruised, ʒiv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may be prepared by displacement. It is used in the same cases as cubebs, and should be given in full doses, as two or three drachms.

TINCTURA CUSPARIÆ. (Ph. E.) Tincture of cusparia (angustura bark.) Take of cusparia bark, powdered, ʒivss.; dilute alcohol,

Oij. Made by maceration or displacement. A stomachic tonic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS. (U.S. & Ph. L.) Tincture of foxglove. Take of foxglove leaves, dried, ʒiv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. This tincture possesses the properties of the plant. Dose, ten to forty minims. For its virtues, see *Digitalis*.

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ. Tinctura secalis cornuti.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS. (Ph. D.) Tincture of acetate of iron. Take of acetate of potash, two parts; sulphate of iron, one part; and rectified spirit, twenty-six parts. It is a mild chalybeate. Dose, ℥x. to ʒj.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIATI. See *Tinctura ferri ammonio-chloridi*.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIO-CHLORIDI. (Ph. L.) Tincture of ammonio-chloride of iron. *T. ferri ammoniati*. *T. ferri ammoniacalis*. *T. florum martialium*. *T. martis Mynsichti*. Take of ammonio-chloride of iron, ʒiv.; proof spirit, Oj. Digest and strain. This is an excellent chalybeate, and may be given with cinchona in dropsical and other cachectic diseases. Dose, half a fluid drachm to two drachms.

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATIS. See *Tinctura ferri sesqui-chloridi*.

TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI. (U.S.) TINCTURA FERRI SESQUI-CHLORIDI. Tincture of muriate of iron. *T. ferri muriatis*. *T. martis in spiritu salis*. Take of sesquioxide of iron, ℥ss.; muriatic acid, Oj.; alcohol, Oij. Pour the acid upon the sesquioxide of iron in a glass vessel, and shake it occasionally for three days; then add the spirit, and strain. Cline strongly recommends this in ischuria, and many diseases of the kidneys and urinary passages. Dose, ten to twenty drops. It is chalybeate, astringent, and styptic.

TINCTURA GALBANI. (Ph. D.) Tincture of galbanum. Take of galbanum, bruised, ʒij.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Digest seven days, and filter. Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

TINCTURA GALLÆ. (U.S.) *T. gallarum*. Tincture of galls. Take of galls, powdered, ʒiv.; proof spirit, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. It may be prepared by displacement. Astringent. Dose, ʒss. to ʒij.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA. (U.S.) Compound tincture of gentian. *T. amara*. Take of gentian root, bruised, ʒij.; orange peel, dried, ʒj.; cardamom seeds, bruised, ʒss.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may be prepared by displacement. Tonic and stomachic. Dose, f. ʒij.

TINCTURA GUAIACI. (U.S.) Tincture of guaiacum. Take of guaiacum resin, powdered, ℥ss.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. Stimulant, diaphoretic, and antiarthritic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA. (U.S.) *T. guaiaci composita*. Ammoniated tincture of guaiacum; formerly called *Tinctura guaiacina volatilis*. Take of guaiacum resin, powdered, ʒiv.; aromatic spirit of ammonia, Oiss. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI. (U.S.) *T. helle-*

borigri. Tincture of black hellebore. Take of black hellebore root, bruised, ʒiv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. It may be prepared by displacement. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒj. For its virtues, see *Helleborus niger*.

TINCTURA HUMULI. See *Tinctura lupuli*.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI. (U.S.) Tincture of henbane. Take of henbane leaves, dried, ʒiv.; proof spirit, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. It may be prepared by displacement. Anodyne. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

TINCTURA IODINI. (U.S.) Tincture of iodine. Take of iodine, ʒj.; alcohol, Oj. Dissolve. It spoils by keeping, and deposits the iodine when mixed with water. Used externally or added to liniments.

TINCTURA IODINI COMPOSITA. (U.S. & Ph. L.) Compound tincture of iodine. Take of iodine, ʒss.; iodide of potassium, ʒj.; rectified spirit, Oj. Dissolve. A convenient formula for administering iodine. Dose, ten minims, gradually increased to sixty.

TINCTURA JALAPÆ. (U.S.) Tincture of jalap. Take of jalap root, powdered, ʒviij.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. It may be prepared by displacement. Cathartic. Dose, f. ʒij.

TINCTURA KINO. (Ph. L. & E.) Tincture of kino. Take of kino, powdered, ʒiiiss.; proof spirit, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. All the astringency of kino is possessed by this preparation. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒij.

TINCTURA KRAMERIE. (U.S.) *T. Crameria*. Tincture of rhatany. Take of rhatany root, powdered, ʒvj.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Either macerate or proceed by displacement. Astringent. Dose, f. ʒj.

TINCTURA LACTUCARII. (Ph. E.) Tincture of lactucarium. Take of lactucarium, in fine powder, ʒiv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Digest or prepare by displacement. Each f. ʒj. contains gr. vj. of lactucarium. Anodyne. Dose, ℥xx. to f. ʒj.

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA. See *Spiritus lavandulæ compositus*.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ. (U.S. & Ph. E.) Tincture of lobelia (Indian tobacco). Take of lobelia inflata, dried and powdered, ʒiv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Prepare by maceration or displacement. Emetic and antispasmodic in doses of f. ʒj. to f. ʒij., repeated every two or three hours until emesis. Expectorant in doses of ℥xx. to f. ʒss.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA. (Ph. E.) Etheral tincture of lobelia. Take of lobelia, dried and powdered, ʒv.; spirit of sulphuric ether, Oij. Digest seven days, or proceed by displacement. Antispasmodic and expectorant. Dose, ℥xx. to f. ʒj.

TINCTURA LUPULI. *T. humuli*. (U.S.) Tincture of hops. Take of hops, ʒv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. Tonic and sedative. Dose, ʒj. to ʒij. or more.

TINCTURA LUPULINÆ. (U.S.) Tincture of lupulin. Take of lupulin, ʒiv.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. Aromatic, tonic, and soporific. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij.

TINCTURA LYTÆ. See *Tinctura cantharidis*

TINCTURA MOSCHL. (Ph. D.) Tincture of musk. Take of musk, powdered, ʒij.; alcohol, Oj. Macerate for seven days, and filter. Antispasmodic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒiv.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ. (U. S.) Tincture of myrrh. Take of myrrh, bruised, ʒiv.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. Applied to ulcers, and used as a gargle.

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ. (Ph. D.) Tincture of nux vomica. Take of nux vomica, rasped, ʒij.; alcohol, ʒviii. Macerate for seven days, and filter. Used where nux vomica or strychnia are indicated. Dose, ℥v. to ℥x. It is also used externally as an embrocation to paralyzed parts.

TINCTURA OLEI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. (U. S.) Tincture (essence) of peppermint. Dissolve f. ʒij. of oil of peppermint in Oj. of alcohol. Dose, gtt. v. to gtt. x.

TINCTURA OLEI MENTHÆ VIRIDIS. (U. S.) Tincture (essence) of spearmint. Dissolve f. ʒij. in alcohol Oj.

TINCTURA OPII. (U. S.) Tincture of opium. Laudanum. Take of opium, powdered, ʒiiss.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It has the stimulant and narcotic action of opium. Twenty-five drops, or about thirteen minims, contain one grain of opium. Dose, ℥x. to f. ʒj.

TINCTURA OPII ACETATÆ. (U. S.) Acetated tincture of opium. Black drop. Take of opium, ʒij.; vinegar, f. ʒxij.; alcohol, Oss. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Twenty drops contain about one grain of opium.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATÆ. (Ph. E.) Ammoniated tincture of opium. Take of benzoic acid, saffron, each, ʒvj.; opium, sliced, ʒss.; oil of anise, ʒj.; spirit of ammonia, Oij. Digest seven days, and filter. Stimulant and antispasmodic. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒj. Each drachm and a quarter contains one grain of opium.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATÆ. (U. S.) Tinctura camphoræ composita.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ. (U. S.) Tincture of quassia. Take of quassia, rasped, ʒij.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, or proceed by displacement. Tonic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒij. The *Tinctura quassiæ composita* of the Edinb. Ph. also contains cinnamon and raisins.

TINCTURA RHEI. (U. S.) Tincture of rhubarb. *T. rhabarbari.* *T. rhabarbari spirituosæ.* Take of rhubarb root, bruised, ʒij.; cardamom seeds, bruised, ʒss.; proof spirit, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain; or prepare by displacement. Dose, f. ʒj. to ʒij., as a stomachic.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA. (Ph. L.) Compound tincture of rhubarb. Take of rhubarb root, sliced, ʒiiss.; liquorice root, bruised, ʒvj.; ginger root, sliced, ʒij.; proof spirit, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, with a gentle heat, and strain. This is a mild stomachic aperient. Dose, f. ʒss. to ʒiiss.

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES. (U. S.) Tincture of rhubarb and aloes. Take of rhubarb, bruised, ʒx.; aloes, powdered, ʒvj.; cardamoms, bruised, ʒss.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Stomachic and cathartic. Dose, f. ʒij. to f. ʒj.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ. (U. S.)

Tincture of rhubarb and gentian. Take of rhubarb, bruised, ʒij.; gentian root, bruised, ʒss.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may also be prepared by displacement. Stomachic and tonic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒiv.

TINCTURA RHEI ET SENNÆ. (U. S.) Tincture of rhubarb and senna. Take of rhubarb, bruised, ʒj.; senna, ʒij.; coriander, bruised, fennel seed, bruised, each, ʒj.; red sanders, rasped, ʒij.; saffron, liquorice, each, ʒss.; raisins, stoned, ℥ss.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Stomachic and cathartic. Dose, ʒss. to f. ʒj.

TINCTURA SACRÆ. Vinum aloes.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ. (U. S.) Tincture of bloodroot. Take of bloodroot, bruised, ʒiv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. It may be prepared by displacement. See *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

TINCTURA SAPONIS CAMPHORATÆ. (U. S.) Camphorated tincture of soap (soap liniment). Take of soap, ʒiv.; camphor, ʒij.; oil of rosemary, f. ʒss.; alcohol, Oij. Digest the soap with the alcohol till it is dissolved; filter, and add the camphor and oil. An anodyne liniment.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ. (U. S.) Tincture of squill. Take of squill root, dried, ʒiv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. It may be prepared by displacement. The virtues of the squill reside in the tincture, which is administered in doses of from ten drops to a fluid drachm.

TINCTURA SECALIS CORNUTI. (*Apothecaries' Hall, L.*) Tincture of ergot. Take of ergot, in powder, ʒij.; dilute alcohol, Oj. Digest for fourteen days, express, and filter. An excellent preparation, containing the active properties of ergot. Dose, f. ʒj., repeated every ten minutes until its effect is apparent.

TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA. (Ph. L.) Tincture of senna. Take of senna leaves, ʒiiss.; caraway seeds, bruised, ʒiiss.; cardamom seeds, bruised, ʒj.; raisins, stoned, ʒv.; proof spirit, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. A carminative, aperient, and purgative, in doses of from two fluid drachms to a fluid ounce.

TINCTURA SENNÆ ET JALAPÆ. (U. S.) Tincture of senna and jalap. Take of senna, ʒiij.; jalap, powdered, ʒj.; coriander seeds, caraway seeds, bruised, each, ʒss.; cardamom seeds, bruised, ʒij.; sugar, ʒiv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, or prepare by displacement. Cathartic. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒj.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ. (U. S.) Tincture of serpentary. Tincture of Virginian snakeroot. *T. serpentaria virginianæ.* Take of serpentary root, bruised, ʒij.; proof spirit, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. It may be prepared by displacement. Tonic and stimulant. Dose, f. ʒj. to f. ʒj.

TINCTURA STRAMONII. (U. S.) Tincture of stramonium (thorn-apple). Take of stramonium seeds, bruised, ʒiv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, or prepare by displacement. It has the properties of stramonium. Dose, at first, ℥x. to ℥xx., to be increased until some obvious effects arise.

TINCTURA THEBAICA. *Tinctura opii.*
TINCTURA TOLUTANI. (U. S.) Tincture of Tolu. Take of balsam of Tolu, ζ ij.; alcohol, Oij. Dissolve and filter. Used in making the syrup of Tolu.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ. (U. S.) Tincture of valerian. *T. valeriana simplex.* Take of valerian root, ζ iv.; dilute alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain; or proceed by displacement. An antispasmodic, used in conjunction with others. Dose, f. ζ j. to f. ζ iv.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA. (U. S.) *T. valeriana composita. T. valeriana volatilis.* Ammoniated tincture of valerian. Take of valerian root, ζ iv.; aromatic spirit of ammonia, two pints. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. A strong antispasmodic and stimulating tincture. Dose, f. ζ ss. to f. ζ j.

TINCTURA VERA'TRI. *T. veratri albi.* Vinum veratri.

TINCTURA ZINCI ACETA'TIS. (Ph. D.) Tincture of acetate of zinc. Take of sulphate of zinc, acetate of potash, each, one part; alcohol, sixteen parts. Rub the salts together, and add the alcohol; filter through paper. An astringent collyrium and injection.

TINCTURA ZINGI'BERIS. (U. S.) Tincture of ginger. Take of ginger root, bruised, ζ viii.; alcohol, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain; or prepare by displacement. A stimulating carminative. Dose, f. ζ ss. to f. ζ j.

TINCTURE. See *Tinctura.*

TI'NEA. *T. capitis.* The scald head. See *Porrigo.*

TINNITUS AURIUM. Ringing in the ears. A common symptom in many cerebral diseases.

TINTEMENT METALLIQUE. See *Metallic tinkling.*

TISANE. *Ptisane.* A French term for mucilaginous and pectoral drinks. The basis of this is usually the decoction of barley.

TISSUE. A term introduced by the French anatomists for the textures which compose the different organs of animals.

TISSUE, AREOLAR. *T., porous.* The cellular tissue.

TISSUE, ACCIDENTAL. A false tissue; the result of a morbid process, as the membrane of croup, cancerous growths, tubercles.

TITANIC ACID. *Acidum titanicum.* The peroxide of titanium, which acts on alkalies as a feeble acid.

TITANIUM. A rather scarce metal, of great hardness, a copper color, extreme infusibility; sp. gr., 5·8; equivalent, 24; symbol, Ti.

TITHONIC. Relating to tithonicity.

TITHONICITY. The chemical force or rays existing in the spectrum, whether solar or from artificial light. Dr. Draper has made an extended series of experiments to prove that it is an independent imperponderable, distinct from light, heat, and electricity.

TITHONOGRAP'HY. The same as photography.

TITHONOMETE'R. An instrument to measure the force of the chemical rays in any ray of light.

TITHY'MALUS. *Euphorbia cyparissias.*

TITHYMALUS PARALIAS. *Euphorbia paralias.*

TITHYMELEA. *Daphne.*

TITYLLICUM. The arm-pit.

TITUBA'TION. (From *titubo*, to stagger or waver.) Restlessness, with an inclination to constant change of position. The fidgets.

TOAD-FLAX. *Antirrhinum linaria.*

TOBACCO. *Nicotiana tabacum.*

TOBACCO, ENGLISH. *Nicotiana rustica.*

TOBACCO, VIRGINIAN. *Nicotiana tabacum.*

TOCOLOGY. (From *τοκος*, parturition, and *λογος*.) Obstetrics.

TOE. *Digitus pedis.* Each toe consists of three distinct bones, disposed in rows, called phalanges, or ranks of the toes. The great toe has but two phalanges; the others have three ranks of bones, the joints of which are formed by a round head on one bone, and by a pretty deep hollow for receiving it in the one above it. They also consist of muscles, nerves, blood-vessels, and integuments.

TOFFANIA AQUA. See *Aquetta.*

TOLERANCE. (From *tolero*, to bear.) The ability to bear any medicine or agent, especially blood-letting.

TOLU BALSAM. *Toluifera balsamum.*

TOLUIDINE. A volatile base, obtained from balsam of Tolu.

TOLUIFERA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia.*—*T. balsamum.* The tree which affords the Tolu balsam; *balsamum toluitanum*; balsam of Tolu. It grows in South America. The balsam is obtained by making incisions into the bark of the tree; it thickens, and, in time, becomes concrete; has a fragrant odor, and a warm, sweetish taste. It dissolves entirely in alcohol, and communicates its odor and taste to water by boiling. It contains benzoic acid. It has been used as an expectorant; but its powers are very inconsiderable, and it is at present employed principally on account of its flavor. It is directed by the pharmacopœias in the *Syrupus toluatani* and *Tinctura toluatani.*

TOLUTANUM BALSAMUM. See *Toluifera balsamum.*

TOMA'TUM. Tomato. *Solanum lycopersicum.*

TOMBAC. A white alloy of copper with arsenic.

TOMBEKI. (Arabic.) A highly narcotic Eastern species of the lobelia, used for smoking

TOMEI'UM. An incision-knife.

TOMENTO'SE. Downy; woolly.

TOMENTUM. (*um, i, n.*; a flock of wool.)

1. In *Anatomy*, applied to the small vessels on the surface of the brain, which appear like wool. 2. In *Botany*, a downy pubescence.

TOMENTUM CEREBRI. The small vessels that penetrate the cortical substance of the brain from the pia mater, which, when separated from the brain, and adhering to the pia mater, give it a flocky appearance.

TONE. (*Τωνος*; from *τενω*, to extend.) The natural and healthy tension of the muscular fibre.

TONGUE. *Lingua.* A soft, fleshy viscus, constituting the organ of taste. It is composed of muscular fibres, covered by a mucous membrane, on which are a great number of nervous papille, particularly at the apex and lateral

parts. About a quarter of an inch from its base is a little round pit, called the *foramen cæcum*, which seems to form a sort of reservoir for the contiguous mucous follicles. The papillæ of the tongue are distinguished into the *lenticular*, which are from ten to fifteen in number, and are situated near the base of the tongue; the *capitate* or *fungiform*, smaller and more numerous than the preceding, and situated toward the edges and tip of the tongue; the *conical* or *pyramidal*, which are very numerous, and dispersed over the whole upper surface of the tongue; the *filiform*, which are few in number, and situated close to the tip of the tongue. The arteries of the tongue are branches of the ranine and labial. The veins empty themselves into the great linguals, which proceed to the external jugular. The nerves come from the eighth, ninth, and fifth pair.

TONGUE, BLACK. A typhoid fever, which was endemic in the Western States in the winter of 1842-3.

TONGUE-SHAPED. Lingulate.

TONIC. *Tonicus.* A rigid contraction of the muscles, which lasts for some time without relaxation, is called a *Tonic spasm*.

TONICITY. The elasticity of living parts.

TONICS. (From *τονωω*, to strengthen.) Applied to those means which increases the tone of the muscular fibre, and impart vigor to the whole system. Tonics are divided into *mineral* and *vegetable*. The principal mineral tonics are the preparations of iron, zinc, copper, arsenic, silver, bismuth, mercury, and the mineral acids. The vegetable tonics consist chiefly of the bitters, quinine, salicine; the aromatics also have a degree of tonic power. Cold is also a powerful tonic.

TONICS, MENTAL. Those mental emotions which excite the body, as confidence, hope, and any pleasurable amusement.

TONKA BEAN. The Tonqua bean.

TONOS. Tonic spasm.

TONSIL. (*Tonsilla*, *s. f.*) An oblong, sub-oval gland, situated on each side of the fauces, and opening into the cavity of the mouth by twelve or more large excretory ducts.

TONSILLA'RUM GANGRÆNA. See *Tonsillitis maligna*.

TONSILLITIS. (*is, idis, f.*) There are two species of inflammation of the tonsils, the one phlegmonoid, the other erythematous or erysipelatous: they are perfectly distinct diseases. 1. *Tonsillitis phlegmonoides.* The common quinsy, or inflammatory sore throat of most writers. It begins with a soreness or stiffness about one side of the throat; the swallowing becomes impeded; the mouth is swollen; and when the jaw is moved, or there is any attempt to swallow, there is a pain extending from the throat to the ear. These symptoms are attended with more or less pyrexia. If the inflammation be not resolved, the part becomes more tumid, deglutition more impeded, the febrile symptoms exacerbate more violently; suppuration soon follows, and, though the patient be in the greatest misery from the symptoms already mentioned, the abscess bursts, and he is instantly relieved. The suppuration occasionally extends round the pharynx, and a large quantity of pus

is evacuated, either by spontaneous rupture or by an opening from the lancet. This species of tonsillitis is produced by cold, and is a common disease in spring and autumn, and seldom attended with any danger. It is never contagious, and mostly attacks the young and sanguine. It is apt to produce a disposition to return from slight causes.

At the very commencement, the inflammation is occasionally, though not often, resolved by bleeding or leeching. A purgative, and the antiphlogistic diet are required, with iced acidulated gargles, and such antifebrile remedies as are recommended against inflammation. Many quinsies are resolved by nauseating doses of tartar emetic, given every one or two hours for a day. Stimulating applications to the throat are often efficacious.

When the abscess has burst, or the pus is evacuated, very little after-treatment is required: detergent gargles; and nourishment soon put all right again.

2. *Tonsillitis maligna.* This is the ulcerated, speckled, malignant, putrid, or gangrenous sore throat of authors. It is also called *Angina maligna* and *Cynanche maligna*. The inflammation is usually superficial on the membrane which covers the tonsils, and does not affect the cellular tissue beneath. No sooner does the inflammation take place, than it passes immediately into small ulcers, which have a varied appearance, being whitish, gray, brown, or black; of smaller or larger extent, sometimes the size of a pea, and sometimes much larger; mostly spreading so as to extend over the pharynx and the whole fauces, into the nostrils, and even around the glottis, and down the œsophagus. As these ulcerations increase, they have a sloughing appearance; and the membrane of the fauces is occasionally separated in large sloughs. The local affection is attended from its commencement with typhoid fever; the pulse is small, and rapid; the heat considerable; the prostration great; and there is mostly some disturbance of the sensorium. The disease is highly contagious, and usually epidemic; and, according to the nature of the epidemic, the character of the fever, and other circumstances, the danger is to be appreciated. A very frequent concomitant of the malignant, ulcerated sore throat is a scarlet eruption over the body, in a simple form, or with blotches of a scarlet color, with petechiæ, or vibices. This mostly increases the danger. When attended with an eruption, malignant tonsillitis appears very similar to scarlet fever of a bad type.

When the local symptoms are mild, the fever is seldom great, and the danger comparatively little.

In conducting the cure, cleanliness, pure air, and a free ventilation are here of the utmost importance, and especially the removing of all the excretions and cleansings of the fauces, which contain the contagion in its most active form. The remedies are similar to those recommended against typhus and gangrene. The nitro-muriatic acid is here an excellent remedy, as are the acids generally.

Cinchona, cascarrilla, and calumba are the best tonics: their infusions and decoctions, and the

sulphate of quinine, may be made into mixtures, and acidulated with either of the acids. If the bowels, from the free use of acids, become loose, aromatics and astringents are proper, with spiced wine and cordials.

The local treatment consists in the use of stimulating gargles, especially of port wine, capsicum, or the mineral acids. In the administration of these, the best rule is to proportion them to the effect they produce. The diet should consist of arrow-root, gruel, jellies, and the like, with wine or brandy. Good bottled porter is an excellent medicine.

TOOTH. See *Teeth*.

TOOTHACHE. Odontalgia.

TOOTH-RASH. Strophulus.

TOOTH-SHAPE. Dentate.

TOPHACEOUS. Resembling a soft stone.

TOPHUS. (*us, i, m. Toph*, Hebrew.) 1. A toph, or soft swelling on a bone. 2. A concretion in the joints. 3. Gravel.

TOPICAL. (*Topicus*; from *τοπος*, a place.) Medicines applied to a particular part are called *Topical*.

TOPINA'RIA. The same as *Talpa*.

TORCULAR. (From *torqueo*, to twist.) 1. A press. 2. The tourniquet.

TORCULAR HERO'PHIL. The press of Hero-philus; the fourth sinus of the dura mater.

TORDYLIUM OFFICINALE. Seseli creticum.

TORENIA ASIATICA. A small Malabar plant, the juice of which is said to cure the clap.

TORMENTIL. Tormentilla erecta.

TORMENTILLA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. Tormentilla erecta. 2. A genus of plants. *Icosandria. Monogynia. Rosaceæ.*—*T. erecta*. The upright septfoil. The root has a strong, styptic taste; it has long been held in estimation as a good astringent. It is chiefly used in infusion as an injection.

TORMENTUM. The ileac passion was so called, from its severely painful nature. See *Ileac passion*.

TORMINA. (Pl. of *Tormen, inis, n.*) 1. Severe griping pains in the bowels. 2. Dysentery.—*Celsus*.

TORO'SUS. Protuberant.

TORPE'DO. Raia torpedo. The electrical ray.

TORPOR. (From *torpeo*, to be benumbed.) A numbness, inactivity, or deficient sensation.

TORRICELLIAN VACUUM. The vacuum which occurs above the mercury in a long barometer tube.

TORSION. *Torsio*. Twisting. The twisting or torsion of a divided artery will stop hemorrhage, and it is occasionally used for this purpose.

TORSION BALANCE. Coulomb's electrometer.

TORSK. The *Gadus ciliaris* and *brosme*.

TORTICOLLIS. (*is, is, m.*; from *torqueo*, to twist, and *collum*, the neck.) The wry neck. See *Wry neck*.

* TORTILIS. Twisted.

TORTUO'SUS. Tortuous; twisted.]

TORTURA ORIS. A wry mouth.

TORULÆ. (Pl. of *torula*.) Microscopic coniferoid bodies discoverable in fermenting fluids. They are tubular. Diabetic or saccha-

rine urine, which has been placed on one side for a short time in warmth, develops them; and they constitute a safe test of this condition of the urine.

TORULO'SUS. Torulous. Bulged out at intervals, like a cord with several knots in it.

TORUS. 1. A twisted cord. 2. The receptacle of a flower.

TOUCH. *Tactus*. The sense by which we are enabled to know the properties of bodies by feeling them. This arises from the presence of the fibrillæ of the sensory nerves being distributed over every part of the skin.

TOUCH-ME-NOT. The *noli me tangere*.

TOUCHWOOD. *Boletus ignarius*.

TOURNIQUET. (French; from *tourner*, to turn.) An instrument used for stopping the flow of blood into a limb by compressing the main artery. The tourniquet is used to stop hemorrhage till some more permanent means can be put in effect, as during the amputation of a limb. It is unnecessary to describe the tourniquet, which is in constant use among surgeons.

TOUS LES MOIS. A farina derived from the rhizome of the *Canna coccinea*.

TOXICA'RIA MACASSARIE'NSIS. A name of the *Bohun upas*. See *Upas*.

TOXICODENDRUM. *Rhus toxicodendron*.

TOXICOHÆMIA. Poisoning of the blood.

TOXICO'LOGY. (*Toxicologia, a, f.*; from *τοξικον*, a poison, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The study of poisons. See *Poison*.

TOXICUM. (*um, i, n.*; *τοξικον*.) A poison. See *Poison*.

TOXITE'SIA. The artemisia or mugwort.

TRABE'CUA. (*a, e, f.*) Applied to the thread-like processes in the longitudinal sinus of the dura mater, and to the small medullary fibres of the brain, which constitute the commissures.

TRACHE'A. (*a, e, f. Τραχεια*, from its roughness; from *τραχυς*, rough.) *Trachelos*. The windpipe. The trachea is a cartilaginous and membranous canal, through which the air passes into the lungs. Its upper part is the larynx. From the larynx the canal begins to take the name of trachea, or *arteria aspera*, and extends from thence as far down as the fourth or fifth vertebra of the back, where it divides into two branches, which are the right and left bronchial tubes. Each of the bronchia ramifies through the substance of a lobe of the lungs by an infinite number of branches, which are formed of cartilages, separated from each other, like those of the trachea, by an intervening membranous and ligamentous substance. Each of these cartilages is nearly of an annular figure; and they become gradually less and less in their diameter. As the branches of the bronchia become more minute, their cartilages become more and more annular and membranous, till at length they become perfectly so. The trachea is furnished with fleshy or muscular fibres, some of which pass through its whole extent longitudinally, while the others are carried round it in a circular direction, so that, by the contraction or relaxation of these fibres, it is enabled to shorten itself, and likewise to dilate or contract the diameter of its passage. The trachea and its

branches, in all their ramifications, are furnished with a great number of small glands, which are lodged in their cellular substance, and discharge a mucous fluid on the inner surface of these tubes.

The trachea receives its arteries from the carotid and subclavian arteries, and its veins pass into the jugulars. Its nerves arise from the recurrent branch of the eighth pair, and from the cervical plexus.

TRA'CHEAL. Pertaining to the trachea.

TRACHEITIS INFANTUM. Croup.

TRACHELAGRA. The gout or rheumatism in the neck.

TRACHELIUM. Campanula trachelium.

TRACHELO-. A prefix, from *τραχηλος*, the neck. Appertaining to the neck.

TRACHELOCE'LE. Bronchocele.

TRACHELO-DIAPHRAGMATIC NERVES. The four pair of cervical nerves.

TRACHELO-MASTOIDE'US. A muscle situated on the neck, which assists the complexus, but pulls the head more to one side. It is the *complexus minor seu mastoideus lateralis* of Winslow. It arises from the transverse processes of the five inferior cervical vertebrae, where it is connected with the transversalis cervicis, and of the three superior dorsal, and it is inserted into the middle of the posterior part of the mastoid process.

TRACHELOPHYMA. A bronchocele.

TRACHEOTOMY. (*Tracheotomia*, *a*, f.; from *τραχεια*, the trachea, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) See *Bronchotomy*.

TRACHITIS. (*is*, *idis*, f.; from *τραχεια*, the windpipe, and *itis*, the terminal, which denotes inflammation.) Inflammation of the trachea. See *Croup*.

TRACHOMA. (*a*, *atis*, n.; from *τραχυς*, rough.) An asperity in the internal superficies of the eyelid. It often produces a violent ophthalmia, and a severe pain, as often as the eyelid moves. It may be produced from sand falling between the eye and the eyelid of persons travelling. It also arises from caruncles, or fleshy warts, and from hard pustules growing in the internal superficies of the eyelid.

TRACTORS, METALLIC. Perkinism.

TRAC'TUS. (*us*, *i*, m.; from *traho*, to draw.) A drawing in length; a region; a space; a tract.

TRACTUS MOTORIUS. Motor tract; the name given to the prolongation of the corpora pyramidalia through the pons varolii into the crura cerebri. The motor nerves arise from this tract.

TRACTUS OPTICUS. Optic tract; a flattened band, which arises from the thalamus opticus, and turns round the crus cerebri.

TRACTUS RESPIRATORIUS. Respiratory tract; a name given by C. Bell to a narrow white band, which descends along the side of the medulla oblongata at the bottom of the lateral sulcus.

TRAGACA'NTH. *Tragacantha*. Astragalus tragacantha.

TRAGACA'NTHIN. Bassorin.

TRA'GICUS. A proper muscle of the ear, which pulls the point of the tragus a little forward.

TRA'GIUM. The *Dictamnus albus*.

TRAGO' CERUS. The aloe plant.

TRAGOPO'GON. (*on*, *onis*, m.) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia*. *Composita*.—*T. pratense*. The common goat's beard. The young stems of this plant are eaten like asparagus. The root is also excellent, and was formerly used medicinally as a diuretic.

TRAGO'PYRUM. The *Polygonum fagopyrum*.

TRAGORI'GANUM. Applied formerly to several species of *Origanum*.

TRAGOSELI'NUM. *Pimpinella saxifraga*.

TRA'GUS. (*us*, *i*, m.) In *Anatomy*, a small cartilaginous eminence of the external ear.

TRAILING. Procumbent.

TRA'MIS. *Τραμς*. The raphe.

TRACE. See *Catalepsy* and *Ecstasy*.

TRANSFORMA'TION. In *Pathology*, a morbid change in a part, which consists in the conversion of its texture into one which is natural to some other part; as when soft parts are converted into cartilage or bone.

TRANSFU'SION. (*Transfusio*, *onis*, f.; from *transfundo*, to pour from one vessel into another.) The transmission of blood from one living animal to another by means of a canula. This was practiced with various success in the last century.

The most important experiments on transfusion which have lately been performed are those of Dr. Blundell, who has established both the safety and utility of replenishing the vessels of persons sinking from the effects of hemorrhage, from the veins of another healthy human being. In the opinion of Dr. Blundell, a very moderate quantity of fresh blood is sufficient to turn the balance wavering between life and death: he considers half a pint or a pint as an ample supply. The operation of transfusion must be performed with a well-adjusted apparatus, and with the utmost caution, that no air be injected along with the blood, an accident the fatal consequences of which are well known.

TRANSLATION OF DISEASES. Metastasis.

TRANSPIRA'TION. *Transpiratio*. The exhalation of moisture from the body or lungs, as in perspiration.

TRANSUDA'TION. *Transudatio*. The passing of fluids through the cells or pores of any thing. The term should be distinguished from perspiration, which implies a function by which the perspired fluid is secreted from the blood, whereas by transudation the blood or other fluid merely oozes through unaltered. Exosmose.

TRANSVERSA'LIS. Applied very generally in the several departments of nature, especially in *Anatomy*, to muscles, vessels, &c., which have a transverse direction.

TRANSVERSALIS ABDOMINIS. A muscle situated on the anterior part of the abdomen; so named from its direction. It arises posteriorly from the cartilages of the seven lower ribs, being there connected with the intercostals and diaphragm; also, from the transverse process of the last vertebra of the back, from those of the four upper vertebrae of the loins, from the inner edge of the crista ilii, and from part of Poupert's ligament; and it is inserted into the inferior bone of the sternum, and almost all the length of the linea alba. Its

use is to support and compress the abdominal viscera.

TRANSVERSALIS ANTICUS PRIMUS. See *Rectus capitis lateralis*.

TRANSVERSALIS CERVICIS. See *Longissimus dorsi*.

TRANSVERSALIS COLLI. A muscle situated on the posterior part of the neck, which turns the neck obliquely backward, and a little to one side.

TRANSVERSALIS DORSI. See *Multifidus spinae*.

TRANSVERSALIS MAJOR COLLI. See *Longissimus dorsi*.

TRANSVERSALIS NASI. The compressor naris.

TRANSVERSALIS PEDIS. A muscle of the foot, which it contracts, by bringing the great toe and the two outermost toes nearer each other.

TRANSVERSE SUTURE. *Sutura transversalis*. This suture runs across the face, and sinks down into the orbits, joining the bones of the skull to the bones of the face, but with so many irregularities and interruptions that it can scarcely be recognized as a suture.

TRANSVERSO-SPINALIS. See *Multifidus spinae*.

TRANSVERSUS. Transverse: placed across.

TRANSVERSUS AURIS. A muscle of the external ear, which draws the upper part of the concha toward the helix.

TRANSVERSUS PERINÆI. A muscle of the organs of generation, which dilates the bulb of the urethra, and assists the action of the levator ani.

TRANSVERSUS PERINÆI ALTER. *Prostaticus inferior* of Winslow. A small muscle occasionally found accompanying the former.

TRA'PA. (*a, e, f*.) A genus of plants. *Tetrandria. Monogynia*. — *T. natans*. The plant which yields the *Nux aquatica*. The fruit is of a sweet, farinaceous flavor, somewhat like that of the chestnut, and is said to be nutritive and demulcent.

TRAPEZIFORM. *Trapeziformis*. Of the shape of a trapezium.

TRAPEZIUM. (*um, ii, n*.; a geometrical figure.) The first bone of the second row of the carpus, so called from its shape.

TRAPEZIUS. (*us, ii, m*.; from *τραπέζιον*, the name of a geometrical figure: so named from its shape.) *Cucullaris*. A muscle situated immediately under the integuments of the posterior part of the neck and back. It arises by a thick, round, and short tendon, from the lower part of a protuberance in the middle of the occipital bone, and from the rough line that is extended from thence toward the mastoid process of the os temporis, and by a thin membranous tendon, which covers part of the complexus and splenius. It then runs downward along the nape of the neck, and rises, tendinous, from the spinous processes of the two lowermost vertebræ of the neck, and from the spinous processes of all the vertebræ of the back, being inseparably united to its fellow, the whole length of its origin, by tendinous fibres, which, in the nape of the neck, form what is called the *Ligamentum colli*, or the cervical ligament. It is inserted, fleshy, into the broad and posterior half of the clavicle, tendinous and

fleshy into one half of the acromion, and into almost all the spine of the scapula.

This muscle serves to move the scapula in different directions. Its upper descending fibres pull it obliquely upward; its middle transverse ones pull it directly backward; its inferior fibres, which ascend obliquely upward, draw it obliquely downward and backward.

The upper part of the muscle acts upon the neck and head, the latter of which it draws backward, and turns upon its axis. It likewise concurs with other muscles in counteracting the flexion of the head forward.

TRAPEZOI'DES OS. (From *τραπέζιος*, the trapezium, and *ος*, resemblance.) The second bone of the second row of the carpus.

TRAUMATIC. (*Traumaticus*; from *τραυμα*, a wound.) Relating to a wound.

TRAVELER'S JOY. *Clematis vitalba*.

TREACLE. Molasses. The refuse of the manufacture of sugar.

TREACLE, MUSTARD. *Thlaspi arvense*.

TREACLE, VENICE. *Mithridatum*.

TREE LIVERWORT. *Lichen olivarius*.

TREE, PRIMROSE. *Oenothera biennis*.

TREFOIL. See *Trifolium*.

TREFOIL, ACACIA. The *Spartium spinosum*.

TREFOIL, MARSH. *T. water*. *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

TREMBLES. The milk sickness.

TREMELLA NOSTOC. *Nostoc commune*. An indigenous greenish jelly, found in stagnant waters, which is edible.

TRE'MOR. (*or, oris, m*.) Trembling.

TREPA'N. (*Trepandum, i, n*.; from *τροπαιον*, to perforate.) A surgical instrument, bearing much resemblance to a wimble, and worked in the same manner. It is used for cutting a circular portion of bone out of the skull. It is superseded by the trephine.

TREPA'NNING. The operation of using the trepan.

TREPHE'NE. It consists of a cylindrical saw, with a handle placed transversely, like that of a gimlet, and has a perforator or center pin, which is fixed into the skull, and forms an axis on which the circular edge of the saw rotates, and which is removed as soon as the teeth of the saw have made a groove in which they can work steadily.

TREPHE'NING. The operation of using the trephine.

TRESIS. A perforation or wound.

TRIA'NDRIA. *Triandrous*. (From *τρεις*, three, and *ανηρ*, a man.) Plants which have three distinct stamens.

TRIANGULARIS. Triangular.

TRIANGULARIS ORIS. The depressor oris.

TRIANGULARIS STERNI. See *Sternocostales*.

TRIBULUS AQUATICUS. *Trapa natans*.

TRICAUDA'LIS. Having three tails.

TRICEPS. (*eps, ipitis*; from *tres*, three, and *caput*, a head.) Three-headed.

TRICEPS ADDUCTOR FEMORIS. Under this appellation are comprehended three distinct muscles. See *Adductor brevis*, *A. longus*, and *magnus femoris*.

TRICEPS AURIS. See *Retrahens auris*.

TRICEPS CRURIS. A name given to the *vas tus internus* and *externus cruræus*.

TRICEPS EXTENSOR CUBITI. This muscle occupies all the posterior part of the os humeri, and is described as two distinct muscles by Douglas, and as three by Winslow. It arises by three heads. The first, or long head (the long head of the *biceps externus* of Douglas; *anconeus major* of Winslow, as it is called) springs, by a flat tendon of an inch in breadth, from the anterior extremity of the inferior costa of the scapula, near its neck, and below the origin of the *teres minor*. The second head (the short head of the *biceps externus* of Douglas; *anconeus externus* of Winslow) arises, by an acute, tendinous, and fleshy beginning, from the upper and outer part of the os humeri, at the bottom of its great tuberosity. The third head (*brachialis externus* of Douglas, *anconeus internus* of Winslow), which is the shortest of the three, originates, by an acute, fleshy beginning, from the back part of the os humeri, behind the flat tendon of the *latissimus dorsi*. These three portions unite about the middle of the arm, so as to form one thick and powerful muscle, which adheres to the os humeri to within an inch of the elbow, where it begins to form a broad tendon, which, after adhering to the capsular ligament of the elbow, is inserted into the upper and outer part of the olecranon, and sends off a great number of fibres, which help to form the fascia on the outer part of the forearm. The use of this muscle is to extend the forearm.

TRICHIASIS. *Trichia*. (From $\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, a hair.) 1. A disease of the eyelashes, in which they are turned in toward the bulb of the eye. 2. Plica.

TRICHI'NA SPIRALIS. A species of entozoon, consisting of very minute oblong cysts, found in the muscles of voluntary motion.

TRICHI'SMUS. (*us*, *i*, *m*.; from $\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, a hair.) A species of fracture which appears like a hair, and is almost imperceptible.

TRICHOCEPHALUS. (*us*, *i*, *m*.; from $\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, a hair, and $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\eta$, the head.) The hair-headed worm. See *Entozoa*.

TRICHO'MA. (*a*, *atis*, *n*.; from $\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, a hair.) The plaited hair. See *Plica*.

TRICHO'MANES. *Asplenium trichomanes*.

TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS. An infusorial of an elliptical figure, and twice the size of the blood globules found by Donne in the pus of syphilitic vaginitis.

TRICHO'SIS. (Τριχωσις ; from $\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, a hair.) Under this name Dr. Good arranges a genus, which embraces most of the diseases of the hair.

TRICHO'TOMOUS. *Trichotomus*. Divided by three. Applied in *Natural History*.

TRICHU'RIS. (*is*, *idis*, *f*.; from $\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, a hair.) The long hair-worm. See *Entozoa*.

TRICO'CCOUS. Three-seeded.

TRICU'SPID. (*Tricuspidis*, *tricuspidatus*; from *tres*, three, and *cuspidis*, a point.) Three-pointed.

TRICUSPID VALVE. The valve situated between the auricle and ventricle, on the right side of the heart.

TRICUSPIDATE. *Tricuspidatus*. Tricuspid.

TRIFACIAL NERVE. The fifth pair of nerves.

TRIFID. *Trifidus*. Three-cleft.

TRIFOLIUM. (*um*, *ii*, *n*.) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia. Decandria. Leguminosæ.*—*T. acetosum.* Oxalis acetosella.—*T. aquaticum.* Menyanthes trifoliata.—*T. arvense.* The hare's-foot trefoil; not now used.—*T. aureum.* The Anemone hepatica.—*T. caballinum.* See Trifolium melilotus officinalis.—*T. hepaticum.* Anemone hepatica.—*T. melilotus officinalis.* The officinal melilot. *Melilotus. T. odoratum.* This plant has been said to be resolvent, emollient, and anodyne. Its taste is unpleasant, sub-acrid, subsaline, but not bitter; when fresh it has scarcely any smell; in drying it acquires a pretty strong one, of the aromatic kind, but not agreeable. The principal use of melilot has been in clusters, fomentations, and other external applications.—*T. paludosum.* Menyanthes trifoliata.

TRIGA'STRIC. Having three bellies.

TRIGEMINI. (*Trigeminus*; from *tres*, three, and *geminus*, double; threefold.) The fifth pair of nerves. See *Nerve*.

TRIGONELLA. (*a*, *e*, *f*.) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia. Decandria. Leguminosæ.*—*T. fenugrum.* The fenugreek. *Fenugrum græcum.* It is a native of Montpellier. The seeds have a strong, disagreeable smell, and an unctuous, farinaceous taste, accompanied with a slight bitterness. They are esteemed as assisting the formation of pus in inflammatory tumors; and the meal, with that intention, is made into a poultice with milk.

TRIGO'NUS. Trigonal, or three-cornered.

TRIGY'NIA. *Trigynous*. (From $\tau\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, three, and $\gamma\upsilon\upsilon\eta$, a female.) Plants having three pistils.

TRILOBATE. *Trilobatus. Trilobus.* Three-lobed. Applied to parts of animals and plants which are so shaped.

TRILO'CLAR. *Trilocularis.* Three-celled.

TRINE'RVIS. Three-nerved. Three-ribbed; applied to leaves, &c.

TRINITATIS HERBA. *Trinity herb.* Anemone hepatica.

TRIO'STEUM. (*um*, *i*, *m*.) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Caprifoliaceæ.* The *T. perfoliatum*, or fever root, finds a place in the U. S. Pharmacopœia. The bark of the root is cathartic in doses of \mathcal{O} j. to \mathcal{z} j., and emetic in larger doses.

TRIPARTITE. *Tripartitus.* Divided into three. Applied to parts of animals and vegetables.

TRIPASTRUM APPELLIDIS. *Tripastrum Archimedis.* A surgical instrument for extending fractured limbs; so named because it resembled a machine invented by Apellides or Archimedes, for lanching of ships, and because it was worked with three cords.

TRIPHY'LOUS. *Triphyllus.* Three-leaved.

TRIPINNATE. *Tripinnatus.* Triply pinnate. Applied to a pinnated leaf, of which the secondary petioles produce tertiary petioles on which the leaflets are implanted.

TRIPLINE'RVIS. Triply-ribbed.

TRIPLO'PIA. *Visus triplicatus.* A species of disordered vision, in which objects are said to be seen triple.

TRIQU'ETRA OSSICULI. *Ossicula wormiana.* The triangular-shaped bones which are

found mostly in the course of the lambdoidal suture of the skull.

TRIQUETRUM. (*um, i, n.*) A triangle.

TRIQUETRUS. Three-sided.

TRISMUS. (*us, i, m;* from *τριζω*, to gnash.)

Locked jaw. Spastic rigidity of the under jaw. There are two species: 1. *Trismus nascentium*, attacking infants during the two first weeks from their birth. 2. *Trismus traumaticus*, attacking persons of all ages, and arising from wounds. See *Tetanus*.

TRISPLANCHNIC NERVE. The great sympathetic nerve. See *Intercostal nerve*.

TRISSAGO. Teucricum chamædryd.

TRITEOPHYA. A fever similar to a tertian.

TRITEUS. A tertian fever. See *Ague*.

TRITICUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants.

Triandria. Digynia. Graminacea.—*T. repens.* Dog's-grass. Couch-grass. A very common grass, the roots of which are agreeably sweet, and possess aperient properties.—*T. hybridum.* Wheat.

TRITORIUM. A mortar.

TRITURATION. (*Trituratio, onis, f;* from *terō*, to rub or grind.) The act of reducing a solid body into a subtile powder. It is performed mostly by the rotatory motion of a pestle in metallic, glass, or wedgewood mortars, or by grinding.

TRIVIAL. In *Botany*, the *trivial* name is the same as the *specific*.

TROCAR. The name of an instrument used in tapping for the dropsy. It consists of a pointed stilet, partially inclosed in a cannula.

TROCHAETER. (*er, ri, m;* from *τροχαζω*, to run; because the muscles inserted into them perform the office of running.) The name of two processes of the thigh bone, which are distinguished into the greater and lesser. See *Femur*.

TROCHANTERIAN. Relating to the trochanter.

TROCHISCUS. (*us, i, m;* diminutive of *τροχος*, a wheel.) A troch or round tablet. Troches and lozenges are composed of powders made up with glutinous substances into little cakes, and afterward dried.

TROCHISCRETÆ. Troches of chalk. Take of prepared chalk, \mathfrak{z} iv.; gum arabic, in powder, \mathfrak{z} j.; nutmeg, in powder, \mathfrak{z} j.; sugar, in powder, \mathfrak{z} vj. Mix intimately; then add sufficient water to make a mass, and divide into troches, weighing each ten grains. Absorbent and antacid.

TROCHIS GLYCYRRHIZÆ ET OPII. Troches of liquorice and opium. Take of powdered opium, \mathfrak{z} ss.; liquorice, sugar, gum arabic, in powder, each, \mathfrak{z} x.; oil of anise, \mathfrak{f} \mathfrak{z} ij. Mix. Add water sufficient to make a mass; make into troches, weighing each six grains. Demulcent and anodyne.

TROCHISCI IPECACUANHÆ. Troches of ipecacuanha. Take of ipecacuanha, in powder, \mathfrak{z} ss.; sugar, in powder, \mathfrak{z} xiv.; arrow root, in powder, \mathfrak{z} iv.; mucilage of tragacanth, a sufficient quantity. Mix, and divide into troches, each weighing ten grains. Expectoant.

TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ. Troches of magnesia. Take of magnesia, \mathfrak{z} iv.; sugar, \mathfrak{h} j.; nutmeg, in powder, \mathfrak{z} j.; mucilage of tragacanth, a sufficient quantity. Rub the magnesia, sugar, and nutmeg together; add the mucilage, and form into troches, each weighing ten grains. Antacid.

TROCHISCI MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ. Troches of peppermint. Take of oil of peppermint, \mathfrak{f} \mathfrak{z} j.; sugar, in powder, \mathfrak{h} j.; mucilage of tragacanth, \mathfrak{q} . s. Mix, and divide into troches, each weighing ten grains. Carminative.

TROCHLEA. (*a, æ, f.* *τροχλεα*, a pulley; from *τροχω*, to run.) A kind of cartilaginous pulley, through which the tendon of one of the muscles of the eye passes.

TROCHLEARIS. The obliquus superior oculi.

TROCHLEATOR. A nerve: so called because it supplies the musculus trochlearis of the eye. See *Pathetici*.

TROCHOIDES. (From *τροχος*, a wheel, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) *Azæa commissura.* A species of movable connection of bones, in which one bone rotates upon another; as the first cervical vertebra upon the odontoid process of the second.

TROPÆOLUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Octandria. Monogynia.*—*T. majus.* Greater Indian cross, or nasturtium. The fresh plant has a taste like cresses, and is recommended in scurvy.

TROPHE. *τροφη.* Food; aliment; nutrition.

TROPHIS AMERICANA. The fruit of this plant is a rough, red berry, which is eaten in Jamaica.

TROWEL-SHAPED. Deltoid.

TRUE. *Verus.* Formerly applied to designate diseases, when they were really what the name implied, and in opposition to those which only simulated them: hence *Peripneumonia vera* and *P. notha*.

TRUFFLE. Tuber cibarium.

TRUNCATED. *Truncatus.* Lopped; appearing as if cut off.

TRUNCUS. (*us, i, m.*) The trunk. In *Anatomy*, applied to the body strictly so called. It is divided into the *thorax*, or chest, the *abdomen*, or belly, and the *pelvis*.

TRUSS. (From the French *trousse*.) A bandage for a hernia. It consists of a steel spring which carries two pads, one of which is adjusted over the back as a point of support, and the other over the hernia.

TUBA. (*a, æ, f;* from *tubus*, any hollow vessel.) A tube. In *Anatomy*, applied to several canals, as the Eustachian tube, Fallopian tube, &c.

TUBA EUSTACHIANA. The Eustachian tube. A tube which forms a communication between the cavity of the tympanum and the posterior nares. See *Auris*.

TUBA FALLOPIANA. The Fallopian tube. A canal which arises at each side of the fundus of the uterus, and ends near the ovary.

TUBE. Tuba.

TUBER. (*er, eris, n;* from *tumeo*, to swell.) An old name for an excrescence. 1. In *Anatomy*, applied to some parts which are rounded, as *Tuber annulare*, &c. 2. In *Surgery*, a knot or swelling in any part. 3. In *Botany*, a subterranean stem, like the potato. 4. A genus of fungi. See *Lycoperdon*.

TUBER ANNULARE. *Tuberculum annulare.* See *Pons carolii*.

TUBER CIBARIUM. The truffle. A round, tuberculated, subterranean fungus, much esteemed as a delicacy.

TUBER CINEREUM. An eminence of gray matter, forming part of the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

TUBER ISCHII. The tuberosity of the ischium.

TUBERCLE. (*Tuberculum*, *n.*; diminutive of *tuber*.) A tubercle. 1. In *Anatomy*, applied to several elevations. 2. In *Pathology*, a peculiar morbid product occurring in various textures of the body, in connection with the scrofulous, or, as it is now frequently termed, the tubercular diathesis. It occurs in isolated roundish masses, or infiltrated in the texture of organs. The matter which forms tubercles is of a dull whitish-yellow or yellowish-gray color, opaque, and varying in form and consistence according to the stage of development of the tubercle, and the texture of the part in which it is formed.

It is the general opinion of pathological anatomists that there is scarcely any texture of the body which may not occasionally become the seat of tubercle. It has been found on the surface of mucous and serous membranes, within mucous follicles, within lymphatic vessels, in the cellular membrane, and in the blood, especially in that contained in the cells of the spleen. Their presence gives rise to many severe and incurable diseases, as well as to the less formidable glandular affections which infest the scrofulous constitution, especially in early life. See *Phthisis*, *Scrofula*, *Tubes*, &c.

TUBE'RCULA. An order in Willan's Cutaneous Diseases, consisting of defined, small, hard, superficial tumors, circumscribed and permanent, or suppurating partially. It comprehends nine genera, viz., *Phyma*, *Verruca*, *Moluscum*, *Vitiligo*, *Acne*, *Sycosis*, *Lupus*, *Elephantiasis*, and *Frambæsia*.

TUBERCULA ARANTII. Corpora arantii.

TUBERCULA QUADRIGEMINA. Four white oval tubercles of the brain, two of which are situated on each side, at the posterior part of the third ventricle, and over the aqueduct of Sylvius. The ancients called them nates and testes, from their resemblance in shape to those parts. See *Encephalos*.

TUBE'RCULAR. *Tuberculatus*. 1. Tuberculate: tubercled; having small warts or tubercles. 2. Relating to the presence of tubercles, as *Tubercular consumption*.

TUBERCULO'SIS. The scrofulous diathesis.

TUBERCULOUS. Tubercular.

TUBERCULUM ANNULARE. The tuber annulare.

TUBERCULUM LOWERI. An eminence in the right auricle of the heart where the two venæ cavæ meet: so called from Lower, who first described it. See *Heart*.

TU'BEROSE. *Tuberosus*. Tuberos: knobbed.

TUBEROSITY. *Tuberositas*. An eminence or projection on a bone.

TU'BULAR. *Tubularis*. Tube-like.

TU'BULATED. *Tubulatus*. 1. Synonymous with *Tubulous*. 2. A retort which has a small tubular production at its upper and back part, with a stopper adapted to it, is called a *Tubulated retort*.

TU'BULI LACTYFERI. The ducts or tubes in the nipple through which the milk passes.

TU'BULI SEMINIFERI. *Vasa seminalia*. Minute tubes, constituting the parenchyma of the testis. According to the observations of Monro, they do not exceed the one two-hundredth part of an inch in diameter.

TU'BULI URINIFERI. Minute, convergent, excretory tubes, constituting the tissue of the tubular substance of the kidney. Their orifices are called the *Ducts of Bellini*.

TUBULORUM CORONA. The circle of minute tubes surrounding each of Peyer's glands in the intestines.

TU'BULOUS. *Tubulosus*. Tubular

TU'BULUS. A small tube or duct

TUFT. See *Capitulum* and *Cyme*.

TULIP-TREE. *Liriodendron tulipiferum*.

TUME'FACTION. A transient swelling.

TUMOR. *Tumour*. (*Tumor, oris, m.*; from *tumeo*, to swell.) In a wide acceptation, a tumor means a swelling of any part, of whatever kind, and from whatever cause. The term, however, is usually restricted to a permanent swelling, while the swelling which arises from inflammation, and ceases along with the cause, is more generally called *tumefaction*. Tumors are commonly distinguished into *Sarcomatous*, firm, and of a fleshy consistence; and *Encysted*, consisting of a sac containing matter more or less pulpy, or fluid.

I. *Sarcomatous Tumors*.—These were divided by Abernethy into, 1. *Common vascular*, or *organized sarcoma*, including tumors which appear to be composed of the lymph of the blood, rendered more or less vascular by the growth of vessels through it. 2. *Adipose sarcoma*, including fatty tumors. 3. *Pancreatic sarcoma*, so called from the resemblance of its structure to that of the pancreas. 4. The *Mastoid*, or *Mammary sarcoma*, so called from the resemblance of its structure to that of the mammary gland. 5. The *Tuberculated sarcoma*, composed of numerous small, firm, roundish tumors, of various sizes and colors, connected with each other by cellular membrane. 6. *Medullary sarcoma*, so called from its resembling the medullary matter of the brain. It is the *Fungus hamatodes* of other writers. 7. The *Carcinomatous sarcoma*, or cancerous tumor. Of these different kinds of tumors, the *common vascular*, the *adipose*, and the *pancreatic* are considered as devoid of any malignity; the *tuberculated*, *medullary*, and *carcinomatous* are highly malignant: the *mammary sarcoma* was placed by Mr. Abernethy between the two.

II. *Encysted tumors*. These are distinguished into, 1. *Steatomatous*, or those containing a fatty matter. 2. *Melicerous*, containing matter somewhat resembling honey. 3. *Atheromatous*, containing a pap-like matter.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS. In the village of Tunbridge, England. They are chalybeate, and charged with carbonic acid.

TU'NGSTATE. A salt of the tungstic acid.

TU'NGSTEN. A rare metal of a grayish-white or iron color, with considerable brilliancy, very hard and brittle. Its specific gravity is 17.14; equivalent, 99.7; symbol, W. There are two oxides, the brown, and the yellow or tungstic acid.

TU'NIC. (*Tunica, æ, f.*; a coat, à *tundo*

corpore, because it defends the body.) A membrane or covering; as the coats of the eye, &c.

TUNICA ACINIFORMIS. See *Iris*.

TUNICA ADNATA. The conjunctiva.

TUNICA ALBUGINEA OCULI. The albuginea oculi.

TUNICA ALBUGINEA TESTIS. The albuginea testis.

TUNICA ARACHNOIDEA. The arachnoid membrane.

TUNICA CELLULOSA RUYSCHII. The cellular coat of the intestines.

TUNICA CHOROIDES. The choroid membrane.

TUNICA CONJUNCTIVA. The conjunctiva.

TUNICA CORNEA. The cornea of the eye.

TUNICA ELYTHROIDES. The tunica vaginalis.

TUNICA ERYTHROIDES. The cremaster.

TUNICA FILAMENTOSA. The false or spongy chorion. See *Chorion*.

TUNICA JACOBI. Jacob's membrane.

TUNICA RETINA. The retina.

TUNICA VAGINALIS TESTIS. See *Testis*.

TUNICA VASCULOSA TESTIS. A vascular membrane lying upon the inner surface of the tunica albuginea, and constituting the nutrient membrane of the testis.

TUNICA VASCULOSA RETINÆ. The inner and fibro-vascular lamina of the retina, which supports the outer medullary, pulpy, or mucous lamina.

TUNICA VILLOSA.* The villous, or inner coat of the intestines.

TUNICA'US. Covered with an envelope.

TURBINATE. (*Turbinatus*; from *turbo*, a top.) Shaped like a top.

TURBINATED BONES. The superior spongy portion of the ethmoid bone, and the inferior spongy bones, are so called by some writers. See *Spongiosa ossa*.

TURBINA'TUM. The pineal gland.

TURBINA'TUS. Turbinate; shaped like a top.

TUR'RBITH, MONTPELLIER. *Globularia alypum*.

TUR'ROB. The *Pleuronectes maximus*.

TURGE'SCENCE. *Turgescencia*. A condition of active congestion without perverted action. A state of distension.

TUR'RGID. *Turgidus*. Swollen; turgid.

TUR'RGOR VITALIS. Turgescence.

TURKEY. *Meleagris gallipova*.

TURL'NGTON'S BALSAM. A popular expectorant and vulnerary, said to be made as follows: alcohol, Oviij.; benzoin, ʒiij.; liquid storax, ʒiv.; socotrine aloes, ʒj.; Peruvian balsam, ʒij.; myrrh, ʒj.; angelica root, ʒss.; balsam of Tolu, ʒiv.; extract of liquorice root, ʒiv. Digest for seven days, and strain.

TUR'RIO. A young unexpanded shoot.

TURMERIC. *Curcuma longa*.

TURNER'S CERATE. The ceratum calamina.

TUR'NING. In *Obstetrics*, the operation of bringing down the feet, or lower extremities of the child in utero, for the purpose of facilitating parturition when the labor is impeded or unfavorable.

TURNIPI. *Brassica rapa*.

TURNSOLE. *Heliotropium europæum*.

TURPENTINE. *Terebinthina*. The viscid and resinous juice of the pine trees. Those employed medicinally are, 1. The Chian or

Cyprus turpentine, from the *Pistacia terebinthus*. 2. The common turpentine, from the *Pinus sylvestris*, and other species. 3. The Strasburg turpentine, from the *Pinus picea*. 4. The Venice turpentine, from the *Pinus larix*. All these are stimulating diuretics and detergents. They also stimulate the primæ viæ, and prove laxative, but are now seldom given internally. The oil (*Oleum terebinthinæ*) is not only preferred for external use as a rubefacient, but also internally as a diuretic and styptic, the latter of which qualities it possesses in a very high degree. It is also a powerful local stimulant and detersive. Crude turpentine is much used by some surgeons as an application to burns. See *Ambustio*.

TURPETH MINERAL. *Turpethum minerale*. Sulphas hydrargyri flavus.

TURPE'THUM. *Convulvulus turpethum*.

TURU'NDA. A tent or suppository.

TUSSILA'GO. (*o, inis, f.*; from *tussis*, a cough; because it relieves coughs.) 1. The tussilago farfara. 2. A genus of plants. *Syngenesia*. *Polygamia superflua*. * *Compositæ*. — *T. farfara*. *Tussilago vulgaris*. Colt's-foot. This plant has a rough, mucilaginous taste, but no remarkable smell. The leaves have been esteemed as possessing demulcent and pectoral virtues, and much used in catarrhal and scrofulous diseases. — *T. petasites*. The butter-bur. *Petasites*. Pestilent-wort. The roots of this plant are recommended as aperient. They have a strong smell, and a bitterish acid taste.

TU'SSIS. (*is, is, f.*; from the Hebrew word for sneezing.) A cough. See *Cough*.

TUSSIS CONVULSIVA. *T. ferina*. See *Per-tussis*.

TUTAMI'NA. Parts which seem to protect certain organs, as the skull, which has been called *Tutamina cerebri*.

TUTENA'G. Zinc.

TUTIA. (*a, æ, f.*) Tutty. An impure oxide of zinc.

TUTIA PRÆPARATA. Prepared or washed tutty, mixed with any common cerate, was formerly used to apply to the eye in debilitated states of the conjunctive membrane.

TUTSAN. *Hypericum androsæmum*.

TUTTY. See *Tutia*.

TWINS. Two children born at a birth.

TWINING. *Volubilis*.

TWIN-FORKED. *Bigeminus*.

TY'CHICA. Fortuitous lesions. — *Good*.

TYLO'SIS. *Tyloma*. An induration of the margin of the eyelids.

TYMPANI MEMBRANA. *Membrana tympani*.

TYMPANITES. (*es, æ, m.*; from *τυμpanov*, a drum: so called because the belly is distended with wind, and sounds like a drum when struck.) Tympany. An elastic distension of the abdomen, with costiveness and atrophy, but no fluctuation. Species: 1. *Tympanites intestinalis*, a lodgment of wind in the intestines, known by the discharge of wind giving relief 2. *Tympanites abdominalis*, when the wind is in the cavity of the peritoneum.

The intestinal species of tympanites is seldom an idiopathic disease, but mostly dependent on some other, as indigestion, colic, &c.; in which case it is removed by those remedies

which are proper against dyspepsia and colic. The typanites abdominalis is a very rare disease indeed. When it exists, it mostly supervenes upon other diseases, and is then called *Me-teorism*. Ulcerated bowels, strangulated hernia, gangrene of the intestines, produce it, when the parietes of the bowels burst. It may also be caused by abscesses bursting into the abdomen, and by gangrene of any of its viscera. Tapping the abdomen has been resorted to, but without effecting a cure. It is generally fatal.

TYMPANITES, UTERINE. *Physometra*.

TYMPANITIS. Inflammation of the tympanum of the ear.

TYMPANUM. (*um, i, n.* Τυμπανον, a drum.) The drum or barrel of the ear. See *Auris*.

TYMPANY. Tympanites.

TYPHA. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monæcia. Triandria. Graminacæa*.—*T. aromatica*. Acorus calamus.—*T. latifolia*. The broad-leaved cat's-tail, or reed-macc. The young shoots are eaten like asparagus.

TYPHLO-ENTERITIS. *Typhlitis*. (From τυφλος, the cæcum.) Inflammation of the cæcum, which may produce disorganization and perforation of that portion of the intestines.

TYPHOÆMIA. A disorganized state of the blood, such as exists in the worst forms of typhus.

TYPHOID. *Typhoides*. Typhodes. Resembling typhus. A low fever. See *Fever, typhoid*.

TYPHOMANIA. (*a, e, f.*; from τυφος, stupor, and μανια, madness.) The low, muttering delirium which accompanies typhoid fevers.

TYPHUS. (*us, i, m.*; from τυφος, stupor.) A form of continued fever characterized by extreme depression of the nervous powers, and imperfect reaction of the vascular system, giving rise to changes in the circulating fluids, and remarkable disorder of all the secretions. Any of the ordinary causes of fever may give rise to typhus; for the typhoid form is often dependent upon the state of the constitution on which the cause is acting, as evincing a great deficiency of nervous power. But the most common cause by far is contagion, or a febrile miasm, the activity of which is much increased by the crowding of a number of individuals in close and ill-ventilated places, also by filth, insufficient nutriment, and other causes which tend to depress the vital power.

As typhus fever originates from different causes, and all these causes are modified in their action by collateral circumstances, it follows that it must be accompanied by different symptoms, and appear under different degrees of severity. Hence a general distinction of typhus into *Typhus mitior*, mild typhus, or nervous fever, and *Typhus gravior*, severe, or malignant typhus.

1. *Typhus mitior. Nervous fever. Slow fever*.—Characterized by slight shiverings; heavy or vertiginous headache; great oppression about the præcordia; nausea; frequent sighing; despondency; whey-like urine; with the ordinary heat of skin, thirst, and febrile symptoms, which exacerbate once or twice a day, and are accompanied in many cases by low, muttering delirium. But as the disease advances, all the

symptoms of sensorial debility become more severe; the skin, which has hitherto been mostly dry, will now be covered with profuse, clammy, weakening sweats, while the heat is still inconsiderable, and the countenance pale and sunken. The perspiration is often offensive to the smell, and has a sour odor. About the tenth day the weakness greatly increases; all the limbs become tremulous; and the tremors soon become convulsive, with a despondency and alienation of mind, at first observable only in the night, but soon continuing with little intermission. This delirium is of the mildest form. The disease often runs on to the twenty-first day, and occasionally to a much longer period. It very seldom vanishes under an obvious crisis, but gradually becomes more aggravated in its symptoms, till it reaches a fatal termination; or, by a gradual subsidence of the severity of the symptoms, it slowly advances to convalescence, indicated by a disposition to natural sleep; more steadiness and firmness of pulse; a more favorable countenance; a tongue more florid at its edges; a firmer and more collected mind; and a returning desire for food.

When the patient is of a sound constitution, and not debilitated by age, nervous fever is seldom fatal. In some instances, however, it is protracted without any obvious cause, and continues till the vital powers are completely exhausted, and the patient sinks. Nervous fever, when characterized by slight symptoms, but an unusually lengthened and tedious course, forms what is more especially called *Slow fever*: the case is a very intractable one, and very little under the control of art.

2. *Typhus gravior. Malignant typhus. Putrid fever. Pestilential fever. Petechial fever*.—At the onset of this form of fever, the patient is seized with great languor and dejection of spirits, extreme depression and loss of muscular strength, universal weariness and soreness, pains in the head, back, and extremities, and rigors; the eyes appear full, heavy, yellowish, and often a little inflamed; the temporal arteries throb; the tongue is covered with a brownish-colored mucus, and soon becomes dry and parched; the respiration is commonly laborious, and interrupted with deep sighing; the breath is offensive and hot; the body costive; the urine nearly natural, or pale; the pulse is frequent, small, hard, and fluttering, a trifling circumstance causing it to become very rapid and unequal. There is sometimes a great load, feeling of heat, and oppression of the stomach, and not uncommonly bilious vomiting, when the disease is called *Typhus biliosus*. As the disease advances, the pulse generally increases in frequency, but is, in many cases, not above the healthy standard, and in some cases below it, not being more than forty or sixty in the minute. Great debility is now present, and great heat and dryness of the skin; oppression of the heart, with anxiety, sighing, and moaning; the thirst is usually moderate, and the tongue, gums, teeth, mouth, and lips are covered with a brown or blackish tenacious fur; the speech becomes inarticulate, scarcely intelligible; the patient consequently mutters, and is mostly very delirious. The fever continuing to increase still more in

violence, symptoms of an altered state of fluids occur, which were referred by the older writers to putrefaction. The breath becomes highly offensive; the urine deposits a black and fetid sediment; the stools are dark, offensive, and pass off insensibly; hemorrhages issue from the gums, nostrils, mouth, and other parts of the body; petechiæ, and sometimes vibices, appear on the surface; the pulse intermits and sinks; the extremities grow cold; and hiccough ensues, followed by death.

When typhus does not terminate fatally, it generally begins, in temperate and cold climates, to diminish about the fourteenth day, or beginning of the third week, and goes off gradually without any evident crisis; it is not uncommon, however, for sleep and perspiration to announce the favorable change. In warm climates, the fever seldom lasts so long, but mostly terminates in five or eight days. The prognosis will be unfavorable where the nervous power is greatly prostrated, the fluids much changed, or where there is dysentery or spontaneous hemorrhages.

In simple typhus, that is, where the disease is characterized by its general symptoms, with a moderate reaction of the arterial system, and without marked symptoms of local inflammation, the treatment should be directed to sustaining the vital powers by a proper regulation of the diet, to keeping the bowels regular, and to obviating the disordered state of the secretions. The diet should be light and moderately nutritious; the disordered state of the abdominal secretions obviated by occasional doses of calomel; diarrhœa, if excessive, restrained by the cretaceous mixture, combined, if necessary, with small doses of opium; the hot and dry state of the skin obviated by saline diaphoretics, with minute doses of antimony, and by sponging the surface with cold water. Thirst is to be allayed by the free use of acidulated drinks. If there be considerable inflammation of any viscus or membrane, leeches often applied, and counter-irritation, is more to be depended on than general bleeding, which often prostrates the system.

In the advanced stages of the disease, if there be much nervous irritation, opiates combined with diaphoretics are highly serviceable; and, if great debility prevail, wine in moderate quantities may be given with advantage, but it is seldom required.

The treatment of inflammation accompanying adynamic fever often severely taxes the judgment of the practitioner; it may happen, on the one hand, that local inflammation continues so acute as to endanger disorganization of a vital part, and, on the other hand, that antiphlogistic means have been pushed as far as prudence will admit; under these circumstances mercury is sometimes a valuable auxiliary, enabling us to arrest the local inflammation and to save the patient. In the advanced stages, complicated with local inflammation, the vital power, if severely depressed, must be supported by stimulants, even though the inflammatory action still continue. The case is one which, in a great measure, baffles our art; we have two opposite evils to contend against, and we

must choose the less: if the patient can be kept alive for a certain time, there is a hope that the local affection may subside as the fever approaches the termination of its natural course; while, if we persevere in an antiphlogistic regimen, the powers of life will almost inevitably sink. Wine is the best stimulant in typhus, and is most effectual when given in moderate quantities, frequently repeated. Opium, in small and repeated doses, is also a valuable medicine, and camphor may be usefully combined with it. Sulphate of quinine is much relied on by some practitioners, but it generally does more harm than good where there is local inflammation. Blisters afford a means of combating inflammation after blood-letting is inadmissible, but they often increase the general irritation and distress: their effect seems to be more beneficial where the seat of the inflammatory action is within the cranium, than when it is in the thorax or abdomen.

In the congestive form of typhus, either the morbid cause is so concentrated, or the powers of the system so inadequate to contend against it, that arterial reaction is overpowered, or very insufficiently established; hence the pulse is extremely feeble, the surface cold, and the countenance collapsed. The first indication, therefore, is, if possible, to rouse the arterial system, and thus to convert the disease into one or other of its more tractable forms—the simple or the inflammatory. For this purpose there is, perhaps, no more effectual means than to excite strong vomiting, by which a salutary reaction is often established. A full dose of ipecacuanha will generally be the most eligible emetic, as it has little tendency to irritate the gastro-enteric membrane; tartrate of antimony is to be avoided, as it has that tendency in a high degree. In addition to full vomiting, the warm bath and gentle stimulants will be found serviceable. If reaction can not be set up, the case will be speedily fatal. It is from this cause that fever, in its more formidable epidemic visitations, is, in a few instances, so rapidly fatal.

It is not to be inferred, from the distinctions just laid down, that the two most severe forms of typhus are exclusively inflammatory or congestive; for a low, insidious form of inflammation is frequently going on in the gastro-enteric or bronchial membrane, or in the membranes of the brain, while the general character of the disease is that of deficient arterial action. In these cases, all that we have to do is to support nature, for assuredly art can do very little.

From the brief survey we have just taken of the treatment of typhus fever, three prominent general indications may be deduced:

1. To assist arterial reaction when deficient.
2. To subdue local inflammation, or, if we can not do so (which happens in a great majority of cases), to keep it below the point of disorganization.
3. To sustain the vital powers by a proper regulation of the diet, and the judicious use of stimulants when required.

TYPHUS CAECERUM. The jail fever.

TYPHUS CASTRENSIS. The camp fever.

TYPHUS GRAVIOR. The more malignant species of typhus.

TYPHUS ICTERODES. The yellow fever. See *Remittent fever*.

TYPHUS MITIOR. The milder form of typhus or *nervous fever*.

TYPHUS NERVOSUS. The nervous fever.

TYPHUS PETECHIALIS. Typhus with purple spots.

TYRANNIS. *Tyrannis*. An ancient antidote, consisting of an immense number of things.

TYREME'SIS. A vomiting of curd-like matter.

TYRI'ASIS. The tubercular elephantiasis.

TYRIUM EMPLASTRUM. An old plaster

TYRO'MA. A cheese-like tumor.

U.

U. The symbol for uranium.

ULA. The gums.

ULCER. (*Ulcus, eris, n.; ελκος*.) A purulent solution of continuity of the soft parts of an animal body. Ulcers may arise from a variety of causes, as all those which produce inflammation, from wounds, specific irritations of the absorbents, from scurvy, cancer, the venereal or scrofulous virus. They are variously denominated: the following is the most frequent division: 1. The *simple ulcer*, which takes place generally from a superficial wound. 2. The *sinuous*, that runs under the integuments, and the orifice of which is narrow, but not callous. 3. The *fistulous ulcer*, or *fistula*, a deep ulcer, with a narrow and callous orifice. 4. The *fungous ulcer*, the surface of which is covered with fungous flesh. 5. The *gangrenous*, which is livid, fetid, and gangrenous. 6. The *scorbutic*, which depends on a scorbutic acrimony. 7. The *venereal*, arising from the venereal disease. 8. The *cancerous ulcer*, or open cancer. See *Cancer*. 9. The *carious ulcer*, depending upon a carious bone. 10. The *inveterate ulcer*, which is of long continuance, and resists the ordinary applications. 11. The *scrofulous ulcer*, known by its having arisen from indolent tumors, its discharging a viscid, glairy matter, and its indolent nature.

ULCERA SERPENTIA ORIS. See *Aphtha*.

ULCERATED SORE THROAT. See *Cynanche*.

ULCERATION. *Ulcercatio*. The formation of an ulcer.

ULCUS. (*us, eris, n.*) An ulcer.

ULI'TIS. Inflammation of the gums.

ULM'ARIA. *Spiræa ulmaria*.

ULMIN. *Ulmic acid*. Humic acid.

ULMUS. (*us, i, f.*) 1. The common elm. 2. A genus of trees. *Pentandria. Digynia. U. maceæ*.—*U. campestris*. The common elm. The inner tough bark of this tree yields a large amount of mucilage, which has been recommended in nephritic cases, and externally as a useful application to burns.—*U. fulva. U. americana*. The slippery elm. The decoction of the bark is highly mucilaginous and demulcent.

ULNA. (*a, a, f.*; from *ωλενη*, the ulna or cubit.) The larger bone of the forearm. At its upper extremity are two considerable processes, of which the posterior is the *olecranon*, and the smaller and interior the *coronoid process*. Between these the extremity of the bone is formed into a deep articulating cavity, called the *greater sigmoid cavity*, to distinguish it from the *lesser sigmoid cavity*. The *olecranon*, called also the *anconoid process*, begins by a considerable tuberosity, which is rough, and serves for the insertion of muscles, and terminates in a

kind of hook, the concave surface of which moves upon the pulley of the os humeri. This process forms the point of the elbow. The *coronoid process* is sharper at its extremity than the *olecranon*, but is much smaller, and does not reach so high. At the external side of the coronoid process is the *lesser sigmoid cavity*, which is a small, articulating surface, lined with cartilage, on which the round head of the radius plays. The lower extremity of the bone is smaller as it descends, nearly cylindrical, and slightly curved forward and outward. Just before it terminates it contracts so as to form a neck to the small head with which it ends. On the outside of this little head is a small process, called the *styloid process*, from which a strong ligament is stretched to the wrist. The head has a rounded articulating surface on its internal side, which is covered with cartilage, and received into a semilunar cavity formed at the lower end of the radius.

ULNAR. (*Ulnaris*; from *ulna*, the bone, so named.) Belonging to the ulna.

ULNAR ARTERY. One of the branches into which the brachial artery divides at the bend of the arm. It passes down the inner side of the forearm, gives off the ulnar recurrent, the anterior and posterior interosseous, and terminates by forming the superficial palmar arch.

ULNAR NERVE. See *Nerve*.

ULNARIS EXTERNUS. See *Extensor carpi ulnaris*.

ULNARIS INTERNUS. See *Flexor carpi ulnaris*.

UL'NCUS. *Epuлис*; a swelling of the gums.

ULORRH'AGIA. Bleeding from the gums.

ULO'TIC. Cicatrizant.

ULVA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of seaweeds.—*U. lactuca*. Oyster-green laver. It is refrigerant and nutritive, and is used as a luxury.—*U. umbilicalis*. Shield laver. This is said to be edible and nourishing when well cooked.

UMBEL. *Umbella*. A species of inflorescence, in which several flower-stalks, nearly equal in length, spread from one common center, their summits forming a level, convex, or even globose surface; more rarely a concave one, as in the hemlock, carrot, cow-parsnip, &c.

UMBELLI'FERÆ. (*Umbella*, an umbel, and *fero*, to bear.) The umbel-bearing tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with leaves usually divided; flowers in umbels; calyx, entire or five-toothed; petals, five, alternate with five stamens; ovary, didymous, with two styles, and solitary pendulous ovula.

UMBELLI'FEROUS. Plants are so called which have umbels.

UMBE'LLULE. *Umbellula*. A partial or little umbel. See *Umbel*.

UMBILICAL. (*Umbilicis*; from *umbilicus*, the navel.) Of, or belonging to, the navel.

UMBILICAL CORD. *Funis umbilicatis*. *Funiculus umbilicis*. The navel string. A cord-like substance, about half a yard in length, that proceeds from the navel of the fœtus to the center of the placenta. It is composed of a cutaneous sheath, cellular substance, one umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries: the former conveys the blood to the fœtus from the placenta, and the latter return it from the fœtus to the placenta.

UMBILICAL HERNIA. See *Hernia umbilicis*.

UMBILICAL REGION. That portion of the abdomen which is situated around the navel.

UMBILICAL VESICLE. A small sac situated between the chorion and amnios, and connected to the fœtus by a duct, an artery, and a vein.

UMBILICATUS. Having a cavity or dimple resembling a navel. Applied in *Natural History*; and in *Botany*, to leaves, fruits, stigmata, &c.

UMBILICUS. (*us, i, m.*) The navel.

UMBILICUS MARINUS. A submarine production, found on rocks and the shells of fishes, about the coast of Montpellier, and said to be a useful anthelmintic and diuretic.

UMBO. The center of the pileus of a fungus.

UMBRE'LLA-TREE. *Magnolia tripetala*.

UNCA'RIA GAMBIR. An East Indian rubiaceous plant, yielding the gambir catechu, or terra japonica of commerce.

UNCIFORM. (*Unciformis*; from *uncus*, a hook, and *forma*, a likeness.) Hook-like: applied to bones, &c.

UNCIFORM BONE. The last bone of the second row of the carpus or wrist; so named from its hook-like process, which projects toward the palm of the hand, and gives origin to the great ligament by which the tendons of the wrist are bound down.

UNCIFORM PROCESSÉS. The hamular process of the sphenoid bone.

UN'CIA: An ounce.

UNCINA'TE. Hooked at the end.

UN'CUS. UNCINUS. A hook.

UNDULA'TED. *Undulatus*. Waved.

UNDULA'TION. A fluctuation, or wave-like movement.

UNEDO PAPHYRACEA. *Arbutus unedo*.

UNEQUAL. *Inequalis*.

UNGU'ENTUM. (*um, i, n.*; from *ungo*, to oint.) An ointment. The usual consistence of ointments is about that of butter. Some official ointments receive the name of *Cerates* in different pharmacopœias. See, therefore, *Ceratum*.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITRICI (Ph. D.) and **UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITROSI** (Ph. E.). Ointments containing about f. ʒvj. of acid to ℥j. of lard. Formerly used in cases where the *U. hydrargyri nitricis* is now employed.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SULPHURICI. (Ph. D.) Ointment of sulphuric acid. Take of sulphuric acid, ʒj.; prepared lard, ʒj. Mix. Used in itch and eruptive affections.

UNGUENTUM ACONITINÆ. See *Aconitine ointment*.

UNGUENTUM ÆGYPTIACUM. *Linimentum æruginis*.

UNGUENTUM ÆRUGINIS. *Unguentum cupri subacetatis*.

UNGUENTUM AMMONIÆ. See *Pommade de Gondret*.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII. (U. S.) *U. antimonii potassio-tartratis*. (Ph. L.) *U. antimoniale*. (Ph. E.) Tartar emetic ointment. Take of tartar emetic, ʒij.; lard, ʒj. Mix. A drachm, rubbed two or three times on a part, produces a painful pustular eruption, and it is used as a powerful counter-irritant.

UNGUENTUM AQUÆ ROSÆ. (U. S.) Ointment of rose water. Cold cream. Take of rose water, oil of almonds, each, f. ʒij.; spermaceti, ʒss.; white wax, ʒj. Melt, by a water bath, the oil, spermaceti, and wax together; then add the water, and stir till cold. A cooling and emollient application.

UNGUENTUM ARMA'RUM. A celebrated sympathetic ointment, which it was believed would cure wounds if the weapon which inflicted them were smeared with it, without any application to the wound itself.

UNGUENTUM CANTHA'RIDIS. (U. S.) *Unguentum lyttae*. Ointment of the blistering fly. Take of the blistering fly, rubbed to a very fine powder, ʒij.; distilled water, Oss.; resin cerate, ʒviij. Boil the water with the blistering fly to one half, and strain. Mix with the cerate, and evaporate to the proper consistence. Sometimes used to keep a blister open; but the savine cerate is to be preferred.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ. *Unguentum simplex*.

UNGUENTUM CETA'CEI. (Ph. L.) *Spermaceti ointment*. *Unguentum spermaceti*. Take of spermaceti, ʒvj.; white wax, ʒij.; olive oil, f. ʒij. Melt. A simple emollient ointment.

UNGUENTUM CITRINUM. Citrine ointment. The *unguentum hydrargyri nitricis*.

UNGUENTUM COCCULI. (Ph. E.) Ointment of *cocculus indicus*. Take of the kernels of *cocculus indicus*, powdered, one part; lard, five parts. Mix. Used to destroy vermin, and in cases of porigo.

UNGUENTUM CONII. (Ph. D.) Hemlock ointment. Take of the fresh leaves of hemlock, and prepared hog's lard, of each, ℥ij. The hemlock is to be bruised in a marble mortar and mixed with the lard. They are then to be gently melted over the fire, and strained through a cloth. It is applied to cancerous, scrofulous, and other ill-conditioned sores.

UNGUENTUM CREASO'TI. (U. S.) Take of creasote, f. ʒss.; lard, melted, ʒj. Rub them together till they are mixed. A stimulant ointment. It has been used in porigo.

UNGUENTUM CUPRI SUBACETATIS. (U. S.) Ointment of subacetate of copper. *Verdigris ointment*. Take of subacetate of copper, in fine powder, ʒj.; simple ointment, ʒxv. Melt the ointment and mix in the powder. Stimulating, and a mild escharotic to fungous granulations.

UNGUENTUM E'LEMI. (Ph. L.) *Unguentum elemi compositum*. Ointment of elemi. Take of elemi, ℥j.; common turpentine, ʒx.; prepared suet, ℥ij.; olive oil, f. ʒij. Melt the elemi with the suet, mix in the turpentine and oil, and strain. Applied to indolent ulcers, chilblains, chronic ulcers after burns, and indolent tumors.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ. (U. S.) *U. gallarum.* (Ph. D.) Ointment of gall-nuts. Take of powdered galls, ʒj.; lard, ʒviij. Mix. Astringent. Used to piles and indolent ulcers.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ COMPOSITUM. (Ph. L.) *Unguentum gallæ et opii.* Take of galls, powdered, ʒij.; lard, ʒij.; opium, powdered, ʒss. Mix them. An astringent and anodyne ointment, applied chiefly to hæmorrhoidal tumors.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. (U. S.) *U. hydrargyri fortius.* (Ph. L.) Strong mercurial ointment. *U. cæruleum fortius.* Blue ointment. Take of purified mercury, lbij.; lard, ʒxxij.; suet, ʒj. Rub the mercury until the globules disappear. In very general use for mercurial frictions.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI. (U. S.) *U. hydrargyri ammonio-chloridi.* (Ph. L.) *U. hydrargyri precipitati albi.* *U. calcis hydrargyri albæ.* *U. mercurio-precipitati.* Take of ammonio-chloride of mercury, ʒj.; lard, ʒiss. Mix. A mild detergent ointment, used in skin diseases and to destroy lice.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDI. (Ph. L.) Ointment of biniodide of mercury. Take of biniodide of mercury, ʒj.; wax, ʒij.; lard, ʒvj. Mix. Used to scrofulous and syphilitic ulcerations.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI. (Ph. L.) Prepared in a similar manner with the above.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI. Calomel ointment. Take of calomel, ʒj.; lard, ʒj. Mix. Very valuable in skin diseases, and to heal ulcers and excoriations.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS. (Ph. L.) Mild mercurial ointment. Take of strong mercurial ointment, lbj.; prepared lard, lbij. Mix.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. (U. S.) *U. hydrargyri nitrati.* Ointment of nitrate of mercury. Take of purified mercury, ʒj.; nitric acid, f. ʒxj.; lard, ʒiij.; neat's-foot oil, f. ʒix. Dissolve the mercury in the acid; then, while the liquor is hot, mix it with the lard and oil melted together. A stimulating and detergent ointment. Tinea capitis, psor-ophthalmia, indolent tumors on the margin of the eyelid, and ulcers in the urethra, are cured by its application.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS MITIUS. Contains three times the amount of lard and oil.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI. (U. S.) *U. hydrargyri nitrico-oxidi.* Ointment of nitric oxide of mercury. Take of nitric oxide of mercury, powdered, ʒj.; lard, ʒviij. Mix. An excellent stimulating and escharotic ointment.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI PRÆCIPITATI ALBI. Ointment of white precipitate of mercury. The unguentum hydrargyri ammoniati.

UNGUENTUM IODINI. (U. S.) Iodine ointment. Take of iodine, gr. xx.; alcohol, ℥xx.; lard, ʒj. Mix. Used to glandular swellings.

UNGUENTUM IODINI COMPOSITUM. (U. S. & Ph. L.) Compound ointment of iodine. Take of iodine, ʒss.; iodide of potassium, ʒj.; alcohol, f. ʒj.; lard, ʒij. Mix. Applied by way of friction to goitre, scrofulous tumors, &c.

UNGUENTUM LYTTE. See *Unguentum cantharidis.*

UNGUENTUM MEZEREI. (U. S.) Ointment of

mezereon. Take of mezereon, sliced across, ʒiv.; lard, ʒxiv.; white wax, ʒij. Moisten the root with alcohol, and beat to a mass; digest with the lard twelve hours in a salt-water bath; express strongly; cool slowly; separate the lard from the dregs, and remelt with the wax. Used, like the savine cerate, to keep up the discharge of blisters, issues, &c.

UNGUENTUM OPHTHALMICUM. Ophthalmic ointment of Janin. Take of prepared hog's lard, ʒss.; prepared tutty, Armenian bole, of each, ʒij.; white precipitate, ʒj. Mix. This celebrated ointment may be used for the same diseases of the eye and eyelid as the unguentum hydrargyri nitratis. It must be at first weakened with about twice its quantity of hog's lard.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI. Unguentum hydrargyri rubri.

UNGUENTUM PICIS ARIDÆ. *U. picis nigra.* See *Unguentum resina nigra.*

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ. (U. S., Ph. L. & D.) Tar ointment. *U. picis* and *U. à picæ.* Take of tar and suet, each, lbj. Melt together, and strain the mixture through a linen cloth. This is applicable to cases of tinea capitis, and many eruptive complaints; also, to some kinds of irritable sores.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARONATIS. (U. S. & Ph. D.) Ointment of carbonate of lead. Take of carbonate of lead, powdered, ʒij.; simple ointment, lbj. Cooling and desiccative.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM. (Ph. L.) Compound ointment of lead. Take of prepared chalk, ʒviij.; distilled vinegar, f. ʒvj.; plaster of lead, lbij.; olive oil, Oj. Melt the plaster in the oil with a slow fire; then gradually add the chalk, separately mixed with the vinegar, the effervescence being finished, and stir constantly until they have cooled. Used as a dressing for indolent ulcers.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI. (Ph. L.) Ointment of iodide of lead. Take of iodide of lead, ʒj.; lard, ʒviij. Rub together, and mix. Employed by way of friction to chronic enlargement of the joints and indolent scrofulous tumors.

UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI. **UNGUENTUM POTASSÆ HYDRIODATIS.** (Ph. D.) Ointment of iodide of potassium. Take of iodide of potassium, ʒj.; lard, ʒj. Mix. Used to glandular swellings. It should be stronger,

UNGUENTUM POTASSII BROMIDI. Ointment of bromide of potassium. Take of bromide of potassium, ʒj.; lard, ʒj. Applied to glandular and scrofulous swellings.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ. Ceratum resinæ.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ NIGRÆ. Pitch ointment. *U. basilicum nigrum, vel tetrpharmacum.* Take of pitch, yellow wax, yellow resin, of each, ʒix.; olive oil, f. ʒxvj. (Ph. L.) Melt together, and strain through a linen cloth. This is useful for the same purposes as the tar ointment.

UNGUENTUM SAMBUCCI. (Ph. L.) Elder ointment. *U. sambucinum.* Take of elder flowers, prepared lard, each, lbj. Boil the elder flowers in the lard until they become crisp; then strain the ointment through a linen cloth. A cooling and emollient preparation.

UNGUENTUM SATURNINUM. Ceratum plumbi acetatis.

UNGUENTUM SCROPHULARIÆ. (Ph. D.) Ointment of scrophularia. Take of the fresh leaves of scrophularia nodosa, lard, each, ℥j.; suet, ℥j. Boil the leaves in the fats till they are crisp, then express. Used in cutaneous diseases.

UNGUENTUM SIMPLEX. (U. S.) Simple ointment. Take of white wax, ℥j.; lard, ℥iv. Melt at a moderate heat, and stir till cold. Emollient.

UNGUENTUM STRAMONII. (U. S.) Ointment of stramonium (thorn-apple). Take of fresh stramonium leaves, cut, ℥j.; lard, ℥iij.; yellow wax, ℥ss. Boil the leaves in lard until crisp; strain through linen; add the wax, previously melted, and stir till cold. Anodyne. Applied to irritable ulcers, &c.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS. (U. S.) Sulphur ointment. Take of sublimed sulphur, ℥j.; lard, ℥ij. Mix. The most effectual preparation to destroy the itch. It is also serviceable in the cure of other cutaneous eruptions.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM. (U. S.) Compound sulphur ointment. Take of sublimed sulphur, ʒj.; nitrate of potash, ʒij.; ammoniated mercury, benzoic acid, each, ʒj.; oil of bergamot, sulphuric acid, each, f. ʒj.; lard, ℥ss. Mix. Used in itch and against vermin.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI. Ointment of iodide of sulphur. Take of iodide of sulphur, 1 part; of lard, 18 parts.—*Magendie*. A powerful stimulant and resolvent, of great value in obstinate chronic skin diseases.

UNGUENTUM TABACI. (U. S.) Ointment of tobacco. Take of fresh tobacco leaves, cut, ʒj.; lard, ℥ij. Boil till the leaves are crisp, and strain through linen. Applied to irritable ulcers and eruptions.

UNGUENTUM TARTARI EMETICI. Unguentum antimonii.

UNGUENTUM VERATRI. (Ph. L.) *U. veratri albi*. (U. S.) *U. hellebori albi*. Take of white hellebore root, powdered, ʒij.; prepared lard, ʒviij.; oil of lemons, ℥xx. Mix. Used in itch.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI. (Ph. L.) *U. zinci oxidii*. (U. S.) Zinc ointment. Take of the oxide of zinc, ʒj.; lard, ʒvj. Mix. A very useful application in chronic ophthalmia and relaxed ulcers.

UNGUIS. (*is, is, m.*; from *ovvξ*, a hook.) 1. In *Anatomy*, the nail. The nails are horny laminae situated at the extremities of the fingers and toes. 2. In *Surgery*, an abscess or collection of pus between the lamellae of the cornea of the eye: so called from its resemblance to the lunated portion of the nail of a finger. 3. In *Botany*, the claw: applied to the thin lower part of the petal of a polypetalous corolla.

UNGUIS OS. The lachrymal bone is so named from its resemblance to a nail.

UNGULATE. Shaped like a nail.

UNICUS. Single.

UNIFLO'RUS. Bearing one flower.

UNIFORM. Æqualis.

UNILATERAL. *Unilateralis*. On one side only.

UNIOCLAR. *Unilocularis*. One-celled.

UNIO. Margarita.

UNION BY THE FIRST INTENTION.

This phrase is applied by surgeons to the healing of wounds by adhesion, without suppuration or granulation.

UNIT JAR. A Leyden jar invented by Mr. Harris, which is charged with determinate quantities of electricity.

UNITED. See *Connate*.

UNIVALVE. One-valved.

UNOCULUS. *Uniculus*. Having but one eye.

UPAS. The name given in Java to several deadly poisons, of which the *Bohun upas* and *Upas tieuté* are the most remarkable. They belong to different genera, and owe their poisonous properties to different principles.

1. The *Bohun upas*.—This is a bitter gum-resin, which exudes from incisions in the bark of a large tree, called *Antiar*, or *Antsjar*, by the Javanese. It is the *Antiaris toxicaria*, or *Ipo toxicaria* of botanists, an urticaceous tree. The *Bohun upas* is a deadly and rapid poison, which, if excluded from the air, retains its activity for an unlimited time. Its deleterious powers are due to *Antiarin*. It is a powerful arterial sedative, and also produces convulsions.

2. The *Upas tieuté*, or *Tjettek*, is the produce of the *Strychnos tieuté*, and owes its deadly power to *Strychnia*.

URACHUS. (*us, i, m.*; *ovpακος*, from *ovpov*, urine.) *Urinaculum*. The ligamentous cord that arises from the basis of the urinary bladder, which it runs along, and terminates in the umbilical cord. In the fetus of brute animals, which the ancients mostly dissected, it is a hollow tube, and conveys the urine to the allantoic membrane.

URÆMIA. (From *urea*, and *aqua*, blood.) A generic term for those diseases in which the blood contains an excess of urea. This occurs in Bright's disease and Asiatic cholera.

URÆGIUM. The apex of the heart.

URAM'LE. A product of the action of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid on thionuric acid. It is a crystalline, feathery powder, of the form. $C_8N_2H_5O_6$. *Uramilic acid* is said to be derived from it by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid.

URANISCOPLASTY. *Uraniscoplasti'ce*. (From *ovpαισκος*, the palate, and *πλασσω*, to form.) An operation for the restoration of formation of the soft palate.

URANISCORRHAPHY. Staphylorrhaphy.

URAN'SCUS. The palate.

URANIUM. An elementary, rare metal, of a grayish color, and soft; sp. grav. about 8; equivalent, 217.2; symbol, U. It is very infusible. There are two oxides, the protoxide and peroxide, the latter of which is of a fine yellow color, and used in painting porcelain and glass.

URATE. (*Uras, atis, f.*) A compound of uric or lithic acid with a salifiable base.

URATE OF SODA. This is the principal ingredient in gouty calculi.

URCE'OLA. *Parietaria officinalis*.

URCEOLA'TE. *Urceolatus*. Swelling or egg-shaped, like a common jug.

URE'A. (*a, a, f.*; from *urina*.) A constituent of urine. It is an organic base, forming salts with nitric, oxalic, acetic, and other

acids. When pure it crystallizes in four-sided prisms, and resembles nitre in appearance and taste. It dissolves both in water and alcohol. It is partly decomposed into ammonia and cyanuric acid by heat, and, indeed, consists of a peculiar form of cyanate of ammonia, C_2NO , HO, NH_3 , and may be made artificially. Urea has been employed in medicine as a diuretic in doses of gr. xv. to ℥j.

URECHYSIS. Effusion of urine into the cellular membrane.

URE'DO. (From *uro*, to burn.) 1. An itching or burning sensation of the skin, which accompanies many diseases. The nettle-rash is also so called. 2. A genus of parasitical fungi.

URESIS. The act of voiding the urine.

URE'TER. (*er, eris, m.*; from *ovpov*, urine.) The membranous canal which conveys the urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder. At its superior part it is considerably the largest, occupying the greatest portion of the pelvis of the kidney; it then contracts to the size of a goose-quill, and descends over the *psaos magnus* muscle and large crural vessels into the pelvis, in which it perforates the urinary bladder very obliquely. Its internal surface is lubricated with mucus to defend it from the irritation of the urine in passing.

URETERA'LGIA. Pain in the course of the ureter.

URETERI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *ovρητηρ*, the ureter.) Inflammation of the ureter. Its symptoms and treatment are the same as those of inflammation of the kidney and urinary bladder.

URE'THRA. (*a, a, f.*; from *ovpov*, the urine.) A membranous canal, which in the male runs from the neck of the bladder, through the inferior part of the penis, to the extremity of the glans penis, in which it opens by a longitudinal orifice, called the *meatus urinarius*. In this course it first passes through the prostate gland, and is there distinguished by the name of the *prostatic urethra*; it then becomes much dilated, and is known by the name of the *bulbous part*, in which is situated a small round eminence, called the *caput gallinaginis*, or *verumontanum*, around which are ten or twelve orifices of the excretory ducts of the prostate gland, and two of the spermatic vessels. The remaining part of the urethra contains a number of triangular mouths, which are the *lacunae*, or openings of the excretory ducts of the mucous glands of the urethra. In the female the urethra is much shorter and straighter than in the male. It is about an inch and a half long, and appears a little below the clitoris.

URETHRA'LGIA. Pain in the urethra; clap.

URETHRI'TIS. (*is, idis, f.*; from *ovρητηρα*, the urethra.) An inflammation of the urethra. Inflammation may take place on this membrane, as on other mucous membranes, and from the same causes; but it is, however, generally excited by calculous and gouty complaints, and most commonly by the venereal poison.

URETHRITIS VENEREA. *Gonorrhœa virulenta, maligna, syphilitica.* The clap. It originates from impure coition. The time that a clap will take before it makes its appearance, after infection, has not been ascertained. It most usually

is perceptible in the space of from six to fourteen days, and, in a male, begins with an uneasiness about the parts of generation, such as an itching in the glans penis, and a soreness and tingling sensation along the whole course of the urethra; soon after which, whitish matter is seen at its orifice, and also some degree of burning upon making water. In the course of a few days the discharge increases, assumes a greenish or yellowish hue, and will become thinner, and lose its adhesiveness: the parts will also be occupied with some degree of redness and inflammation; a considerable degree of pain and scalding heat will be experienced on every attempt to make water. Sometimes, though rarely, the poison acts on the mucous membrane behind and all around the glans penis, and a similar discharge of vitiated mucus takes place to that which escapes from the urethra, and there may be produced a phymosis or paraphymosis. Where the inflammation prevails in a very high degree, on the taking place of an erection, the penis is curved downward, with great pain: this is called a *chordee*.

The adjacent parts sympathizing with those already affected, the bladder becomes irritable, and incapable of retaining the urine for any length of time, which gives the patient a frequent inclination to make water, and he feels an uneasiness about the scrotum, perineum, and fundament. Moreover, the glands of the groins grow indurated and enlarged, or perhaps the testicles become swelled and inflamed, in consequence of which he experiences excruciating pains, extending from the seat of the complaint up into the small of the back; he gets hot and restless, and a feeble symptomatic fever arises.

If the disease be neither irritated by any irregularity of the patient, nor prolonged by the want of timely and proper assistance, then, in the course of about a fortnight or three weeks, the discharge, from having been thin and discolored at first, will become thick, white, and of a rosy consistence; and, from having gradually begun to diminish in quantity, will at last cease entirely, together with every inflammatory symptom whatever; whereas, on the contrary, if the patient has led a life of intemperance and sensuality, has partaken freely of the bottle and high-seasoned meats, and has, at the same time, neglected to pursue the necessary means, it may then continue for many weeks or months, and on going off, may leave a weakness or gleet behind (the *Gonorrhœa mucosa*), which may lay the foundation of strictures of the urethra.

In the case of women, clap is much less severe than in men, from the absence of chordee, and the shortness of the urethra. Nor are they incommoded with phymosis or strictures.

Treatment.—During the inflammatory stage, a low diet, mucilaginous drinks, and antiphlogistic means are necessary. In ordinary cases, saline aperients combined with nitre, and the use of cold lotions to the penis, are sufficient; but when the inflammation is very great, leeches to the perineum will be necessary. Subsequently, if there be gleet, copaiba, cubebs, and the terebinthines generally, with astringent injections, will be useful. Chordee is

frequently abated by the use of the extract or ointment of belladonna or stramonium applied to the part. The patient should keep quiet, resting on his back for a few days, and take care that the parts are frequently cleansed.

URETHROPHRA'XIS. Obstruction of the urethra.

URETHROPLA'STY. An operation to restore the urethra in cases of defect or accidental injury.

URETHRORRHA'GIA. A discharge of blood from the urethra.

URETIC. *Ureticus.* Diuretic.

URIAS. (From *ουρον*, urine.) The urethra.

URIC. *Uricus.* Appertaining to urine.

URIC ACID. *Uric acid.* A component of urine, usually in small quantity in that of man, but becoming very great in the urine of serpents and birds. It forms calculi both in the free state and combined with ammonia, and is often deposited as a sediment of a reddish color in diseased urine. When pure it is a white, crystalline, very insoluble powder, with acid properties. It readily combines with the alkalies and other bases. The urate of ammonia, which is a frequent form of calculus, is very insoluble. Its formula is $C_{10}N_4H_8O_5 + HO$, the first term of which represents a hypothetical radical called *Uryle*. The presence of uric acid is detected by dissolving it in weak nitric acid, evaporating the solution, which becomes pink, and adding an excess of ammonia when a purple color is produced; this is murexide or purpurate of ammonia.

URIC OXIDE. The *xanthic* oxide, a rare ingredient of calculi. It is a white powder, soluble in potash. A solution in dilute nitric acid becomes yellow when evaporated to dryness. Formula, $C_8H_8N_2O_8$.

URINA' CULUM. The urachus.

URI'NÆ ARDOR. See *Dysuria*.

URINAL. *Urinatorium.* A receiver made so as to be adapted to the penis in cases of incontinence of urine. It usually consists of a flat metallic case-bottle containing a sponge.

URINA'RIA. *Leontodon taraxacum.*

URINARY. (*Urinarius*; from *urina*, urine.) Appertaining to urine.

URINARY BLADDER. *Vesica urinaria.* The bladder is a membranous pouch, capable of dilatation and contraction, situated in the lower part of the abdomen, immediately behind the symphysis pubis, and opposite to the beginning of the rectum. Its figure is nearly that of a short oval. It is broader on the fore and back than on the lateral parts; rounder above than below, when empty; and broader below than above, when full. It is divided into the body, neck, and fundus, or upper part; the neck is a portion of the lower part, which is contracted by a sphincter muscle. This organ is made up of several coats; the upper, posterior, and lateral parts are covered by a reflection of the peritoneum, which is connected by cellular substance to the muscular coat. This is composed of several strata of fibres, the outermost of which are mostly longitudinal, the interior becoming gradually more transverse, connected together by reticular membrane. Under this is the cellular coat, which is nearly of the same structure

with the tunica villosa of the stomach. Winslow describes the internal or villous coat as somewhat granulated and glandular; but this has been disputed by subsequent anatomists. However, a mucous fluid is poured out continually from it, which defends it from the acrimony of the urine. Sometimes the internal surface is found very irregular, and full of rugæ, which appear to be occasioned merely by the strong contraction of the muscular fibres, and may be removed by distending it. The sphincter does not seem to be a distinct muscle, but merely formed by the transverse fibres being closely arranged about the neck. The urine is received from the ureters, which enter the posterior part of the bladder obliquely; and when a certain degree of distension has occurred, the muscular fibres are voluntarily exerted to expel it.

URINARY CALCULUS. See *Calculus, urinary.*

URINE. (*Urina*, *α. f.* *ουρον*; from *οπος*, to rush out.) The liquid secreted in the kidneys, and dropping down from them, *guttatim*, through the ureters, into the cavity of the urinary bladder. The *secretory organ* is composed of the arterial vessels of the cortical substance of the kidneys, from which the urine passes through the uriniferous tubuli and renal papillæ into the renal pelvis, whence it flows, drop by drop, through the ureters into the cavity of the urinary bladder, where it is detained some hours, and at length, when abundant, eliminated through the urethra.

This excretion is properly divided into three kinds: 1st, the *Urina potus*, which flows soon after drinking; 2d, *U. chyli*, or *U. cibi*, secreted after a meal; and, 3d, *U. sanguinis*, secreted some hours after, or in the morning, and representing the true secretion from the blood; of specific gravity 1.015 to 1.025. The urine consists of from 25 to 31 of solids in 1000 parts; on an average, these are: of urea, 12.0; uric acid, 0.4; fixed salts, being phosphates, sulphates, and chlorides of soda, potash, lime, magnesia, or their bases, 7.0; and of organic matters, as mucus, epithelium cells, coloring matter, hippuric or lactic acids, 8.6; the rest being water. Of this there is voided daily, as an average, in health 20,320 grs., containing 568 grs. of solid matter. The urea and uric acid herein represent the amount of azotized tissue destroyed in the day, and vary with the activity, strength, and health of the patient. They are also increased by an animal diet. Healthy urine, when voided, is clear, amber colored, and the transparency is but slightly affected when cold; otherwise it is either turbid when voided, or soon becomes so, and is variously changed in color. The following table of Dr. G. Bird gives the diagnosis of sediments in the urine.

Table for discovering the nature of saline deposits in the Urine by chemical reagents and by the microscope.

I. BY CHEMICAL REAGENTS.	
1. Deposit, white	2.
" colored	5.
2. " dissolved by heat	Urate of ammonia.
" insoluble by heat	3.
3. " soluble in liquor ammonia	} Cystine.
" insoluble in "	

- 4. Deposit, soluble in acetic acid } Earthy phosphates.
- " insoluble } Oxalate of lime.
- 5. " visibly crystalline } Uric acid
- " amorphous } 6.
- 6. " readily soluble by heat } Urates.
- " slowly dissolved by } Urates stained by
- heat } purpurine.

II. BY THE MICROSCOPE.

- 1. Deposit, white 2.
- " colored 5.
- 2. " an amorphous powder } Insoluble by heat—
- " in defined crystals } Phosphate of lime.
- " in prismatic crystals } Soluble by heat—
- " in octahedral or tubular crystals } Urate of ammonia.
- 3. " in octahedral or tubular crystals } Triple phosphate.
- 4. " in octahedra } Oxalate of lime.
- " in simple or compound tables } Cystine.
- 5. " in transparent crystals } Uric acid.
- " amorphous, or in spherical masses } Urates of ammonia or soda.

Besides these indications of disease, the urine may contain albumen (*Albuminuria*); grape sugar, *Melituria* (*Diabetes*); it may be charged with bile where the hepatic function is disturbed, and be of a brown color; when deeply colored with *Purpurine*, and of a red or pink color, disease of the liver and portal system are present. Blood is also found in diseased urine, and detected by the figure of the globules; it occurs where hemorrhage takes place from any part of the urinary apparatus, or from morbid growths attended with a sanguineous discharge. *Torulae*, or vibriones, and other minute animalcules have also been found in this secretion.

The urine has been variously named according to the excess of one of its components—as *Azoturia*, when the amount of urea is in excess; *Oxaluria*, where salts of oxalic acid are present, as in dyspeptics; *Cyanuria* and *Melanuria*, where it is of a bluish and black color; *Cystinuria*, when it deposits cystine. The urine is also rendered odorous by the ingesta, as asparagus, turpentine; or colored, as by rhubarb, madder, &c.

URINE, ALBUMINOUS. This coagulates by heat and nitric acid. It is found in various diseases, but especially the granular degeneration of the kidney or Bright's disease, and in dropsies.

URINE, ALKALINE. Urine containing an excess of earthy phosphates has an alkaline reaction; and also from the presence of carbonate of ammonia. The latter body is found where there is severe prostration, and especially after strains or injurious blows on the spine.

URINE, BLOODY. *Hæmaturia*.

URINE, DIABETIC. This contains grape sugar. See *Diabetes*, and *Sugar, tests for*.

URINE, DROPSICAL. This is subject to early decomposition, from containing albumen.

URINE, DYSPEPTIC. The urine of dyspeptics contains an excess of urates, and is therefore subject to deposits, and often to early putrefaction. The *Urina cibi* also frequently contains oxalic acid. The triple phosphate is also present in the worst cases.

URINE FLUX. *Diabetes*.

URINE, GOUTY. In this there is an excess of uric acid and urates, especially of soda; the secretion is often turbid at the time of emission.

URINE, HYSTERICAL. Clear and colorless, like *Nervous urine*.

URINE, MILKY. That which is of a whitish aspect, from various causes, as an excess of mucus and phosphates, &c.

URINE, NERVOUS. It is almost colorless, abundant, and very thin.

URINE, PHOSPHATIC. That which contains an excess of earthy phosphates. It is indicative of nervous prostration and the formation of calculus if it be constant; otherwise it is not unusual in the *Urina cibi* of dyspeptic persons, but in this case is absent in the *Urina sanguinis*.

URINE, PURPURIC. The urine with a rose colored deposit of purpurine, found in acute diseases, especially of the liver and portal circulation.

URINE, PURULENT. Urine containing pus, usually derived from the kidney, bladder, or urethra.

URINE, RETENTION OF. See *Retention of urine*.

URINE, SPERMATIC. Urine containing a few spermatozoa.

URINE, SUPPRESSION OF. See *Ischuria*.

URINE'FEROUS. Carrying urine: as the *Turbili uriniferi*.

URINOMETER. A hydrometer to take the specific gravity of urine.

URINOUS. Resembling urine.

UROBENZOIDIC ACID. Hippuric acid.

UROCRISIA. The judgment formed of diseases by the examination of urine.

URODIALYSIS. A suspension of the function of the kidney.

UROGLAUCIN. See *Uroxanthin*.

UROLI' TH. A urinary calculus.

UROLI'THIASIS. Lithiasis.

URON. *Ovov.* The urine.

URON'LOGY. *Uranolog'ia.* (From *ovpov*, and *λογος*, a discourse.) A treatise on the urine.

UROPLA'NIA. A translation of the urine to some part of the body where its presence is unnatural, as to the skin, the ventricles of the brain, &c.

UROPO'ETIC. That which favors the secretion of urine.

URORRHAGIA. *Uorrhæa.* *Diabetes*.

UROSES. Disease of the urinary organs.—*Alibert*.

UROSCO'PIA. *Uroscopy.* The inspection of urine for the determination of disease.

UROSTE'ALITH. In a renal calculus examined by Heller was found a peculiar saponifiable fat, to which he gave this name. It partially fuses at a low temperature, and burns with a peculiar odor resembling benzoin.

UROUS ACID. Uric oxide.

UROXA'NTHIN. A yellow pigment of diseased urine, which, according to Heller, is derived from a change in urea. It is itself subject to change into a blue pigment, *Uroglaucon*, or into a red coloring matter, *Urrhodin*.

URRHODIN. See *Uroxanthin*.

URSY'NA RADIX. *Æthusa meum*.

URTI'CA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monæcia. Tetrandria. Urticaceæ.*—*U. dioica.* The stinging nettle. The young shoots possess diuretic and antiscorbutic properties.—*U. mor-*

tua. *Lamium album*.—*U. pilulifera*. *U. romana*. The pill-bearing nettle. The seed was formerly given against diseases of the chest.—*U. urens*. The lesser nettle. It possesses similar properties to the *U. dioica*.

URTICA'CEÆ. The nettle tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves*, alternate; *flowers*, apetalous, solitary, or clustered; *ovarium*, superior, two-celled; *fruit*, a simple, indehiscent nut.

URTICA'RIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *urtica*, a nettle.) The nettle-rash; also called *Febris urticata*. An eruption on the skin like the wheals caused by the sting of a nettle. The little elevations called the nettle-rash often appear instantaneously, especially if the skin be rubbed or scratched, and seldom stay many hours in the same place, and sometimes not many minutes. No part of the body is exempt from them; and where many of them rise together, and continue an hour or two, the parts are often considerably swelled, which particularly happens on the arms, face, and hands. In some constitutions they last only a few days, in others many months.

Urticaria is sometimes attended with fever and sometimes not. Bateman describes six varieties of this disease, viz., *Urticaria febrilis*, *U. evanida*, *U. persistans*, *U. conferta*, *U. subcutanea*, *U. tuberosa*.

All that is required in the treatment is gentle aperients and cool clothing. The best application to allay the itching is dilute vinegar, or camphor water and vinegar.

URTICA'TION. The whipping a paralytic or benumbed limb with nettles, in order to restore its feeling.

U'SNEA. (*a, æ, f.*) A lichen, more especially that found adhering to the skull when exposed to the air in damp places.

USQUEBAUGH. Originally *whisky*; now applied to a liqueur.

USSAC. The gum ammoniacum of the Greeks.

USTILA'GO. 1. A parasitical fungus. 2. Ergot.

U'STION. A burn.

U'TERINE. *Uterinus*. Appertaining to the womb.

UTERINE ARTERY. A branch of the hypogastric or of the internal pudic. It is distributed over the uterus in numerous tortuous branches, which become greatly dilated during pregnancy.

UTERINE FURY. Nymphomania.

UTERINE GESTATION. *Utero-gestation*. Pregnancy.

UTERINE MUSCLE OF RUYSCH. The oblique fibres of the fundus of the uterus.

UTERINE SOUFFLE. See *Auscultation*.

U'TERUS. (*us, i, m.* ὕστερα.) The womb. A muscular receptacle, of the shape of a compressed pear, situated in the cavity of the pelvis, above the vagina, and between the urinary bladder and rectum. The upper part is called the *fundus*, the lower the *cervix* and *mouth* (*os uteri*); the space between them, the *body*. The uterus is about three inches in length, about two in breadth at the fundus, and one at the cervix. Its thickness is preserved throughout pregnancy, chiefly by the enlarge-

ment of the veins and lymphatics, there being a smaller change in the size of the arteries. The cavity of the uterus corresponds with the external form: that of the cervix leads from the os uteri, where it is very small, in a straight direction, to the fundus, where it is expanded into a triangular form, with two angles (*cornua uteri*) opposed to the entrance into the Fallopian tubes. At the place of junction between the cervix and the body of the uterus, the cavity is smaller than it is in any other part. The mucous coat of the vagina is reflected over the os uteri, and is continued into the membrane which lines the cavity of the uterus. The substance of the uterus, which is very firm, is composed of arteries, veins, lymphatics, nerves, and several sets of muscular fibres, viz., the circular, longitudinal, and oblique, curiously interwoven and connected together by cellular membrane. Its arteries are derived from the hypogastric or pudic. The veins are very numerous, and their size in the unimpregnated state is proportioned to that of the arteries; but their enlargement during pregnancy is such that the orifices of some, when divided, will admit even of the end of a small finger.

The uterus is supplied with nerves from the lower mesocolic plexus, and from two small, flat, circular ganglions, which are situated behind the rectum. These ganglions are joined by a number of small branches from the third and fourth sacral nerves. The ovaria derive their nerves from the renal plexus. From the angles at the fundus of the uterus two processes originate, called, from the name of the first describer, the *Fallopian tubes*. They are about three inches in length, and, becoming smaller in their progress from the uterus, have an uneven, fringed termination, called the *fimbriæ*. Through this canal the communication between the uterus and ovaria is preserved. The Fallopian tubes assist in forming the broad ligaments of the uterus. From each angle of the uterus, a little before and below the Fallopian tubes, the *round ligaments* arise; these pass out of the pelvis through the ring of the external oblique muscle. The uterus is liable to many diseases, the principal of which are retroversion and its falling down, hydatids, dropsy, polypes, inflammation, ulceration, cancer.

UTERUS, INVERSION OF. This is mostly produced by unskillfully pulling away the placenta, and is only to be remedied by a restoration of the uterus to its proper state before it contracts; without which, perpetual barrenness must necessarily ensue, and the person be subject for life to a difficulty of walking, and other maladies.

UTERUS, IRRITABLE. An inflammatory and neuralgic condition of the uterus, in which there is considerable pain, especially on standing and moving, and at the periods of menstruation. There is pain on pressure, and tumefaction of the os uteri. It is a tedious and distressing affection, often lasting for years. Antiphlogistic remedies, leeches around the anus, anodyne injections, the horizontal posture, are the principal remedies.

UTERUS, RETROVERSION OF. This occurs

when the fundus is turned backward and downward upon its cervix, between the vagina and rectum, and the os uteri is turned forward to the pubis, and upward, in proportion to the descent of the fundus, so that, by an examination *per vaginam*, it can not be felt, or not without difficulty. There is extreme pain, a suppression of urine, and, by the continuance of this, great distension of the bladder; there is also obstinate constipation, produced by the pressure of the retroverted uterus upon the rectum. The retroversion of the uterus has generally occurred about the third month of pregnancy, and sometimes after delivery it may likewise happen, where the uterus is, from any cause, enlarged to the size it acquires about the third month of pregnancy.

UTERUS, RUPTURE OF. This occurs during parturition, and is known by the cessation of labor-pains, recession of the fœtus, and the occurrence of alarming faintings, vomiting, &c. The child is to be instantly delivered by the feet, and every means are to be adopted to cause the uterus to contract. A favorable termination is scarcely to be expected.

UTRICULUS. (*us, i, m.*; dim. of *uter*, a bot-

tle: so called from its shape.) 1. The womb. 2. A little bag, bladder, or hollow vesicle.

U'VA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. An unripe grape. 2. A tumor resembling a grape.

UVA PASSA MAJOR. A raisin. See *Vitis*.

UVA PASSA MINOR. The dried currant.

UVA URSI. *Arbutus uva ursi*.

U'VEA. (*a, e, f.*) The black pigment on the back part of the iris.

UVEA, COMMISSURE OF THE. The ciliary ligament.

U'VULA. (*a, e, f.*; dim. of *uva*, a grape.) The small, conical, fleshy substance hanging in the middle of the *velum pendulum palati*, over the root of the tongue. It is composed of the common membrane of the mouth, and a small muscle resembling a worm, which arises from the union of the palatine bone, and descends to the tip of the uvula.

UVULA VESI'CAE. A small eminence in the neck of the bladder, which constitutes the apex of the triangle at the fore part of the bladder, of which the openings of the ureters indicate the posterior angles.

UVUL'RIA. *Rufus hypoglossum*.

UVULI'TIS. Inflammation of the uvula.

V.

V. The symbol for vanadium.

VACCINATION. The insertion of the matter to produce cow-pox. See *Cow-pox*.

VACCINE MATTER. The lymph from the vaccine pustule.

VACCINIA. See *Cow-pox*.

VACCINIC ACID. A fatty acid obtained from butter.

VACCINIUM. (*um, ii, n.*) A genus of plants. *Octandria. Monogynia. Ericaceæ.*—*V. myrtillus.* The myrtle-berry. The baccæ myrtillorum are esteemed antiscorbutic, and, when dry, possess astringent virtues.—*V. oxycoccos.* The cranberry-plant. *Vaccinia palustris.* The berries are pleasantly acid and cooling.—*V. vitis idæa.* The red whortle-berry. *Vitis idæa.* The leaves are very astringent. They are said to mitigate the pain of calculous diseases. The ripe berries are aperient and refrigerant.

VACU'UM. An empty space.

VAGINA. (*a, e, f.*) *Vagina uteri.* The canal which leads from the external orifice of the female pudendum to the uterus. It is composed of *two coats*, the first or innermost of which is mucous, interspersed with many excretory ducts, and contracted into small transverse folds, particularly at the fore and back part. The second coat is composed of a firm membrane, in which muscular fibres are not distinctly observable, but which is endowed, to a certain degree, with contractile powers like a muscle. This is surrounded by cellular membrane, which connects it to the neighboring parts. The upper and posterior two fifths of the vagina is also covered by the peritoneum. The entrance of the vagina is constricted by muscular fibres, which serve as a sphincter. The upper part is connected to the circumfer-

ence of the os uteri, but not in a straight line, the os uteri protruding into the vagina.

VAGI'NAL. Vaginalis. Belonging to the vagina, or to a sheath.

VAGINAL ARTERY. The artery distributed to the vagina. It arises from the hypogastric, uterine, or pudic.

VAGINALIS TUNICA. *Tunica vaginalis testis.*

VAGI'NANS. Sheathing.

VAGINA'TUS. Sheathed.

VAGINI'TIS. Irritation or inflammation of the vagina, such as occurs in some forms of leucorrhœa.

VAGI'NO-HYSTERIO'TOMY. An operation in which an incision is made into the uterus through the vagina.

VAGINO-RECTAL FISSURE. A fissure or opening existing between the vagina and rectum, in consequence of which the fœces pass from the rectum into the vagina. It is one of the effects of badly-managed parturition. The treatment consists in performing the operation of elytrorrhaphy as soon as the patient is in a condition to permit it.

VAGINO-URE'THRAL FISSURE. A fissure existing in the membrane between the vagina and urethra.

VAGINO-VE'SICAL FISSURE. A fissure existing in the membrane between the vagina and bladder. It is often the effect of badly-managed parturition, and to be treated as in the case of vagino-rectal fissure.

VAGI'TUS. Squalling; the cry of the newborn babe.

VALE'RIAN. *Valeriana officinalis.*

VALE'RIAN, OIL OF. *Valerole.* The essential oil of valerian root possesses the pungent, camphoraceous odor of valerian. It undergoes con-

siderable change by keeping, depositing a camphor, and forming valerianic acid.

VALERIA'NA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. The valeriana officinalis. 2. A genus of plants. *Triandria. Monogynia. Valerianaceae.*—*V. celtica.* The Celtic nard. The root of this plant, a native of the Alps, has been recommended as a stomachic, carminative, and diuretic.—*V. locusta. Valerianella olitoria.* Corn salad. This is cultivated in gardens for an early salad.—*V. major.* Valeriana pbu.—*V. officinalis.* Official valerian. Wild valerian. The root is a camphoraceous antispasmodic, and is exhibited in convulsive and hysterical diseases. The dose of the powder is from grs. x. to \mathfrak{z} j, three times a day or oftener.—*V. pbu.* The garden valerian. The root is said to be efficacious in removing rheumatism, especially sciatica; and also inveterate epilepsies.—*V. sylvestris.* Valeriana officinalis.

VALERIANA'CEÆ. The valerian tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with leaves opposite; flowers, corymbose, paniced, or in heads; stamens distinct; ovarium, inferior, twocelled; fruit, dry indehiscent.

VALERIANELLA OLITORIA. Valeriana locusta.

VALERIANIC ACID. An interesting acid found in oil of valerian which has been exposed to the air, and also produced from amilic alcohol by the action of dry hydrate of potash. It is a limpid, oily fluid, of a strong, peculiar smell. Its sp. gr. is 0.94, boiling at 290° F. It has acid properties, and consists of $C_{10}H_9O_3, HO.$ It is therefore related to the amygd group. Valerianic acid is supposed to be an active nervous stimulant, and, combined with quinine, as the valerianate of quinine, to be a valuable medicine in cases requiring stimulating nervous tonics.

VALETUDINA'RIUM. 1. One who is in delicate health. 2. One who is extremely anxious about health, and constantly imagines himself sick.

VA'LGUS. 1. Bandy-legged; having the legs bent outward. 2. A kind of club-foot, which see.

VALLET'S PILLS. Pilulæ ferri carbonatis.

VA'LLUM. The eyebrow.

VALVE. (*Valva,* folding doors.) 1. In Anatomy, a membranous elongation in canals, which prevents the reflux of fluids: applied to the valve of the colon, and to thin and transparent membranes situated within arteries, veins, and absorbents. 2. In Botany, the divisions of the fruit.

VALVE OF BAUHIN. *V. of Fallopius.* The ileo-cæcal valve.

VALVE OF THE COLON. See *Intestine.*

VALVE, TRIGLOCHIN. The tricuspid valves.

VA'LVULA. A little valve.

VALVULA COLI. The valve of the colon.

VALVULA EUSTA'CHII. A membranous semilunar valve, situated at the mouth of the inferior vena cava.

VALVULA MITRALIS. The mitral valve.

VALVULA SEMILUNARIS. The semilunar valves.

VALVULA TRIGLOCHIN. The tricuspid valves.

VALVULA TULPII. See *Intestine.*

VALVULA VIEUSSE'NI. *V. cerebri. V. Willisii.* A thin lamina which ascends behind the

tubercula quadrigemina toward the cerebellum.

VALVULÆ CONNIVENTES. The semilunar folds formed of the mucous coat of the small intestines. They are most numerous in the jejunum, and gradually disappear in the ileum. Their use is to increase the absorbent surface of the intestines.

VANA'DIUM. A new metal associated with lead and iron. It is white, brittle, and refractory. Its equivalent is about 68, and it forms three compounds with oxygen, of which the deutoxide, $VO_2,$ is *Vanadic acid.*

VANILLA. *Vanillo.* Epidendrum vanilla.

VA'POR. (*Vapor, oris.*) A highly-expanded liquid. It differs from a gas in the circumstance that it is condensible by cold and pressure.

VAPOR BATH. See *Balneum.*

VAPOR DOUCHE. The projection of a stream of watery vapor on any part of the body, by means of a proper syringe or otherwise.

VAPORA'RIUM. A vapor bath.

VAPORIZA'TION. The conversion of a fluid into the state of vapor.

VAPORS. Hypochondriasis; hysteria; melancholy.

VA'REC. Kelp; the ashes of seaweeds.

VARENI. Flatus furiosus.

VARICE'LLA. (Diminutive of *variola,* the small-pox.) The chicken-pox or water-pox. The eruption in this disease consists of vesicles scattered over the body: they are mostly smooth and transparent, lentil shaped, or irregularly circular, flattened at the top; the fluid at first pellucid, then whitish, afterward straw-colored (*Varicella lymphatica*). Sometimes the vesicles are pointed, and the fluid clear throughout the disease; and this is termed the *swine-pox.* There is little febrile disturbance unless the eruption is confluent. About the third or fourth day the vesicles burst, and concrete into puckered scabs, which fall off, and leave no cicatrices or marks. The eruption of varicella does not come out all nearly together, but one crop after another, for several days. It requires merely an aperient, except when the fever is high.

VARICES. The plural of *varix.*

VARICOCE'LE. (From *varix,* a distended vein, and $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta,$ a tumor.) *Cirsocele.* A swelling of the veins of the scrotum, or spermatic cord: hence it is divided into the *Scrotal varicocele,* and *Varicocele of the spermatic cord,* known by feeling hard vermiform vessels in the course of the spermatic cord. See *Cirsocele.*

VARICIFORMES PARA'STATE. The vasa deferentia at their commencement.

VARICIFORMIS. Variciform. Resembling a varix.

VARICO'MPHALUS. A varicose tumor of the navel.

VA'RICOSE. *Varicosus.* Resembling varix.

VARICO'SITAS CONJUNCTIVÆ. Cirsophthalmia.

VA'RÍCULA. Varicose enlargement of the veins of the conjunctiva.—*M. A. Severinus.*

VARIEGA'TUS. Variegated.

VARIETY. *Varietas.* See *Species.*

VA'RÍOLA. (*a, e, f.*; from *vari,* pimples.) The small-pox. A disease distinguished by acute fever, eruption of red pimples on the third to the fifth day, which on the eighth or

tenth contain pus, and afterward drying, fall off in crusts. It is of a very contagious nature, and may be produced by inoculation. It makes its attack on people of all ages, but youth are most liable to it; and it usually prevails in the spring and summer.

The small-pox is distinguished into the *distinct* and *confluent*.

Four different states, or stages, are to be observed in the small-pox: first, the febrile; second, the eruptive; third, the maturative; and fourth, that of scabbing. When the disease has arisen naturally, and is of the distinct kind, the eruption is commonly preceded by a redness in the eyes, soreness in the throat, pains in the head, back, and loins, weariness and faintness, alternate fits of chilliness and heat, thirst, nausea, inclination to vomit, and a quick pulse. About the third or fourth day, the eruption shows itself in little red spots on the face, neck, and breast, and these continue to increase in number and size for three or four days longer, at the end of which time they are to be observed dispersed over several parts of the body. If the pustules are not very numerous, the febrile symptoms will generally go off on the appearance of the eruption, or will moderate. The suppuration commences about the fifth or sixth day. Should the pustules be perfectly distinct and separate from each other, the suppuration will probably be completed about the eighth or ninth day, and they will then be filled with a thick yellow matter; but should they run much into each other, it will not be completed till some days later. When the pustules are very thick and numerous on the face, it is apt, about this time, to become much swelled; the voice is hoarse, and saliva runs from the mouth. About the eleventh day the swelling subsides, and is succeeded by swelling in the hands and feet, after which the pustules break and discharge their contents; and then becoming dry, fall in crusts, leaving the skin of a brownish-red color. In those cases where the pustules are large, and are late in becoming dry and falling off, they are very apt to leave pits behind them; but where they are small, suppurate quickly, and are few in number, they neither leave any marks behind them, nor do they occasion much affection of the system.

In the *confluent small-pox*, the fever which precedes the eruption is much more violent than in the distinct, being attended usually with great anxiety, heat, thirst, nausea, vomiting, and a frequent and contracted pulse, and often with coma or delirium. In infants, convulsive fits are apt to occur, which either prove fatal before any eruption appears, or they usher in a malignant species of the disease. The pustules run into one another, the spaces being of a livid color; the affected parts are also much swollen. The scabs leave deep pits. Sometimes livid spots appear interspersed among the pustules, or there is a discharge of blood by urine, stool, and from various parts of the body. The fever, which, perhaps, had suffered some slight remission from the time the eruption made its appearance to that of maturation, is often renewed with considerable violence, and is called the *secondary fever*; and this is the most dangerous

state of the disease, from its taking on the form of typhus. The course of small-pox may be interrupted by an attack of measles, the latter often running its career first.

Distinct small-pox is seldom very dangerous; but the confluent is extremely so, especially where the fever is severe. When there is a great tendency to the typhoid form, the disease usually proves fatal between the eighth and eleventh day, but, in some cases, not till the fourteenth or sixteenth. If not fatal, it is very apt to induce various morbid affections, as a predisposition to inflammatory complaints, ophthalmia, and visceral inflammations, but more especially diseases of the thorax; and not unfrequently it excites scrofula into action. The favorable symptoms are a swelling of the hands and feet as the swelling of the face subsides, and a regular course of the eruption. The unfavorable symptoms are, high fever, flattening and subsidence of the eruption, and the invasion of inflammatory affections of the lungs, or congestions occurring in the viscera, with low typhus.

In the distinct species, the treatment is gently antiphlogistic; in the confluent, the measures necessary against typhus fever are to be employed.

VARIOLA SPURIA. Varicella.

VARIOLA VACCINA. See *Cow-pox*.

VARIUM OS. The cuboid bone.

VARIOLO'ID. 1. Diseases resembling the small-pox. 2. Modified small-pox, such as occurs sometimes from inoculation, or which may take place at the time of vaccination, or many years after, during the prevalence of an epidemic of small-pox. It is usually very mild.

VA'RIX. (*ix, icis, m.*; from *varus, i. e., obtortus*.) A dilatation of a vein. A disease known by a soft tumor on a vein which does not pulsate. Varicose veins mostly become serpentine, and often form a plexus of knots, especially in the groins and scrotum. This disease is relieved by cold applications and pressure from bandages; and but seldom by ligature.

VA'RUS. This term has been applied, *adjectively*, to one whose legs are bent inward; *substantively*, to pimples on the face, and to misplaced gout. See *Club-foot* and *Acne*.

VARS PUNCTATUS. *Acne punctata*.

VA'RVICITE. A native oxide of manganese.

VAS. (*Vas, vasis, n.*) A vessel.

VAS DEFERENS. A duct which arises from the epididymis, and passes through the inguinal ring, as part of the spermatic cord, into the cavity of the pelvis, and terminates in the vesicula seminalis. Its use is to convey the semen secreted in the testicle, and brought to it by the epididymis, into the vesicula seminalis.

VASA BREVIA. The arteries which come from the spleen, and run along the large arch of the stomach to the diaphragm.

VASA DEFERENTIA MULIERA. The Fallopian tubes.

VASA EFFERENTIA. The absorbent vessels, as they pass out of a lymphatic gland, are so called.

VASA INFERENTIA. The absorbent vessels which pass into a lymphatic gland.

VASA PREPARANTIA. A name given by the old anatomists to the spermatic vessels.

VASA SEMINALIA. *Tubuli seminiferi*. Very

minute tubes, constituting the parenchyma of the testis.

VASA UMBILICALIA. The name of the blood-vessels of the allantois.

VASA VASORUM. The very minute vessels which supply the arteries and veins.

VASA VORTICOSA. The contorted vessels of the choroid membrane of the eye.

VA'SCULAR. *Vascularis.* That which relates to the vessels or tubes of the body. The *Vascular system* is the aggregate of the tubular apparatus of the body, and includes the arteries, veins, and lymphatics; but it is also used to indicate the blood-vessels only. See *Circulation* and *Lymphatic vessels*.

VASCULA'RES. One of the primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom, including those plants which contain elongated cellules or tubes, as distinguished from the *Cellulares*.

VA'SCULUM ABERRANS. A small convoluted duct connected with the duct of the epididymis.

VA'STUS. (*us, i, m.*) The name of certain muscles.

VASTUS EXTERNUS. A large, thick, and fleshy muscle, situated on the outer side of the thigh: it arises, by a broad, thick tendon, from the lower and anterior part of the great trochanter, and upper part of the linea aspera; it likewise adheres, by fleshy fibres, to the whole outer edge of that rough line. Its fibres descend obliquely forward, and adhere to the cruræus, with which it continues to be connected to the lower part of the thigh, where it terminates in a broad tendon, inserted into the upper part of the patella.

VASTUS INTERNUS. This muscle is situated at the inner side of the thigh. It arises from between the fore part of the os femoris and the root of the lesser trochanter, and from all the inner side of the linea aspera. Like the vastus externus, it is connected with the cruræus, but it continues longer fleshy than that muscle. A little above the knee its outer edge unites with the rectus, after which it is inserted, tendinous, into the upper part and inner side of the patella, sending off an aponeurosis which adheres to the upper part of the tibia.

VAULT. Fornix.

VAULTED. Forniciform.

VAUQUELINE. Strychnia.

VEAL SKIN. Vitiligo.

VECTIS. A lever. See *Lever*.

VEGETABLE. *Vegetabilis.* An organism consisting of cells, either simple (*Cellulares*) or modified (*Vasculares*), permeated by gases, and having the power of converting inorganic matters, as air, water, and carbonate of ammonia, into organic matters, as sugar, gum, lignin, oils, albumen, and their compounds. Vegetables may be aerial, aquatic, or attached to the earth. They possess the vital endowment of generating cytoblasts, but have no nervous system. In the latter particular, and the power many possess of decomposing carbonic acid in sunlight, they differ from animals.

VEGETABLE ALKALIES. See *Alkaloids*.

VEGETABLE JELLY. Pectine.

VEGETABLE KINGDOM. The aggregate of vegetables. This kingdom has been variously classified for the convenience of naturalists, but

the systems of Linnæus and Jussieu, the latter modified by Richard, De Candolle, Brown, and Lindley, are the only two which are now retained. The artificial or sexual system of Linnæus depends upon the number of pistils and stamens, and their positions in the flower: the terms used are to be found in this work. Jussieu grouped plants by their affinity in structure, adopting the inflorescence and structure of the seeds principally. This is the *natural system*, the great superiority of which causes it to obscure every other. The principal families are mentioned in the text, and they are worthy of study on the part of the physician, from the interesting connection which often exists between the external form and sensible properties of groups, as in the Solanaceæ, Ranunculaceæ, &c.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY. The study of the functions of plants.

VEGETATION. 1. The state of a vegetable, or, collectively, the vegetable kingdom. 2. A growth or distribution of parts in minerals resembling a plant. 3. In *Surgery*, a morbid growth resembling a fungus, but not usually of a malignant nature.

VEGETO-ALKALIES. See *Alkaloids*.

VE'HICLE. *Vehiculum.* In *Pharmacy*, the menstruum in which medicines are dissolved or suspended.

VEIL. Calyptra.

VEIN. (*Vena, æ, f.*) A long, membranous canal, which continually becomes wider, does not pulsate, and returns the blood from the arteries to the heart. All veins originate from the capillary vessels which connect the arteries and veins, and terminate in the auricles of the heart; e. g., the *venæ cavæ* in the right, and the pulmonary veins in the left auricle. They are composed, like arteries, of three tunics or coats, which are much more slender than in the arteries, and are supplied internally with semi-lunar membranes, or folds, called valves. Their use is to return the blood to the heart.

The blood is returned from every part of the body, except the lungs, into the right auricle, from three sources: 1. The *vena cava superior*, which brings it from the head, neck, thorax, and superior extremities. 2. The *vena cava inferior*, from the abdomen and inferior extremities. 3. The *coronary vein* receives it from the coronary arteries of the heart.

1. The *VENA CAVA SUPERIOR*.—This vein terminates in the superior part of the right auricle, into which it evacuates the blood from the *right and left subclavian vein*, and the *vena azygos*. The right and left subclavian veins receive the blood from the head and upper extremities in the following manner:

The veins of the fingers, called *digitals*, receive the blood from the digital arteries, and empty it into the *cephalic of the thumb*, which runs on the back of the hand along the thumb, and evacuates its blood into the external radial.

The *salvatella*, which runs along the little finger, unites with the former, and empties its blood into the internal and external cubital veins. At the end of the forearm are three veins, called the great cephalic, the basilic, and the median.

The *great cephalic* runs along the superior part of the forearm, and receives the blood from the external radial.

The *basilic* ascends on the under side, and receives the blood from the *external* and *internal cubital veins*, and some branches which accompany the brachial artery, called *venæ satellites*.

The *median* is situated in the middle of the forearm, and arises from the union of several branches. These three veins all unite above the bend of the arm, and form the brachial.

The *brachial vein*, which receives all their blood, and is continued into the axilla, where it is called the axillary.

The *axillary vein*. This receives also the blood from the scapula, and superior and inferior parts of the chest, by the *superior* and *inferior thoracic vein*, the *vena muscularis*, and the *scapularis*. The axillary vein then passes under the clavicle, where it is called the *subclavian*, which unites with the external and internal jugular veins, and the vertebral vein, which brings the blood from the vertebral sinuses; it receives, also, the blood from the *mediastinal, pericardiac, diaphragmatic, thymic, internal mammary*, and *laryngeal veins*, and then unites with its fellow to form the *vena cava superior*, or, as it is sometimes called, *vena cava descendens*.

The blood from the external and internal parts of the head and face is returned, in the following manner, into the external and internal jugulars, which terminate in the subclavians:

The *frontal, angular, temporal, auricular, sublingual, and occipital* veins receive the blood from the parts after which they are named; these all converge to each side of the neck, and form a trunk, called the *external jugular vein*.

The blood from the brain, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes of these parts, is received into the lateral sinuses, or veins of the dura mater, one of which empties its blood through the foramen lacerum in basii cranii on each side into the *internal jugular*, which descends in the neck by the carotid arteries, receives the blood from the *thyroidal* and *internal maxillary veins*, and empties itself into the subclavians within the thorax.

The *vena azygos* receives the blood from the *bronchial, superior, œsophageal, vertebral*, and *intercostal veins*, and empties it into the superior cava.

2. **VENA CAVA INFERIOR.**—The *vena cava inferior* is the trunk of all the abdominal veins, and those of the lower extremities, from which parts the blood is returned in the following manner.

The veins of the toes, called the *digital veins*, receive the blood from the digital arteries, and form on the back of the foot three branches, one on the great toe, called the *cephalic*, another which runs along the little toe, called the *vena saphæna*, and a third on the back of the foot, *vena dorsalis pedis*; and those on the sole of the foot evacuate themselves into the *plantar veins*.

The three veins on the upper part of the foot coming together above the ankle, form the *anterior tibial*; and the *plantar veins*, with a

branch from the calf of the leg, called the *sural vein*, form the *posterior tibial*; a branch also ascends in the direction of the fibula, called the *peroneal vein*. These three branches unite before the ham into one branch, the *sub-popliteal vein*, which ascends through the ham, carrying all the blood from the foot: it then proceeds upon the anterior part of the thigh, where it is termed the *crural* or *femoral vein*, receives several muscular branches, and passes under Poupert's ligament into the cavity of the pelvis, where it is called the *external iliac*.

The arteries which are distributed about the pelvis evacuate their blood into the *external hæmorrhoidal veins*, the *hypogastric veins*, the *internal pudic*, the *vena magna penis*, and *obturatory veins*, all of which unite in the pelvis, and form the *internal iliac vein*.

The external iliac vein receives the blood from the external pudendal veins, and then unites with the internal iliac at the last vertebra of the loins, forming the *common iliac*; the two common iliacs then form the *vena cava inferior*, or *ascendens*, which ascends on the right side of the spine, receiving the blood from the *sacral, lumbar, emulgent, right spermatic veins*, and the *vena cava hepatica*; and, having arrived at the diaphragm, it passes through the right foramen, and enters the right auricle of the heart, into which it evacuates all the blood from the abdominal viscera and lower extremities.

VENA CAVA HEPATICA.—This vein ramifies in the substance of the liver, and brings the blood into the *vena cava inferior* from the branches of the *vena portæ*, a great vein which carries the blood from the abdominal viscera into the substance of the liver. The trunk of the *vena portæ*, about the fissure of the liver, in which it is situated, is *divided* into the hepatic and abdominal portions. The *abdominal portion* is composed of the *splenic, meseraic, and internal hæmorrhoidal veins*. These three venous branches carry all the blood from the stomach, spleen, pancreas, omentum, mesentery, gall-bladder, and the small and large intestines, into the *sinus* of the *vena portæ*. The *hepatic portion* of the *vena portæ* enters the substance of the liver, divides into innumerable ramifications, which secrete the bile, and the superfluous blood passes into corresponding branches of the *vena cava hepatica*.

VELAME'NTUM BOMBYCI'NUM. The mucous membrane of the intestines.

VE'LUM. (*um, i, n.*) A veil.

VELUM INTERPOSITUM. *V. vasculosum.* The tela chorioidea of the brain.

VELUM PENDULUM PALATI. *Velum. Velum palatinum.* The soft palate. The soft part of the palate, which forms two arches, affixed laterally to the tongue and pharynx.

VELUM PUPILLE. *Membrana pupillar.*

VE'NA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *venio*, to come: because the blood comes through it.) A vein. See *Vein*.

VENA AZYGOS. *Azygos vena.*

VENA MEDINENSIS. *Medinensis vena.*

VENA PORTÆ. *Vena portarum.* The great vein, situated at the entrance of the liver, which receives the blood from the abdominal viscera, and carries it into the substance of the liver.

It is distinguished into the *hepatic* and *abdominal* portion: the former ramifies through the substance of the liver, and carries the blood destined for the formation of the bile, which is returned by branches to the trunk of the vena cava; the latter is composed of three branches, viz., the splenic, mesenteric, and internal hæmorrhoidal veins.

VENÆ LACTEÆ. The lacteals.

VENÆSECTION. *Venesection*. (*Venæsectio, onis, f.*; from *vena*, a vein, and *sectio*, to cut.) The opening of a vein. By modern surgeons this operation is usually performed on the veins at the bend of the arm, and the external jugular. The current of blood should be free, and the amount taken sufficient to produce approaching faintness, to secure the full effects of bleeding.

VENENATUS. Poisonous.

VENENUM. A poison.

VENEREAL. *Veneræus*. Of, or belonging to, sexual intercourse.

VENEREAL DISEASE. Commonly it means syphilis. See *Syphilis* and *Urethritis venerea*.

VENERY. Coition.

VENOM. A poison.

VENOSUS. Veiny; veined.

VENOUS HUM. See *Bruit de diable*.

VENTER. (*ter, tris, f.*) The belly. The older writers apply this term to the abdomen, *Venter infimus*. The chest was called *Venter medius*; and the head, *Venter supremus*.

VENTILATION. The act of renewing the air of a room or other confined place by soliciting a current from without. It is of the first importance for the preservation of health, and as a therapeutic means in low fevers and other diseases.

VENTRICLE. (*Ventriculus, i, m.*; from *venter*.) A term applied by anatomists to the cavities of the brain and heart. See *Encephalos* and *Heart*.

VENTRICLE OF ARANTIUS. A small cavity at the point of the calamus scriptorius of the brain.

VENTRICLES OF THE LARYNX. Two depressions in the larynx, situated immediately above the chordæ vocales.

VENTRICO'SUS. Ventricose: distended; bellying.

VENTRICULUS. (*us, i, m.*) The stomach; a cavity; a ventricle.

VENTRICULUS CALLO'SUS. The gizzard of birds.

VENTRICULUS PULMONA'RIS. The right ventricle of the heart.

VENTRICULUS SUCCENTURIATUS. That portion of the duodenum which is surrounded by the peritoneum is sometimes so large as to resemble a second stomach, and is so called by some writers.

VENTRILUQUISM. (*Ventriloquismus*; from *venter*, and *loquor*, to speak.) The art of so modulating the voice as to give the bystanders an impression that it proceeds from various distances.

VENULA. A small vein.

VENUS. Copper.

VERATRIA. (*a, æ, f.*) Veratrine. A vegetable alkaloid obtained from the *Veratrum sabadilla* and *V. album*. It is white, pulverulent,

has no odor, but excites violent sneezing, and is very acrid. Its formula appears to be $C_{34}H_{26}NO_6$. It produces violent vomiting in very small doses, and, according to some experiments, a few grains may cause death. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. It is said to be a drastic purge in the dose of one twelfth of a grain. It has been lately recommended as a topical stimulant in neuralgic, rheumatic, and other painful diseases. It is also applied in the form of liniment made with from six to twelve grains to an ounce of alcohol, or in that of an ointment consisting of ʒss. of the veratria mixed with ʒi. of olive oil, and ʒj. of lard. The sulphate, tartrate, and other salts can be formed by acting on the base.

VERATRINE. See *Veratria*.

VERATRUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Polygamia. Monœcia. Melanthaceæ.*—*V. album*. White hellebore, or veratrum. Every part of the plant is extremely acrid and poisonous. The dried root has a durable, nauseous, and bitter taste, burning the mouth and fauces: when powdered, and applied to issues or ulcers, it produces griping and purging; if snuffed up the nose, it proves a violent sternutatory. The root is a violent purgative; it likewise acts very powerfully upon the nervous system, producing great anxiety, tremors, vertigo, syncope, interrupted respiration, sinking of the pulse, convulsions, spasms, and death. Veratrum has been found useful in mania; epilepsy, and other convulsive complaints; and especially in the different eruptions; herpes, lepra, and other scaly diseases. As a powerful stimulating and irritating medicine, its use has been resorted to in desperate cases only, and even then it ought first to be exhibited in very small doses, as a grain, and in a diluted state, and to be gradually increased, according to the effects, which are generally of an alarming nature. Its active agent is veratria.—*V. nigrum*. *Helleborus niger*.—*V. sabadilla*. Indian caustic barley. *Sevadilla*. The seeds are administered with very great success as a vermifuge, and are also diuretic and emetic. The dose to a child, from two to four years old, is two grains; from hence to eight, five grains; from eight to twelve, ten grains.—*V. viride*. American hellebore is an indigenous swamp species; it is similar to the *V. album* in properties, but is said not to be purgative.

VERBASCOUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Monogynia. Solanaceæ.*—*V. blattaria*. Moth mullein. This is demulcent.—*V. nigrum*. Black mullein. The *V. nigrum* and *V. thapsus* appear to be ordered indifferently by this name in the pharmacopœias. The flowers, leaves, and roots are used occasionally as mild astringents.—*V. thapsus*. The yellow mullein.

VERBENA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Decandria. Monogynia. Verbenaceæ.*—*V. famina*. *Erysimum alliarum*.—*V. officinalis*. *Vervain*. *Verbenaca*. This plant is destitute of odor, and has but slight bitterness and astringency.

VERDIGRIS. The subacetate of copper.

VERJUICE. An acid liquor pressed from green grapes or apples.

VERMICULAR. *Vermicularis*. Shaped like, or having the properties of a worm.

VERMIFORM. *Vermiformis*. Worm-like.

VERMIFORM PROCESS. *Processus* and *Protuberantia vermiformis*. The substance which unites the two hemispheres of the cerebellum like a ring; and which forms a process, so called from its resemblance to an earth-worm rolled up.

VERMIFUGE. (*Vermifugus*; from *vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, to drive away.) Anthelmintic.

VERMILION. Cinnabar.

VERMINATION. That diseased state, when the skin is infested by vermin.

VERMINOUS. Produced by worms.

VERMIS. (*is, is, m.*) A worm. The name generally given to the parasitical animals that infest the animal body. See *Entozoa* and *Invermination*.

VERMIS CEREBRI. Brain-worm. This name has been given to the Hungarian camp fever.

VERMIS MORDICANS. *V. repens*. A species of herpetic eruption on the skin.

VERMIS TERRESTRIS. *Lumbricus terrestris*.

VERNATION. (From *ver*, the spring.) The manner in which the leaves of plants are folded or wrapped up, and expand in the spring.

VERNIX CASEOSA. The sebaceous matter which invests the fœtus. It consists of oily matters, epithelium scales, with a small quantity of saline matter.

VERNONIA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Syngenesia. Polygamia superflua. Composita.*—*V. anthelmintica.* Calagirah. An East Indian plant, much celebrated as a tonic, the seeds of which are considered a valuable vermifuge.

VERONICA. A genus of plants. *Dianthia. Monogynia. Veronicaceæ.*—*V. beccabunga. V. aquatica.* The water-pimpernel and brooklime. The juice of the fresh plant is refrigerant and antiscorbutic.—*V. mas. V. officinalis.* Veronica. It was formerly used as a pectoral, but is now justly forgotten.

VERRES. The boar.

VERRICULARIS TUNICA. The retina of the eye.

VERRUCA. (*a, æ, f.*) A wart, or thickening and induration of the cuticle, which is raised up in different forms. They are readily destroyed by caustic, ligature, or the knife.

VERRUCARIA. *Heliotropium europæum*.

VERRUCOSE. Warty.

VERSATILIS. Versatile: vane-like.

VERTEBRA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *verto*, to turn.) One of the bones of which the spine is formed. The spine is composed of two irregular pyramids, which are united at the os sacrum. The vertebræ which form the upper and longest pyramid are called true vertebræ, and those which compose the lower pyramid, or the os sacrum and coccyx, are termed false vertebræ. The true vertebræ are divided into the *cervical, dorsal, and lumbar*.

In each of the vertebræ, as in other bones, we may remark the body of the bone, its processes, and cavities. The body may be compared to part of a cylinder cut off transversely: convex before, and concave behind. Each ver-

tebra has commonly seven processes. First, the *spinous* process, which is placed at the back part of the vertebra. Two others are called *transverse* processes, and are placed on each side of the spinous process. The four others, which are called *oblique* processes, are much smaller. There are two on the upper and two on the lower part of each vertebra, rising from near the basis of the transverse processes. They are the *articular* processes.

There is in every vertebra, between its body and processes, a foramen for the lodgment of the spinal marrow. Besides this, there are four notches on each side of every vertebra, between the oblique processes and the body of the vertebra. These form passages for blood-vessels, and for the nerves that pass out of the spine. The vertebræ are united together by means of fibro-cartilage. Besides the connection by means of this intervertebral cartilage, there are many strong ligaments, which unite the bones of the spine to each other. Some of these ligaments are external, and others internal.

The *cervical vertebræ* are seven in number; their bodies are smaller, and of a firmer texture, than the other bones of the spine. The transverse processes are short, and forked. At the bottom of each of these processes there is a foramen, for the passage of the cervical (*vertebral*) artery. The spinous process is likewise shorter than that of other vertebræ, and forked at its extremity. Their oblique processes are large, and very oblique. The first, second, and seventh bone are of a peculiar form. The first, or *atlas*, forms a kind of bony ring. At the middle of its convex fore part is a small tubercle, which is the body. To this a ligament is attached, which helps to strengthen the articulation of the spine with the os occipitis. The back part of this anterior portion is concave, and covered with cartilage where it receives the odontoid process of the second vertebra. The posterior arch is larger than the anterior one. The transverse processes, one on each side, are longer and larger than those of the other vertebræ, and are perforated at their basis for the passage of the cervical artery. The articulating surfaces are also very large. The second, or *dentata*, has an upright process on its body, which is of a cylindrical shape, slightly flattened, however, behind and before. It articulates with the atlas. By this means the rotatory motion of the head is chiefly performed. The seventh vertebra has its spinal process of great length, so that it has been called *vertebra prominens*.

The *dorsal vertebræ*, which are twelve in number, are of a middle size, between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ. The bodies are more flattened at their sides, more convex before, and more concave behind, than the other bones of the spine. Their upper and lower surfaces are nearly horizontal. Their spinous processes are long, flattened at the sides, divided at their upper and back part into two surfaces by a middle ridge. The transverse processes are of considerable length and thickness, and are turned obliquely backward. Anteriorly they have an articulating surface for receiving

the tuberosity of the ribs, except in the eleventh and twelfth of the dorsal vertebræ, to which the ribs are articulated by their heads only.

The *lumbar vertebræ* are five in number. Their bodies are larger than those of the dorsal vertebræ. Their spinous processes are short and thick, of considerable breadth, erect, and terminated by a kind of tuberosity. Their oblique processes are of considerable thickness. Their transverse processes are thin and long, except in the first and last vertebræ, where they are much shorter, that the lateral motions of the trunk might not be impeded. The os sacrum and os coccygis belong more correctly to the pelvis.

VERTEBRAL. *Vertebralis.* Appertaining to the vertebræ, or bones of the spine.

VERTEBRAL ARTERY. *Arteria vertebralis.* A branch of the subclavian, proceeding through the vertebræ to within the cranium, where, with its fellow, it forms the basiliary artery, the internal auditory, and the posterior artery of the dura mater.

VERTEBRAL COLUMN. See *Vertebra* and *Spinal cord.*

VERTEBRAL DISEASE. Rhachitis.

VERTEBRAL SINUSES. See *Sinuses, vertebral.*

VERTEBRA'TA. One of the primary divisions of the animal kingdom, containing all the animals furnished with a spine.

VERTEX. (*ex, icis, m.*; from *verto.*) The crown of the head. The os verticis is the parietal bone.

VERTICAL. *Verticalis.* Perpendicular.

VERTICALIA OSSA. The parietal bones.

VERTICILLUS. A whorl; when the flowers or leaves surround the stem in a ring nearly on the same plane.

VERTICIS OS. The parietal bone.

VERTIGO. (*o, inis, f.*; from *verto,* to turn about.) Giddiness or swimming of the head; a dizziness, with a fear of falling, and more or less confusion of the mind and senses. The predisposing causes of this affection are such as produce debility or exhaustion of the nervous power, and the exciting causes are whatever has a tendency to disturb the uniformity with which the nervous power is distributed. Dyspeptic persons, those who are faint from sudden and violent evacuations, want of food, or a long course of labor, are very subject to it. It is also symptomatic of fevers and most inflammations.

VERUMONTANUM. The caput gallinaginis of the urethra.

VERVAIN. *Verbena officinalis.*

VERVAIN, FEMALE. *Erysimum alliaris.*

VESA'NIA. Madness.

VESA'NIÆ. The fourth order in the class *Neuroses* of Cullen, comprehending diseases in which the judgment is impaired, without either coma or pyrexia.

VESI'CA. (*a, æ, f.*) A bladder.

VESICA FELLIS. The gall bladder.

VESICA NATATO'RIA. The air bladder of fishes.

VESICA URINARIA. The urinary bladder.

VESICAL. *Vesicalis.* Relating to the urinary bladder, as vesical arteries, &c. See *Urinary bladder.*

VESICA'NTS. Vesicatory substances.

VESICA'TORY. *Vesicato'rius.* (From *vesica*, a bladder: because it raises a bladder.) Having the property, when applied to the skin, of raising a bladder. Various substances produce this effect on the skin, but the powder of the *cantharis*, or blistering fly, operates with certainty and expedition, and is made use of for the purpose. Blisters act by diverting pain and inflammation to the surface. When it is not wished to maintain a discharge from the blistered part, make a puncture in the cuticle to let out the fluid, and dress with simple cerate or olive oil; but when the case requires keeping up a secretion of pus, the surgeon must remove the whole of the detached cuticle with a pair of scissors, and dress the excoriated surface with diluted savine ointment; the cantharidis ointment has also been used, but is apt to produce strangury.

VE'SICLE. (*Vesicula, æ, f.*; a diminutive of *vesica*, a bladder.) 1. A small bladder. 2. An elevation of the cuticle, or bladder-like tumor in any part, containing a transparent watery fluid.

VESICO-VAGINAL. Relating to the bladder and vagina.

VE'SICULA. (*a, æ, f.*) A vesicle; a small bag or bladder. In *Pathology*, a small, roundish elevation of the cuticle, containing lymph, but which may become opaque. It is usually succeeded by scurf or small scales.

VESICULA FELLIS. The gall bladder.

VESICULA UMBILICALIS. A small vesicle of the fetus, to be seen about the fifteenth day from impregnation, and beginning to disappear after the seventh week. See *Ovum.*

VESICULÆ. (Plural of *vesicula.*) An order of cutaneous diseases in the system of Bateman.

VESICULÆ DIVÆ BARBARÆ. The confluent small-pox.

VESICULÆ GINGIVARUM. The thrush.

VESICULÆ GRAAFIANÆ. Graafian vesicles.

VESICULÆ NABOTHI. Vesicles of Naboth. The follicles in the interior of the cervix uteri.

VESICULÆ PULMONALES. The air-cells of the lungs.

VESICULÆ SEMINALES. Two membranous receptacles, situated on the back part of the bladder, above its neck. The excretory ducts are called *ejaculatory* ducts. They proceed to the urethra, into which they open by a peculiar orifice at the top of the verumontanum. They have vessels and nerves from the neighboring parts, and are well supplied with absorbent vessels, which proceed to the lymphatic glands about the loins. The use of the vesiculæ seminales is to receive the semen brought into them by the vasa deferentia, to retain, somewhat inspissate, and to discharge it *sub coitu* into the urethra.

VE'SICULAR. *Vesicularis.* Having the appearance of vesicles; like small cellules or bladders.

VESICULAR FEVER. Pemphigus.

VESICULAR NERVOUS TISSUE. See *Nervous matter.*

VE'SPA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of insects, of the order *Hymenoptera*.—*V. crabro.* The hornet. The sting is very severe, and the effect

best allayed by dilute ammonia.—*V. vulgaris*. The common wasp.

VESSEL. *Vas*. In *Anatomy*, a tubular canal; the arteries, veins, lymphatics, and absorbents are called the vessels of the body.

VESTIBULE. *Vestibulum*. 1. A cavity of the internal ear, between the cochlea and semi-circular canals. 2. The triangular space lying between the nymphæ, bounded above by the clitoris, and below by the orifice of the urethra.

VESTITUS. Clothing.

VETA. An acute headache, with great prostration, common in the region of the Andes.

VE'ETERINARY. Relating to beasts of burden: hence *Veterinary surgery*, or farriery.

VEX'ILLUM. The large, uppermost petal of a papilionaceous flower.

VIA. (*a, e, f*.) A way or passage. Used in *Anatomy*.

VIABILITY. The state of a child which is *viable*. See *Viable*.

VIABLE. Applied to a new-born child, to express its capability of sustaining extra-uterine and independent life. Hence *Viability*.

VIE LACHRYMALES. The lachrymal apparatus.

VIBEX. (*ex, icis*; plu. *Vibices*.) A large purple spot which appears under the skin in certain malignant fevers.

VIBRATORY. Having a quick oscillating or swinging motion; quivering.

VIBRIO'NES. (Plural of *vibrio*.) Minute animalcules, of a linear figure and low organization, sometimes found in the urine of emaciated persons. Fuchs has recognized two species, *Vibrio cyanogenus* and *V. xanthogenus*, in specimens of the blue and yellow diseased milk.

VIBRI'SSÆ. The hairs growing inside the nostrils.

VIBURNUM LANTANA. *Liburnum*. The berries are considered astringent.

VICHY SPRINGS. In the department of Allier, France. They are thermal, and contain variable proportions of carbonic acid, carbonate of soda, carbonates of lime, magnesia, and iron, sulphate and muriate of soda, &c.

VICIA. (*a, e, f*.) A genus of plants. *Diadelphia. Decandria. Leguminosæ.*—*V. faba*. The common bean. Beans are very nutritious, but in delicate stomachs may produce flatulency.

VICTORIALIS LONGA. *Allium victoriale*.

VIDIAN NERVE. *V. canal*. The pterygoid nerve and canal.

VIGILANCE. *Pervigilium*. Continued wakefulness. This, when attended by anxiety, pain in the head, loss of appetite, and diminution of strength, is by Sauvages and Sagar considered as a genus of disease, and is called *Agrypnia*.

VILLOUS. *Villosus*. Shaggy; applied, in *Anatomy*, to a velvet-like arrangement of fibres or vessels, as in the mucous membrane.

VILLOUS MEMBRANES. The mucous membranes.

VILLUS. (*us, i, m*.) 1. The minute papillæ which arise on the surface of mucous membranes, forming downy tissue. 2. A species of hairy pubescence.

VIMEN. A slender and flexible twig.

VINCA. A genus of plants. *Pentandria.*

Monogynia.—*V. minor*. The lesser periwinkle. *V. perivica*. It possesses bitter and astringent virtues.

VINCETOXICUM. *Asclepias vincetoxicum*.

VINE. *Vitis vinifera*.

VINE, WHITE. *V., wild.* *Bryonia alba*.

VINEGAR. See *Acetum*.

VINEGAR, AROMATIC. *Acetum aromaticum*.

VINEGAR OF SQUILLS. *Acetum scillæ*.

VINEGAR, THIEVES'. *Acetum prophylacticum*.

VINUM. (*um, i, n*.) Wine. The fermented juice of the grape and other fruits. Various wines are recognized as official by the pharmacopœias. The **VINUM** of the Ph. U. S. is *Teneriffe*, a variety of Madeira; dry, rather acid, and containing about fourteen per cent. of alcohol. Sherry is the official wine of the Ph. L., E., & D., and is severally called *Vinum album* (E.), *V. album Hispanicum* (D.); and *V. Xericum* (L.). This, when pure, is a dry, strong wine without acidity. The wines used by invalids should be old, and free from acidity; but claret, port, Champagne, &c., are sometimes prescribed to meet certain indications as well as to act as diffusible stimulants. (See *Wine*.) The wines so employed are comprised in the following list: *V. Burgundicum*. Burgundy; light, acid, and astringent.—*V. Campanicum*. Champagne. It is sparkling and acid, acts as a diffusible stimulant rapidly, and is calculated, by the presence of free carbonic acid, to allay vomiting.—*V. Canarium*. *Teneriffe*.—*V. Lusitanicum*, *V. rubrum Portugallicum*. Port wine. When old and in good condition, it is strong, and slightly astringent. It is tonic as well as stimulant, and of great service for invalids whose system is lax, but may disagree with a weak stomach.—*V. Madericum*. Madeira. It is very strong and slightly acid. It is procured of better quality than the others in the U. S., and is well adapted to the aged, infirm, and convalescents.—*V. Rhœnnum*. Rhine wine. The hocks are light, acid wines, well adapted to cases where there is a phosphatic deposit in the urine: they are diuretic, and very mild stimulants. In cases of low fever they are to be preferred, unless more powerful stimulants become necessary.—*V. Rubellum*. Claret. The clarets, of which Lafitte and Château Margaux are the best, are light, acid, and astringent wines. They therefore combine a tonic property with the stimulant and diuretic. They are, with the Rhine wines, very improper in gouty cases.

VINA MEDICATA. Medicinal wines. Preparations differing little from tinctures, except in the smaller quantity of alcohol they contain. They do not keep as well as tinctures, and should be prepared in small quantity. *Teneriffe* or Canary wine is the official wine of the U. S., and the preparations are made by macerating without heat for fourteen days. The following are the important preparations. There are many in the French Codex too complex and useless to be inserted here. These wines are indeed of little importance, since they may be extemporaneously imitated by the addition of one half water to the corresponding tinctures, and are now omitted from the London Pharmacopœia.

VINUM ALOES. (U. S.) Wine of aloes. *Tinctura hieræ*. *Tinctura sacra*. Take of powdered aloes, ʒj.; cardamom seeds, bruised, ginger, each, ʒj.; wine, Oj. Macerate for fourteen days, occasionally shaking the mixture, and filter. A stomachic purgative. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒj.

VINUM AMARUM. Vinum gentianæ compositum.

VINUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS. *V. antimonii tartarizati*. See *Antimonii tartarizati vinum*.

VINUM CHALYBEA'TUM. Vinum ferri.

VINUM COLCHICI RADICIS. (U. S.) Wine of colchicum roots. Take of the cornus of colchicum, bruised, lbs.; wine, Oj. Macerate for fourteen days, shaking occasionally, and strain; or prepare by displacement. Dose, gtt. xl. to f. ʒj.

VINUM COLCHICI SEMINIS. (U. S.) Wine of colchicum seeds. Take of colchicum seeds, bruised, ʒiv.; wine, Oij. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Used in gout and rheumatism. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒij.

VINUM EMETICUM. Antimonii tartarizatum, vinum.

VINUM ERGO'TÆ. (U. S.) Wine of ergot. Take of ergot, bruised, ʒij.; wine, Oj. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒj., to assist labour.

VINUM FERRI. Wine of iron. *V. chalybeatum*. Take of iron filings, ʒij.; wine, Oij. Mix, and set the mixture by for a month, occasionally shaking it; then filter it through paper. Not used.

VINUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM. (Ph. E.) Compound wine of gentian. Take of gentian root, bruised, ʒss.; cinchona bark, bruised, ʒj.; orange rind, dried, ʒj.; canella bark, bruised, ʒj.; dilute alcohol, f. ʒiv.; sherry wine, Ojss. Macerate for fourteen days, and filter. Stomachic and tonic bitters. Dose, f. ʒij. to f. ʒiv.

VINUM IPEACUANAHE. (U. S.) Wine of ipecacuanha. Take of ipecacuanha root, bruised, ʒj.; wine Oj. Macerate for fourteen days, and strain. The dose, when used as an emetic, is from f. ʒiv. to f. ʒj.; as a diaphoretic, about ʒss.; and it is expectorant in the dose of ten or fifteen drops several times a day.

VINUM OPII. (U. S.) Wine of opium. Take of powdered opium, ʒij.; cinnamon bark, bruised, cloves, bruised, of each, ʒj.; wine, Oj. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. The dose and effects are similar to those of tincture of opium. It is very useful in chronic ophthalmia, two or three drops being introduced into the eye every day. This practice was introduced by Mr. Ware.

VINUM RHEI. (U. S.) Wine of rhubarb. Take of rhubarb, bruised, ʒij.; canella bark, bruised, ʒj.; dilute alcohol, f. ʒij.; wine, Oj. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. Stomachic and laxative. Dose, f. ʒss. to f. ʒj.

VINUM TABACI. (U. S.) Wine of tobacco. Take of tobacco, ʒj.; wine, Oj. Macerate for fourteen days, express, and filter. A dangerous narcotic and antispasmodic. Not used.

VINUM VERA'TRI ALBI. (U. S.) Wine of white hellebore. Take of veratrum root, bruised, ʒiv.; wine, Oj. Macerate for fourteen days,

and filter. Dose, gtt. xxx., to be gradually increased.

VIOLA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Synonymia. Monogynia. Violaceæ*.—*V. calceolaria*. It affords a kind of ipecacuanha.—*V. canina*. The dog violet. The root excites vomiting and purging in the dose of a scruple of the dried root.—*V. ipecacuanha*. It yields a species of ipecacuanha root.—*V. lutea*. *Cheiranthus cheiri*.—*V. odorata*. Sweet violet. *Viola*. The recent flowers have an agreeable sweet smell, and a mucilaginous bitterish taste. They are laxative, and said to possess an anodyne and pectoral quality.—*V. palustris*. *Pinguicula palustris*.—*V. parviflora*. This plant affords a kind of ipecacuanha.—*V. pedata*. An indigenous species, thought to be a good pectoral demulcent.—*V. tricolor*. Heart's-ease. Pansy. It is very mucilaginous, and slightly laxative. Several German writers extol it in *Crusta lactea*.

VIOLA'CEÆ. (*Viola*, a violet.) The violet tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with leaves usually alternate; flowers, polypetalous; petals, hypogynous; stamens, alternate with the petals; ovarium, one-celled, many-seeded.

VIOLA'CEOUS. *Violaceus*. A deep bluish-purple or violet color.

VIOLA'RIA. Violet. See *Viola*.

VI'OLINE. *Violina*. The emetic principle of the ipecacuan violet, similar to emetine.

VIPER. *Vi'pera*. The Coluber berus.

VIPER-GRASS. See *Scorzonera*.

VIPERARIA. *Viperi'na*. *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

VIRGA AUREA. *Solidago virgaurea*.

VIRGA'TA SUTURA. The sagittal suture.

VIRGA'TUS. Rod-shaped.

VIRGINIA, SPRINGS OF. Several mineral springs in the valley of Western Virginia have great medicinal value. The warm spring is a thermal of 97° F.; the hot spring has a temperature of 107°; and both are slightly sulphurous. The sweet springs are highly acidulous. The white sulphur is a strong sulphurous water, and the red sulphur is sulphurous and chalybeate.

VIRGIN'S BOWER. *Clematis vitalba*.

VIRGIN'S MILK. *Lac virgineum*.

VIRGINA'LE CLAUSTRUM. The hymen.

VIRGULA. The penis.

VIRILITY. Manhood; adult age.

VIRULENT. *Virosus*. Poisonous; pertaining to a virus.

VI'RUS. (*us, i, m.*) A poison. In the language of Pathology, any matter which is the product of a disease, and is capable of producing that disease in a healthy individual by inoculation or absorption through the cuticle, is called the virus of that disease: thus we speak of the virus of small-pox, of the venereal virus, &c.

VIS. (*Vis, visis, f.*) Power. In *Physiology*, applied to the vital power and its effects: hence *Vis vita*, *Vis insita*, *Vis irritabilis*, *Vis nervea*, &c.

VIS A TERGO. Any moving power acting from behind.

VIS CONSERVA'TRIX. *Vis medicatrix*.

VIS ELASTICA. Elasticity.

VIS INSTA. This property is defined by Haller to be that power by which a muscle,

when wounded, touched, or irritated, contracts, independently of the will of the animal that is the subject of the experiment, and without his feeling pain.

VIS MEDICATRIX NATURÆ. *Vis conservatrix.* A term employed by physicians to express that healing power in an animated body, by which, when diseased, the body is enabled to regain its healthy actions.

VIS MORTUA. That property by which a muscle, after the death of the animal, or immediately after having been cut out from a living body, contracts.

VIS NERVOSA. *Vis nervæ.* The power of the muscles by which they act when excited by the nerves, as opposed to the *Vis insita*, or *irritabilis*.

VIS PLASTICA. *V. formativa.* The formative energy which spontaneously operates in animals.

VIS VITÆ. The vital power.

VISCERA. (Plural of *viscus*.) The intestines; the organs of the body.

VISCERAL. Relating to the intestines, or to a *viscus*.

VISCIDITY. (*Visciditas*; from *viscus*, viscid.) Viscosity: glutinous; sticky; clammy.

VISCOSITY. *Viscositas.* Viscidity.

VISCOUS FERMENTATION. A fermentation which takes place in vegetable juices at 90° to 100° F., attended with the production of lactic acid, mannite, and a gummy substance.

VIS' CUM. (*um, i, n.*, and *us, i, m.*) A genus of parasitical plants. *Diacia. Telrandria. Caprifoliaceæ.*—*V. album. V. quercinus.* The mistletoe. This plant was anciently thought of great virtue in epilepsy and nervous diseases.

VIS' CUS. (*us, eris, n.*; plural, *viscera*.) A bowel. The organs contained in any of the three great cavities, especially of the thorax and abdomen, are called *viscera*.

VISION. (*Visus, us, m.*) The function which enables us to perceive the magnitude, figure, color, distance, &c., of bodies. The organs which compose the apparatus of vision are described in the article *Eye*.

Optically considered, the eye is a camera obscura, the retina being sensible to the undulations of light, and receiving a change therefrom, which is conveyed to the brain by means of the optic nerve. The lens and humors of the eye are destined to collect the rays of light into a focus, for their proper action on the retina; and if there be any flattening or morbid change in these parts, vision is impeded or destroyed. The amount of light entering is beautifully regulated by the iris, which contracts and dilates in proportion to the quantity and its brilliancy, diminishing the pupil to a mere point in the full glare of the sun. The pigment of the eye also serves a highly important purpose, by absorbing all the rays which are out of the axis, and hindering them from producing the confusion of vision which would otherwise occur. It is also suspected that the pigment represents the matter which has been changed by the action of light on the retina; for we can not conceive that this agent should produce such a marked effect without inducing chemical

change. According to this view, the retina, as was suggested by Dr. Moser, is very similar in its chemical history to a Daguerre plate.

Under ordinary circumstances, vision is most distinct, for small objects, at a distance of about eight inches. In abnormal or diseased conditions of the eye, this point will be advanced or removed according as the globe is flattened or elongated, producing the defects called long and short sightedness. The apparent size of an object depends upon the rays of light with which it is seen; the more convergent these are, the greater will be the size; hence distance, which diminishes the convergence or angle under which the object is seen, also diminishes the apparent size; and convex lenses, as in the microscope, which rapidly condense light, improve the magnitude of objects. The eye is not, however, a perfect machine, for the impression of an object remains there during an appreciable time, about the one sixtieth of a second, so that vision becomes confused when the change of objects is as rapid as this, the images being run into one another. This fact is the basis of several ingenious optical toys. There are, also, two spots in the retina where vision does not take place; at the entrance of the *arteria centralis retinæ* and the foramen of *Sœmmering*. The muscles of the eye exercise some influence in elongating or diminishing its diameter, for the purpose of adapting it to the examination of near and distant objects.

Optical illusions arise from the above defects of the eye, but chiefly from errors in the mental appreciation of the size, distance, position, and relation of objects. Thus we judge of distance from the size and brilliancy of objects, and are continually under the impression that large masses which are very distant may be near, or that bright objects are at hand. The defects called ocular spectra seem to be due to disease, or a defect of the retina or brain, for the most part. They consist in the perception of objects which are imaginary, or in the presence of moving motes, or bodies of a false color. The moving motes are supposed by some to arise from the presence of opaque particles in the aqueous humor.

VISION, DEFECTIVE.—*V. lateral.* See *Dysopia*.

VISUS. Vision.

VISUS DEFIGURATUS. See *Pseudoblepsis*.

VISUS DUPLICATUS. See *Diplopia*.

VITA. (*a, e, f.*; from *vivo*, to live.) See *Life*.

VITÆ LIGNUM. *Guaiacum officinale*.

VITAL AIR. Oxygen.

VITAL FORCE. *Vis vitæ.* The formative force, which arranges the materials of growth, reproduces cells, endows all parts of the body with irritability and sensibility, and resists the destructive action of numerous morbid agents.

VITAL PRINCIPLE. See *Life*.

VITALBA. *Clematis vitalba*.

VITÆLLINE. *Vitellinus*. 1. Pertaining to the yolk of the egg. 2. Of a yellow or orange color.

VITELLINE VESSELS. The omphalo-mesenteric vessels of the incubated egg.

VITÆLLUS. 1. The yolk of an egg. 2. The albumen of seeds.

VITEX. (*ex, icis, f.*) A genus of plants. *Didymia*. *Angiospermia*.—*V. agnus castus*. The chaste tree. The seeds, when fresh, are fragrant, and have an acrid, aromatic taste. Formerly they were celebrated as anti-aprodisiac.

VITI SALTUS. See *Chorea*.

VITILIGO. (*o, inis, f.*; from *vitulus*, a calf.) Veal skin. Celsus includes the three varieties of lepra, the *alphas*, *melas*, and *leuce*, under the name vitiligo. Dr. Willan applies the name to a tubercular disease which is somewhat rare, and perhaps but little known. It is characterized by the appearance of smooth, white, shining tubercles, which rise on the skin, intermixed with shining papulae.

VITILIGO HEPATICA. Symptomatic diffused epheles.—*Sawages*.

VITIS. (*is, is, f.*) 1. The grape. 2. A genus of plants. *Pentandria*. *Monogynia*. *Vitaceae*.—*V. alba*. *Bryonia alba*.—*V. corinthiaca*. The dried fruit or raisin called *Passa corinthiaca*. The small raisins called currants.—*V. idaea*.—*Vaccinium oxycoccus*.—*V. marina*. *Fucus natans*.—*V. sylvestris*. White bryony.—*V. vinifera*. The grape vine. The expressed juice of the unripe fruit has a harsh, sour taste: it is called verjuice, and was formerly much esteemed, but is now superseded by the juice of lemons; for external use, however, particularly in bruises and sprains, verjuice is still employed, and considered to be a very useful application. The dried fruit is termed *Uva passa major*. *Passula major*, the raisin.

VITUM SCROFULOSUM. The scrofulous diathesis.

VITRA'RIA. *Parietaria officinalis*.

VITRE'OUS. (*Vitreus*; from *vitrum*, glass.) Glassy; transparent; polished like glass.

VITREOUS HUMOR. *Corpus vitreum*. Vitreous body. The pellucid body which fills the whole bulb of the eye behind the crystalline lens.

VITRIFICATION. The conversion of any substance into a substance like glass.

VITRIOL. Sulphate of iron.

VITRIOL, ACID OF. Sulphuric acid.

VITRIOL, BLUE. Sulphate of copper. *Cupri sulphas*.

VITRIOL, GREEN. Sulphate of iron. *Ferri sulphas*.

VITRIOL, OIL OF. Sulphuric acid.

VITRIOL, ROMAN. *Cupri sulphas*.

VITRIOL, SWEET SPIRIT OF. *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici*.

VITRIOL, WHITE. Sulphate of zinc. *Zinci sulphas*.

VITRIOLATED KALI. *Potassæ sulphas*.

VITRI'OLUM. Sulphate of iron. See *Ferri sulphas*.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM. See *Zinci sulphas*.

VITRIOLUM CÆRULEUM. See *Cupri sulphas*.

VITRIOLUM ROMANUM. See *Cupri sulphas*.

VITRIOLUM VIRIDE. See *Ferri sulphas*.

VITRUM. (*um, i, n.*) Glass. Powdered glass has been used as an irritating stimulant to the eye, to remove specks of the cornea.

VITRUM ANTIMONII. See *Antimonii vitrum*.

VITRUM ANTIMONII CERATUM. A diaphoretic compound, made of powdered glass of antimony and yellow wax melted together, and pulverized when cold.

VITRUM HYPOCLEPTICUM. A funnel to separate oil from water.

VITTEÆ. The little receptacles of umbelliferous seeds, containing their aromatic oil.

VITTA'TUS. Spotted.

VIVERRA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of digitigradous quadrupeds.—*V. civetta*. The ash-colored civet or weazel. See *Civetta*.—*V. zibetha*. The civet cat. See *Zibethum*.

VIVIPAROUS. *Viviparus*. In *Zoology*, an animal which brings forth its young alive is styled *viviparous*, in opposition to one which is *oviparous*, or lays eggs.

VIVISECTION. (From *vivus*, living, and *sectio*, to cut.) The act of opening or cutting into living animals for the purpose of making physiological observations. The practice is looked upon with great repugnance by the profession, and is only to be employed where the point to be determined is of considerable importance.

VIVUS. Living.

VOCAL CORDS. *Chordæ vocales*. Vocal ligaments. Two ligaments which pass, one on each side, from the base of the arytenoid cartilage, and are inserted into the thyroid cartilage. They are particularly connected with the formation of the voice. See *Voice*.

VOICE. *Vox*. The sound which is produced in the larynx at the instant when the air traverses this organ, either to enter or go out of the trachea.

The Apparatus of Voice.—The larynx ought properly to be considered as the organ of voice. Its size varies according to age and sex, being small in children and women, greater in young men, and still larger in adult age.

The larynx consists of four cartilages and three fibro-cartilages.* The cartilages are the *cricoid*, the *thyroid*, and the two *arytenoid*. The *thyroid* joins with the *cricoid* at the extremity of its two inferior horns. In the living state, the *thyroid* is fixed with respect to the *cricoid*. Every *arytenoid* cartilage is articulated with the *cricoid* by means of a surface, which is oblong, and concave in a transverse direction. The *cricoid* presents a surface which is similarly disposed to that of the *arytenoid*, with this difference, that it is convex in the same direction in which the other is concave. Round the articulation there is a *synovial capsule*, firm before and behind, and movable without and within. Before the articulation is the *thyro-arytenoid* ligament; behind is a strong ligamentous band, that might be called *crico-arytenoid*, on account of the manner in which it is fixed. Thus disposed, the articulation admits only of lateral movements of the *arytenoid* upon the *cricoid* cartilage. No movement forward or backward can take place, nor a certain movement up and down, mentioned in anatomical books, which none of the muscles is so disposed as to produce. This articulation ought to be considered as a simple lateral *ginglymus*. The fibro-cartilages of the larynx are the *epiglottis*, and two small bodies that are found above the top of the *arytenoid* cartilages, and that have been called by Santorini *capitula cartilaginum arytenoidearum*.

The muscles are, 1st. The *crico-thyroid*, the

use of which is to raise the cricoid toward the thyroid cartilage. 2d. The muscles *crico-arytænoides posterior*, and the *crico-arytænoides lateralis*, the use of which is to draw outward the arytenoid cartilages, in separating them from one another. 3d. The *arytænoid* muscle, which draws the arytenoid cartilages together. 4th. The *thyro-arytænoides*, a knowledge of which is more important than that of all the muscles of the larynx, because its vibrations produce the vocal sound. This muscle forms the lips of the *glottis*, and the inferior, superior, and lateral sides of the ventricles of the larynx. 5th. Lastly, the muscles of the *epiglottis*, which are the *thyro-epiglottideus*, the *arytæno-epiglottideus*, and some fibres that may be considered as the vestige of the *glosso-epiglottideus* muscle that exists in some animals, whose contraction has an influence upon the position of the *epiglottis*.

The larynx is covered within by a *mucous membrane*. This membrane, in passing from the epiglottis to the arytenoid and thyroid cartilages, forms two folds, called the lateral ligaments of the epiglottis. They concur in the formation of the superior and inferior ligaments of the glottis. The *vessels* of the larynx present nothing remarkable. The nerves are the *superior* and *inferior laryngeal*, and the *recurrent nerve*.

The interval which separates the thyro-arytænoid muscles, and the arytenoid cartilages, is called the *glottis*. In the dead body the glottis presents the appearance of a longitudinal slit of about eight or ten lines long, and two or three wide: it is wider behind than before. Here the two sides meet at the point of their insertion into the *thyroid cartilage*. The posterior extremity of the glottis is formed by the *arytænoid* muscles. If the arytenoid cartilages are brought together so as to touch on their internal faces, the glottis is diminished nearly a third of its length. It then presents a slit which is from five to six inches long, and from half a line to a line broad. The sides of this slit are called the vocal cords (*chordæ vocales*), *lips of the glottis*, or *rima glottidis*. These lips of the glottis vibrate in the production of the voice. Above the inferior ligaments of the glottis are the *ventricles of the larynx*, the cavity of which is larger than it seems at first sight. The superior, inferior, and external sides of it are formed by the thyro-arytænoid muscle, turned upon itself. The extremity, or anterior side, is formed by the thyroid cartilage. By means of these ventricles, the lips of the glottis are completely isolated upon their upper side. Above the opening of the ventricles are the *superior ligaments of the glottis*. They are formed by the superior edge of the thyro-arytænoid muscle, and covered by the mucous membrane of the larynx.

Production of the Voice. — The air being pressed from the lungs, proceeds into the trachea. This pipe very soon becomes contracted, and the air is forced to pass through a narrow slit, the two sides of which are vibrating plates, which permit and intercept the air, and by these alternations produce sonorous undulations in the transmitted current of air. For

this effect, it is necessary that the thyro-arytænoid muscles be tense, and this does not take place if the recurrent nerves which supply them be cut; then the voice is lost. The tone and intensity of the voice depend on the size of the larynx and the strength of the chest, and the compass or number of notes which can be sounded, on the capacity of elongating and depressing the trachea, and the contraction or dilatation of the larynx. Hence the compass of the voice is susceptible of improvement by practice.

VOICE, ARTICULATE. Speech; the effect of modifying the sound emitted by the larynx in its passage over the tongue, and through the nostrils, teeth, and lips.

VOICE, BLEATING. *V.*, *goat's*. Egophony.

VOICE, CAVERNOUS. *V.*, *tracheal*. See *Auscultation*.

VO'LA. The palm of the hand.

VO'LATILE. (*Volatilis*; from *volo*, to fly.) Substances the particles of which have a tendency to evaporate or diffuse themselves through the air at ordinary temperatures are called *volatile* substances: such are ether, ammonia, &c.

VOLATILE ALKALI. Ammonia.

VOLATILE SALT. Sesquicarbonate of ammonia.

VOLATILITY. The property of becoming evaporated or diffused through the air.

VOLATILIZA'TION. The act of rendering a body soluble or vaporous by heat.

VOLSE'LLA. A probang. See *Probang*.

VOLTAIC PILE. A galvanic pile of a number of zinc and copper pairs, separated by pieces of woolen cloth steeped in a solution of salt or other agent.

VOLTAISM. Galvanism.

VOLTAMETER. An instrument for measuring the activity of a galvanic circle. It consists of a bottle containing acidulated water, in which the poles can be made to terminate, so that decomposition takes place therein. The bottle has a tube along which the resulting gases flow to a graduated vessel: otherwise it is closed. The activity of the current is therefore measured by the quantity of gas evolved in a given time.

VOLUBILE. *Volubilis*. Twining.

VOLUME. The apparent space occupied by a body. The less the density of a body, the greater is its volume.

VOLUNTARY. Relating to the will. Those muscles which are thrown into action in obedience to the will are called *voluntary muscles*, in opposition to the *involuntary*, which act independently of it. Motions effected by the action of the voluntary muscles are termed *voluntary motions*.

VOLUNTARY MOTIONS. See *Voluntary*.

VOLUNTARY MUSCLES. See *Voluntary*.

VO'LV. The wrapper or covering of many of the fungi.

VO'LVULUS. (From *volvo*, to roll up.) Ileac passion.

VOLVULUS TERRESTRIS. The *Convolvulus minor*.

VO'MER. (*er, eris, m.*; a plough-share.) A slender, thin bone, separating the nostrils from each other. It is attached to the ethmoid and pterygoid bones.

VO'MICA. (*a, e, f*; from *vomo*, to spit up.) In a wide sense, an abscess in any of the viscera; the term, however, is restricted to an abscess in the substance of the lungs, usually that formed by the suppuration of tubercles.

VO'MITING. *Vomitio.* A forcible ejection of food, or any other substance, from the stomach, through the œsophagus and mouth. It is preceded by nausea, dizziness, and a flow of saliva, with a salt taste in the fauces. The mechanism of vomiting consists in the contraction of the diaphragm, abdominal muscles, and stomach, thrown into action by a reflex action of the par vagum nerve. It usually arises from irritation of the stomach and gastro-enteric membrane, but is often symptomatic of affections of the brain, testicles, kidney, and uterus. If very obstinate, it may be relieved by effervescent drinks, aromatics, or sinapisms applied over the stomach.

VOMITING OF BLOOD. *Hæmatemesis.*

VO'MITIO. Vomiting.

VOMITURI'TION. (*o, onis, f.*) Retching, or the ineffectual effort to vomit.

VOMITUS CRUENTUS. *Hæmatemesis.*

VO'RACIOUS APPETITE. *Bulimia.*

VOX. (*vox, vocis, f.*) The voice.

VOX ABSCISSA. A loss of voice. *Aphonia.*

VULNERARIA AQUA. Eau d'arquebusade.

VU'LNERARY. *Vulnerarius.* (From *vulnus*, a wound.) That which assists the healing of wounds.

VU'LNUS. (*us, eris, n.*) A wound. See *Wound.*

VULNUS SCOPE'TICUM. A gun-shot wound.

VULPIS MORBUS. Alopecia, or baldness.

VULTUS. The countenance. See *Facies.*

VU'LVA. (*a, e, f.* The womb.) Applied by anatomists, 1. To the external parts of generation in the female. 2. The foramen commune arteriarum of the brain.

VULVA'RIA. *Chenopodium vulvaria.*

VULVO-UTERINE CANAL. The vagina.

W.

W. The symbol for tungsten.

WADE'S DROPS. Compound tincture of benzoin.

WAISTCOAT, STRAIT. A strong, wash-leather coat, put on maniacs to restrain their motions: it is fastened behind the back, and has long arms.

WAKEFULNESS. See *Agrypnia.*

WAKE-ROBIN. *Arum maculatum.*

WALL-FLOWER. *Cheiranthus cheiri.*

WALL-PELLITORY. *Parietaria officinalis.*

WALL-PEPPER. *Sedum acre.*

WALL-RUE. *Asplenium murale.*

WALLWORT. *Sambucus ebulus.*

WALNUT. See *Juglans.*

WARD'S ESSENCE FOR HEADACHE. The compound camphor liniment.

WARD'S PASTE. A remedy for the piles, nearly the same as the *Confectio piperis nigri.*

WARD'S RED DROPS. A strong solution of emetic tartar in wine.

WARD'S WHITE DROPS. A preparation made by dissolving mercury in nitric acid, and adding a solution of carbonate of ammonia, or of corrosive sublimate and carbonate of ammonia.

WARNER'S CORDIAL. A tincture made with rhubarb, senna, saffron, liquorice, raisins, and brandy.

WART. See *Verruca.*

WARTY. *Verrucose.*

WASH. A lotion.

WASHERWOMAN'S SCALL. A variety of psoriasis diffusa.

WA'STING. *Atrophy.*

WATCHFULNESS. See *Agrypnia.*

WATER. *Aqua.* A transparent fluid, without color, smell, or taste. Water absolutely pure does not exist in nature, but may be prepared by careful distillation: that from rain and snow is the purest. It has a specific gravity of 1.00 at 60° F., freezes at 32°, and boils at 212°. Its composition is one atom of oxygen with one of hydrogen (HO), and equivalent, 9. Water

is a necessary and abundant component in the animal and vegetable kingdom, the objects of both of which consist of seven to nine tenths of this fluid. In minerals it is often chemically combined, acting the part of a weak acid, and forming *hydrates*; or it is present as a crystallizing agent, giving a regular form to the body: in this state it is called the water of crystallization. Water in the form of ice, and when tepid, warm, or in vapor, is an important agent in medicine, but more as the vehicle of heat or cold than from any qualities of its own, except as a diluent. For the pharmaceutical varieties of water, see *Aqua.*

WATER-BRASH. *Pyrosis.*

WATER-CRESS. *Sisymbrium nasturtium.*

WATER-CURE. *Hydrotherapy.*

WATER-DOCK. *Rumex hydrolapathum.*

WATER-FLAG, YELLOW. *Iris pseudacorus.*

WATER-GERMANDER. *Teucrium scordium.*

WATER-HEMP. *Eupatorium cannabinum.*

WATER IN THE HEAD. *Hydrocephalus.*

WATER IN THE CHEST. *Hydrothorax.*

WATER-LILY, WHITE. *Nymphaea alba.*

WATER-LILY, YELLOW. *Nymphaea lutea.*

WATER-PARSNEP. *Sium nodiflorum.*

WATER-PEPPER. *Polygonum hydropiper.*

WATER-PLANTAIN. *Alisma plantago.*

WATER-POX. *Varicella.*

WATER-ZIZANIA. *W. rice.* *Zizania aquatica.*

WATERY GRIPES. *Lienteria.* See *Cholera infantum.*

WAVED. *Undulated.*

WAX. See *Cera.*

WEB. *Tela.* Applied to that which resembles a web; as the arachnoid membrane, cellular tissue, &c.

WEB-EYE. *Caligo.*

WEB, MUCOUS. The cellular membrane.

WEB, MUSCULAR. *Pannus carnosus.*

WEBSTER'S PILLS, LADY. An aloetic pill.

WEDGE-SHAPED. *Cuneiform.*

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. *Apotheca-*

Scrupulus
 Scrupulus dimidatus
 Obolus
 Sextans
 Chalcus

Scrupulus.	Sextans.	Chalcus.	Grs. Troy.
1 =	2 =	20 =	20½
½ =	1 =	10 =	10½
	1 =	10 =	10½
	1 =	10 =	10½
		1 =	1½

APPROXIMATE MEASURES.

Besides these measures, other irregular measures of uncertain contents are used:

A table-spoonful, *cochlearium magnum* = of syrup, ʒss.; distilled waters, ʒijss. to ʒss.; spirits and tinctures, ʒij. to ʒiij.

A desert-spoonful, *cochlearium mediocre* = of water, ʒij.

A tea or coffee spoonful, *cochlearium parvum* = of syrup, ʒj. to ʒij.; distilled waters, ʒjss. to ʒij.; spirit and tinctures, ʒj. to ʒjss.; light powder, as magnesia, ʒss. to ʒj.; heavy powder, as sulphur, ʒjss. to ʒij.; metallic oxide, ʒj. to ʒiij.

A thimbleful, *clypeola metallica pro digitis*, is usually the same as a tea-spoonful.

A tea-cup, *vasculum pro thea* = f. ʒiij. to ʒiv.

A wine-glass, *scyphus pro vino*, *cyathus* = f. ʒjss. to f. ʒij.

WELD. Woad. The *Resela luteola*.

WELDING. The property which the particles of iron possess of adhering together by the stroke of the hammer at a high heat.

WEN. A circumscribed indolent tumor, without inflammation, and found on nearly every part of the body. They are usually sebaceous.

WESTERN ISLANDS. The Azores, the climate of which is among the most favorable for consumptive patients, being warm, equable, and moist.

WEST INDIES. The climate is, as a matter of course, warm, and in some islands pretty equable, but in others there is much violent wind. Jamaica, Barbadoes, and St. Vincent's are preferred.

WHARTON'S DUCT. *Ductus Wartonianus*.

WHEAL. An elevation of the skin, like that produced by a sharp stroke of a cane, and which is seen in some forms of nettle-rash.

WHEAL-WORM. *Acarus autumnalis*.

WEANING. The final separation of an infant from the breast.

WHEAT. *Triticum*. The seeds of the *Triticum hibernum* and *estivum*. The nutritiousness of any specimen of wheat flour depends upon the proportion of gluten it contains, which should be at least twelve per cent.

WHEAT, BUCK. *Polygonum fagopyrum*.

WHEAT, INDIAN, *W., Turkey*. *Zea mays*.

WHEEL-SHAPED. Rotate.

WHEEZING. A noisy respiration produced by obstruction of the air passages.

WHELK. A small tubercle which does not suppurate; the same as *Ionthus*.

WHEY. The fluid part of milk which remains after the curd has been separated.

WHISKY. An alcohol obtained by distilling malt, corn, or rye. Common whisky contains about 60 to 75 per cent. of alcohol.

WHITE ARSENIC. Arsenious acid.

WHITE GUM. Strophulus.

WHITE LEG. Phlegmasia dolens.

WHITE OF THE EYE. *Albuginea oculi*.

WHITE SWELLING. Hydarthrus.

WHITE WOOD. *Liriodendron tulipiferum*.

WHITES. Leucorrhœa.

WHITING. *Gadus merlangus*.

WHITLOW. Paronychia.

WHOOPIING-COUGH. Pertussis.

WHORL. Verticillus.

WHORTLEBERRY, BEARS'. *Arbutus uva ursi*.

WHORTLEBERRY, RED. *Vaccinium oxycoccus*.

WIDOW-WAIL. *Daphne mezereum*.

WILD CARROT. *Daucus sylvestris*.

WILD CHERRY. *Prunus virginiana*.

WILD CUCUMBER. *Momordica elaterium*.

WILD NAVEW. *Brassica napus*.

WILDFIRE RASH. *Strophulus volaticus*.

WILLOW. See *Salix*.

WILLOW-HERB. *Lythrum salicaria*.

WILLOW-HERB, ROSEBAY. *Epilobium angustifolium*.

WILLOW-LEAVED OAK. *Quercus phellos*.

WILSON'S GOUT TINCTURE. An infusion of colchicum.

WILSON'S MUSCLE. The compressor urethrae.

WIND CONTUSION. The disorganizing action of the blow of a spent ball, which was formerly supposed to arise from the wind of the ball.

WINDY. Flatulent.

WINE. Fermented grape-juice or must; also liquors that have become spirituous by fermentation.

The must or juice of grapes consists of albuminous matters, grape sugar, fecula, bitartrate of potash, and other salts. In the process of fermentation, the sugar is converted in part or entirely into alcohol and carbonic acid, the albuminous matters become decomposed into an insoluble yeast, and with the fecula precipitated; and the bitartrate, but slightly changed, yields the *bouquet* of the wine. The difference of wines depends upon the proportions of these parts, and the manner of fermentation. When much sugar is present, the wine is either strong or sweet; when the fermentation is very slow, it becomes sparkling.

The strongest wines, as Madeira, Port, Sherry, Raisin wine, Teneriffe, contain from 20 to 25 per cent. of alcohol; Hermitage, Sauterne, Burgundy, and some clarets, 15 to 17 per cent.; Champagne, Hocks, Chablis, Frontignac, Cote Roti, Tokay, from 11 to 14 per cent.

The wines employed in medicine should be ripe, of the mildest quality, and free from unnecessary acidity. Port wines are preferred where a tonic effect is desired, but good Madeira is perhaps most worthy of confidence, from its being procured of better quality. For the wines used officinally, and the pharmaceutical preparations, see *Vinum*.

Wine is universally admitted to be of important service, especially in fevers of the typhous kind, in which it is found to raise the pulse, support the strength, promote a diaphoresis,

and improve the state of the blood; and in many cases it proves of more immediate advantage than the Peruvian bark. Delirium, which is the consequence of excessive irritability, and a defective state of nervous energy, is often entirely removed by the free use of wine. In malignant sore throat; in the secondary fever of small-pox, when attended with great debility; in gangrenes, and in typhus fevers, it is to be considered as a principal remedy; and in almost all cases of languor, and of great prostration of strength, wine is experienced to be a more grateful and efficacious cordial than can be furnished from the whole class of aromatics and tonics.

WING. *Ala*.

WINGED. Alate and pinnate.

WINTER BERRY. *Prinos verticillatus*.

WINTER CHERRY. *Physalis alkekengi*.

WINTER-GREEN. See *Chimaphilla*.

WINTERA AROMATICA. *Drimys winteri*.

WINTERANUS SPURIUS. *Canella alba*.

WINTER'S BARK. *Drimys winteri*.

WISTAR'S COUGH LOZENGES. The trochisci glycyrrhizæ cum opio.

WITCH-HAZEL. *Hamamelis virginica*.

WOOD. *Isatis tinctoria*.

WOLFFIAN BODY. *W. bodies*. See *Corpus Wolffianum*.

WOLF'S-BANE. *Aconitum napellus*.

WOMB. See *Uterus*.

WOMB, FALLING OF THE. *Prolapsus uteri*.

WOMB, INFLAMMATION OF. See *Hysteritis*.

WOMB, TYMPANITES OF THE. *Physometra*.

WOOD. *Lignum*.

WOODCOCK. *Scolopax rusticola*.

WOOD-LOUSE. *Oniscus asellus*.

WOODS. *Woods, sudorific*. A name given in *Pharmacy* to the wood of guaiacum, sassafras, and sometimes to that of mezereum, and to china and sarsaparilla.

WOOD-SORREL. *Oxalis acetosella*.

WOOD SPIRIT. *Pyroxylic spirit*.

WOOD-SPIRIT GROUP. The compounds of methyle.

WOODY FIBRE. Cells of an elongated or fusiform kind, filled with lignin.

WOODY NIGHTSHADE. *Solanum dulcamara*.

WOOLFE'S APPARATUS. A series of glass receivers, with three necks, used in distillation, where it is desired to condense separately the products which come over.

WOOLLY. *Lanate*.

WO'ORARI. *Wooraly*. The Ourari poison; which see.

WORM-BARK. *Andira inermis*.

WORM DISEASE. See *Invermination*.

WORM FEVER. The bilious remittent of infants.

WORM-GRASS, PERENNIAL. *Spigelia marilandica*.

WORM, GUINEA. See *Dracunculus*.

WO'RMIAN BONES. *Ossa Wormiana*. *Ossa triquetra*. The little bones found in the course of the sutures of the head.

WORMS. See *Entozoa*.

WO'RMSEED. This name is given in the United States to the seeds of the *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, but in Britain to the flowers, tops, and seeds of the *Artemisia santonica*.

WORMSEED OIL. The essential oil of the *Chenopodium anthelminticum*. It is of a very disagreeable taste, but a valuable anthelmintic for children. The dose is gtt. iv. to gtt. x., in emulsion.

WORMWOOD. The genus *Artemisia*, which see. Commonly it is used for the *Artemisia absinthium*.

WORT. An infusion of malt. It has been found useful in the cure of the scurvy.

WORT, ST. JOHN'S. *W.*, *St. Peter's*. *Hypericum perforatum*.

WOUND. (*Vulnus, eris, n.*) A solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, occasioned by external violence. Wounds are distinguished into *incised, punctured, contused, lacerated, and poisoned*. Wounds heal by *adhesion, or the first intention, or by suppuration, granulation, and cicatrization*. See *Abscess*. Incised wounds, in healthy subjects, will generally heal by the first intention, if properly treated. Wounds attended with slight laceration, and punctured wounds, will sometimes do the same. Severe lacerated wounds, contused wounds, and poisoned wounds, never heal in this manner. Gun-shot wounds are always attended with sloughing, which renders their treatment more uncertain than in other cases, from the occurrence of secondary hemorrhage.

WOUND BALSAM. *Tinctura benzoini composita*.

WOUND, DISSECTION. See *Dissection wound*.

WOUNDWORT. *Laserpitium chironium*.

WRENCH. A sprain or subluxation.

WRI'NKLE. A small fold of skin.

WRINKLED. *Rugose; rugosus*.

WRIST. *Carpus*.

WRY NECK. *Torticollis. Caput obstipum*. A permanent inclination of the head toward one of the shoulders, not arising from distortion of the vertebrae. It most frequently arises from a contraction of the integuments of the neck from burns, or cicatrices from other causes; but sometimes from a permanent contraction of the sterno-mastoid or platysma myoides muscle. It has sometimes been cured by a division of the muscles and integuments, with proper attention after the operation.

X.

XALAPPA. Jalap.

XANTHIC ACID. An oily acid discovered by Zeise. It forms yellow precipitates with several metallic salts.

XANTHIC OXIDE. Uric oxide.

XANTHIN. A yellow coloring matter of madder.

XANTHIUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of plants. *Monocia. Pentandria.*—*X. strumarium.* The lesser burdock. This herb was formerly esteemed in the cure of scrofula.

XANTHOXYMUS OVALIFORMIS. One of the trees yielding gamboge.

XANTHOXYMATIN. Modified hæmatin of a yellow color.

XANTHOPHYLL. The yellow coloring matter of autumnal leaves, and of fruits and flowers. It is a modification of chlorophyll.

XANTHORRHYZA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Pentandria. Polygynia. Ranunculaceæ.*—*X. apiifolia,* or *X. tinctoria.* Yellow root. It is officinal in the United States. The root possesses properties very similar to calumba, and is a simple bitter. Dose, ℥ij., in infusion.

XANTHORRHEA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants of the tribe *Asphodeleæ.*—*X. hastifolia.* *X. arborea.* The grass-tree of New South Wales. It produces the Botany Bay gum or resin, which is said to be tonic and stomachic, and very useful in relaxed states of the gastro-enteric mucous membrane. Dose, ʒss., in tincture.

XANTHOXYLUM. (*um, i, n.*) A genus of trees. *Diœcia. Pentagynia. Terebinthaceæ.*—*X. fraxineum.* The prickly ash. The bark of this indigenous tree is officinal, and resembles mezereum in properties. It may be used in decoction as a stimulating sudorific. The dose is ℥ij., in decoction. It is sometimes used as a stimulating wash, or in powder as a topical irritant.

XERA'SIA. A disease of the hair.—*Galien.*

XEROCOLLYRIUM. A dry collyrium.

XEROPHTHALMIA. (*a, æ, f.*; from *ξηρος*, dry, and *ὀφθαλμία*, an inflammation of the eye.) A dry inflammation of the eye, with diminished secretion of tears.

XIPHUM. Iris pseudacorus.

XIPHOID. (*Xiphoides*; from *ξίφος*, a sword, and *ειδος*, likeness.) Sword-like: hence xiphoid cartilage for the cartilago ensiformis.

XYLITE. A volatile alcoholic liquid found in crude pyroxylic spirit. Its formula appears to be $C_{12}H_{12}O_5$. An excess of potash converts it into xylitic oil, naphtha, and resin.

XYLOALOES. Lignum aloes.

XYLOBALSAMUM. Amyris gileadensis

XYLOIDINE. A product of the action of strong nitric acid on starch. It is a white, very inflammable powder, of the form. $C_6H_4O_4NO_2$.

XYLOSTROMA GIGANTEUM. Oak-leather
This fungus is found in the cracks of oaks

Y.

Y. The symbol for yttrium.

YAM. Dioscorea alata.

YARROW. Achillea millefolium.

YAWNING. Oscitation.

YAWS. Framboesia.

YEAST. Fermentum.

YEAST CATAPLASM. *Y. poultice.* Cataplasma fermenti.

YELLOW ARSENIC. *Y., king's.* Orpiment; the yellow sulphuret of arsenic. See *Arsenic.*

YELLOW FEVER. Remittent fever.

YELLOW ROOT. Xanthorrhiza apiifolia.

YELLOW SANDERS. Santalum album.

YELLOW-WASH. Red-wash. A lotion made by adding corrosive sublimate to lime-water, in the proportion of two grains to an ounce. It is in common use as an application to venereal sores.

YEW-TREE. Taxus baccata.

YOKED. Conjugate; conjugatus.

YOLK. Vitellus.

YORKSHIRE SANICLE. Pinguicula vulgaris.

YPSILO-GLOSSUS. The hyo-glossus muscle

YPSILOIDES OS. The os hyoides.

Y'TTRIA. A rare earth, of a white color; insoluble, insipid, and inodorous. Specific gravity, 4.842. It is an oxide of Yttrium.

Y'TTRIUM. The metallic basis of yttria. It resembles aluminum, and has an equivalent of 32.2.

YU'CCA. (*a, æ, f.*) A genus of plants. *Hexandria. Monogynia.*—*Y. gloriosa.* Adam's needle. The roots are tuberoso, and abound in a coarse meal.

Z.

ZAFFRAN. *Crocus sativus*.

ZAFFRE. Impure oxide of cobalt.

ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA. This and other species of *Zamia* furnish the Florida arrow-root.

ZARZA. Sarsaparilla.

ZE'A. (*a, e, f.*) A genus of graminaceous plants.—*Z. mays*. Indian corn. Its seeds are very nutritious, containing from eight to twelve parts of albuminous matters, from five to ten of oil, and about seventy of starchy matters. The meal forms excellent poultices.

ZEDOARIA. (*a, e, f.*) 1. Zedoary, an inferior kind of ginger. 2. The *Kæmpferia rotunda*.

ZE'INE. An albuminous body of corn.

ZE'RNA. An ulcerated impetigo.

ZERO. The commencement of any scale; marked 0: the zero of Fahrenheit's thermometer is 32° below the melting point of ice. Degrees of heat, &c., below the zero, are marked — minus; those above, + plus.

ZERUMBET. The rhizome of the *Curcuma zerbumbet*, similar to ginger.

ZIBETHUM. (*um, i, n.*) The civet. A soft, unctuous, odoriferous substance, of a whitish, yellowish, or brown color, contained in the excretory follicles near the anus of the *Viverra zibetha* of Linnæus. It has a grateful smell when diluted, and an unctuous, subacid taste, and is thought to possess stimulating, nervine, and antispasmodic virtues.

ZIGZAG. Flexuose; flexuosus.

ZI'MONE. That part of gluten which is insoluble in alcohol.

ZINC. (*Zincum, i, n.*, a German word.) This metal is of a crystalline, bluish-white color, somewhat brighter than lead, of considerable hardness, and rather brittle. Its sp. gr. is from 6.9 to 7.2; heated between 210° and 300° F., it has so much ductility that it can be drawn into wire or rolled. It fuses at 700° F., and, if exposed to the air, burns, forming dense white vapors of oxide. It is of great use in the arts, as it changes but slowly in air. It is used in soldiers, and for the production of galvanism. Its oxide combines with most acids. Equivalent, 32.3; sym., Zn.

ZINC, BUTTER OF. *Z.*, chloride of. *Zinci chloridum*.

ZINC, CYANIDE OF. *Z.*, cyanuret of. See *Cyanuretum zinci*.

ZINC, VITRIOLATED. See *Zinci sulphas*.

ZINCI ACETAS. Acetate of zinc. It is readily formed by decomposing a solution of 190 grains of acetate of lead by 143 grains of crystallized sulphate of zinc. The resulting solution of acetate of zinc is to be decanted, filtered, and set aside to crystallize. It crystallizes in pearly, oblique, rhomboidal plates; has a bitter, metallic taste, and is very soluble. It is an acetate of the protoxide of zinc. It is identical in properties with the sulphate. Dose, as a tonic, gr. ss. to gr. ij; as an emetic, ℥ss. to ℥j. It is chiefly used as an astringent wash and injection.

The Dublin Pharmacopœia has a *Tinctura zinci acetatis*, consisting of about four grains of the salt in a fluid ounce of the tincture.

ZINCI CARBONAS IMPURA. See *Calamine*.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM. *Z. chloruretum*. Chloride of zinc. Butter of zinc. Muriate of zinc. It is prepared by dissolving zinc in hydrochloric acid, drying, and fusing in a matrass. It is a soft, deliquescent solid, of a grayish color, semi-transparent, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Its composition is ZnCl. It is a powerful and acrid caustic, and in over-doses an acrid poison, affecting also the nervous system, and producing great prostration, with vomiting. The alkaline carbonates, especially carbonate of soda, will act as a partial antidote. It has been much recommended as a caustic or stimulating lotion in cancerous sores, fungous hæmatodes, obstinate syphilitic or scrofulous ulcers. Internally, Hufeland recommends it to be given in doses of gr. j. to gr. ij., dissolved in ether (*Æther zinci*). It is supposed to be a valuable alterative in scrofula, epilepsy, chorea, and other nervous diseases.

ZINCI CYANIDUM. *Z. cyanuretum*. See *Cyanuretum zinci*.

ZINCI HYDROCYANUS. Cyanuretum zinci.

ZINCI IODIDUM. See *Iodide of zinc*.

ZINCI OXYDUM. *Zincum calcinatum*. Protoxide of zinc. Flowers of zinc. Its properties are analogous to those of the sulphate, if given in much larger doses, but it is chiefly used as an external astringent. See *Unguentum zinci*.

ZINCI OXYDUM IMPURUM. Tutty; tutia.

ZINCI SULPHAS. Sulphate of zinc. White vitriol. It is transparent, colorless, crystallizes in large right rhombic prisms, has an astringent metallic taste, is very soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol. The crystals consist of ZnO, SO₃+7Aq. In small doses of gr. j. to gr. iij., it is an astringent and tonic; in doses of ℥ss. to ℥j., a speedy and safe emetic; and in over-doses, an irritant poison, the antidotes for which are astringent solutions; and perhaps the alkalis or their carbonates. It is principally used as an emetic, and externally as an eye-wash, and injection in gleet and leucorrhœa, in solution (gr. j. to gr. x. to f. ʒj. of water).

ZI'NCODE. The positive pole, or anode.

ZI'NCOID. *Zincoides*. Like zinc: applied, in *Galvanism*, to the plate of zinc, or its substitute, which forms the active portion of the galvanic circle.

ZINCOLY'TE. Synonym of Electrolyte; a body capable of galvanic decomposition by the zincous pole.

ZINCOLY'SIS. Synonym of Electrolysis.

ZINCOS ELEMENT. The positive element of a compound, as opposed to the chlorous or negative element.

ZINCUM. See *Zinc*.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM. *Zinci oxydum*.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM. *Zinci sulphas*.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM PURIFICATUM. *Zinci sulphas*.

ZINGIBER. (*Zingiberis, is, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monandria. Monogynia. Zingiberaceæ.*—*Z. album.* White ginger. Ginger root when deprived of its radicles and skin.—*Z. nigrum.* Black ginger. The root suffered to dry with its radicles.—*Z. officinale.* The ginger plant. *Zingiber commune. Zinziber.* Ginger is an active aromatic, stimulant, and carminative, and serviceable in flatulent colics, debility, and laxity of the stomach and intestines. The dose is gr. x. to ðss.

ZINGIBER GERMANICUM. *Arum maculatum.*

ZINZIBER. *Zingiber.*

ZIRCO'NIA. *Zircon.* A rare earth of the zircon or jargon and hyacinth. It is a fine white powder, tasteless, somewhat harsh to the touch, and insoluble. It unites with most acids; is insoluble in pure alkalies; but the alkaline carbonates dissolve it. The metallic base of this earth, named *Zirconium*, was discovered by Berzelius in 1824. It is a sesquioxide. The equivalent of the metal is 33.62; symbol, Zr.

ZIRCO'NIUM. See *Zirconia.*

ZIZA'NIA. (*a, a, f.*) A genus of plants. *Monæcia. Hexandria. Graminaceæ.*—*Z. aquatica.* Water rice. It grows abundantly on the margin of the Western rivers and lakes. The grain was highly esteemed by the Indians.

ZIZYPHUS. *Rhamnus zizyphus.*

Zn. Zinc.

ZOANTHRO'PIA. A melancholy in which the patient thinks himself converted into an animal.

ZONA. (*a, a, f.*) A zone or belt.

ZONA CILIARIS. The ciliary ring of the eye.

ZONA HERPETICA. Herpes zoster.

ZONA PELLUCIDA. A pellucid center or spot of the young ovum.

ZONA TENDINOSA. A whitish circle around the right auriculo-ventricular orifice.

ZONA VIRGINITATIS. The hymen.

ZONU'LA. A little zone or belt.

ZONULA ZINNII. The ciliary ligament.

ZOOCH'YMY. Animal chemistry.

ZOOCY'ST. A hydatid, an animal formed of a membranous cyst distended with an aqueous fluid.

ZOOGE'NESIS. *Zoogeny.* (From *ζωον*, an animal, and *γενεσις*, generation.) The history of the development and growth of an animal from the ovum to maturity.

ZOO'LOGY. (*Zoologia, a, f.*; from *ζωον*, an animal, and *λογος*, a discourse.) That part of natural history which treats of animals. See *Animal kingdom.*

ZOO'NIC. *Zoonicus.* Appertaining to an animal substance.

ZOONIC ACID. Impure acetic acid.

ZOONO'MIA. (*a, a, f.*; from *ζωον*, an ani-

mal, and *νομος*, a law.) The laws of organic life.

ZOOPLYTE. (*Zoophyton, i, n.*; from *ζωον*, and *φυτον*, a plant.) An animal of low organization, such as the sponges, entozoa, infusoria. A term which has been very vaguely applied in Natural History. Cuvier calls all the radiated animals zoophytes.

ZOO'TIC ACID. *Zooticum acidum.* Hydrocyanic acid.

ZQOTOMY. (*Zootomia, a, f.*; from *ζωον*, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) The dissection of animals.

ZO'STER. The shingles. Herpes zoster.

Zr. The symbol of zirconium.

ZU'CHAR. (Arabic.) Sugar.

ZUMIC ACID. Lactic acid.

ZYGO'MA. (*a, a, f.*; from *ζυγος*, a yoke.) The cavity under the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and os malæ.

ZYGOMATIC. *Zygomaticus.* Belonging to the zygoma.

ZYGOMATIC PROCESS. A process of the malar bone, and another of the temporal bone, are so called.

ZYGOMATIC SUTURE. *Sutura zygomatica.* The union of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone to the cheek bone.

ZYGOMATICUS MAJOR. This muscle arises from the cheek bone, near the zygomatic suture, taking a direction downward and inward to the angle of the mouth. It is a long, slender muscle, which ends by mixing its fibres with the orbicularis oris, and the depressor of the lip.

ZYGOMATICUS MINOR. This muscle arises a little higher up than the zygomaticus major, upon the cheek bone, but nearer the nose; it is much more slender than that muscle, and is often wanting. It is the zygomatic muscle that marks the face with that line which extends from the cheek bone to the corner of the mouth, which is particularly distinguishable in some persons. The zygomatic muscles pull the angles of the mouth up as in laughter, and from, in this way, rendering the face distorted, it has obtained the name of distortor oris. The strong action of this muscle is more particularly seen in laughter, rage, or grinning.

ZYGOPHYLLA'CEÆ. The bean caper tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, with leaves opposite; flowers, polypetalous, symmetrical; stamens, hypogynous; ovarium, many-celled; fruit, capsular.

ZYGOPHYLLUM FABAGO. *Fabago.* This plant is a good bitter, and much used by the Syrians as an anthelmintic.

ZY'MOME. *Zimone.*

ZYTHO'GALA. A mixture of beer and milk. Posset-drink.