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A
NEW PRONOUNCING
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BEING

*A VOLUMINOUS AND EXHAUSTIVE HANDBOOK OF
MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC TERMINOLOGY,
WITH PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION,
ACCENTUATION, ETYMOLOGY, Etc.*

BY

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WITH THE COLLABORATION OF

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WITH AN APPENDIX

CONTAINING IMPORTANT TABLES OF BACILLI, MICROCOCCI, LEUCOMAINES,
PTOMAINES; DRUGS AND MATERIALS USED IN ANTISEPTIC SURGERY;
POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES; WEIGHTS AND MEASURES;
THERMOMETRIC SCALES; NEW OFFICINAL AND
UNOFFICINAL DRUGS, ETC., ETC.

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UNIVERSITY
OF BRISTOL
MEDICINE

THIS WORK IS DEDICATED

TO THE MEMORY

OF

HENRY HAMILTON,

WHO DEVOTED HIS HOURS OF REST AND RECREATION TO ITS ELABORATION, NOT-
WITHSTANDING HIS MANY OTHER LABORIOUS AND RESPONSIBLE DUTIES,—
TRUSTING THAT IT WILL SERVE AS A FITTING MONUMENT TO HIS
WORTH, AND ENHANCE HIS REPUTATION AS A LINGUIST
AND A SCHOLAR, WHILE HONORABLY ASSOCIATING
HIS NAME WITH MEDICAL SCIENCE.

INTRODUCTION.

MEDICAL terminology is mostly derived from the Greek: the Latin language has given us but few words, unless they have come from the Greek through the Latin, or are terms compounded from both. Pronunciation and accentuation, to be etymologically correct, should resemble as closely as possible the original. Unfortunately, usage has so frequently perpetuated differences that an attempt at restoration is recognized as mere pedantry. It devolves upon us, however, as part of our task, to endeavor as far as possible to encourage uniform and correct methods, and to depart from custom should occasion warrant. In that sense this book is, then, no mere compilation, but is an attempt at producing a work that not only gives clear and concise definitions, and covers the ground as far as our limited space will allow, but is also a *pronouncing* dictionary in the true sense of the word.

The question of pronunciation was the first matter that demanded our attention; and here we found a diversity of teaching in our medical schools. It seemed to be a matter of custom, the *dietum* of the majority. The whole question seemed to rest, not upon how the Latins and Greeks pronounced their own language, but upon the individual argument as to whether Greco-Latin medical terminology should be accepted and incorporated *en masse* as part and parcel of the English language; to this the majority seemed to agree. Shall we say *thysees* or *phthisis* (*teesis*); *broneheyetis* or *bronehetis*; *peritoneyetis* or *peritoneetis*; *vageyena* or *vageena*; *ooterus* or *uterus* (*youterus*); *resepe* (*reepie*) or *rekipe*? Either of these methods may be right, but for harmony sake one or the other should be adopted in our medical schools and standard dictionaries.

To be accurate we have consulted a number of the professors of Latin in the Universities of this country, and beg leave here to introduce the replies we have received from them, and to thank them at the same time for their interest in our work:

Professor MINTON WARREN of Johns Hopkins writes in reply to the question of pronunciation of the *i* in peritonitis, and also that in phthisis: "In ordinary conversation with the same sound as *i* in *write*, *ice*, etc.; as *Latin* words with the sound of *ee* in *see*; in ordinary conversation, the *g* soft before *i*; in reading Latin, as hard as English *get*."

Professor JAMES B. GREENOUGH of Harvard writes: "The questions you ask are not properly a matter of Latin pronunciation, but of English usage in

regard to words which, though Latin in form, are essentially technical terms in English. For myself, I should pronounce the words you speak of exactly as if I had never heard of the Latin language. Before *i* and *e* my *g* should be *j*, but in all these cases you come to difficulties. *Gynæcological*, for instance, I have not yet made *jinnecological*. . . . Let the English Sprachgefühl operate on the words, and, through what you call a diversity of opinion, settle the matter in good time, as it has, for instance, with *gymnasium*, *genitive*, *ginger*, etc."

Professor FRANCIS A. JACKSON of the University of Pennsylvania writes: "I am decidedly of the opinion that the correct pronunciation of Latin does not enter into the question of how to pronounce medical terms. They are English words, and should be pronounced according to English analogies and the best English authorities. All the authorities seem in favor of *peritonitis* and *tises*, the English sound of *i*, though there is certainly excellent usage in favor of *tēses*, and there is a *tendency* toward this sound of *i* in words derived from the classical languages. Latin scholars differ as to the *c* according as they use the (so-called) Roman or the (so-called) Continental pronunciation; but there ought to be no difference when they are used as English words. The *c* should be soft before *e*, *i*, *æ*, *œ*; in other cases, hard."

Professor E. P. CROWELL of Amherst writes: "My supposition has been that these words are anglicized, and if so they should be pronounced according to the usage of the best writers and speakers, etc. If they have not become English words by frequent use, still they are not Latin words (with very few exceptions), nor are they derivations of Latin words. They are formed by appending Greek derivative endings to stems of Greek words. Therefore the rules for Greek pronunciation should be applied to them, unless it be considered that they are English words manufactured out of Greek elements, and for this reason should be pronounced after the analogy of English words in general. This last view, I think, is the correct one."

Professor CLEMENT L. SMITH of Harvard anglicizes the *i*, and pronounces *phthisis*, "first syllable as in *thigh*." The *g* before *i* "soft."

Professor HENRY D. WILD is of the same opinion.

On the other hand, Professor W. A. PACKARD of Princeton instructs his pupils to use the soft *i* as in *machine*, and the *g* before *i* hard.

Professor H. T. PECK of Columbia College writes "*peritonee'tis*," "*phthee'-*
sis," and the *g* before *i* hard.

Professor W. G. HALE of Cornell writes: "We use the Roman pronunciation of Latin here. But that, to my mind, has nothing to do with the proper pronunciation of English words derived from the Latin. I should pronounce *peritonitis* with the *i* as in *neat*, and *phthisis* in the same way. The tendency toward the *e* sound (as in *neat*) which seems to exist is due, I fancy, to the influence of French and German. Fifty years ago I should probably have pronounced the *i* in these words as in *fine*. It is usage alone that determines such matters. I should pronounce *g* before *i* as *j*. The Romans pronounced it hard, but that fact has nothing to do with modern medical terms."

Professor E. M. HYDE of Lehigh writes: "The point raised is important and resolves itself into this: Shall those medical terms which preserve the form of Latin words anglicized be regarded as Latin or English words? If we are prepared to sever the medical profession in the United States from that in Europe, we may take the latter alternative. If, however, we consider such terminology to be of the nature of an international vocabulary, we must decide that these words are Latin, and just as we retain the French sound in many phrases and words in common use, it seems that the best Latin pronunciation, that known as the Roman method, should be followed. While it is true that this uniform standard is of recent adoption, still it is coming so rapidly into almost universal acceptance that it belongs to linguistic progress to apply its principles to all words *used as Latin words*—peritonitis, *i* as in machine, and *c* and *g* hard in all positions."

We have, therefore, abundance of authority for the statement that when we introduce into our language scientific words of foreign origin we may adopt them as our own, and naturalize them under the customary rules of pronunciation; but that, with the closer union of the medical profession throughout the world and the preponderating influence of the *Roman pronunciation*, we believe that custom will soon make its adoption universal.

In our own case we have, after careful thought, followed the custom of the majority of the English-speaking physicians, and, though sanctioning both methods as coming from high authority, adopted in large part the anglicized pronunciation without hard and fast rules.

In regard to accentuation we have closely adhered to the general rules laid down in Worcester (Unabridged) governing the accentuation of English words, which are as follows:

(1) All words of the English language of more than one syllable have one accented syllable; and most polysyllabic words have not only a syllable with a primary accent, but also one with a secondary accent.

(2) It is generally customary to place the accent on the first syllable of dissyllables, and on the antepenultimate of polysyllables, but there are many exceptions to this rule. With verbs of two syllables it is customary to place the accent on the second.

(3) Polysyllables derived from Latin and Greek are influenced in their pronunciation by these languages, though with many of them the analogy of English prevails.

(4) Latin words adopted into English without change of orthography generally retain their Latin accent, especially terms of the arts and sciences or words somewhat removed from common use. The following words have the accent on the penultimate syllable both in Latin and English: *abdo'men*, *ac'umen*, *asyl'um*, *bi'umen*, *cura'tor*, *dec'orum*, *dila'tor*, *hor'izon*, *specta'tor*, *testa'tor*.

(5) Some words accentuated in Latin on the penult conform to the English analogy, and have the accent on the antepenult; as, *cic'atrix*, *em'esis*, *pleth'ora*, etc.

(6) Many words of *three* and of *four* syllables have only one accented

syllable; as, *sen'sible*, *pen'alty*, *chalyb'cate*, etc., but some have a secondary accent almost as strong as the primary; as, *advertise'*, *countermarch'*, *animad-vert'*, etc.

(7) Almost all words of more than four syllables have both a primary and a secondary accent, and some words of seven or eight syllables have one primary and two secondary accents; as, *indivisibility*, *incomprchensibility*.

(8) Some words when used as nouns or adjectives have the accent on the first syllable, when used as verbs on the second; as, *fer'ment*, *ferment'*, *di'gest*, *digest'*, *ex'tract*, *extract'*.

(9) A few trisyllables when used as nouns are accentuated on the *first* syllable, when as verbs on the *third*; as, *over'flow*, *overflow'*.

(10) All words ending in *sion* and *tion* have the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, *dissen'sion*, etc.

(11) Words ending in *ia*, *iac*, *ial*, *ian*, *eous*, and *ious* have the accent on the preceding syllable; as, *ammon'ia*, *il'iac*, etc.

(12) Words ending in *ic* generally have the accent on the penultimate syllable; as, *cpidem'ic*, *paralyt'ic*; but there are exceptions; as, *ar'senic*, *tur'meric*, etc. Authorities differ as regards *climacteric*, *phlegmatic*, *plcthoric*, etc. (the latter, coming from the Greek adjective, should be accented on the penultimate).

(13) Words of three or more syllables ending in *eal* have their accent on the antepenultimate syllable; as, *lac'teal*, etc.—except *hymene'al*.

(14) There are a class of adjectives ending in *ose* about which there is a difference of opinion, as *acctose*, *adipose*; possibly the majority of orthoepists place the accent on the last syllable. It is erroneous to say *ac'tosc*.

(15) There are some botanical terms ending in *phyllous* which in all probability should be accentuated on the penultimate or the antepenultimate: those derived from the Greek should be accentuated on the penultimate syllable, though the tendency in English pronunciation is to throw the accent farther back; these words are *caryophyllous*, *polyphyllous*, *rhizophyllous*, *coleophyllous*, etc.

COLORADO SPRINGS,
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TABLE OF MEDICAL ABBREVIATIONS.

R, *recipe* (Lat.), Take of, used at the top of a prescription, and requires the words which follow to be in the genitive case.

m, *minimum* (Lat.), *minim*, $\frac{1}{60}$ of a fluidrachm, and equal to 1 drop of pure water.

ʒ, *scrupulum*, scruple = 20 grains.

ʒ, drachma, drachm = 60 grains.

fʒ, a fluidrachm = 60 minims.

ʒ, *uncia*, an ounce = 480 grains.

fʒ, a fluidounce = 480 minims.

lb, *libra*, a pound.

+, *plus*, anode or positive pole.

-, *minus*, kathode or negative pole.

=, equal to.

∞, infinity. In Ophthalmology, 20 feet distance.

⊖, combined with, used in writing prescriptions in Ophthalmology.

°, degree.

>, greater than, as A > K.

<, less than, as K < A.

σ, one-thousandth part of a second.

μ, one-thousandth part of a millimetre (a mikron).

√, root.

′, ″, ‴, feet, inches, and lines respectively; principally used in Ophthalmology.

A, anode.

āā, *ana*, of each the same quantity.

A. A. A. S., American Association for the Advancement of Science.

A. A. S., American Anthropometric Society; Fellow of the American Academy.

Abdom., abdomen, the belly.

Abs. febr., *absente febre*, in the absence of the fever.

Abst., *abstractum*, abstract.

Acc., accommodation.

A. C. C., anodal closure contraction.

A. D., anodal duration.

Ad., } *adde* or *addantur*, Add or Let be

Add., } added.

Adj., adjective.

Ad lib., *ad libitum*, at pleasure, the only restriction as to quantity being the judgment of the person using the medicine.

Admov., *admove* or *admoveatur*, Apply or Let it be applied.

Adv., *adversum*, against.

Aggred. febr., *aggreddente febre*, while the fever is coming on.

Ah., hyperopic astigmatism.

Al., aluminium.

Alt. dieb., *alterius diebus*, every other day.

Alt. hor., *alterius horis*, every other hour.

Alvo adst., *alvo adstrieta*, when the belly is bound.

Am., myopic astigmatism.

An., anode.

Anat., anatomy, anatomical.

Anthro., anthropology, anthropometric.

A. O., anodal opening.

A. O. C., anodal opening contraction.

Aq., *aqua*, water.

Aq. astr., *aqua astricta*, frozen water.

Aq. bull., *aqua bulliens*, boiling water.

Aq. com., *aqua communis*, common water.

Aq. dest., *aqua destillata*, distilled water.

Aq. ferv., *aqua fervens*, hot water.

Aq. font., *aqua fontana*, spring water.

Aq. mar., *aqua marina*, sea water.

Aq. pur., *aqua pura*, pure water.

Arab., Arabic.

As., arsenic.

Ast., astigmatism.

Astron., astronomy.

At. wt., atomic weight.

Av. wt., } *avoirdupois*.

Avoir., }

B, boron.

B. A., *baccalaureus artium*, Bachelor of Arts; *balneum arenae*, sand-bath.

Ba., barium.

Bals., balsamum, balsam.

Be., beryllium.

Bi., bismuth.

Bib., *bibe*, drink.

Biol., biology.

Bis. ind., *bis in dies*, twice a day.

B. M., *baccalaureus medicinae*, Bachelor of Medicine; *balneum maris*, a warm-water bath.

Bol., *bolus*, a large-sized pill.

Bot., botany, botanical, botanist.

Br., bromine.

B. S., Bachelor of Surgery; Bachelor of Science.

Bull., *bulliat* or *bulliant*, Let boil.

B. v., *balneum vaporosum*, a vapor-bath.

C., carbon; centigrade; a gallon; cubic; *eum*, with; cathode.

c. c., cubic centimetre; *cornu cervi*, harts-horn; cathodal closure.

C. C. C., cathodal closure contraction.

C. C'. C''., various degrees of contraction.

Ca., calcium.

Calom., calomel.

Cap., *capiat*, Let the patient take.

Cd., cadmium.

Ce., cerium.

Cel., Celsius.

Cent., centigrade.

Cg., centigram.

Chem., chemistry, chemical.

C. M., *chirurgia magister*, Master in Surgery; *eras mane*, to-morrow morning.

cm., centimetre.

- C. m. s.**, *cras mane sumendus*, to be taken on the following morning.
- C. n.**, *cras nocte*, to-morrow night.
- Co.**, cobalt.
- C. O. C.**, cathodal opening contraction.
- Coch.**, *cochl.*, *cochleare*, a spoonful.
- Cochl. ampl.**, *cochleare amplum*, a heaping spoonful.
- Cochl. infant.**, *cochleare infantis*, a child's spoonful.
- Cochl. mag.**, *cochleare magnum*, a large spoonful.
- Cochl. med.**, *cochleare medium*, a moderate spoonful.
- Cochl. parv.**, *cochleare parvum*, a teaspoonful.
- Codex**, the French Pharmacopœia.
- Col.**, *cola*, strain.
- Col.**, *colat.*, *colatus*, strained.
- Colet.**, *colat*, *coletur*, Let it be strained.
- Color.**, *coloretur*, Let it be colored.
- Comp.**, *compositus*, -a, -um, compound.
- Cong.**, *congius*, a gallon.
- Cons.**, *conserua*, keep.
- Contin.**, *continuatur*, Let it be continued.
- Cont. rem.**, *continuentur remediæ*, Let the medicines be continued.
- Coq.**, *coque*, boil.
- Cort.**, *cortex*, bark.
- Crast.**, *crastinis*, for to-morrow.
- Crys.**, crystal, crystallography.
- C. S.**, current strength.
- Cs.**, cæsium.
- Cu.**, *cuprum*, copper.
- C. v.**, *cras vespere*, to-morrow evening.
- Cwt.**, a hundredweight.
- Cyath.**, *cyathus*, a wine-glass.
- Cyl.**, cylinder, also applied in Ophthalmology to a cylindrical lens.
- D.**, *da*, give; *dosis*, a dose; *dioptræ*, the metric unit for measuring lenses, and equals a lens whose focal length is 1 metre; duration; density.
- D. D. S.**, Doctor of Dental Surgery.
- Decub.**, *decubitus*, lying down.
- De d. in d.**, *de die in diem*, from day to day.
- Deg.**, degeneration; degree.
- De R.**, reaction of degeneration.
- Destil.**, *destilla*, distill, distilled.
- Det.**, *detur*, Let it be given.
- Dieb. alt.**, *diebus alterius*, on alternate days.
- Dieb. tert.**, *diebus tertius*, every third day.
- Dil.**, *dilutus*, dilue, dilute.
- Dilut.**, *dilutus*, -a, -um, dilute.
- Dim.**, *dimidius*, one-half.
- Dist.**, *distilla*, distill, distilled.
- Div.**, *divide*, divide.
- D. in p. æq.**, *dividatur* (or *divide*) *in partes æquales*, Let it be divided into equal parts.
- Donec alv. sol. fuerit.**, *donec alvus soluta fuerit*, until the bowels be opened.
- D. P.**, *directione propria*, with a proper direction.
- D. V. S.**, Doctor of Veterinary Surgery.
- E.**, erbium; electro-motive force; emmetropia.
- Eb.**, erbium.
- Eclectic.**, eclectic.
- e. g.**, *exempli gratia*, for example.
- Elec.**, electricity; electrical; *electuarium*, an electuary.
- Emb.**, *embryol.*, embryology.
- Ency. or Encyc.**, encyclopædia.
- Enem.**, *enema*, a clyster.
- Ent. or Entom.**, entomology.
- Er.**, erbium.
- Etc. or &c.** (*et cæteri, cæteræ, or cætera*), and others, and so forth.
- Ethnol.**, ethnology; ethnological.
- Etym. or Etymol.**, etymology.
- Exhib.**, *exhibeatur*, Let it be given.
- Ext.**, *extractum*, extract; external.
- F.**, fluorine; Fahrenheit; field of vision; formula.
- Fahr.**, Fahrenheit.
- Far.**, faradic, faradism.
- Fe.**, *ferrum*, iron.
- Feb. dur.**, *febre durante*, the fever continuing.
- F. F. P. S.**, Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
- F.**, **Ft.**, *fiat*, Let it be made; *fiant*, Let them be made.
- Filt.**, *filtra*, filter.
- F. L. A.**, *fiat lege artis*, Let it be made by the rules of art.
- Fld.**, *fluidus*, -a, -um, fluid.
- F. m.**, *fiat mistura*, Let a mixture be made.
- Fol.**, folio.
- F. p.**, *fiat potio*, Let a potion be made.
- F. pil.**, *fiant pilule*, Let pills be made.
- Fr.**, French.
- F. R. S.**, Fellow of the Royal Society.
- F. s. a.**, *fiat secundum artem*, Let it be made according to art.
- Galv.**, galvanism, galvanic.
- Geol.**, geology, geological, geologist.
- Ger.**, German.
- Gl.**, glucinum.
- Gm.**, gram.
- Gr.**, *granum*, grain; *grana*, grains; *gram*, grams; in books and papers published where the metric system is used.
- Gtt.**, *gutta*, drop; *guttæ*, drops.
- Guttat.**, *guttatim*, by drops.
- H.**, hydrogen.
- Herp.**, herpetology.
- Hg.**, *hydrargyrum*, mercury.
- Hg.**, hektogram.
- Hipp.**, Hippocrates.
- hl.**, hectolitre.
- Hm.**, hectometre.
- Hor. decub.**, *hora decubitus*, at bedtime.

- H. s., *hora somni*, just before going to sleep.
- I., iodine.
- Ichth., ichtthyology, or pertaining to or like fish.
- I. e. or i. e., *id est*, that is.
- In., indium.
- Ind., *in dies*, daily.
- Inf., *infunde*, pour in.
- Ipecac., ipecacuanha.
- Ir., iridium.
- It. or Ital., Italian.
- K., *kalium*, potassium; kathode.
- K. C., kathodal closure.
- K. C. C., kathodal closure contraction.
- K. C. T., kathodal contraction tonic.
- K. D., kathodal duration.
- K. D. T., kathodal duration tetanus.
- Kl. or kl., kilolitre.
- km., kilometre.
- l., litre.
- Lat., Latin.
- L. D. S., Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
- L. E., left eye.
- L. or, better, Li., lithium.
- Lib. or lib., *liber*, book.
- Linn., Linnæus, Linnæan.
- Liq., liquor.
- L. R. C. P., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
- M., *meridies*, noon; *misce*, mix; *mistura*, mixture; *mensura*, measure, by measure; myopia.
- M., metre; *manipulus*, a handful; *minimum*, a minim.
- Ma., milliampère.
- Mac., *macera*, macerate.
- Masc., masculine.
- Mas. pil., *massa pilularum*, a pill-mass.
- Math., mathematics, mathematician, mathematical.
- M. B., *medicinæ baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Medicine.
- M. D., *medicinæ doctor*, Doctor of Medicine.
- Med., medicine, medical.
- M. ft., *mistura fiat*, Let a mixture be made.
- Mg., magnesium.
- Mg. or Mgr., milligram.
- Min., mineralogy, mineralogical.
- ml., millilitre.
- mm., millimetre.
- Mod. presc., *modo præscripto*, in the manner prescribed.
- Mol. wt., molecular weight.
- Mor. sol., *more solito*, in the usual way.
- M. R. C. P., Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
- M. R. C. S., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
- M. R. C. V. S., Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
- M. S., Master of Surgery.
- myg., myriagram.
- myl., myrialitre.
- mym., myriametre.
- N., nitrogen.
- Na., *natrium*, sodium.
- Nat. Hist., natural history.
- Nat. Ord., natural order.
- N. B., *nota bene*, Note well, or Take notice.
- Nb., niobium.
- Ne tr. s. num., *ne tradus sine nummo*, Do not deliver it unless paid.
- N. F., New French.
- Ng., Norwegian.
- Ni., nickel.
- No., norium; *numero*, in number.
- NO., *numero*, number.
- Noct., *nocte*, in the night.
- Num. or Numb., Numbers.
- O., *octarius*, a pint; opening of the circuit; oxygen.
- O. D., *oculus dextra*, right eye; optic disk.
- Odont., odontology.
- Ol., *oleum*, oil.
- Ol. oliv., *oleum olivæ*, olive oil.
- Ol. res., *oleoresina*, oleoresin.
- O. m., *omni mane*, every morning.
- Omn. bih., *omni bihora*, every two hours.
- Omn. hor., *omni hora*, every hour.
- Omn. noct., *omni nocte*, every night.
- Ornith., ornithology, ornithological.
- O. S., *oculus sinistra*, left eye.
- Os., osmium.
- Ov., *ovum*, an egg.
- Oz., ounce, ounces.
- P., phosphorus; pupil.
- Pal. or paleon., paleontology.
- Part. æq., *partes æquales*, equal parts.
- Path. or Pathol., pathology.
- P. B., British Pharmacopœia.
- Pb., *plumbum*, lead.
- P. C., *pondus civile*, avoirdupois weight.
- Pd., palladium.
- Pe., pelopium.
- P. G., German Pharmacopœia.
- Phar. or Pharm., Pharmacopœia.
- Ph. B., British Pharmacopœia.
- Ph. G., Graduate in Pharmacy.
- Ph. U. S., Pharmacopœia of the United States.
- Phren., phrenology, phrenological.
- Phy., physical.
- Phys., physical or physiology; physician.
- Physiol., physiology.
- Pil., *pilula*, a pill.
- pl., plural.
- Pocul., *poculum*, a cup.
- Pond., *pondere*, by weight.
- Pot., potassium.
- p. p., *punctum proximum*, near point.
- Ppt., precipitate.
- Pr., presbyopia.
- p. r., *punctum remotum*, remote point.

P. rat. ætat., *pro rata ætatis*, according to age.
 P. r. n., *pro re nata*, according to the occasion.
 Priv., privative.
 Psychol., psychology.
 Pt., platinum; a pint.
 Pulv., *pulvis*, powder.
 Pyro-elect., pyro-electricity.
 Q. l., *quantum libet*, as much as you please.
 Q. p., *quantum placet*, as much as you please.
 Q. s., *quantum sufficit*, a sufficient quantity.
 Qt., quart.
 q. v., *quod vide*, which see; *quantum vis*, as much as you will.
 R., Réaumur.
 Rad., *radix*, root; radical.
 Rb., rubidium.
 Rect., *rectificatus*, rectified.
 R. E., right eye.
 Rep., *repetatur*, Let it be repeated.
 Rh., rhodium.
 Ru., ruthenium.
 S., sign; *semis*, half; sulphur.
 S. A., *secundum artem*, according to art.
 Sb., *stibium*, antimony.
 Sc., scandium.
 Scr. or scr., scruple.
 Se., selenium.
 Si., silicium; silicon.
 Sig., *signa*, sign; *signetur*, Let it be labelled.
 Sing., singular.
 Si non val., *si non valeat*, if it does not answer.
 Si op. sit., *si opus sit*, if requisite.
 Sn., *stannum*, tin.
 Solv., *solvo*, dissolve.
 Sp., spir., *spiritus*, alcohol.
 Sp. gr., specific gravity.
 Sph., spherical, applied in Ophthalmology to a spherical lens.
 Ss., *semis*, half.
 St., *stet.*, Let it stand.
 Sum., *sume, sunat, sumatur, sumantur, sumendus*, Take thou, Let him take, Let be taken, To be taken.
 Surg., surgeon, surgery.
 S. V., *spiritus vinosus*, ardent spirit.
 S. V. R., *spiritus vini rectificatus*, rectified spirit of wine.
 S. V. T., *spiritus vini tenuis*, proof spirit.
 Syr., *syrupus*, syrup.
 T., tension of the eyeball.
 Ta., tantalum.
 Tb., terbium.
 T. d., *ter in die*, three times a day.
 Te., tellurium.
 Th., thallium.
 Ti., titanium.
 Tr., *tinct.*, *tinctura*, tincture.

Tu., thulium.
 U. or ur., uranium.
 Ung., *unguentum*, ointment.
 Unof., unofficinal.
 V., vanadium; *visus*, acuteness of sight.
 Vd., vanadium.
 Vesic., *vesicatorum*, a blister.
 Vid., *vide*, see.
 V. S. B., *venæsectio brachii*, bleeding in the arm.
 W., wolfranium, tungsten.
 Y., yttrium.
 Yb., ytterbium.
 Y. s., yellow spot of the retina.
 Zool., zoology, zoölogical.
 Zoot., zoötomy.
 Zr., zirconium.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS AND ACCENTS.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ŷ, have the long sound, as in *late, mete, fine, note, tube, cry.*
 ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ŷ, have the short sound, as in *hat, met, pin, not, tub, mystic.*
 ç has the sound of s or ss.
 ç has the sound of k.
 Ğ or ğ, like j. ĝ has the sound of g hard.
 ph, from Greek words from φ, has the sound of f.
 c followed by e, i, y, æ, or œ has the sound of s, and g, the sound of j.
 For rules on accentuation see Preface.

GREEK ALPHABET.

Greek Letter.	Name.	English Equivalent.
A α	Alpha	a
B β β	Beta	b
Γ γ	Gamma	g (<i>hard</i>)
Δ δ	Delta	d
E ε	Epsilon	ë (<i>short</i>)
Z ζ	Zeta	z
H η	Eta	ē (<i>long</i>)
Θ θ θ	Theta	th
I ι	Iōta	i
K κ	Kappa	k
Λ λ	Lambda	l
M μ	Mu	m
N ν	Nu	n
Ξ ξ	Xi	x
O ο	Omīcron	ō (<i>short</i>)
Π π	Pi	p
P ρ	Rho	r
Σ σ ς	Sigma	s
T τ	Tau	t
Υ υ	Upsilon	u or y
Φ φ	Phi	ph
X χ	Chi	ch (<i>hard</i>)
Ψ ψ	Psi	ps
Ω ω	Omēga	ō (<i>long</i>)

TABLE OF SUFFIXES AND PREFIXES.

A-, An-, or Am-. (Gr. *ἀ-*, changed to *ἀν-* before a vowel.) An inseparable negative prefix, known as alpha privative. It corresponds to the English *un-*, meaning not, without, -less. Ex. Achromatic, without color; anaërobie, without air.

Ad-. (Lat. to, at, toward, "near.") For the sake of euphony the *d* is often changed in composition to *c*, *l*, *f*, *p*, etc., to correspond to the following letter. Ex. Adhesion, sticking to; afferent, to carry to, etc.

-æmia. (Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.) A state or condition of the blood. Ex. Uræmia, uræa in the blood.

-agogue. (Gr. *ἀγωγός*, "a leader.") Signifies an expeller. Ex. Hydragogue, that which causes watery discharges.

-agra. (Gr. *ἄγρα*, "a catching.") Gout. Pain or gout in the part denoted by the first portion of the word. Ex. Podagra, gout in the feet.

Al-. (Arab.) The Arabic article signifying "the." Ex. Alcohol, the eye-wash.

-algia. (Gr. *ἄλγος*, pain.) Indicating the presence of pain in the place described by the first part of the word. Ex. Myalgia, pain in the muscles; neuralgia, pain in the course of a nerve.

Amphi-, Amph-. (Gr. *ἀμφί*.) About, on both sides; on all sides equally. Ex. Amphibious, living a double life.

Ana-. (Gr. *ἀνα-*.) Up, upon, throughout, along, back again. Ex. Anamnestic, calling to mind.

-ana. (Lat.) Forms collective plurals.

Ant-, Anti-. (Gr. *ἀντί*, against.) A common prefix meaning "against," opposed to, etc., and signifying opposition in action, intention, effect, or character. Ex. Antidote, to give against—*i. e.* to give an agent which will counteract the action of a poison on the system.

Apo-. (Gr. *ἀπό*, from.) From, off, away; it usually denotes separation, but sometimes only strengthens the significance of the preceding word. Ex. Apomorphia, a drug derived from morphia.

-ate. In Chemistry any oxysalt derived from an -ic oxyacid. Ex. Sulphate, sulphuric acid in which the H has been in part or wholly replaced by a metal.

-atresia. (Gr. *ἀ-* priv., and *τρητός*, perforated.) Closed, imperforate, applied especially to the absence of a natural opening. Ex. Proctatresia, absence of the rectum (imperforate anus).

Auto-. (Gr. *αὐτο*, a reflexive pronoun, meaning self.) Ex. Autoplastic, that which is formed from one's self.

Bary-. (Gr. *βαρύς*, heavy.) Heavy, difficult. Ex. Baryglossia, difficulty of speech.

Bi-, before a vowel *bin-*. (Lat. *bis*, twice.) Twofold, doubly. Ex. Binary, a chemical compound composed of two elements; bin-oxide; bivalent.

Bio-. (Gr. *βίος*, life.) Life. Ex. Biology, the science of life.

Bou-. (Gr.) Signifies unusual size, grossness. It is probably a form of *βους*, "an ox," as the English horse in horse-chestnut. Ex. Boulimia, great hunger.

Brach-. (Lat. *brachium*, the arm.) Indicating the arm. Ex. Brachial.

Broncho-. (Gr. *βρόγχος*, windpipe.) Denotes relation to, or connection with, the trachea. Ex. Broncho-pneumonia.

-cele. (Gr. *κήλη*, a tumor.) A protrusion into or tumor of a part. Ex. Enterocele, a hernia containing intestine.

Chiro-, Cheiro-, before a vowel *chir*. (Gr. *χείρ*, the hand.) The hand. Ex. Chiropodist, one treating malformations of the hands and feet.

Dacryo-. (Gr. *δάκρνον*, a tear.) Pertaining to the lachrymal apparatus. Ex. Dacryolite, a lachrymal calculus.

Dactyl-. (Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger.) Pertaining to the fingers. Ex. Dactylion, adhesion between two fingers.

Dermo-, Dermato-. (Gr. *δέρμα*, skin.) Pertaining to the skin. Ex. Dermatology, treatise on the skin.

Di-. (Gr. *δύς*, twice.) Double. Ex. Diatomic, having an equivalence of two.

Dia-. (Gr. *δια*, through, during.) Ex. Diabetes, to pass through.

Dyn-. (Gr. *δύναμις*, power.) Ex. Dynamometer, a power-measurer.

Dys-. (Gr. *δυσ-*, opposed to *εὖ-*, meaning bad, difficult.) Difficult. Ex. Dysmenorrhœa, difficult menstruation.

Ec-, Ex-. (Gr. *έκ*, or before a vowel *έξ*, out.) Ex. Ecchymosis, literally to pour a juice out—*i. e.* a spot produced by extravasated blood; exanthema, to flower out, the skin eruption in the zymotic fevers.

Ecto-. (Gr. *έκτός*, adv. and prep., without, opposed to *εντός*, within.) Outer, outside, without. Ex. Ectoblast, the outermost structure of a cell.

-ectomy. (Gr. *έκτομή*.) To cut out, excision. Ex. Nephrectomy, excision of a kidney.

En-, Em-. (Represents the Lat. *in-*, Gr. *έν*; *em-*, assimilated form of *en-* before words commencing with a labial.) In, into, within. Ex. Encephalon, that which is con-

tained in the cranial cavity—*i. e.* the brain as a whole.

Endo-. (Gr. *ἔνδος*, within.) That which is contained within. Ex. Endothelium, the internal lining of serous cavities.

Entero-. (Gr. *ἔντερον*, intestine.) Refers to the intestines. Ex. Enteritis, inflammation of the intestine.

Ento-. (Gr. *ἐντός*, within.) Inside, within. Ex. Entoblast, the germ within—*i. e.* the germinal spot.

Epi-. (Gr. *ἐπί-*, before a vowel *ἐπ-*.) Upon, on, outer, as, by, for; and is at times intensive. Ex. Epidermis, the outer skin.

Extra-. (Lat.) Meaning without, beyond, on the outside. Ex. Extra-uterine, outside of the uterus.

-fuge. (Lat. *fugare*, to expel.) An expeller. Ex. Vermifuge, that which expels a worm.

Galact-. (Gr. *γάλα*, milk; corresponds to the Latin *lacto-*.) Ex. Galactagogue, any agent which causes an increase in the flow of the milk.

Gastro-, Gastro-, Gastr-. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, stomach.) That which pertains to the stomach. Ex. Gastritis, inflammation of the stomach.

Genio-. (Gr. *γενεῖον*, chin.) Pertaining to the chin. Ex. Genio-hyoid, a muscle attached to chin and hyoid bone.

Glosso-. (Gr. *γλῶσσα*, tongue.) Pertaining to the tongue. Ex. Glossitis, inflammation of the tongue.

-gram. Refers to the metric system of weights.

-graph, -graphy. (Gr. *γράφειν*, to write.) That which writes, marks, or describes something. It also denotes that which is written; the more correct passive form is *-gram*. Ex. Sphygmograph, an instrument used to record the pulse in health and disease.

Hæma-, Hæmato-, or Hæmo-. (Gr. *αἷμα*, blood.) Pertaining to the blood. Ex. Hæmorrhage, the flowing of blood.

Hemi-. (Gr. *ἡμισυς*, half; corresponds to Lat. *semi*, half.) Ex. Hemiplegia, a half-stroke—*i. e.* paralysis on the half-side of the body.

Hepat-. (Gr. *ἥπαρ*, liver.) Pertaining to the liver. Ex. Hepatitis, inflammation of the liver.

Hetero-. (Gr. *ἕτερος*, other.) Diversity. Ex. Heteropia, an abnormal position or growth.

Hydr-, Hydro-. (Gr. *ὑδωρ*, water.) Primarily refers to the presence of water, but also used to denote hydrogen. Ex. Hydragogue, a purgative causing liquid discharges; hydrobromic acid.

Hyper-. (Gr. *ὑπέρ*, above.) Above, beyond, excessive, over. Ex. Hyperemia, excessive amount of blood in the part.

Hypno-. (Gr. *ὑπνος*, sleep.) Ex. Hypnotic, a remedy causing sleep.

Hypo-. (Gr. *ὑπό*, under.) Below, under, a deficiency in. Ex. Hypogastric, the region below the stomach; hypodermic, beneath the skin.

Hyster-, Hystero-. (Gr. *ὑστέρα*, the womb.) Pertaining to the womb. Ex. Hysterectomy, excision of the uterus.

-ic. In Chemistry the most staple oxyacid radical or acid ends in *-ic*. Ex. Sulphuric, nitric.

-idæ, -adæ. (Gr. *-ιδης*; pl. *-ιδαι*, a patronymic suffix.) Used in Zoölogy as a suffix to the stem of the name of the genus. Ex. Felidæ, from *felis*.

-ide. The termination of all simple salts.

Ileo-. (Lat. *ileum*.) Denotes connection with or relation to the ileum. Ex. Ileocæcal valve, the valve between the ileum and cæcum.

Im-, In-. (Lat.) In, within, on, against. It is often negative, and sometimes intensive. Before *b, m,* and *p* the form of *in* is changed to *im*; before *l* to *il*; before *r* to *ir*. Often corresponds to English *un-*. Ex. Inversion, turned in—*i. e.* the opposite of the normal condition.

-in, -ine. Until the last few years words of chemical and botanical origin have terminated indiscriminately in either *in* or *ine*, *yl* or *yle*, etc. An attempt has been lately made, which has been adopted by many standard works, including this DICTIONARY, to give the final *e* to alkaloids, and to drop it in all terms of a purely chemical origin—*i. e.* we write morphine, not morphin; methyl, not methyle.

Infra-. (Lat.) Beneath. Ex. Infra-spinatus, beneath the spine.

Inter-. (Lat.) Among, between. Ex. Interparietal, between the walls.

-ism. (Gr. *ισμός*.) Terminations of nouns meaning the teaching or practice of a thing. Ex. Darwinism, the teaching or theories of Darwin.

ISO-. (Gr. *ισο*.) Equal, like. Ex. Isomorphous, of like form.

-ite. In Chemistry an oxysalt derived from an *-ous* oxyacid.

-itis. (Gr. *-ιτις*.) A termination used to describe inflammation in the part indicated. Ex. Conjunctivitis, inflammation in or of the conjunctiva.

Kata- or Cata-. (Gr. *κατά* before consonants; *κατ, καθ* before the aspirate *h*.) Down, through. A form for *cata*, and, more closely to follow the Greek, frequently changed to *kath-*.

Leuc-, Leuco-. (Gr. *λευκός*, white.) Having the appearance of white. Ex. Leucorrhœa, "whites," a whitish muco-purulent discharge from the vaginal canal, due to a pathological cause.

Lith-, Litho-. (Gr. λίθος, stone.) Pertaining to stone. Ex. Lithotripsy, the operation of crushing stone in the bladder.

-logy. (Gr. λόγος, word.) An account of, a discourse on. Ex. Pathology, a discourse on disease.

-lysis. (Gr. λύειν, to loose.) Solution, resolution. Ex. Analysis, the resolution of a chemical compound into its constituent parts.

Macro-. (Gr. μακρός.) Long, large. Ex. Macrococcus, a large coccus.

Mal-. (Lat.; equivalent to the Gr. *dys-*, meaning bad.) Ex. Malnutrition, bad nutrition.

-malacia. (Gr. μαλακός, soft.) Any morbid softness of a tissue. Ex. Osteomalacia, softening of bone.

-mania. (Gr. μανία, frenzy.) Madness. Ex. Monomania, a form of madness in which there is a specific delusion or an impulse to do some one particular thing.

Melano-. (Gr. μέλας, gen. pr. μελαν-, black.) Being dark or black. Ex. Melanosarcoma, a pigmented or black sarcoma.

Mes-, Meso-. (Gr. μέσος, middle.) Middle, medium, that which is situated between. Ex. Mesoblast, the middle layer of the blastoderm.

Meta-, Met-. (Gr. μετά-) Among, between, with, after, beyond, over; often denotes change or transformation (like Lat. *trans-*). Ex. Metacarpus, the part of the hand between the wrist and fingers. In Chemistry it denotes a substitution of alternate atoms of hydrogen, as in the benzene ring.

-meter. (Gr. μέτρον, a measure.) A measurer of. Ex. Thermometer, a measurer of temperature.

Micro-. (Gr. μικρός, small.) Of small size, little. Ex. Microcephalic, having a small head.

Mon-, Mono-. (Gr. μονός, single.) Denotes single, one, unity. Ex. Monobasic, having one base.

Morpho-. (Gr. μορφή, shape.) Form, shape. Ex. Morphology, the science of organic form.

Multi-. (Lat. *multus*, -a, -um, much; before a vowel *mult-*.) Many, much, a great number. Ex. Multilocular, having many cells.

Myel-, Myelo-. (Gr. μυελός, marrow.) Pertaining to the marrow. Ex. Myelitis, inflammation of the spinal cord.

Myo-. (Gr. μῦς, muscle.) Pertaining to muscle. Ex. Myoblast, a cell which gives rise to muscular fibres.

Neo-. (Gr. νέος, new.) New, young, recent. Ex. Neoplastic, having the character of a new growth.

Nephr-. (Gr. νεφρός, kidney.) Pertaining to the kidney. Ex. Nephritis, inflammation of the kidney.

Neur-, Neuro-. (Gr. νεῦρον, nerve.) Pertaining to nerve. Ex. Neuritis, inflammation of a nerve.

Ob-. (Lat.) Ou, against, toward, before, near, up, in the way, implying obstruction, and hence, sometimes, inversely. In words beginning with *c*, *f*, or *p* the *b* is usually changed to that letter. Ex. Obturator, to stop up; obstipation, constipation.

Odont-, Odonto-. (Gr. ὀδούς, a tooth.) Pertaining to the teeth. Ex. Odontology, the science treating of the teeth.

-odynia. (Gr. ὀδύνη, pain.) Denotes pain. Ex. Gastrodynia, pain in the stomach.

-oid. (Gr. εἶδος, a form.) Having the form or resemblance of the word to which it is added. Ex. Cricoid, resembling a ring.

Oligo-. (Gr. ὀλιγός, little.) Denotes that the number is small, few, little, the opposite of *poly-*. Ex. Oligocythæmia, a deficiency of the number of the red blood-corpuscles.

-oma. (Gr. -ῶμα, an inseparable suffix.) Signifies a morbid condition, growth, or neoplasm. Ex. Fibroma, a morbid growth of fibrous tissue.

Omo-. (Gr. ὄμος, the shoulder.) Relating to the shoulder or scapula. Ex. Omohyoid, pertaining to both the scapula and hyoid. (Also, Gr. ὠμος, raw.) Meaning, coarse, raw. Ex. Omophagia, eating raw food.

Ophthalmo-. (Gr. ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Pertaining to the eye. Ex. Ophthalmoscope, an instrument for viewing the interior of the eye.

-opia. (Gr. ὄψ, eye.) Pertaining to the eye. Ex. Myopia, literally closing the eye—*i. e.* shortsightedness.

-orexia. (Gr. ὀρέξις, appetite.) Denotes appetite or desire. Ex. Anorexia, absence of appetite.

Ortho-. (Gr. ὀρθός.) Straight, right, upright, correct. Ex. Orthopnoea, breathing in the upright position. In Chemistry it denotes a substitution of adjacent atoms of hydrogen, as in the benzene ring.

Osteo-. (Gr. ὀστέον, bone.) Denotes the presence of bone. Ex. Osteoclast, an apparatus used to fracture bone in order to correct a previously existing deformity.

-ous. Applied in Chemistry to both oxyacids and salts containing less oxygen, and therefore not so stable as those ending in *-ic*.

Oxy-. (Gr. ὀξύς, acid.) Acidity; oxygen, acuteness of sense or function, sharp-pointedness. Ex. Oxyblepsia, abnormal acuteness of vision; oxyhydrogen, consisting of oxygen and hydrogen.

Pan-. (Gr. πᾶν, παντ; before a guttural παγ; before a labial παμ.) All, universal. Ex. Panacea, a universal remedy.

Para-. (Gr. παρά.) From, by the side,

near. In Chemistry a close relation to. Ex. Paraldehyde, a polymer of aldehyde. Also substitution of hydrogen atoms farthest removed from each other in the benzene ring.

-pathy. (Gr. πάθος, disease.) Denotes suffering, disease, misery, an affection. Ex. Telepathy, "far suffering," the influence which one mind is supposed to have over another mind, so as to communicate thought without the usual mediums of speech, writing, etc.

Peri- (Gr. περί, around.) Expresses the relation of a circumference to the centre. That which is around, about, near; at times intensive. Ex. Pericardium, the membrane about the heart.

-phobia. (Gr. φόβος, fear.) Intolerance, dread, fear of. Ex. Photophobia, dread of light.

-plasty. (Gr. πλαστία, πλάσσειν, to mould.) Denotes artificial formation. Ex. Rhinoplasty, the artificial formation of a nose.

Poly- (Gr. πολύς, many.) Much, very, often, long. Ex. Polydactyl, the condition of having many fingers and toes—*i. e.* more than five.

Præ-, Pre. (Lat.) Means before, in place, time, or rank, beforehand. Ex. Præcardial, that which is placed before the heart.

Pro- (Gr. πρό,) Before, forward, according to, on account of. Ex. Prodromata, symptoms of minor importance which precede the outbreak of a distinct disease.

Proc-, Procto- (Gr. πρωκτός, the anus.) Pertaining to the anus or rectum. Ex. Proctitis, inflammation of the anus or rectum.

Pseud-, Pseudo- (Gr. ψευδής, false.) False, spurious, resembling something in a slight degree, deceptive in appearance, function, or relation, counterfeit. Ex. Pseudo-blepsia, false vision.

Pyo- (Gr. πύον, pus.) Containing pus. Ex. Pyometra, containing pus in the uterus.

Pyr-, Pyro- (Gr. πύρ, fire.) Pertaining to fire, caused by fire; heat; fever. Ex. Pyrophobia, a morbid dread of fire; antipyretic, against fever.

-raphy. (Gr. ράφει, a suture.) A suturing. Ex. Nephrorraphy, the suturing of the kidney to the abdominal wall.

Retro- (Lat.) Back, backward, behind, used in the same sense as *post*, and

opposed to *ante*; corresponding to the *opistho* of the Greek. Ex. Retroversion, a tilting or bending backward.

-rhage, -rhagia. (Gr. ρήγνυμι, to burst forth.) To flow, to burst forth; hæmorrhage, the flowing of blood. Ex. Otorrhagia, a sudden discharge of blood from the ear.

-rhœa. (Gr. ρέω, to flow.) A flowing path, a discharge. Ex. Otorrhœa, a running from the ear.

-scope. (Gr. σκοπέω, to see.) The instrument used to make an examination ends in *scope*. Ex. Laryngoscope, an instrument used to view the larynx.

-scopy. (Gr. σκοπέω, to see.) Examination by view, to look at. Ex. Microscopy, the art of using the microscope.

Semi- (Lat. *semi-*; Gr. ἡμι, half.) Much used in its true meaning of half; also as in pair, partly, almost, largely, imperfectly, incompletely, etc. Ex. Semilunar, half-moon; semi-calcareous, imperfectly calcareous.

Sphyg- (Gr. σφυγμός, pulse.) Pertaining to the pulse. Ex. Sphygmophone, an instrument applied to the pulse so as to render it audible.

Sub- (Lat.) Denotes position beneath a body. Ex. Submental, under the chin.

Super- (Lat.) Over, above, beyond; corresponds to the Greek *hyper*. Ex. Supercilium, the eyebrow—*i. e.* over the eyelid.

Supra- (Lat.) Above, beyond, often used in same manner as *super*. Ex. Supraclavicular, above the clavicle.

Syn- (Gr. συν, with.) Equivalent to the Lat. *con*, with, together, along with; may be assimilated to *syl-*, *sym-*, *sys-*. Ex. Synchronism, the concurrence of two or more events in the same period of time.

-tomy. (Gr. τέμνειν, to cut.) To cut, to dissect. Ex. Lithotomy, to cut into the bladder for stone.

-tripsy. (Gr. τριβω, to pulverize.) Crushing, pulverizing. Ex. Lithotripsy, the operation of crushing stone in the bladder.

-uria. (Gr. οὐρέω, urine.) Pertaining to urine, abnormalities of the urine. Ex. Anuria, without urine, applied to absence of micturition whether from suppression or retention.

Zoö- (Gr. ζῶον, animal.) Animal. Ex. Zoölogy, a discourse on the nature, form, and classification of animals.

A PRONOUNCING MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A.

Abāc'tus Vēn'ter. (Lat. *ab*, "from," *agere*, "to drive," and *venter*, "abdomen.") A term for artificial abortion; abortion produced by art.

Abālienā'tiō Mēnt'is. (Lat. *ab*, "from," and *alienare*, "to estrange," and *mens*, "mind.") Mental aberration; insanity.

Abālienā'tion, ab-ail-yen-a-shun. (From the same.) Corruption; numbness or decay of body; failure of intellect or senses.

Abān'ga. The fruit of a palm tree in the West Indies, the seeds of which are there used for diseases of the chest.

Abāptīst'ōn. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *βαπτίζεω*, "to plunge.") A form of trephine prevented by its shape from plunging into the brain.

Abare'mo-Temo. A tree of Brazil. A decoction of its bark was formerly applied to ulcers.

Abarticulā'tion. (Lat. *ab*, and *articulatio*, "articulation.") That articulation or structure of joints which admits of free motion; diarthrosis; also applied to dislocation.

Abattoir', ab-at-twar. (Fr., from *abattre*; Lat. *ab*, and *batuere*, "to strike" or "cut down.") A large public slaughter-house in or near a city.

Abbrē'viāte, or **Abbre'viated.** (Lat. *ab*, and *breviare*, "to shorten.") With one part proportionally shorter than another; shortened (*Bot.*).

Abbrēviā'tion. (From the same.) A part of a word shortened by eurtail-

ing. Applied to many initial letters, contractions, etc. of medical terms. See TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS, on previous page.

Abdō'men. (Lat. *abdere*, "to conceal," prob.) The belly; the largest cavity of the body, containing the stomach, liver, kidneys, intestines, and other viscera; that part of the body extending from the inner surface of the pelvis to the diaphragm, which latter separates it from the thorax. The abdomen is lined by the peritoneum, and is divided into three regions—the superior or epigastric, the middle or umbilical, and the inferior or hypogastric, each of these being subdivided laterally into three ill-defined regions.

Abdō'men, Pen'dulous. An epithet applied to the abdomen when, by reason of integumental fat, internal tumor, or fluid, the abdominal walls hang over the brim of the pelvis. See **PHYSCONIA**.

Abdōm'inal. Ventral; belonging to the abdomen.

Abdōm'inal An'eurism. Aneurism of the aorta or of any of its branches within the abdomen. See **ANEURISM**.

Abdōm'inal Aor'ta. The portion of the aorta which is located below the diaphragm. See **AORTA**.

Abdōm'inal Aponeurō'sis. The fibrous membrane, composed of the joined tendons of the transverse and oblique muscles on the anterior part of the abdomen. See **APONEUROSIS**.

Abdōm'inal Gang'lia. The semi-lunar ganglia. See **GANGLION**.

Abdōm'inal Ring. The ring-like opening on each side of the abdomen. In males the spermatic cord passes through it. The inguinal ring.

Abdōm'inal Typhus. Synonyme of **TYPHOID FEVER** (*q. v.*).

Abdōm'inal Walls. The muscles, skin, peritoneum, etc. forming the boundary of the abdomen.

Abdōm'inō-Anter'ior. Applied to that position of the fœtus in which the belly is directed anteriorly.

Abdōm'inō-Poster'ior. Applied to that position of the fœtus in which the belly is directed posteriorly.

Abdōminōs'eōpŷ. (Lat. *abdomen*, and Gr. *σκόπειν*, "to observe.") The examination of the abdomen by percussion, inspection, or otherwise, in order to detect disease.

Abdōm'inous. With a large abdomen; big-bellied.

Abdū'cent, ab-doo-sent. (Lat. *ab*, "from," and *ducere*, "to draw.") Drawing away, or out; opposed to adducent. Applied to muscles which draw members from the mesial line. Applied also to the sixth pair of nerves.

Abdūe'tion, ab-duk-shun. (From the same.) The movement which draws a limb or other part from the axis of the body. Also applied to a transverse fracture with separation of the fragments.

Abdūc'tor. (From the same.) A muscle which serves to draw a part from the axis of the body. See **MUSCLE**.

Abelmōs'ehūs. (Arab. *abu-l-musk*, "father of musk.") The musk-mallow, *Hibiscus abelmoschus*. The seeds of this plant are used in the East for flavoring coffee and for perfumery.

Abēpithŷm'ia. (Lat. *ab*, and Gr. *ἐπιθυμία*, "desire.") Paralysis of the solar plexus, severing communication between the abdominal viscera and nervous system.

Ab'ernethy, Sarcoma of. Vascular spindle-cell sarcoma. See **SARCOMA**.

Abēr'rant. (Lat. *ab*, and *errare*, "to wander.") Deviating from the ordinary structure; abnormal.

Aberrā'tion. (From the same.) A term applied chiefly to certain disorders of the mental faculties. A partial alienation of intellect. (See **DERANGEMENT**.) Applied also to the rays of light when refracted or reflected so as not to converge into a focus. The appearance of a natural fluid or secretion in an unusual locality of the body. In general, any deviation of nature from the usual course.

Aberrā'tion, Chrōmātic. Aberration of refrangibility, due to different colors of the spectrum being differently refracted.

Aberrā'tion, Distantial. The aberration or source of indistinctness of vision, arising from distance of the object viewed.

Aberrā'tion of Refrangibil'ity. Chromatic aberration; exists when the rays that pass near the circumference of a lens are decomposed, so that a color is observed.

Aberrā'tion of Spheriç'ity. Spherical aberration; occurs when the rays which pass through the centre of a lens and those near the circumference are refracted unequally, and not brought to a common focus.

Abevæcūā'tion. (Lat. *ab*, "from," and *evacuare*, to "empty out.") An evacuation; a partial or incomplete evacuation. Sometimes used to characterize an immoderate evacuation. See **APOCENOSIS**.

A'biēs. (Lat.) A genus of evergreen trees (*Coniferæ* order), embracing hemlock spruce (*Abies Canadensis*), silver fir (*Abies pectinata*) and other firs.

A'bies Balsa'mea. (Lat. *balsamum*, "balm.") Balsam fir. An evergreen indigenous in the U. S.

A'bies Canadēn'sis. Hemlock spruce. An evergreen, native of Can-

ada and U. S., the bark of which is used for tanning.

A'bies Exçěl'sa. (Lat. *excelsus*, "lofty.") An ornamental evergreen, from which Burgundy pitch is obtained; common in the U. S.

A'bies Piç'ea. (Lat. *piceus*, "pitchy.") An ornamental evergreen, native of Europe and Asia.

Abī'etin. A resinous substance, derived from Strasburg turpentine.

Abī'ētis Resi'na. The fir tree resin.

Abiogēn'esis. (Gr. *a*, priv., *βίος*, "life," *γεννάω*, "I beget.") The doctrine that living matter may be produced by non-living matter. Spontaneous generation.

Ablā'tion. (Lat. *ab*, and *ferre, latum*, to "carry.") The removing of any part by excision, amputation, etc.; extirpation.

Ablēph'arous, ab-lef-a-rus. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *βλεφαρον*, "eyelid.") Wanting eyelids; applied to one without eyelids.

Ablēp'sia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *βλέπειν*, to "see.") Want of sight; blindness; ablepsa.

Ab'lūent. (Lat. *ab*, and *luere*, to "wash.") That which washes away impurities; detergent. See **ABSTERGENT**.

Ablū'tion. (From the same.) A process of washing in order to separate medicines from extraneous matter. Washing the body or limbs to reduce febrile heat.

Abnōr'mal. (Lat. *ab*, and *norma*, a "rule.") Not normal; a departure from the rule or course of nature; contrary to ordinary structure or natural conditions; abnormal.

Abnormal'ity. Anomaly; deformity.

Abnorm'ity. Deformity; state of being abnormal.

Abōlī'tion, ab-o-lish-un. Destruction; suppression; abrogation. Sometimes employed to express the suspension of any function, symptom, etc.

Abomā'sum, or Abomā'sus. (Lat. *ab*, and *omasum*, "the belly of beef.") The fourth (lowermost) stomach of the ruminating animals. *Rennet* is prepared from this part of calves, etc.

Aborig'inal, ab-o-rij-in-al. (Lat. *ab*, and *origo*, "origin.") Primitive; pertaining to the earliest inhabitants. Indigenous, original (*Bot.*).

Abort'. To miscarry in birth.

Abor'tiçide. (Lat. *abortus*, "miscarriage," and *cædere*, "to kill.") Destruction of the fœtus; fœtieide.

Abor'tient. (Lat. *ab*, and *oriri*, "to be born.") Miscarrying. In Botany, sterile.

Abortifā'çient. (Lat. *abortus*, "miscarriage," and *facere*, "to make.") Abortive; an agent inducing abortion.

Abor'tion, ab-or-shun. (Lat. *abortio*, "miscarriage," "born out of season.") The morbid expulsion of the contents of the pregnant uterus, especially before the seventh month of gestation; miscarriage. The causes are referable either to the mother—extreme nervous susceptibility, debility, intense emotion, violent exercise, etc.,—or to the fœtus, as death, rupture of the membranes, etc. Abortion is likewise a designation of the fœtus prematurely expelled. In Botany, imperfect development of some part.

Abor'tion, Crim'inal. Fœtieide.

Abor'tion, Fœtal. Occurring after the fourth month of pregnancy.

Abor'tion, Incomplete. When only the ovum is passed.

Abor'tion, O'vular. That occurring before the third week of pregnancy.

Abor'tive. Causing abortion. Brought forth immaturity; rudimentary. Also applied to treatment for preventing further development of disease. In Botany, imperfectly formed; incomplete. Applied also to medicines thought to produce abortion; abortifacient. See **ECTROTIC**.

Aboulia. See **ABULIA**.

Aboulomā'nīa. (Gr. *a*, priv., *βουλή*, "will," and *μανία*, "madness.") A

mental malady of which the predominant trait is an absence, or deficiency, of will-power.

Abrach'ia, ab-ra-ki-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *βραχίων*, the "arm.") A monstrosity consisting in the absence of arms.

Abran'chia, ab-rang-ke-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *βράγχια*, the "gills.") Wanting organs of respiration; applied to an order of *Anellidæ* (as worms and leeches), devoid of external organs of respiration.

Abrā'sion, ab-ray-zhun. (Lat. *ab*, and *radere*, "to rasp.") A superficial excoriation, with loss of substance in the form of small shreds. A term applied to partial tearing off or fretting of the skin or mucous membrane.

A'brine. The active principle of jequirity; a chemical product.

Abrōma Angūs'tum. A tree of India, from the fibrous bark of which cordage is made. Its root is employed in dysmenorrhœa.

Abrōt'anum. *Artemisia abrotanum*.

Abrūpt'. (Lat. *ab*, and *rumpere*, "to break.") Suddenly terminating, applied to leaves, etc., that seem broken off at the extremity (*Bot.*).

A'brus Precato'rius. Wild liquorice, liquorice-bush, red bean. A small ornamental shrub of the West Indies, Central and South America, having black-spotted, scarlet seeds, which are employed for rosaries. The roots and leaves are sweet and mucilaginous, and have been employed as demulcents. See JEQUIRITY.

Ab'scess, ab-ses. (Lat. *abs*, and *cedere*, "to depart," because the matter separates from the rest of the body.) A collection of purulent matter, one of the results of inflammation. (See SUPPURATION.) Abscesses may be *acute* or *chronic* ("cold"), *circumscribed* or *diffused*. A narrow tube or track leading to the site of primary irritation and formed after the opening of an abscess is termed a FISTULA or SINUS (*q. v.*).

Abscess, Fæ'cal. One formed by

the contents of the bowels entering an adjacent purulent cyst.

Abscess, Lacu'nar. One occurring in the lacuna of the urethra.

Abscess, Mam'mary. Suppuration of the mammary gland.

Abscess, Metastāt'ic. An abscess occurring suddenly and sometimes without premonitory signs of inflammation in a part remote from the primary seat of suppuration. See METASTASIS.

Abscess, Milk. Mammary abscess.

Abscess, Phleg'monous. Acute abscess.

Abscess, Resid'ual. A term used by Sir James Paget to include all abscesses found at the seat of former inflammations.

Abscess, Shirt-stud. An abscess between the mammary gland and chest, communicating by a narrow passage with another suppurating cavity between the gland and the skin; so called because the two cavities and communicating channel form somewhat the shape of a shirt-stud.

Abscis'sion, ab-sizh-un. (Lat. *ab*, and *scindere*, to "cut.") Applied to a fractured bone when a part is cut off and removed. Excision or extirpation of a part, especially of a soft part. Abrupt, premature termination of a disease. The act or process of cutting off. Separation of segments (*Bot.*).

Absinthe, ab-sant' (Fr.). A cordial of wormwood-leaves steeped in brandy, or of a mixture of alcohol with volatile oil of wormwood, much used by the French. Its excessive use causes absinthism, which differs from alcoholism, owing to the peculiar toxic qualities of the wormwood. In absinthism vertigo and epileptiform convulsions are marked symptoms, as well as hallucinations, in persistent absinthe-drinkers. Absinthe acts chiefly on the cervical portion of the spinal cord, and the tremor affects specially the muscles of the upper extremities. See ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM.

Absinthin, $C_{16}H_{20}O_4$. The toxic bitter principle of ABSINTHIUM.

Absinth'ism. The condition induced by undue imbibition of absinthe. See ABSINTHE.

Absin'thium. (Gr. *ἀψίνθιον*.) A name for wormwood. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves and tops of *Artemisia absinthium*. Wormwood is a bitter tonic, much valued as a remedy in intermittent fevers before the use of cinchona, but little used now.

Ab'solute Al'cohol. Anhydrous alcohol; alcohol as free from water as possible. See ALCOHOL.

Absorbent. (Lat. *ab*, and *sorbere*, "to suck up.") Of an absorbing nature; swallowing; sucking up. In *Physiology*, applied to the vessels which perform the functions of absorption; to the lacteal and lymphatic vessels, and to the extremities of the roots of plants, etc. In *Medicine*, applied to drugs which cause the absorption of pathological deposits, such as the preparations of iodine, mercury, etc. In *Surgery*, applied to any substance used to retain the blood, form an adhesive compound, and arrest hæmorrhage, or generally to absorb fluids; as sponge, charpie, or tow.

Absorbent System. A term used to designate collectively the vessels and glands concerned in the function of absorption. The lymphatic system.

Absorp'tion. (From the same.) The sucking up of substances by the lymphatic vessels: *a*. External absorption or the absorption of composition, the imbibition from without the organs of nutritive materials for their composition. *b*. Internal absorption, or the absorption of decomposition, the removal from the organs by lymphatics and blood-vessels of excrementitious materials that have to be replaced. *c*. The passage of any liquid from without into the lymphatics or blood-vessels. External absorption includes that of the outer surface of the body, and also that of the mucous membranes of the

respiratory and digestive passages. The veins and chyloferous vessels are the principal agents of external absorption, and the lymphatics of internal. In *Chemistry*, the imbibition of a gas or vapor into the pores of a liquid or solid, or of a fluid into the pores of a solid.

Absorp'tion Bands. The spaces observed here and there in the spectra given by passing colorless light through colored solutions; in some substances not sharply defined and but little conspicuous; in others, distinct and well defined.

Absorp'tion of Composition. The absorption effected by the skin and mucous membranes of materials intended for their composition. See ABSORPTION.

Absorp'tion, Cutaneous. See ABSORPTION (external.)

Absorp'tion, Disjunctive. The absorption of living tissue, separating it from a dead portion, as in the case of a slough.

Absorp'tion, Interstitial. That process by which the effete materials of the organs and tissues are removed. See ABSORPTION (internal.)

Absorption, Progressive. Absorption apparently caused by pressure interfering with the nutrition of a part.

Absorp'tion, Pulmonary. External absorption by the mucous membrane of the respiratory system.

Abstē'mious. (Lat. *abs*, and *temetum*, "wine.") Generally temperate in the use of wine and fermented liquors and in diet. Strictly, abstaining from wine.

Abstergent, ab-stur-jent. (Lat. *abs*, and *tergere*, "to cleanse.") Cleansing, abluent, abstersive; having a cleansing quality.

Ab'stinance. (Lat. *abs*, and *tenere*, "to hold.") The refraining from any acts or habits, but more especially from certain articles of diet. Fasting. Privation, usually voluntary, as abstinence from drink, etc. The sparing use of food, liquors, etc.

Abstract'. To separate, as the more volatile parts of a substance, by distillation (*Chem.*).

Ab'stract. (Lat. *abs.* and *trahere*, "to draw.") See ABSTRACTA.

Abstracta. Abstracts. The official name for a class of preparations made by reducing extracts to twice the strength of the crude drug. They were introduced into the U. S. Pharmacopœia in 1880, with the object of furnishing convenient solid preparations bearing a definite relation to crude drugs, and they are dispensed in the form of powders. There are eleven official abstracts, as follows:

A. Aconiti, dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain; **A. Belladonnæ**, dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain; **A. Conii**, dose, 1 to 2 grains; **A. Digitalis**, dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain; **A. Hyosciami**, dose, 2 to 3 grains; **A. Ignatiæ**, dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains; **A. Jalapæ**, dose, 10 to 15 grains; **A. Nucis Vomicae**, dose, 1 to 2 grains; **A. Podophylli**, dose, 5 to 10 grains; **A. Senegæ**, dose, 1 to 3 grains; **A. Valerianæ**, dose, 10 to 20 grains.

Abstrac'tion. (From the same.) The separation of an ingredient from a substance containing it, as a volatile part by distillation. See ABSTRACT. The drawing of blood from a blood-vessel. Absent-mindedness, inattention. The act of generalization.

Abstracti'tious, ab-strak-tish-us. Abstracted or drawn from other substances, particularly vegetables, without fermentation.

Absus. A species of cassia, the seeds of which, being pulverized and mixed with powdered sugar, are used in Egypt and India (where it grows) as an application to the eyes in ophthalmia.

Abū'lia. (Gr. *a.* priv., and *βουλή*, "will.") Absence or loss of will or volition; defect of the will; a symptom in certain forms of insanity.

Abutia. A Guiana name for PAREIRA BRAVA (*q. v.*).

Abu'tilon Avīçen'næ. (Gr. *a.* priv., *βους*, "ox," and *τιλος*, "diar-

rhœa.") Velvet leaf; Indian or yellow mallow; an herbaceous and mucilaginous plant, common in U. S., and used as a remedy for diarrhœa in cattle.

Acā'çia, ak-ay-she-a. (Gr. *ἀκμή*, "a sharp point," so called because of the thorns with which the tree abounds.) The name (U. S. Ph.) for gum arabic, a gummy exudation from *Acacia vera* and other species of *Acacia*; used in medicine as a demulcent, but chiefly used in pharmacy. It is in irregular pieces, colorless or pale yellow, hard, brittle and transparent. The inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *Mimosa Nilotica*, a genus of beautiful leguminous trees, thorny and with pinnate leaves, common in the tropics (*Bot.*).

Acā'cia Catechū. The technical name of an Indian plant which affords catechu. See CATECHU.

Acā'cia Ve'ra. (Lat. *verus*, "true.") The "true acacia;" the Egyptian thorn, or gum-arabic tree (*Acacia Arabica*).

Acā'ciæ Arab'īçæ Gum'mi, ak-a-she-e ar-ab-i-see gum-mi. The technical name of gum arabic, obtained from *Acacia vera* and other species of *Acacia*.

Acajou', ak-azh-oo. The French name of mahogany; a changed orthography of *acajaiba*, the Brazilian sumac; still further corrupted in English to CASHEW (*q. v.*).

Acāl'ÿpha Betuli'na. (Gr. *a.* priv., *καλός*, "beautiful," and *ἄφη*, "touch." *i. e.*, "unpleasant to the touch.") An Indian species of *Acalypha*. An infusion of the leaves is used by the natives in cholera, etc.

Acal'ypha In'dica. Cupameni. An annual herb common in India; the roots and leaves are cathartic.

Acal'ypha Virgīn'ica. Three-seeded mercury. A weed, native of the United States, said to be diuretic.

Acamp'siā. (Gr. *a.* priv., and *καμψίς*, "flexion.") An inflexible state of a joint (*Surg.*). See ANKYLOSIS, and CONTRACTURE.

Acān'tha. (Gr. *ακανθα*, "a thorn

or spine.") A prickle (*Bot.*), a prickly fin (*Zool.*). Applied to the spine of the back or spinous process of the vertebræ. A thorn or spine.

Acanthā'ceæ, ak - an - thay - she-e. A natural order of tropical exogenous plants, including the *Acanthus*.

Acantha'ceous, ak - an - thay - she-us. (Gr. *ακανθα*, "thorn," from *ἄκμη*, "point," and *ἄθος*, "shoot," "flower.") Armed with prickles, as a plant.

Acānthīchthÿō'sis. (Gr. *ακανθα*, "thorn," and *ἰχθυος*, "fish.") Spinous ichthyosis. See **ICHTHYOSIS**.

Acan'thoid. (Gr. *ἄκανθα*, "thorn," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Having a spinous form; resembling a spine or thorn.

Acan'thus Mol'lis. An herbaceous plant of beautiful foliage (the model of the column capital in the Corinthian and Composite orders of architecture). The plant is native in Europe, is mucilaginous, and used as a demulcent.

Acar'dīa. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *καρδία*, the "heart.") The condition of a fœtus born without a heart, or with a deficiency of the whole thorax.

Acardiōhæ'mia, ak - ar - de - o - he-me-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., *καρδία*, the "heart," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") A deficiency of blood in the heart.

Acardioner'via. (Gr. *a*, priv., *καρδία*, the "heart," and *νεῦρον*, "nerve.") Diminished nervous action in the heart.

Acardiotro'phia, ak - ar - de - o - tro-fe-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., *καρδία*, the "heart," and *τροφή*, "nourishment.") Atrophy of the heart. See **HEART** (Atrophy of).

Ac'ariçide, ak - ar - i - side. (Lat. *acarus* and *cædere*, "to kill.") "Acarus-killer;" a destroyer of acari or itch insects.

Acarico'ba. Brazilian name for the plant *Hydrocotyle umbellatum*, used as an aromatic and emetic.

Acar'pæ. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *καρπος*, "fruit.") A division of cutaneous diseases having no "fruit" or production

of tubercles, vesicles, or pustules, such as pityriasis, chloasma, etc.

Acar'pous. (From the same.) Having no fruit; sterile; fruitless.

Ac'arus (pl. **Acari**). (Gr. *ακαρίς*, "minute," "indivisible," from *a*, priv., and *κείρω*, "I cut," *i. e.*, too small to be divided.) A genus of minute insects including mites, ticks, etc.

Ac'arus Autumnā'lis. The harvest-bug.

Ac'arus Domēs'ticus. The common tick.

Ac'arus Folliculo'rum. An animalcule belonging to the *Arachnidæ*, found in the cutaneous follicles.

Ac'arus Riç'inus. The dog-tick.

Ac'arus Sac'ehari. Sugar-acarus, found in sugar and causing "grocer's itch."

Ac'arus Scabiei. The acarus which causes scabies or itch.

Acatalēp'sia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *καταλαμβάνω*, "I comprehend.") Uncertainty in diagnosis or prognosis. Acatalepsy, the reverse of catalepsy.

Acatap'osis. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *καταπίνω*, "I swallow.") Difficulty in deglutition; inability to swallow. See **DYSPHAGIA**.

Acatsjavalli. A plant of Malabar, having astringent qualities, and used there for external application in cases of hemicrania, etc. Probably identical with the *Cassya filiformis*.

Acaulēsçent, ak - aw - less - ent. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *καλός*, "stalk.") Lacking the stem; having the stalk subterranean or very short, without visible stem (*Bot.*).

Acçelerā'tion, ak - sel - er - ay - shun. Increased rapidity, as of pulse, respiration, or other function.

Acçelerā'tor. (Lat. from *accelero*, "I hasten.") Applied to a muscle of the penis (accelerator urinæ), whose use is to propel the urine or semen; hence also called *Ejaculator seminis*. See **MUSCLES**.

Ac'cess. Accession, attack, paroxysm.

Acce'ssion, ak-sesh-un. (Lat. *accedo*, *accessum*, "to approach.") The invasion, approach, or beginning of a disease or paroxysm, or an exacerbation of fever, etc.

Accēssōrii Willisii. (After Willis, the discoverer). The "accessory nerves of Willis." The superior respiratory nerves, a pair arising from the spinal cord and joining the *par vagum*. See NERVE.

Ac'cessory (also pron. ae-ces'so-ry by competent authority.) A consequence or dependence on anything; as *accessory ligament*, etc. Applied usually to small muscles assisting the action of larger muscles. Supernumerary, additional (*Bot.*).

Ac'cessory of the Parot'id. Name given to a small gland which is near the parotid duct. See PAROTID.

Ac'cessory Sciences to Medicine are those which relate but indirectly; as Zoology, Chemistry, etc.

Accident. (Lat. *accidere*, "to happen.") A casualty or unforeseen event not characteristic of disease. Some French and English writers use the term in nearly the same sense as *symptom*, or unexpected symptom.

Accidental. (From the same.) Adventitious, unexpected, occurring unexpectedly. Used by some writers to indicate tissues resulting from morbid action. See TISSUE, ACCIDENTAL.

Accidental Colors. Applied to those colors which are required to constitute white light by mixture with any one of the primitive colors. See COLORS, ACCIDENTAL.

Accip'iter. (Lat. *accipere*, "to seize.") One of an order of rapacious birds, as eagle, hawk, etc. Also applied in surgery to a bandage (bearing some resemblance to a hawk's claw) used over the nose.

Accli'mated. (Lat. *ac*, and *clima*, "climate.") Accustomed to a climate; usually applied to those who have

migrated to a foreign region and become inured to the new climatic conditions.

Acclimā'tion. The process of becoming acclimated; the state of being habituated to a climate.

Accli'vis. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *clivus*, "slope.") Sloping upward. The name of an abdominal muscle, its fibres having oblique position (*obliquus internus*). See MUSCLE.

Accommodā'tion. (Lat. *accomodo*, "I adapt.") The adaptation of the refractive state of the eye; the ability possessed by the normal eye of altering its refractive state to suit it to the distance of the object in focus; *i. e.* to adapt it to the divergence of the luminous rays reaching the eye from the object. The change in the crystalline lens necessary for the above power effected by the ciliary muscle. See EYE.

Accom'paniment to the Cat'aract. A whitish, viscid substance, sometimes surrounding the opaque crystalline lens, and remaining after operation for cataract. See CATARACT.

Accouchement. ak-koosh-mong. (Fr., from *accoucher*, "to put to bed.") Parturition; the act of delivery.

Accoucheur, ak-koo-shur. (Fr., from the same.) One who performs the functions of a midwife; an obstetrician.

Accoucheuse, ak-koo-shuz. (Fr., from the same, fem.) Midwife; female obstetrician.

Accrē'tion. (Lat. *ac*, and *crescere*, "to grow.") Increase; augmentation. The process by which organic bodies increase through internal accession of nutritious elements to the tissues. A growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes.

Acephalhæ'mia, as-ef-al-he-me-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., *κεφαλή*, "head," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") Insufficiency of blood in the brain, cerebellum, etc.

Acephā'lia, as-ef-a-le-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *κεφαλή*, the "head.") An acephalous condition; the condition of a monster foetus lacking the head.

Acephalobrachi'a, as-ef-al-o-bra-ki-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., *κεφαλή*, the "head," and *βραχίον*, the "arm.") A form of monster fœtus, lacking head and arms.

Acephalocar'dia, as-ef-al-o-kar-de-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., *κεφαλή*, "head," and *καρδία*, "heart"). A condition of monstrosity, wherein there is absence of both head and heart.

Aceph'aloçyst, as-ef-al-o-sist. (Gr. *a*, priv., *κεφαλή*, the "head" and *κύστις*, a "bladder.") A headless viscerai hydatid formed like a bladder. One of an order of Entozoa (though exhibiting few characteristics of animal organisms, having neither head nor visible organs), frequently found in various organs of the human body; often in the uterus, but most commonly in the liver. These sub-transparent vesicles, hydatiform, and softer than the membranous tissue, are usually of the social variety, though the solitary acephalocyst is occasionally observed. See HYDATID.

Acephalocys'tis Endog'ena. Pill-box hydatid. An hepatic hydatid composed of different layers, having numbers of smaller hydatids within them. See HYDATID and PARASITE.

Acephalocystis Multifida. See PARASITE.

Acephalostō'mia. (Gr. *a*, priv., *κεφαλή*, "head," and *στόμα*, "mouth.") The condition of an acephalostoma. The form of monstrosity presented by a fœtus lacking a head, but with an aperture like a mouth.

Aceph'alous, as-ef-al-us. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *κεφαλή*, "head.") Without a head; presenting the condition of acephalia. Applied to a class of the Mollusea having no appearance of a head, but a mouth concealed in the bottom of their mantle or between its folds.

A'çer. (Lat.) A genus of trees of the order Aceraceæ, including the various species of maple. It comprises many varieties indigenous in Europe, the U. S., etc.

Acer Pennsylvanicum. Striped maple or striped dogwood. A decoction of the bark of this species of American maple is said to be beneficial in affections of the skin, and similarly the leaves and twigs in cases of nausea and vomiting.

Acer Ru'brum. A maple of heavy foliage, common in the U. S. The inner bark is a mild astringent.

Acer Sacchari'num. Sugar maple. A beautiful deciduous tree indigenous in the U. S., containing a large amount of sweet sap, whence sugar and syrup of excellent quality may be extracted. See SACCHARUM.

Açera'çœæ, a-ser'a-she-e. (Lat. *acer*, "the maple tree.") A natural order of plants, including the various species of maple.

Açerā'tes Lōngifo'lia. Long-leaved milk-weed. A plant of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*; it is used in the U. S., and has the properties common to the order. See ASCLEPIAS.

Açerato'sis. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *κέρας*, "horn.") Imperfect development of the corneous tissue.

Açerb'ity. (Lat. *acerbus*, from *acer*, "sharp," "tart.") Bitter austerity. A savor or taste of acidity, bitterness, or astringency.

Açer'cus. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *κέρας*, "a tail.") A creature deficient by reason of having no tail.

Açer'ic. (Lat. *acer*, the "maple tree.") Pertaining to the acer, obtained from the juices of the maple tree, as *accric acid*, which is obtained from the juices of *Acer campestre* and *Acer pseudo-platanus*.

A'çerōse. (Lat. *acus*, "a needle;" also *acus*, "chaff.") Needle-shaped; straight, stiff, and sharp, as the leaves of the pine; fine, slender, and terminating in a sharp point. Also, chaffy, chaff-like, resembling chaff.

Açër'vulūs. (Dim. of Lat. *acervus*, a "heap.") The collection of sabulous particles often found in the substance of or near the pineal gland.

Açes'çence, as-es-ens. (Lat. *acescere*, "to turn sour.") A tendency to acidity. The animal fluids were thought by the Humorists to be subject to ascescent changes.

Açē'tă, as-e-ta. Vinegars. Solutions of drugs in vinegar or in diluted acetic acid. There are four officinal vinegars—namely, **A.**, **Lobeliæ**, which may be used in place of the other preparations of lobelia. Dose, as a depressant in asthma, etc., 30 minims to 1 fl. drachm. **A.**, **Opii**, vinegar of opium, "black drop." Dose, 10 to 15 drops. **A.**, **Sanguinariæ**. Dose, as an expectorant, 15 to 30 drops. **A.**, **Scillæ**, vinegar of squill. May be used in place of the syrup of squill. Dose, 15 minims to 1 fl. drachm.

Açetăb'ūlum. (Lat. from *acetum*, "vinegar.") A little cup used by the ancients as a vinegar cruse; hence, a liquid measure of about a half gill. The round cavity in the *os innominatum* which receives the head of the *os femoris* (*Anat.*). One of the lobes or cotyledons of the placenta of ruminating animals. The fleshy sucking-cups possessed by many invertebrates; also the cavity which receives the leg of an insect at its articulation with the body (*Zool.*). See also **COTYLOID** and **GLENOID**.

Aç'etal, $C_6H_{14}O_2$. A compound of aldehyde with ether, produced by the influence of platinum black on the slow oxidation of alcohol. It is very fluid, colorless, inflammable, and possesses a peculiar odor.

Açetan'ilide. Chemical name for **ANTIFEBRIN**.

Aç'etary. A substance of a pulpy, acidulous nature at the base of certain fruits, usually contained in a cluster of small hard bodies.

Aç'etate. (Lat. *acetat.*) A salt formed by the combination of acetic acid with a basic oxide in definite proportions. The acetates are more or less soluble in water and alcohol, and are decomposed by sulphuric acid.

Those most valuable in medical science are the acetates of ammonium, lead, potassium, and zinc.

Açetate of Lead. See **PLUMBI ACETAS**.

Açē'tic, as-e-tik. (Lat. *acetum*, "vinegar.") Composed of or pertaining to vinegar. Applied to an acid produced by acetous fermentation. See **ACETIC ACID**.

Açē'tic Acid. (Lat. *acetum*, "vinegar.") The sour principle of vinegar. It is found in several vegetable products, and is also generated during the spontaneous fermentation of many vegetable and animal juices, and results from the purification of the crude acetic acid obtained by the distillation of wood. It is a colorless, volatile, sharp, and pungent liquid, and its vapor is stimulating in headache, etc., Dilute acetic acid (*Acidum aceticum dilutum*) is prepared by distilling vinegar to one-eighth the quantity. Its properties are similar to those of vinegar, and it contains very minute portions of uncombined mucilage. Strong acetic acid (*Acidum aceticum fortius*) is a concentrated variety, obtained by distillation from wood, generally oak-coppice without its bark, and is then termed vinegar of wood, or pyroligneous acid; or by decomposing the acetates by sulphuric acid and receiving the acetic acid by distillation, and it is then termed radical vinegar. It has a pungent, grateful odor and an acid and acrid taste, is highly volatile, has a sp. gr. of 1.065, and is used to destroy warts, etc. Mixed with seven times its quantity of distilled water, it becomes dilute acetic acid.

Aç'etite. (From the same.) A name formerly given to the salt of acetous acid, to distinguish it from that of acetic acid, when these acids were supposed to be different.

Açetolata. (From the same.) Acetous infusions of roots, herbs, or barks.

Açetōm'eter. (Lat. *acetum*, and Gr. μέτρον, a "measure.") An instru-

ment for determining the strength of vinegar.

Ac'etōne. A limpid, colorless, inflammable, acid, and highly odorous liquid, with a density almost the same as that of alcohol, 0.792; miscible in all proportions with water, alcohol, and ether, and prepared by redistilling crystallized acetate of lead and quicklime. Acetone is found as an impurity in association with naphtha or pyroæctic spirit; it is an anæsthetic, and may be serviceable in chronic bronchitis, in doses of ten to forty drops three times a day, diluted with water. It has been offered as a remedy for phthisis, but without reason. *Acetonuria* indicates the presence of acetone in urine; and *Acetonæmia*, a morbid condition arising from the spontaneous development of acetone in the system.

Acetōphē'none, as-c-to-fe-none. Hypnone, an hypnotic.

Acetōphēnīl'idin. Chemical term for phenacetine.

Acētō'sa. *Rumex acetosus.*

Acētō'sa Alpī'na. *Rumex alpinus.*

Acētōsēl'la. *Oxalis acetosella.* Acetosella was formerly the pharmacœical name for the plant.

Acē'tous, as-e-tus. (Lat. *acetum*, "vinegar.") Of or pertaining to vinegar; vinegar-like; having the qualities of vinegar; synonyme of ACETIC.

Acē'tum, as-e-tum. (Lat. *acer*, "sour," "sharp," "virulent.") Common vinegar. A liquor obtained by acetous fermentation. Acetic acid in a highly diluted condition. The name (U. S. Ph.) for impure dilute ACETIC ACID (*q. v.*). Vinegar is refrigerant in fevers; diuretic, and antiseptic; has an acid taste and pungent odor; and is used externally as a stimulant and discutient. Wine vinegar, sugar vinegar, and malt vinegar are the principal commercial varieties. Proof vinegar (strongest malt vinegar) contains nearly 5 per cent. of acetic acid. (See ACETA.) *Vinegar Whey* (an acid and refreshing

beverage in case of fever) is made by stirring a wineglass of sweetened *vinegar* in a pint of *milk*; boiling and straining.

Ac'ētŷl, as-e-til. (Lat. *acetum*, "vinegar," and Gr. ὕλη, "substance.") A complex hypothetical radical, produced by oxidation from ethyl. It consists of 3 parts of hydrogen to 4 of carbon, and permeates various compounds, including acetic acid.

Ache. (Gr. ἄχος, "pain.") Pain. Continued dull pain, as opposed to spasmodic sharp pain.

Acheil'ia, ak-i-le-ah. (Gr. α, priv., and χειλος, "lip.") State of being without lips; a deformity consisting in a deficiency of one lip or both.

Achei'ria, ak-i-re-ah. (Gr. α, priv., and χειρ, "hand.") The condition of being devoid of hands.

Achē'nium, or **Achæ'nium,** ak-e-ne-um. (Pl. *Achenia*; Gr. ἀχην, "imperfect.") An akene. An indehiscent fruit, dry, hard, single-celled, apocarpous, with one seed, non-adherent to the pericarp; formerly called a naked seed (*Bot.*).

Achille'a Ager'atum, ak-il-e-a. A plant of the natural order *Compositæ*; it is bitter and aromatic, has properties like those of tansy, and is used in like disorders.

Achille'a Millefo'lium. Common yarrow or milfoil; the herb and flowers are aromatic, bitter, and pungent; they are sometimes used in dyspepsia, flatulence, hæmorrhage, etc. Achilleic acid has been obtained from it.

Achille'a Moseha'ta. An Alpine species considered diaphoretic, etc. A volatile oil, obtained from it, is musky in odor, and much esteemed in Switzerland.

Achille'a Ptarmica, tar'mi-ka. Ptarmica; sneezewort; an herb, the root and flowers of which have a biting taste, similar to that of pyrethrum; principally used as a masticatory and sialogogue.

Achillei'num, ak-il-e-i-num. An

extract of *Achillea millefolium*, made with proof spirit; used in Italy as a remedy for intermittent fever.

Achil'lis Ten'do. (Possibly so named because of its strength, probably because fabled to have been Achilles' only vulnerable part.) The tendon of Achilles; heelstring; *chorda magna*, or "great sinew." The strong united tendon of the *gastrocnemii* and *solei* muscles above the heel. See TENDON.

Achlamyd'eous, ak-lam-id-e-us. (Gr. *a*, priv., *χλαμύς*, "mantle.") Having neither calyx nor corolla (*Bot.*).

Achlorsops'ia. Blindness to the color green.

Ach'lys. (Gr. *αχλυσ*, "a cloud.") A speck on the cornea. See CALIGO.

Ach'ne, ak-ne. (Gr. *ἄχνη*.) A shred of lint. See LINTEUM. Also small flakes of mucus in front of the cornea.

Achol'ia, ak-o-le-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *χολή*, "bile.") Deficiency or absence of bile. Also, Asiatic cholera.

Ach'olous, ak-o-lus. (From the same.) Without bile; deficient in bile; acholic; suffering from acholia.

A'chor, a-kor. (Gr. *αχωρ*, "dandruff.") A species of scald-head. A small pustule containing a straw-colored fluid, like strained honey, and yielding a brownish scab, forming scaly eruptions about the scalp, particularly of young children; both pustule and scab are constituents of the disease PORRIGO (*q. v.*).

Acho'rion, ak-o-re-on. Generic term including various fungi parasitic on the skin.

Acho'rion keratophagus. Variety which causes onychomycosis.

Acho'rion Labertii. Variety causing tinea tonsurans.

Acho'rion Schönlei'nii. The parasitic plant forming the crusts of tinea favosa. It is one of the three principal epiphytes of the skin, constituent of the crusts of achor, belongs to the group of fungoid plants called *Oidium*, and is named in compliment to Schön-

lein, an early observer. See TINEA FAVOSA.

Ach'ras. (Gr. *ἀχρας*, "the wild pear.") A genus of trees of the natural order *Sapotaceæ*, indigenous in Central and South America. The bark is considered a febrifuge. See SAPOTA.

Ach'ras Mammo'sa. *Lucuma mammosa*; a tree, a native of St. Domingo and the West Indies generally, which bears a fruit called natural marmalade, and much esteemed.

Ach'ras Sapo'ta. A synonyme of the *Sapota Achras*. See SAPOTA.

Ach'rōa, ak-ro-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *χρῶα*, "color.") Absence of color. A colorless state of the skin, from lack of the usual coloring-matter of the *rete mucosum*. See ACHROMA; *cf.* DYSCHROA.

Achro'ma, ak-ro-mah. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *χρῶμα*, "color.") Absence of color; colorless state (from lack of pigment) of a tissue which is ordinarily colored. Especially partial deficiency of color of the skin, leucoderma; or of portions of the skin, cutis variegata. Albinism; alphasia. See ALBINO.

Ach'rōmāt'ic, ak-ro-mat-ic. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *χρῶμα*, "color.") Destitute of color; free from the colors of the solar spectrum. Applied to lenses in which the aberration of refrangibility is corrected, or which do not admit the colors of the solar spectrum. The crystalline lens is achromatic.

Achrō'matīn, ak-ro-mat-in. Nucleus of cells. See CELL.

Achrō'matism. (From the same.) The correction of the aberration of light arising from refraction; exclusion of the colors of the solar spectrum. The formation of optical instruments of magnifying power, by which the aberrations of sphericity and refrangibility are removed.

Achrōmatōp'sia, ak-ro-mat-op-se-ah. (Gr. *a*, priv., *χρῶμα*, "color," and *ὄψις*, "vision.") Color-blindness. Incapability of seeing colors. More or less complete inability to distinguish

colors from one another; achromatopsy; dyschromatopsia. A defect, consisting of faulty color-perception, situate in the cerebral portion of the visual organ. See also ACYANOBLEPSIA and ANERYTHROPSIA.

Aheroödex'trīn. One of the substances formed by the action of saliva on starch.

Achȳ'lia, ak-i-le-a. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *χυλός*, "juice.") Deficiency of chyle.

Achylo'sis, ak-il-o-sis. (From the same.) Deficient chyfication; defective formation of chyle.

Achymō'sis, ak-im-o-sis. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *χυμός*, "chyme.") Deficient chymification; defective formation of chyme.

Achȳrān'thes Re'pens. (Gr. *ἀχυρον*, "chaff," and *άνθη*, "flower.") The indigenous plant, natural order *Amaranthaceæ*, commonly called "forty-knot," of which a decoction is used as a diuretic in cases of dropsy, ischuria, etc.

Açic'ūla, as-ik-yu-lah. (Pl. *Aciculæ*. Dim. of Lat. *acus*, "needle.") A small needle, or acicule. One of the spines or prickles of certain animals and plants. See also SPICULA.

Açic'ūlar. (From the same.) Like a small needle; needle-shaped; slender like a needle or bristle, as certain leaves and crystals. Having sharp, needle-like points; spicular; acrose.

Açic'ulate or Açicūlāted. (From the same.) Having *aciculæ*. Marked by fine lines, as if impressed by a needle-point. Having the form of needles. Accrose, or even more slender.

Aç'id, as-id. (Lat. *acere*, "to be sour.") Sour; sharp, tart, biting, or vinegar-like to the taste. As a noun it signifies a compound substance, (liquid, solid, or gaseous), the principal characteristic of which is the capability of uniting in definite proportions with alkaline oxides. Acids are electro-negative, and usually have a sharp,

sour, caustic taste, and the property, when liquid or in a state of solution, of turning vegetable blue to red; some acids, however, do not possess the two latter characteristics—carbolic acid, for instance, neither tasting sour nor turning blue litmus-paper red. In most acids oxygen or hydrogen is the acidifying principle; in compounds they readily exchange their hydrogen for a metal; and saturating alkalies destroy their power of turning red litmus-paper blue. They are generally antiseptic and refrigerant. For particular uses see individual names. Acids are divided into inorganic and organic. The principal inorganic (or mineral) acids employed in medicine are carbonic, hydrochloric, nitric, nitrohydrochloric, phosphoric, sulphuric, and sulphurous acids. The organic acids principally thus employed are acetic, benzoic, carbolic, citric, gallic, hydrocyanic, lactic, salicylic, tannic, tartaric, and valerianic. The stronger acids (sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric, and glacial acetic acids) destroy animal tissues, and act as caustics when applied to the surface.

Acid, Açē'tic. (Ph. name *Acidum aceticum*.) An aqueous liquid containing 36 per cent. of absolute acetic acid; spec. grav. 1.05. See ACETIC ACID.

Acid, Ace'tic, Diluted. (Ph. name *Acidum aceticum dilutum*.) A liquid consisting of 17 per cent. of officinal acetic acid and 83 per cent. of distilled water. Vinegar. Applied as a lotion to allay headache or the itching of psoriasis, etc., to check perspiration, and to hasten certain eruptions. See ACETIC ACID.

Acid, Ace'tic, Glā'çial. (Ph. name *Acidum aceticum glaciale*.) Nearly or quite absolute acetic acid. Used to destroy corns or warts. See ACETIC ACID.

Ac'id, Aë'rial. Carbonic acid.

Acid, Am'nic or Amniotic. Allantoic acid.

Acid, Arsē'nious. (Ph. name, *Acidum arseniosum*.) White oxide of arsenic, *arsenicum album* ("white ar-

senic"), also called ratsbane, arsenic, etc. See ARSENIC.

Acid, Azotic. Nitric acid.

Acid, Benzō'ic. (Ph. name, *Acidum benzoicum*.) An acid obtained from benzoin and other substances. See BENJAMIN, FLOWERS OF.

Acid, Benzuric. Acid hippuric.

Acid, Bō'ric. (Ph. name, *Acidum boricum*.) Formerly called boracic acid; an acid derived from borax. See BORIC ACID.

Acid, Calcareous, Carbonic acid.

Acid, Camphōr'ic. (Ph. name, *Acidum camphoricum*.) An acid into which camphor is converted by the protracted action of hot nitric acid.

Acid, Carbazōt'ic. Picric acid.

Acid, Carbōl'ic. (Ph. name, *Acidum carbolicum*.) Phenic acid. A solid substance obtained from the products of the distillation of coal-tar between the temperatures of 300° and 400° F. Chiefly used in solution as an antiseptic. See CARBOLIC ACID.

Acid, Carbōl'ic, Crude. (Ph. name, *Acidum carbolicum crudum*.) An impure liquid obtained during the distillation of coal-tar. See CARBOLIC ACID.

Acid, Carbonitric. Acid picric.

Acid, Carbonous. Oxalic acid.

Acid, Caseic. Lactic acid.

Acid, Chinovic. Acid kinovic.

Acid, Chlorohydric. Muriatic acid.

Acid, Chrō'mic. (Ph. name, *Acidum chromicum*.) A deliquescent substance, in red acicular crystals, easily soluble in water, producing an orange-colored solution. See CHROMIC ACID.

Acid, Çit'ric. (Ph. name, *Acidum citricum*.) An acid obtained from the juice of lemons, limes, and similar fruits. A good antiscorbutic. Administered in fever as a refrigerant, and to relieve dryness of the mouth and diminish thirst. See CITRIC ACID.

Acid, Cresylic. Carbolic acid.

Acid, Crotonic. See CROTON TIGLIUM.

Acid, Cyanhydric or Cyano-hydric. Hydrocyanic acid.

Acid, Delphic or Delphinic. Valerianic acid.

Acid, Galactic. Lactic acid.

Acid, Gal'lic. (Ph. name, *Acidum gallicum*.) An astringent acid prepared from the nut-gall and other vegetable substances. Usually yellowish, odorless, of astringent taste, and formed in delicate acicular crystals; highly soluble in alcohol. Chiefly used in internal hæmorrhage, particularly from the urinary organs and uterus, in doses of from 10 to 20 grains.

Acid, Gastric. See GASTRIC JUICE.

Acid, Glycocholic. One of the bile-acids.

Acid, Hippū'ric. An acid found in the urine of graminivorous animals; sometimes in human urine. Also called benzuric acid.

Acid, Hydriōd'ic. (Ph. name, *Acidum hydriodicum*.) An acid made by mixing solutions of iodide of potassium and tartaric acid, filtering to separate the bitartrate of potassium, and diluting with water to reduce to definite strength. A good solvent for iodine, and has been used as a substitute for the preparations of iodine in general.

Acid, Hydrobrō'mic, Diluted. (Ph. name, *Acidum hydrobromicum dilutum*.) A 10 per cent. aqueous solution of absolute hydrobromic acid.

Acid, Hydrocarbonic. Oxalic acid.

Acid, Hydrochlōr'ic. (Ph. name, *Acidum hydrochloricum*.) A 31.9 per cent. solution of absolute hydrochloric acid; refrigerant and antiseptic. See MURIATIC ACID.

Acid, Hydrochlō'ric, Diluted. (Ph. name, *Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum*.) Dilute muriatic acid. A liquid consisting of 6 parts of officinal hydrochloric acid and 13 parts of distilled water. Refrigerant; used in fevers to

relieve thirst, and in some forms of dyspepsia to aid digestion.

Acid, Hydrochloronitric. Nitromuriatic acid.

Acid, Hydrocyanic. (Ph. name, *Acidum hydrocyanicum*.) Anhydrous prussic acid; essential oil of bitter almonds. Two preparations are familiar—the dilute (see next article), a 2 per cent. solution of anhydrous prussic acid, and Schiele's, a 5 per cent. solution. See HYDROCYANIC ACID and PRUSSIC ACID.

Acid, Hydrocyanic, Diluted. (Ph. name, *Acidum hydrocyanicum dilutum*.) Prussic acid. A 2 per cent. hydro-alcoholic solution of absolute hydrocyanic acid; a sedative. See preceding article.

Acid, Hydrosulphuric. Sulphuretted hydrogen.

Acid, Hydrothionic. Sulphuretted hydrogen.

Acid, Igasuric. See JATROPHA CURCAS.

Acid, Iodine. (Ph. name, *Acidum iodicum*.) An acid obtained by boiling iodine with nitric acid; a white, transparent solid, highly soluble in water. Sometimes used with sulphate of quinine in scrofula, incipient phthisis, syphilis, etc., in doses of from 3 to 6 grains.

Acid, Kinovatic. Acid kinovic.

Acid, Kinovic. (Ph. name, *Acidum kinovicum*.) An acid found in chinova bark; possibly in the bark of all plants of the genus *Nauclea*. Used as a febrifuge; also given in cases of dysentery or diarrhoea.

Acid, Lactic. (Ph. name, *Acidum lacticum*.) An aqueous liquid containing 75 per cent. of absolute lactic acid. See LACTIC ACID.

Acid of Lemons. Citric acid.

Acid, Manganic. See POTASSÆ PERMANGANAS.

Acid, Mephitic. Carbonic acid.

Acid, Nauceic. Lactic acid.

Acid, Nitric. (Ph. name, *Acidum nitricum*.) A 69.4 per cent. aqueous

solution of absolute nitric acid; colorless, transparent. Employed as a caustic application to piles, poisoned wounds, and spreading or unhealthy sores. See NITRIC ACID.

Acid, Nitric, Diluted. (Ph. name, *Acidum nitricum dilutum*.) A liquid composed of 1 part of officinal nitric acid and 6 parts of distilled water. Spec. grav., 1.068. Largely diluted with water, it has been used as a drink in enteric fevers. See NITRIC ACID.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric. (Ph. name, *Acidum nitrohydrochloricum*.) A liquid composed of 4 parts of officinal nitric acid and 15 parts of officinal hydrochloric acid; formerly called *Aqua regia* ("royal water"), being the only acid capable of dissolving gold or platinum. Nitromuriatic acid (*q. v.*).

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric, Diluted. (Ph. name, *Acidum nitrohydrochloricum dilutum*.) A liquid composed of 19 parts of officinal nitrohydrochloric acid and 76 parts of distilled water. Used internally in oxaluria and in hepatic disorders, and externally as a lotion or foot-bath in jaundice and biliousness. See preceding article.

Acid, Oleic. (Ph. name, *Acidum oleicum*.) A yellowish oily liquid obtained from fatty bodies. It is insoluble in water and without taste or odor. See OLEIC ACID.

Acid, Oxyseptic. Nitric acid.

Acid, Phenic or Phenylic. Carbolic acid.

Acid, Phenylsulphuric. Sulphocarbolic acid.

Acid, Phosphoric. (Ph. name, *Acidum phosphoricum*.) A 50 per cent. aqueous solution of orthophosphoric acid. See PHOSPHORIC ACID.

Acid, Phosphoric, Diluted. (Ph. name, *Acidum phosphoricum dilutum*.) A liquid consisting of 20 per cent. of officinal phosphoric acid and 80 per cent. of distilled water. See preceding article.

Acid, Picric. Carbazotic acid. An acid, tonic, astringent, and antiperiodic,

obtained by the action of concentrated nitric acid on the oil of tar and other substances.

Acid, Polygalic. See POLYGALA SENEGA.

Acid, Pneu'mic. (*Acidum pneumaticum*, Gr. πνευμων, "lung.") An immediate crystallizable principle, found in the tissue of the lungs of Mammalia; it has been employed pulverized in phthisis.

Acid, Prussic. Hydrocyanic acid.

Acid, Pyroacetic or Pyroxylic. Acetic acid.

Acid, Pyroligneous. Acetic acid.

Acid, Quercitannic. Tannin.

Acid, Quinovic. Acid kinovic.

Acid, Salicyl'ic. (Ph. name, *Acidum salicylicum*.) An acid originally obtained from the willow, now usually made from carbolic acid. Used as an antipyretic in acute rheumatism.

Acid of Sorrel. Oxalic acid.

Acid, Sulphhydric or Sulphohydric. Sulphuretted hydrogen.

Acid, Sulphophenic. Sulphocarbolic acid.

Acid, Sūlp'hū'ric. (Ph. name, *Acidum sulphuricum*.) A liquid composed of not less than 96 per cent. of absolute sulphuric acid; inodorous, corrosive, and of a strong acid taste; it is escharotic, stimulant, and rubefacient. Spec. grav. 1.843. Oil of vitriol. See SULPHURIC ACID.

Acid, Sūlp'hū'ric, Aromatic. (Ph. name, *Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum*.) A preparation made with 20 per cent. of officinal sulphuric acid and more than 70 per cent. of alcohol, mixed with tincture of ginger and oil of cinnamon. Dose, 10 to 20 drops. Useful in checking diarrhœa, colliquative sweats, and hæmorrhages. See SULPHURIC ACID, AROMATIC.

Acid, Sūlp'hū'ric, Diluted. (Ph. name, *Acidum sulphuricum dilutum*.) A liquid consisting of 1 part of officinal sulphuric acid and 9 parts of dis-

tilled water, tonic, astringent, and refrigerant. Spec. grav. 1.082. Dose, 10 to 20 drops, largely diluted. See SULPHURIC ACID, DILUTED.

Acid, Sūl'phurous. (Ph. name, *Acidum sulphurosum*.) An aqueous liquid containing about 3.5 per cent. of sulphurous acid gas. Spec. grav. 1.035. See SULPHUROUS ACID.

Acid, Tan'nic. (Ph. name, *Acidum tannicum*.) An uncrystallizable powder obtained from galls and other substances by the action of ether. An excellent and powerful astringent. Dose, 2 to 10 grains. Tannin (*q. v.*).

Acid, Tartar'ic. (Ph. name, *Acidum tartaricum*.) An acid usually obtained from cream of tartar. It is found in many acid fruits. Refrigerant and purgative. Administered in fevers to diminish thirst and lower temperature and pulsation.

Acid, Taurocholic. One of the acids of the bile; found combined with sodium.

Acid, Urinobenzoic or Urobenzoic. Acid hippuric.

Acid, Valerian'ic. (Ph. name, *Acidum valerianicum*.) Valeric, delphic, or delphinic acid. An acid found in valerian plants, angelica-root, etc. Produced by oxidation of fusel oil and albuminous matters, by the putrefaction of all animal substances, etc. Used as a nervine in doses of from 5 to 15 drops. Spec. grav. 0.935.

Acid, Vitriolic. Sulphuric acid.

Acid, Zootic or Zootinic. Hydrocyanic acid.

Aç'id Albū'min. See ALBUMIN.

Aç'ida. (Pl. of Lat. *acidum*, "acid.") See ACIDUM, and ACID.

Aç'idif'erous. (Lat. *acidum*, an "acid," and *fero*, to "bear.") Bearing, containing, or combined with, an acid or acids.

Aç'idifi'able. (Lat. *acidus*, "sour," and *fiō*, to "become.") Capable of becoming acid by union with an acid principle without decomposition.

Aç'idifica'tion. (From the same.)

The act or process of impregnating with, or converting into, acid.

Acid'ifying Prin'ciple. That which forms an acid. The principle which converts into an acid.

Acidim'eter. (Lat. *acidum*, an "acid," and Gr. μέτρον, a "measure.") An instrument with which to measure the strength, density, or specific gravity of acids or the amount of free acid. A form of hydrometer.

Acidim'etry. (Lat. *acidum*, an "acid," and Gr. μέτρον, to "measure.") The process by which the strength, specific gravity, or density of acids is measured, or by which the amount of uncombined or free acid in various substances is determined.

Acid'ities. Sourness of the stomach, indicated by acid eructations, etc. It is caused by imperfect digestion, and is to be overcome by regulation of diet and by the use of magnesia, chalk, and other absorbents.

Acid'ity. as-id-it-e. (Lat. *acidus*, "sour.") The quality of being sour; sourness; sharpness to the taste. A condition of excess of acid in the body from excessive formation, due to imperfect oxidation of the food and tissues, or from deficient elimination of acid by the lungs, skin, and kidneys, whether the acid be formed in normal or abnormal quantities.

Acidōm'etry. The process of ascertaining the strength or specific gravity of acid. Etymology and meaning as ACIDIMETRY (*q. v.*).

Acids. Loosely applied to many substances, usually sour in taste, caustic, refrigerant, and antiseptic. Acida, acores. For etymology, definition, and description see ACID; for particular uses, see individual names.

Acid'ulāted. (Lat. *acidulus*, dim. of *acidus*, "slightly acid.") Blended with acid in a slight degree; rendered acidulous.

Acid'ulous. (From the same.) Slightly acid; subacid; sourish. Applied to substances having a sourish

taste, as tamarinds, cream of tartar, etc.

Acid'ulous Waters. (*Aquæ acidulæ.*) Waters containing such proportion of mineral acids as to render them sourish. See MINERAL WATERS.

Acidulous Water, Simple. Soda-water; mineral water; water charged with carbonic acid; formerly containing carbonate of soda, but now usually without it.

Ac'idūm. (Pl. *Acida*; neuter of Lat. *acidus*, "sour.") An acid. A substance usually sour in taste, caustic, refrigerant, and antiseptic. For definition and description see ACID; for particular uses see individual names.

Acidum Acetosellæ. Oxalic acid.

Acidum Ligneum. Pyroligneous acid.

Acidum Limonis. Citric acid.

Acidum Muriaticum Nitroso-oxygenatum. Nitromuriatic acid.

Acidum Nitri Dulcificatum. Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.

Acidum Sacchari or Saccharinum. Oxalic acid.

Acidum Salis, or Salis Marini. Muriatic acid.

Acidum Scytodephicum. Tannin.

Acidūr'gia, as-id-er-je-a. (Gr. *ἀξίς*, "sharp instrument," and *ἔργον*, "work.") Knife-work; surgical operation; surgery.

A'cies, a-she-eez. (Lat., from Gr. *ἀκμή*, a "sharp point.") Keenness; sharpness. In *Botany*, the edge of anything. In *Medicine*, chalybs; steel; the same as iron. See CHALYBS.

A'cies Diūr'na. See HEMERALOPIA.

Acinē'sia, as-in-c-zhe-a. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *κίνησις*, "motion.") Loss of motion in all or a portion of the body. Defect of motive power. Partial or general paralysis of motion. Rest; immobility. The interval between the systole and diastole of the heart—parasystole.

Acinetätrophia. (Gr. *a*, priv., *κίνησις*, "movement," and *ατροφία*, "atrophy.") Atrophy from want of motion.

Ac'ini, as'in-i. Pl. of ACINUS (*q. v.*).

Ac'ini Lienis. See SPLEEN.

Ac'ini of Malpighi. The Malpighian bodies. See CORPORA MALPIGHIANA, and SPLEEN.

Ac'ini Renales. Corpora Malpighiana.

Acin'iform. (Lat. *acinus*, "grape" or "grape-stone," and *forma*, "form.") Presenting the appearance of a grape or grape-stone; having the shape, color, cluster, etc. of the grape. See ACINUS.

Ac'inus, as-in-us. (Lat.) Applied in the plural (*acini*) to the small granulations composing various granular substances, as the liver. *Acini* are *glandiform corpuscles*, in which secretion was supposed to take place. Called also *globuli arteriarum termini*. A small fleshy granulation (*Surg.*). The term *Acini* is used also to denote the little masses (drupes and utricles) which constitute the fruit of the blackberry, bramble, etc. (*Bot.*). The term *acini glandulosi* has also been given to glands arranged in the form of clusters, like the pancreas; also called *glandulæ acinosæ*. See LOBULE.

Acipen'ser. A genus of fishes, including the sturgeon, from which isinglass is prepared. See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

Acleitōcar'dia. (Gr. *ακλειτος*, "not closed," and *καρδια*, "heart.") Cyanopathy. Patency of the foramen ovale.

Ac'me, ak-me. (Gr. *ακμή*, the "top.") The highest degree, crisis, maturity, or height of a disease; the crisis; the point of a disease at which the symptoms are most violent.

Ac'ne, ak-ne. (Prob. from Gr. *άκνη*, "scurf," or from *άκμη*, "vigor.") A papular eruption, principally of the face, but sometimes affecting the neck, shoulders, or breast. A small pimple or tubercle on the face. An eruption of distinct, hard, inflamed tuber-

cles, sometimes continuing for a considerable length of time. These appear most commonly on the forehead, temples, and chin, and are common to both sexes, the most severe forms, however, being observed in young men. They require little attention or treatment. The principal varieties are *Acne indurata*, *Acne simplex* or *vulgaris*, *Acne coniformis*, *Acne punctata*, *Acne pustulosa*, and *Acne rosacea*. See also GUTTA ROSEA.

Ac'ne Men'tagra. (Lat. *mentum*, "chin," and *æger*, "diseased.") Sycosis of the chin. See SYCOSIS.

Ac'ne Rōsā'cea. Facial pimples. The eruption, of a bright rosy hue, on the face, and chiefly the nose, in drunkards; called also gutta rosea and rosy drop.

Ac'ne of the Throat. Follicular inflammation of the pharynx. See PHARYNGITIS, FOLLICULAR.

Aene'mia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *νεμη*, "leg.") Aknemia; absence of legs.

Acōlā'sia, ak-o-lay-zhe-ah. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *κολαζω*, to "restrain.") Intemperance; libidinous indulgence.

Acōlās'tic. (From the same.) Connected with, or resulting from, libidinous indulgence.

Acol'og'y, ak-ol-o-je. (Gr. *άκος*, "remedy," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The doctrine or science of remedies; MATERIA MEDICA (*q. v.*). By some the term is derived from the Gr. *άκεις*, "a sharp instrument," and restricted to the consideration of surgical and mechanical remedies and the instruments of operative surgery.

Acō'lous, ak-o-lus. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *ωλον*, "limb.") Lacking limbs or feet; not provided with external appendage.

Acō'mous. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *χόμη*, "hair.") Bald; having no hair. Without leaves (*Bot.*).

Acōn'dy'lous, ak-on-de-lus. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *κόδυλος*, a "joint.") Without joints; jointless.

Ac'onite. The familiar name for *ACONITUM NAPELLUS* (*q. v.*).

Acōnī'tia, ak-o-nish-e-ah. A violently poisonous alkaloid, which constitutes the active principle of aconite. See *ACONITUM NAPELLUS*.

Acōnīt'ic Aç'id. An acid obtained from aconite.

Acōnī'tī Fō'līa or **Folium.** The name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves of *Aconitum Napellus*; aconite-leaves. See *ACONITUM*.

Acōnī'tī Rā'dīx. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Aconitum Napellus*; aconite-root. See *ACONITUM*.

Aconi'tum, ak-o-ni-tum. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Aconitum Napellus*. Aconite; wolf's-bane; monk's-hood. Aconite is used in small doses as a sedative; in quantity it is a powerful poison. The many species of the genus *Aconitum*, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, are all poisonous. They are indigenous in Europe and Asia.

Aconi'tum An'thōra. Familiarly called also salutary monk's-hood, wholesome wolf's-bane, or yellow helmet-flower. The root is poisonous, like that of all the other varieties, and used as a cathartic and anthelmintic.

Aconi'tum Fē'rox. A violently poisonous variety, common in India. It is used to poison arrows, and its effects are similar to those of *Aconitum Napellus*.

Aconi'tum Napel'lus. The systematic name of aconite, the herb wolf's-bane, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*; also called common monk's-hood. The preparations are narcotic and sudorific, and depressant to the heart. The drug is usually given in extract or tincture. The active principle is called aconitia. It has been used, both internally and externally, to relieve neuralgia. *Aconella*, or *aconelline*, is another alkaloid found in the root, which resembles nareotin, and is suspected to be identical with it.

Aconi'tum Uncīna'tum. A variety indigenous in New York, Pennsyl-

vania, Virginia, etc., having properties resembling those of *Aconitum Napellus*. Familiarly called wild monk's-hood.

A'eor. (Lat. *acer*, "sharp.") Sourness; acidity, as in the stomach from indigestion; acrimony.

Aeor'ia, ak-or-e-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *χορῶω*, "I satiate.") An inordinate or voracious appetite; insatiable hunger; boulimia.

Aeor'mous, ak-or-mus. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *χορμος*, "trunk.") Applied to a monster devoid of a trunk. Having no stem (*Bot.*).

A'eorn. The seed of the genus *Quercus* (oak). A unique fruit, which that of no other genus of trees resembles, being an oval nut growing in a rough cup. (See *QUERCUS ALBA*.) Also, the *lepas*, a tribe of barnacle-like animals growing on a fixed stem (*Zool.*).

Ae'orus Cal'amus. The systematic name of the common sweet-flag, indigenous in the U. S.; natural order *Araceæ*. Called also flagroot, myrtle flag, sweet rush, etc. The rhizoma, little employed, is stomaehic and carminative; a good adjuvant to bark and quinine in intermittents.

Ae'orus Vulga'ris. *Iris pseud-acorus*.

Acotylē'dones, ak-ot-e-le-do-nee-z. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *σοτυληδων*, "socket.") Acotyledonous plants; plants having no seed-lobes or distinct cotyledons. Usually applied to cryptogamic plants, which are propagated by minute grains called spores, these spores performing the functions of seeds; seeds proper being absent. Mosses, fungi, lichens, etc. belong to the class.

Acotyled'onous, ak-ot-e-led-on-us. (From the same.) Having no cotyledon or seed-lobe, or having only such as are indistinct. See *COTYLEDON*.

Acou'meter. (Gr. *ακουω*, "I hear," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument for the purpose of measuring the power, extent, or degree of hearing.

Acouophō'nia, ak-oo-o-fo-ne-ah. (Gr. *ακουω*, "I hear," and *φωνη*, "the

voice.") A method of auscultation in which the observer places his ear on the chest and analyzes the sound elicited by percussion. Cophonia; auscultatory percussion.

Acouöx'ylon. (Gr. ἀκούω, "I hear," and ὄξυς, "shrill.") A solid stethoscope made of pine.

Acous'ma. (Gr. ἀκούω, to "hear.") A species of depraved sense of hearing, in which sounds are imagined as if actually heard. An imaginary noise.

Acous'tic, ak - ow - stik. (Gr. ἀκουστικός, "hearer.") Pertaining to the ears, to the sense of hearing, or to the science of sound. Formerly applied to remedies for disorders of audition.

Acous'tic Duct. The external auditory canal.

Acous'tic Nerve. The auditory nerve, or *portio mollis* of the seventh pair. See NERVE.

Acous'tics, ak-ow-stix. (Gr. ἀκούω, to "hear.") The doctrine of the theory and principles of sound; the branch of physics relating to the science of sound. Also called phonics.

Acquired Diseases. Adventitious diseases; disorders originating after birth, from some adventitious cause, and independent of hereditary transmission or predisposition. Opposed to congenital or hereditary diseases.

Acræp'alous, ak-rep-a-lus. (Gr. ἀ, priv., and κραίπαλη, "debauch.") Having a remedial efficacy against the effects of excess in eating or drinking.

Acrā'nīa. (Gr. ἀ, priv., and κρανίον, the "skull.") That species of defective development which consists in partial or total absence of the cranium.

Acrā'sia, ak-ray-zhe-ah. (Gr. ἀ, priv., and κρασις, "mixture.") Incontinence or intemperance in anything; excess of any kind; surfeit. Sometimes used instead of acratia to indicate weakness; inability to move; debility; lack of tone; impotence.

Acrā'tia, ak-ray-she-ah. (Gr. ἀ,

priv., and κρατος, "strength.") Weakness; impotence. See also ACRASIA.

Acraturē'sis. (From the same, and ουρησις, "micturition.") Inability to void urine, arising from palsy of the bladder.

Ac'rid. (Lat. acer, "sharp.") A term applied to substances of a hot, pungent taste, producing an unpleasant sense of irritation, burning, or constriction on the tongue or in the fauces, or causing cutaneous irritation and heat on external application.

Acrid Poison. Applied to poisons which produce burning pain and other symptoms of irritation of the parts in contact, followed by inflammation and its consequences. See POISON.

Ac'rīmony. (Lat. acer, "sharp.") A pungent, acrid, corrosive quality, biting to the tongue or fauces.

Ac'rīmony of the Hu'mors. An acrid change supposed by the humoristic theorists to take place in the blood, lymph, etc., and to produce various maladies.

Acrin'ia, ak-rin-e-a. (Gr. ἀ, priv., and κρίνω, to "secrete.") A diminution of the quantity of secretions or their total suppression.

Acri'sīa. (Gr. ἀ, priv., and κρίσις, a "judgment.") A condition of disease in which there is no crisis.

Ac'rita. (Gr. ἀ, priv., and κρίνω, to "discriminate.") A subdivision of the *Radiata* of Cuvier, including the lowest form of animal life, such as polypi, infusoria, etc., in which the organs of perception, and especially the nervous system, are not distinctly present, and were supposed to be confusedly blended with the other tissues.

Acrit'ical. (Gr. ἀ, priv., and κρίτος, "judged.") Having no regular crisis; without indication of crisis; occurring without crisis.

Acrītochrō'macy, ak-rit-o-kro-ma-se. (Gr. ἀ, priv., κρίνω, to "judge," and χρωμα, "color.") Color-blindness; inability to discriminate between certain colors. See ACHROMATOPSIA.

Acrōbŷs'tia, ak-ro-bis-che-a. (Gr. ἄκρον, "extremity," and ἔσω, to "stop up.") The prepuce or its extremity. Also used by some writers to denote circumeision. Aeroposthia. See PREPUCE.

Acrōbŷs'tiolith. (From *acrobystia*, and Gr. λίθος, "stone.") Preputial calculi, being uric-acid conerations. See CALCULI, PREPUTIAL.

Acrōbŷsti'tis. (From *acrobystia*, and suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflammation.") Inflammation of the prepuce. See POSTHITIS.

Acrōcephal'ic, ak-ro-sef-al-ic. (Gr. ἄκρος, "high," and κεφαλή, "head.") Having the development of the skull most pronounced at the top. Applied to men or nations with unusual prominence of the bregma.

A'crōcheir, ak-ro-kire. (Gr. ἄκρον, "extremity," and χεῖρ, "hand.") Applied to the hand, or to the forearm and hand together.

Acrōchord'on, ak-rō-kor-don. (Gr. ἄκρον, "extremity," and χορδή, "string.") A cylindrical outgrowth of the integument, sometimes bulbous and pedunculated, principally found on the neck or trunk of elderly persons. A kind of wart, or, more properly, a soft, small, tegumentary tumor.

Acrōdŷn'ia, ak-ro-din-e-a. (Gr. ἄκρον, "extremity," and ὀδύνη, "pain.") Acute rheumatism of the extremities, head, hands, or feet. A dermatitis affecting the palms and soles, with heat, smarting, numbness, and sometimes pimples and blisters. A painful erythematous affection, especially of the wrists and ankles, epidemic in Paris in 1828-29. Some believed it rheumatic, others attributed it to spinal irritation. It was probably analogous to dengue.

Acroğ'enous. (Gr. ἄκρον, "summit," and γεννάω, "I grow.") Growing from their tops or highest points; growing from the external points, and increasing principally in length (*Bot.*).

Ac'rōgens, ak-ro-jenz. (From the

same.) Acrogenæ. One of the five great groups into which all plants may be classified. It includes such flowerless ones as grow from their tops, the stems consequently not increasing materially in bulk. The name of the first class of cryptogamous plants, growing only at the apex of the stem, and consisting of woody and vascular tissue; ferns are included in this class (*Bot.*).

Acrōlen'ion. (Gr. ἄκρον, "top," and ὤλενη, "ulna.") The olecranon process of the ulna.

Acrōma'nia. (Gr. ἄκρος, "extreme," and μανία, "madness.") Confirmed or incurable madness.

Acrōmăst'ium. (Gr. ἄκρον, "summit," and μαστός, "breast.") The NIPPLE (*q. v.*).

Acrōmegā'lia. A disease characterized by abnormal development of the extremities, head, and parts of the skin.

Acrō'mial. Of, or pertaining to, the ACROMION (*q. v.*).

Acro'mial Artery. See ARTERY.

Acro'mial Nerve. See NERVE.

Acro'mial Vein. See VEIN.

Acrō'mio-coraeoï'deus. Applied to the triangular ligament inserted between the acromion and coracoid process.

Acrō'mion, ak-ro-me-on. (Gr. ἄκρον, "extremity," and ὄμος, the "shoulder.") The projecting terminal process of the *scapula*, which articulates with the clavicle.

Acrom'phalon, ak-rom-fa-lon. (Gr. ἄκρον, "summit," and ὄμφαλος, the "navel.") The centre of the navel, to which the umbilical cord is attached in the fœtus; the extremity of the cord remaining attached to the fœtus after birth.

Acrōnarcōt'ic, ak-ro-nar-kot-ik. Poisons which are locally irritant, and at the same time of a narcotic action. See POISON.

Ac'rōnyx. (Gr. ἄκρον, "point," and οὐξ, "the nail.") Growing in of the nail.

Acrōparāl'ysis. (Gr. ἄκρος, "at the extremity," and παραλυσις, "palsy.") Palsy of the extremities.

Acrorrhēūm'a. (Gr. ἄκρος, "at the extremity," and ῥευμα, "deflection.") Rheumatism of the extremities.

Acrōt'ic. (Gr. ἄκρος, "extreme.") Affecting, or belonging to, the external surface. See next article.

Acrōt'ica. (From the same.) Disorders affecting the external surface of the body, the third order of the class *Eccritica* (Good's classification), being diseases of the fluids or excretories opening on the external surface, without fever or other internal disturbance necessarily accompanying it.

Ac'rōtism. (Gr. α, priv., and πρότος, the "pulse.") A defect of the pulse. See also ASPHYXIA.

Actæ'a Al'ba, ak-te-a. White baneberry, an herbaceous plant, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, having a root of cathartic properties; it is indigenous in the United States. See ACTÆA SPICATA.

Actæ'a Racemo'sa. Richweed; rattleweed. A variety of the Actæa common in the U. S.; the root is astringent, and a decoction of it has been successfully used in cases of itch and as a gargle in putrid sore throat. Also employed in acute and chronic rheumatism, chorea, etc. See CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA.

Actæ'a Spica'ta. Red baneberry, a perennial herbaceous plant, indigenous in Europe and the U. S. Its root is cathartic, sometimes emetic, and somewhat dangerous in large doses. Its properties are similar to those of *Actæa Americana*, of which the *Actæa alba* and *Actæa rubra* are respectively the white and the red variety.

Ac'tinism, ak-tin-izm. (Gr. ακτις, a "ray.") The chemical action of sunlight; the power of the sun's rays by which chemical changes are produced, as discriminated from their power of heat or light. Also applied to that

branch of natural philosophy relative to the radiation of heat or light.

Actin'ōgrāph, ak-tin-o-graf. Gr. ακτις, "ray," and γραφειν, "to write.") An instrument designed to record the precise quantity of actinism present.

Ac'tinoid. (Gr. ακτις, a "ray," and εἶδος, a "resemblance.") Resembling rays or a ray; having a radiated form.

Actinōm'ētēr. (Gr. ακτις, a "ray," and μέτρον, a "measure.") An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's rays or the quantity of actinism present.

Actinōmōr'phous, ak-tin-o-mor-fus. (Gr. ακτις, "ray," and μορφη, "shape.") Having a circular and radiate form (*Zool.*).

Actinōmŷ'ces, ak-tin-o-mi-seez. A fungus (the *leptothrix-streptothrix*) growing in the form of microscopic, club-shaped, or stellate masses, causing actinomyces; the ray-fungus. Common in cattle, and occasionally affects man.

Actinōmŷcō'sis, ak-tin-o-mi-ko-sis. (Gr. ακτις, a "ray," and μόζης, a "fungus.") A disease most frequently seen in cattle, caused by the growth of a microorganism (the actinomyces) and characterized by the formation of abscess chiefly around the jaw. In some cases it invades the lungs and other internal organs. It is usually fatal.

Actinos'teophyte. (Gr. ακτις, "ray," ὀστέον, "bone," and φυτον, "growth.") A radiate bony growth or deposit. An osteophyte of radiate form (*Surg.*).

Ac'tion. (Lat. *actio*, "a deed," an "act.") Exercise of an active power; a faculty or function of the body; activity, operation, motion; mode in which one object influences another, or the effort of one body to produce motion in another. Actions may be divided into several classes, as *chemical*, *organic*, and *physical*. *Vital actions* are those necessary to life; those animal actions which are normal are denominated

physiological, while those presented in a diseased condition are termed *pathological* or *morbid*. Reaction, according to a principle of dynamics, always equals action. See also FUNCTION.

Ac'tive. (Lat. *activus*.) Acting immediately; real; drastic; operating with energy; sthenic. In *Therapeutics*, applied to energetic modes of treating the sick, and to certain potent medicinal agents, as powerful purgatives, etc.; also to surgical treatment. In *Physiology*, applied to many functions, in contradistinction to those which are passive. In *Pathology* it signifies hypersthenic, or superabundant in strength or energy.

Ac'tive Spots. Certain spots on the brain convolutions which, when stimulated, effect certain definite muscular movements; cortical centres.

Activ'ity. (Lat. *activitas*.) Agility; the faculty of acting; the condition of being active; energy of treatment, potency of medicinal applications, etc. Quality of being drastic, sthenic, immediate, or energetic in operation; hypersthenia.

Ac'tual. (Lat. *actualis*.) Having immediate action. Applied to energy which is doing work—energy in an active state. Usually restricted to the red-hot iron, or fire; actual cautery. See next article.

Ac'tual Cau'tērỹ, ak-tchu-al kaw-ter-e. (Gr. *ζαυτήριον*, a "branding-iron.") A red-hot iron, or fire, employed in surgery as a cautery, because it necessarily produces immediate cauterization, and really burns away the surface to which it is applied; also this operation itself. Caustics or escharotics are *potential* cauterics (as they produce a similar result without actual burning), in opposition to the above. Also called "actual fire" (*ignis actualis*). See CAUTERY.

Acū'lēūs. (Lat.; dim. of *acus*, a "needle.") A prickle which grows from the bark of a plant, and may be peeled off with the bark; distinguished

from the thorn, which grows from the wood itself.

Acūprēs'sion, ak-yu-presh-un. (Lat. *acus*, a "needle," and *premere*, to "press.") A plan of securing artificial arrest of hæmorrhage in wounds or operations by the pressure of an appropriate needle or pin inserted through the skin below the divided vessel, its point returning again to the cutaneous surface, and the body of the needle compressing the divided vessel against the adjacent bone or tissues; a method proposed by Dr. Jas. Y. Simpson of Edinburgh. To acupress is to resort to acupression.

Acupres'sure. Acupression.

Acūpūnc'tūre. (Lat. *acus*, a "needle," and *punctura*, a "puncture.") A surgical operation which consists in puncturing the living tissues with a very fine needle. It was introduced into this country from China and Japan, where it was much used for certain rheumatic affections, etc., and was formerly greatly in vogue, in various modifications, as a quack remedy for all sorts of disorders. It is now rarely used except in cases of sciatica and lumbago; the needles, about two inches long and set in round handles, being introduced by a gentle rotatory movement into the tender spots over the erector spinæ or the sciatic nerve, penetrating from one to two inches, and remaining an hour or more; the number of needles varying from one to six. The term acupuncture is also loosely applied to any operation consisting of a small puncture with a needle, as the introduction of needles into a cyst, puncture of the skin for the relief of œdema, infanticide by means of a needle forced into the brain, etc.

A'eūs. (Lat.) A needle.

A'eūs Cānnūla'ta. A cannulated needle employed in surgery; a TROCAR (*q. v.*).

A'eūs Interpūnc'tō'riā. A needle used in operating on the eye; a couching-needle.

A'eūs Invāgīna'ta. See NEEDLE.

A'eūs Ophthāl'mīca, of-thal-mik-ah. A couching or ophthalmic needle. See NEEDLE.

A'eūs Paracentetica or **Paracentica.** See TROCAR.

A'eūs Trique'tra. A three-cornered needle; a TROCAR (*q. v.*).

Acute'. (Lat. *acuere*, to "sharpen.") Sharp-pointed; terminating in an angle less than 90°; tapering to a slender termination. The opposite of obtuse. In *Medicine* the term is applied to a disease having some severity, violent symptoms, rapidly progressing to a crisis, and of but short duration, usually a few days. Opposed to chronic. The term is also employed to express intensity or sharpness of a particular symptom, sound, etc., as an *acute* pain.

Acūtenāc'ūlūm, ak-yu-ten-ak-yu-lum. (Lat. *acus*, a "needle," and *tenaculum*, a "holder.") A handle for a needle. A small steel or silver forceps for holding a needle when too small to be advantageously guided by the fingers. The *porte-aiguille* of the French.

Acyanoblēp'sīa, as-i-an-o-blep-se-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., *χάνος*, "blue," and *βλέπω*, to "see.") Defect of vision consisting in incapability of distinguishing blue color. See also ACHROMATOPSIA.

Açye'sis, as-i-e-sis. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *ζύησις*, "pregnancy.") Sterility in women.

Acÿstīnērv'ia. (Gr. *a*, priv., *κύστις*, "bladder," and *νεύρον*, "nerve.") Paralysis of the bladder. See CYSTOPARALYSIS.

Adac'rÿa. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *δακρυον*, a "tear.") Deficiency of lachrymal secretion; imperfect secretion of tears.

Adac'tyl or **Adac'tyle.** (Gr. *a*, priv., and *δάκτυλος*, "finger.") Without fingers or toes. Applied to a locomotive extremity without digits (*Zool.*).

Adæmo'nia, ad-e-mo-ne-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *δαίμων*, "fortune.") Restless or unhappy thoughts; anxiety; great mental stress, depression, or uneasiness. See ADEMOMIA, the more proper form.

Adamānt'ine Sub'stance. The dental enamel.

Adami'ta. (Lat. *adamus*, "adamant.") A hard, white calculus; stone in the bladder.

Adam's Apple. The familiar name for POMUM ADAMI (*q. v.*).

Adāp'ter. (Lat. *ad*, and *apto*, "I fit.") A tube employed in chemical and pharmaceutical operations for lengthening the neck of a retort, or for connecting retort and receiver when the opening of the latter is too small to admit the beak of the retort.

Adarī'gō. Yellow sulphuret of arsenic. See ORPIMENT.

Adarticulā'tion. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *articulare*, to "join.") A joint formed by the socket of one bone receiving the head of another. See ARTHRODIA.

Addephā'gīa, ad-de-fay-je-ah. (Gr. *ἄδδην*, "abundantly," and *φαγῆν*, to "eat.") Voracity; voracious or canine appetite, as in children affected with worms. Common in hysteria and pregnancy. See BOULIMIA.

Ad'der's Tongue. A familiar name for OPHIOGLOSSUM VULGATUM (*q. v.*). Yellow adder's tongue, familiar name for ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM (*q. v.*).

Ad'dison's Disease'. Also called Bronzed Skin Disease; Lat. *Morbus Addisonii*; Fr. *Maladie d'Addison*; Ger. *Addison'sche Krankheit*. A peculiar constitutional malady, characterized by anæmia, general languor, and debility, remarkably feeble action of heart, irritable condition of stomach, and a singular change in color of the skin, occurring in association with disease of the suprarenal capsules. This disease was first described by Dr. Thos. Addison, whose name it bears. Although constitutional, it is neither hereditary nor contagious; it usually occurs in early adult life, between the ages of fifteen and forty years, attacks men much more frequently than women, and especially those of the working-classes. While the disorder depends on a morbid

change in the suprarenal capsules, and the most important symptom is extreme debility with anæmia, yet the most striking characteristic (though relatively unimportant) is bronzed appearance of parts of the skin, caused by pigmentary deposit, especially about the nipples and genitals, on the face, neck, backs of the hands, and folds of the legs. Other usual symptoms are diminished bodily temperature, reduced muscular energy, loss of appetite, vomiting, vertigo, pain in the epigastric region, breathlessness on exertion, and clear, pearly appearance of the conjunctiva; the nails are never discolored. The prognosis is always unfavorable, and in all well-defined cases the progress is invariably toward a fatal termination, though the patient may linger months, or even years. Treatment turns principally upon rest and diet. See also CAPSULE, RENAL.

Additamēn'tūm. (Lat. *addere*, "to adjoin.") An appendix. Now applied to a small suture sometimes found as a prolongation of the lambdoid and squamous sutures of the cranium. Formerly used synonymously with epiphysis.

Additamentum Co'li. Appendix vermiformis cæci.

Addū'čěns Oc'ūli. Rectus internus oculi.

Addū'čent. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *ducere*, "to draw.") Drawing; bringing together; pulling forward.

Addūc'tion, ad-duk-shun. (From the same.) That movement or action by which one part is drawn to another or to the mesial line. The drawing of parts toward the axis of the body.

Addūc'tor. (From the same.) A term applied to muscles that perform, or aid in performing, adduction. See MUSCLE.

Ademō'nia, ad-e-mo-ne-a. (Gr. *ἀδημονέω*, "to be in distress.") Anxiety; distress; extreme mental depression; NOSTALGIA (*q. v.*).

A'děn. (Gr. *ἀδῆν*, a "gland.") A gland; a bubo.

Aden Ulcer. See BERIBERI.

Adēnāl'gia, ad-en-al-je-a. (Gr. *ἀδῆν*, a "gland," and *ἀλγος*, "pain.") Pain in a gland; adenodynia.

Adēnectō'pia. (Gr. *ἀδῆν*, "gland," and *εχτοπος*, "removed from the place.") Dislocation of a gland; glandular displacement.

Adēnēmphrāx'is, ad-en-em-fra-x-is. (Gr. *ἀδῆν*, a "gland," and *ἔμφοραξις*, "obstruction.") Glandular obstruction.

Adē'nīa, ad-e-ne-a. (Gr. *ἀδῆν*, "gland.") An almost obsolete synonym for pseudo-leucocythæmia or Hodgkin's disease.

Adē'niform. (Gr. *ἀδῆν*, "gland," and Lat. *forma*, "form.") Formed like a gland; in the shape of a gland; gland-like; glandiform. See ADENOID.

Ad'enine. A leucomaine related to the uric-acid group of compounds.

Adēnī'tis. (Gr. *ἀδῆν*, "gland," and the suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of a lymphatic gland; bubo.

Adeni'tis Lymphat'ica. See LYMPHADENITIS.

Adeni'tis Mesenter'ica. Inflammation of the mesenteric glands.

Adēn'očēle, ad-en-o-seel. (Gr. *ἀδῆν*, a "gland," and *ζήλη*, a "tumor.") A rarely-used term for adenoma.

Adēnōdiās'tasis. (Gr. *ἀδῆν*, "gland," and *διασπασις*, "separation.") The division of a gland; separation of conglomerate glands.

Adenodŷn'ia, ad-en-o-din-e-a. (Gr. *ἀδῆν*, a "gland," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain.") Pain in a gland; ADENALGIA (*q. v.*).

Adēnōgēn'ēsis, ad-en-o-jen-e-sis. (Gr. *ἀδῆν*, "gland," and *γενεσις*, "origin.") The formation of glands.

Ad'ēnoid. (Gr. *ἀδῆν*, a "gland," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Glandular; resembling a gland; gland-like; ADENIFORM (*q. v.*). Also, resembling lymphatic glandular structure; lymph-glandiform; lymphoid.

Ad'ēnoid Tis'sue. Glandular tissue, such as that composing the follicles of the lymphatic glands, the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen, etc. See **TISSUE**.

Ad'ēnoid Tumor. See **ADENOMA**.

Adēnōlōgadi'tis. (Gr. *ἀδην*, "gland," *λογας*, "gathered," and the suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the glands and conjunctival membrane of the eye; ophthalmia of the new-born.

Adēnōl'ōgỹ, ad-en-ol-o-je. (Gr. *ἀδην*, a "gland," and *λόγος*, a "discourse.") The science which treats of glands; a dissertation on the glandular system.

Adēnō'ma. (Gr. *ἀδην*, "gland," and suffix *-oma*, "morbid state.") Swelling or morbid enlargement of a gland; a glandular growth or tumor; a tumor having a glandular structure in a greater or less degree; hypertrophy of gland-tissue; adenocèle; adenoid tumor. See **TUMOR**, **GLANDULAR**.

Adēnomālā'cia, ad-en-o-mal-a-she-a. (Gr. *ἀδην*, "gland," and *μαλακία*, "softness.") Mollescence or softness of the gland.

Adēnōmēsēntēri'tis. (Gr. *ἀδην*, "gland;" and **MESENTERITIS**, *q. v.*) Inflammation of the mesenteric glands.

Adēnōncō'sis, ad-en-onk-o-sis. (Gr. *ἀδην*, a "gland," *ὄγκω*, to "swell," and suffix *-osis*, signifying "condition.") Swelling of a gland or glandiform ganglion, especially of a hard character. See **ADENOPHYMA**.

Adenoner'vous Fever. See **PLAGUE**.

Adēnoneūro'sus. (Gr. *ἀδην*, a "gland," and *νεῦρον*, a "nerve.") Applied to the plague, *febris adenoneurosa*, or adenonervous fever, because that disease is located in the nerves and lymphatic glands of the axilla and groin. See preceding article, and **PLAGUE**.

Adēnōp'athy. (Gr. *ἀδην*, "gland," and *πάθος*, "suffering.") Morbid condition of the glands; glandular disease; bubo.

Adēnōpharyn'geus, ad-en-o-far-in-je-us. (Gr. *ἀδην*, "gland," and *φάρυγξ*, "throat.") Certain fleshy fibres, of inconstant existence, which pass from the inferior constrictor of the pharynx to the thyroid gland.

Adēnōphāryngi'tis, ad-en-o-far-in-ji-tis. (Gr. *ἀδην*, a "gland," *φάρυγξ*, the "throat," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

Adēnōphthāl'mia, ad-en-of-thal-me-a. (Gr. *ἀδην*, a "gland," and *ὀφθαλμός*, the "eye.") Adenophthalmitis; inflammation of the Meibomian glands. See **OPHTHALMIA TARSII**.

Adēnōphỹ'ma, ad-en-o-fi-ma. (Gr. *ἀδην*, a "gland," and *φύμα*, a "tumor.") A glandular tumor; the swelling of a gland or glandiform ganglion, especially of a soft character.

Adenophyma Inguina'lis. Bubo.

Ad'enōse. (Gr. *ἀδην*, a "gland.") Having many glands; full of glands; glandulous; resembling or shaped like a gland; pertaining to glands or the glandular system; gland-like.

Adēnōsūs. (*Abscessus*.) A hard, slowly suppurating glandular abscess.

Adēnōt'ōmỹ. (Gr. *ἀδην*, a "gland," and *τέμνω*, to "cut.") Dissection of the glands; incision or cutting of a gland.

A'deps. (Lat.) A term signifying fat, tallow, animal oil, especially the fat of the hog; lard. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the prepared internal fat of the abdomen of *Sus scrofa*, free from saline matter. Being emollient, lard is sometimes used alone as an application, but is principally employed as an ingredient of ointments, plasters, and similar pharmaceutical preparations. See also **FAT**.

A'deps Anseri'nus. A simple emollient, familiarly known by its English name, goose-grease. It has occasionally been employed as an emetic.

A'deps Benzoïnā'tūs. The pharmacopœial name (U. S.) for a preparation of lard and benzoïn; ben-

zoinated lard. See UNGUENTUM BENZOINI.

A'deps Hydrargyro Medicatus. See UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

A'deps Myristicæ. See MYRISTICA.

A'deps Ovil'i. Fat of the sheep; mutton-suct. See SEVUM.

A'deps Præpara'tus. Lard; hog's lard. Rendered by melting and straining pig's flare. See ADEPS.

A'deps Suil'tus. Hog's lard; lard. See ADEPS PRÆPARATUS.

Adërm'ia, ad-ur-me-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *δέρμα*, "skin.") Defect of the skin.

Adërmönër'vïa. (Gr. *a*, priv., *δέρμα*, "skin," and *νεῦρον*, "nerve.") Cutaneous paralysis, or loss of sensibility of the skin. See DERMATONEURIA.

Adermōtrōph'ia. (Gr. *a*, priv., *δέρμα*, "skin," and *τροφή*, "nourishment.") Atrophy of the skin; cutaneous emaciation.

Adhato'da. The *Malabar nut tree*. Employed in India, in abortion, for the purpose of expelling the dead fœtus.

Adhe'rence. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *hærere*, "to stick.") The intimate union of two bodies by their surfaces; abnormal union of structures by means of morbid formations. Applied in Botany to the consolidation of parts or organs which are distinct in other plants or in younger stages of the same plant. See ADHESION.

Adhe'rent. (From the same.) Abnormally consolidated by morbid formations. In Botany, united with or growing fast to another organ or part.

Adhë'sion, ad-he-zhun. (From the same.) The act of adhering; the condition of bodies cleaving to one another; the property by which certain bodies attract others, or their particles adhere to one another when their surfaces are brought in contact. The reunion of severed parts through adhesive inflammation (*Surg.*). The morbid union of contiguous but separated parts by pro-

cess of adhesive inflammation. See ADHERENCE.

Adhë'sions. (From the same.) Morbid formations effecting the adherence of structures; organized bands of lymph uniting parts which are normally contiguous, but separated. Adhesions are usually found connecting serous surfaces, being the result of some inflammatory process, as *pleuritic adhesions*; they consist mainly of fibrous tissue, and vary in character from a few loose, slender bands to that condition in which the contiguous surfaces are so blended, or *agglutinated*, that they can be separated only by cutting them asunder.

Adhë'sive. (From the same.) Uniting; sticking; having the property of adhesion. See also GLUTINOUS and VISCOUS.

Adhë'sive Inflämmä'tion. The inflammation occurring during the process by which the sides of incised wounds unite without suppuration—a process termed *union by the first intention*. An inflammation terminating in adhesion of separated surfaces by organized bands of lymph. It is not now deemed essential that inflammation should occur during such adhesion.

Adhë'sive Pläst'ër. The familiar name for EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ (*q. v.*). In general, any plaster which adheres to the skin.

Adiän'tüm. A genus of ferns called maiden-hair; a syrup is prepared from some varieties, called CAPILLAIRE (*q. v.*). See ADIANTUM PEDATUM.

Adian'tum Capillus Veneris. A species, common in Europe, called maiden-hair. It is slightly aromatic, demulcent, and from it is chiefly made *Capillaire*, or *Sirope de Capillaire*.

Adiantum Peda'tum. Has properties similar to those of *Adiantum capillus veneris*. *Capillaire* was formerly made from this variety. Called also *Sweet fern*, and *Canadian* or *American maiden-hair*.

Adiaphorē'sis, ad-i-af-o-re-sis. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *διαφορέω*, to "perspire.") Deficient cutaneous perspiration; suppression of perspiration. See ADIAPNEUSTIA.

Adiaph'orous, ad-i-af-or-us. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *διαφορῶ*, to "disperse.") Incapable of doing harm or good; applied to neutral or indifferent medications.

Adiapneūs'tiá, ad-i-ap-noos-te-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *διαπνέω*, to "evaporate.") Suppression, deficiency, or diminution of perspiration; adiaphoresis.

Adiáthēs'ic. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *διαθεσις*, "disposition.") Without preceding diathesis; *adiathesic diseases* being such as occur without antecedent diathesis.

Adipōcera Cetosa. See CETACEUM.

Adipōçerā'tion, ad-ip-o-ser-a-shun. (Lat. *adeps*, "fat," and *cera*, "wax.") The process of change into adipocere.

Ad'ipōcere, ad-ip-o-seer. (From the same.) A peculiar substance like fat or spermaceti, soapy, grayish, wax-like, and, when fresh, usually soft and unctuous. It is formed by spontaneous changes in the dead tissues of man or other animals when immersed for a considerable period in water, spirit, or dilute nitric acid, or buried in moist places under certain peculiar conditions. The time necessary, under these conditions, to produce this change has been studied by medical jurists, and depends upon many varying factors, as climate, season, soil, etc. Adipocere has a peculiar and disagreeable odor, dissolves in ether, and burns with a blue flame. Also applied to CHOLESTERINE (*q. v.*), the base of biliary calculi.

Ad'ipōse. (Lat. *adeps*, "fat.") Of the nature of fat; fatty; full of fat; pertaining to fat. See FATTY.

Ad'ipose Sarco'ma of Ab'erne-thy. A fatty tumor or lipoma.

Ad'ipose Tissue. Areolar tissue containing fat.

Adipō'sis. (Lat. *adeps*, "fat," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") General corpulency, or accumulation of adipose tissue in or upon an organ; increase of fatness or obesity. See POLYSARCIA, and OBESITY.

Adiposis Hepatica. A disease of the liver dependent on the accumulation of fat in its secreting cells. Fatty degeneration of the liver.

Adip'siá. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *διψα*, "thirst.") Absence of thirst. *Dipsosis expers*.

Ad'itūs. (Lat., "a passage.") The entrance to a canal or duct.

Ad'jēctive. (Lat. *adjicere*, to "add to.") A term applied to coloring matters which, having little attraction for cloth, need to be fixed through the agency of another substance, called a *mordant* (*Chem.*).

Adjūnc'tive. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *jungere*, to "join.") Applied to surgical treatment in which a part is entirely severed from the body, and afterward united; conservative.

Adjū'vant. (Lat. *adjuvare*, to "assist.") Assisting other remedies. An ingredient introduced into a prescription to aid the operation of the principal medicine or basis. In general, whatever assists in the prevention or cure of disease.

Adnā'ta (Tu'nica). (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *nascor*, "to grow.") The sclerotic conjunctiva.

Adolēs'çençe, ad-o-less-ense. (Lat. *adolesco*, to "grow to maturity.") Youth; the period between puberty and that at which full physical development is acquired; reckoned between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five years in males, and between twelve and twenty-one in females. See also AGE.

Ado'nidine. A glucoside obtained from the *Adonis vernalis* of Europe and Asia. A cardiac stimulant, the effects of which resemble those of digitalis. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Adō'nīs Verna'lis. One of the plants of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, from which the glucoside adonidine is obtained.

Adōpt'ēr. A large receiver, having two opposite necks, sometimes placed between the retort and another receiver, either for additional space for elastic vapors or to increase the length of the neck of the retort. See also ADAPTER.

Adōscūlā'tion, ad-os-kyu-la-shun. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *osculari*, "to kiss.") Impregnation of plants by the pollen coming in contact with the pistils; the inserting of one part of the plant into another (*Bot.*). Also, in Physiology, impregnation by mere external contact, instead of the insertion of the organ of the male, as in fishes.

Adstric'tion, ad-strik-shun. (Lat. *ad*, and *stringere*, "to bind.") The action of an astringent or styptic, or its effects; astringent; constipation; compression with ligatures.

Adsūrġēnt. See ASSURGENT.

Adūlt'. (Lat. *adolere*, to "grow up.") A term applied to animals, sometimes also to plants, most commonly to man, arrived at maturity. Mature; between youth and old age. One of mature years. See ÆTAS.

Adūlterā'tion. (Lat. *adultero*, "to corrupt.") The corrupting or debasing of pure ingredients with foreign substances of inferior value. See FALSIFICATION.

Adū'rens. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *were*, "to burn.") Applied to a body possessing the property of burning animal substance. See CAUSTIC.

Adust'. (Lat. *ad*, "to," *were*, "to burn.") A term formerly applied to the fluids of the body to indicate a supposed dispersion of the serum of the blood by increase of body heat.

Adūs'tion, ad-us-tehun. (From the same.) The state of being adust. Applied, in Surgery, to cauterization; the application of the actual cautery to any part of the body. See also AMBUSTIO.

Advance'ment. An operation on the muscles of the eye to correct strabismus.

Advēntī'tia, ad-ven-tish-e-a. A term applied to the middle coat of the blood-vessels.

Advēntī'tious, ad-ven-tish-us. (Lat. *advenio*, to "come to.") Accidental or acquired, as certain diseases, in opposition to what is congenital or hereditary. (See ACQUIRED DISEASES.) Applied to tissues the product of disease. In Botany, appearing out of the ordinary course of nature, or irregularly.

Advēntī'tioūs Diseases. Acquired diseases.

Advēntī'tioūs Membrane. False membrane.

Adŷnam'ia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *δύναμις*, "power.") A term indicating serious loss or deficiency of strength or vital power. Debility; impotence. Employed synonymously with the typhoid condition.

Adŷnam'ic. (From the same.) Pertaining to *adynamia*, or debility of vital power. Applied to diseases in which the phenomena of adynamia are prominent. Presenting the typhoid condition.

Adynam'ic Fevers. Fevers attended with great muscular debility and general prostration.

Ædœ'agra, e-de-a-gra. (Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the "genitals," and *ἀγρα*, a "seizure.") Gout in the genitals.

Ædœī'tis, e-de-i-tis. (Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, "genitals," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the organs of generation.

Ædœōdŷn'ia, e-de-o-din-e-a. (Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the "genitals," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain.") Pain in the genital organs, from any cause.

Ædœōġārgālis'mūs. (Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, "genitals," and *γαργαλίζω*, "I tiele.") Masturbation; onanism; nymphomania.

Ædœōl'ōġŷ, e-de-ol-o-je. (Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the "genitals," and *λόγος*, a "discourse.") A treatise or disserta-

tion on the organs of generation, their functions, structure, etc. The branch of anatomy relating to that subject.

Ædœōmā'nia. (Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, "genitals," and *μανία*, "madness.") Nymphomania.

Ædœōmȳcōdērmī'tis, e-de-o-mi-ko-der-mi-tis. (Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, "genitals," *μυζος*, "mueus," *δερμα*, "skin," and *-itis*, meaning "inflammation.") Inflammation of the mueous membranc of the parts of generation.

Ædœōp'sōphȳ, e-de-op-so-fe. (Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, "genitals," and *φοφειν*, "to sound.") The sound caused by the emission of wind from the bladder *per urethram* in eonditions of disease, or from the womb *per vaginam*, in females.

Æ'dœopsy, e-de-op-se. (Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, "genitals," and *ὄψις*, "seeing.") ÆDŒOSCOPY (*q. v.*).

Ædœōs'cōpȳ, e-de-os-ko-pe. (Gr. *αἰδοῖα*, the "genitals," and *σκοπέω*, to "see.") Oeular examination or inspection of the genitals; exploration of the organs of generation.

Ægāgrōpī'lūs. (Gr. *αἴγαρος*, the "wild goat," and *πίλος*, "hair.") A ball or coneretion found in the stomae of goats, deer, eows, etc., composed of hair collected on the tongue of the animal in licking itself, and swallowed; once employed medicinally.

Æ'gīlōps, e-jil-ops. (Gr. *αἴξ*, a "goat," and *ὤψ*, the "eye," from its resemblance to the infraorbital glandular sac of goats.) A sinuous ulcer at the inner angle of the eye, eommuicating, or not, with the lachrymal sae; when it so eommuicates, it constitutes *fistula lachrymalis*; and when it does not, now considered to be only a stage of that fistula. Is applied to the plant *Bromus sterilis*, from its supposed eapability of curing the so-called uleer.

Ægō'nia, e-go-ne-a. (Gr. *αἴξ*, "goat," and *γονή*, "produce.") A minor degree of ægophony; a voeal resonanee intermediate between marked bronchophony and ægophony.

Ægōph'ōnȳ, e-gof-o-ne. (Gr. *αἴξ*, a "goat," and *φωνή* "the voice.") A peculiar alteration of the resonance of the voice, as heard in auscultation, resembling the bleating of the goat or kid. It consists of a twanging vibration or bleating and broken tremulousness of the voice, generally best heard near the lower angle of the scapula, when there is moderate effusion into the pleura.

Ægȳp'tia Ul'cera. (*Ægyptian ulcers.*) Ulcers of the fauces and tonsils, said to have been eommon in Egypt and Syria.

Ægȳp'tiūs Pes'sus. Egyptian pessary. A pessary composed of honey, turpentine, butter, etc.

Ælūrōp'sis. Obliquity of the palpebral fissure.

Æ'nas A'fer. A coleopteral insect of Spain, employed, like eantharides, as a vesieant.

Æquā'tor Oe'ūli, e-kwa-tor ok-yu-li. The line formed by the union of the upper and under eyelid upon elosure; it lies below the middle of the eyeball. Also, the greatest circle that can be deseribed on the eyeball in a plane transverse to the axis.

Æquilīb'rīūm, e-kwil-ib-re-um. (Lat. *æquus*, "equal," and *libro*, to "weigh.") Equilibrium; a balancing of forees. In *Medicine*, the harmonious action of the organs of the body.

A'er. (Lat., from the Gr. *ἀήρ*, "air," the "atmosphere.") The natural air we breathe; atmospherie air; gas.

A'ērāted. (Lat. *aer*, "air.") Carbonated; impregnated with carbonic acid gas. Applied to liquids, bread, etc., so impregnated.

Aērā'tion of the Blood. See HÆMATOSIS.

Aë'rial Plants. A name applied in *Botany* to certain plants which, after a time, can exist by absorption from the atmosphere, without requiring their roots to be fixed to any soil. Air-plants.

Aërif'erōūs, a-er-if-er-us. (Lat. *aer*,

“air,” and *ferre*, “to carry.”) Air-conveying; air-carrying. Applied to passages which convey air, as the bronchia, trachea, etc.

Ærificā'tion, a-er-if-i-ka-shun. (Lat. *aer*, “air,” and *facere*, “to make.”) Combination with or conversion into air or gas; the process of changing a body into a gas or æriform state; the condition of being æriform.

Æ'riform. (Lat. *aer*, “air,” and *forma*, “form.”) Gaseous; having the form of air or gas.

Æripērītōnī'tis. (Comp. *aer*, and *peritonitis*.) TYMPANITES (*q. v.*).

Ærōdērmēctā'sia. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” *δέρμα*, “skin,” and *εξαασis*, “dilatation.”) Emphysema of the subcutaneous connective tissue.

Ærodŷnam'ics. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” and *δύναμις*, “power.”) The science which treats of the air and its properties while in motion.

Ærogon'iscope, a-er-o-gon-is-kope. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” *γονή*, “seed,” and *σκοπέω*, “I look after.”) An apparatus designed to collect the organic dust from the air.

Ærōg'rāphŷ, a-er-og-raf-e. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” and *γραφειν*, “to write.”) A description of the air or atmosphere; aërology.

Ærohŷdrop'athy, a-er-o-hi-drop-a-the. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” *ὕδωρ*, “water,” and *πάθος*, “suffering.”) A so-called system of medicine in which air and water are the chief remedial agents employed.

Ærol'ōgŷ, a-er-ol-o-je. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” and *λόγος*, a “discourse.”) A dissertation or treatise on the properties of air; that branch of physics which treats of the nature, uses, and action of air.

Ærōm'eter. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” and *μέτρον*, a “measure.”) An apparatus for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases or measuring their density, rarity, weight, and expansibility.

Ærōphō'bia, a-er-o-fo-be-a. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” and *φόβος*, “fear.”) A

dread of any current of air. Often observed in hydrophobia, and occasionally in hysteria and certain cerebral affectionous wherein the contact of an air-current induces a paroxysm.

Æ'rōphore, a-er-o-for. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” and *φέρω*, “I carry.”) A portable apparatus for conveying condensed air to the lungs, designed to be carried where there is danger from any noxious gases.

Æ'rōphŷte, a-er-o-fite. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” and *φυτον*, a “plant.”) An aërial plant, as lichens, etc.

Ærōs'cōpŷ, a-er-os-ko-pe. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” and *σκοπειν*, “to examine.”) The investigation of the air; the observation of atmospheric condition and variation.

Æ'rose. (Lat. *æs*, “copper” or “brass.”) Of the nature of copper; coppery.

Ærōstat'ics, a-er-o-stat-ix. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” and *στατιχος*, “causing to stand.”) The doctrine of air, its specific gravity, and its properties in a state of rest; the science that treats of the equilibrium of elastic fluids. Also the science of aërial navigation.

Ærōtho'rax. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” and *θώραξ*, “chest.”) Pneumothorax.

Ærozo'a. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” and *ζωός*, “alive.”) Organisms floating in the air. Also applied to animals to which air is indispensable.

Ærōzō'ids. (Gr. *ἀήρ*, “air,” *ζωός*, “alive,” and *ειδος*, “resemblance.”) Mists due to the minute germs of vegetable life.

Ærū'gīnoŷs, e-ru-jin-us. (Lat. *ærugo*, “rust of copper.”) Pertaining to or partaking of the nature or substance of copper rust or verdigris; having a bluish-green color like verdigris, as the bile sometimes discharged from the stomach.

Ærū'gō, e-roo-go. (Lat. *æs*, “copper.”) The rust of a metal, especially copper or brass. Commonly applied to the impure subacetate of copper. Verdigris.

Æru'go Fer'ri. Ferri subcarbonas.

Æru'go Plum'bi. Plumbi subcarbonas.

Æs, gen. **Æ'ris.** Latin name for copper or brass. See CUPRUM.

Æs Us'tum. (Lat. *æs*, "copper," and *ustus*, "burnt.") Burnt copper; a substance prepared by burning out the sulphur from a mixture of copper and sulphur.

Æs'eūlin (or **Æsculinē**), es-kyulin. An alkaloid found in the bark of the *Æsculus hippocastanum* (horse-chestnut), as well as in the other species of *Æsculus*. It is considered a febrifuge. Symbol, $C_{15}H_{16}O_9$.

Æs'eūlūs Hippōcās'tanūm. The technical name of an ornamental species of trees of the natural order of *Sapindaceæ*. It is commonly called horse-chestnut or buckeye, is believed to be native in Asia, and bears large clusters of showy blossoms. The bark is considered a febrifuge, and has been advised as a substitute for cinchona; both bark and fruit are astringent, and the fruit said to be poisonous.

Æsta'tes, es-ta-teez. (Lat. *æstas*, "summer.") Heat-spots; freckles; sunburnings. See EPHELIDES.

Æsthēmātōl'ōgy, es-the-mat-ol-o-je. (Gr. *αἴσθημα*, "sensation," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") A treatise or dissertation on the senses or their organs; the science of the senses and the apparatus of sense.

Æsthēmātōnū'si. (Gr. *αἴσθημα*, "sensation," and *νόσος*, "disease.") Disorders affecting sensation.

Æsthē'sia, es-the-zhe-a. (Gr. *αἴσθησις*, "perception.") Perception; feeling; sensibility; sensation. See ÆSTHESIS.

Æsthē'siæ. (From the same.) Sentient-nervous diseases.

Æsthē'sin. An anhydrous compound found in brain-tissue.

Æsthēsīōd'ic, es-the-ze-od-ik. (Gr. *αἴσθησις*, "sensation," and *ὁδός*, a "path.") Conveying sensation. Applied to the gray matter of the spinal

cord, the pathway of sensory impressions.

Æsthēsīōg'raphy, es-the-ze-og-raf-e. (Gr. *αἴσθησις*, "sensation," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") A description of the senses and of their organs.

Æsthēsīōl'ōgy, es-the-ze-ol-o-je. (Gr. *αἴσθησις*, "sensation," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") A dissertation on, or the doctrine of, sensation and the organs of sense. See ÆSTHEMATOLOGY.

Æsthēsīōm'etēr. (Gr. *αἴσθησις*, "perception," and *μέτρον*, "measure.") A sensation-measurer. An apparatus for the accurate measurement of tactile sensibility; a compass-like instrument, devised by Dr. Sieveking, for ascertaining the sensibility of different parts involved in paralysis, by indicating the distance at which two points can be distinguished when applied to the cutaneous surface.

Æsthē'sis. (Gr. *αἴσθησις*, "perception.") The faculty of receiving an impression; feeling or sensibility; sense, sensation, perception. See ÆSTHESIA, and SENSE.

Æsthēt'ica. (Gr. *αἴσθησις*, "perception.") Disorders affecting sensation; diseases impairing or destroying the function and creating dulness or deprivation of one or more of the external organs of sense.

Æstūā'rium, es-tyu-a-re-um. (Lat. *æstus*, "heat" or "steam.") A stove for applying dry heat to all parts of the body at once; a hot room or vapor-bath.

Æstūā'tion. (From the same.) Ebullition; fermentation; ardor.

Æs'tūs, es-tus. (Lat.) Heat; ardor; inflammation.

Æs'tus Volat'icus. (Lat.) Flying heat; the sudden heat or flushing of the face; also *strophulus volaticus*, or wildfire rash of children.

Æ'tas. (Lat.) Age. Human life has been variously divided as, familiarly, into childhood, manhood, and old age. The following is a common division into five periods: INFANCY (*infantia*),

extending from birth to about the seventh year; CHILDHOOD (*pueritia*), from the seventh to the fifteenth year, or puberty; YOUTH (*adolescentia*), reaching from childhood to about twenty-five; MANHOOD (*virilitas* or *juventus*), from adolescence to about the fiftieth year; OLD AGE (*senectus*), covering the remainder of life. The Roman writers inserted *Ætas seniorum* (from about the forty-fifth to the sixtieth year) between *juventus* and *senectus*.

Æ'ther. (Lat.) A volatile inflammable liquor obtained by distillation from alcohol and a concentrated acid. (See ETHER.) The name (U. S. Ph.) for an inflammable liquid, used as a solvent, composed of about 74 per cent. of pure ethyl oxide and 26 per cent. of alcohol containing a little water. See ETHER FORTIOR.

Æ'ther Acet'icus (acetic ether). The name (U. S. Ph.) for a colorless, odorous liquid composed principally of acetate of ethyl.

Æ'ther Anæstheticus. Chlorinated muriatic ether; chlorinated ethyl chloride. Limpid, colorless, aromatic, anæsthetic; sp. gr. 1.5. Used as a local anæsthetic.

Æ'ther Chloricus. See CHLORIFORM, also ETHER, CHLORIC.

Æ'ther For'tior, (stronger ether or pure ether.) The name (U. S. Ph.) for the purified ether distilled from ether which has been agitated with lime, chloride of calcium, and water; composed of about 94 per cent. of ethyl oxide and about 6 per cent. of alcohol containing a little water. Used as an anæsthetic by inhalation; sp. gr. .728.

Æ'ther Hydriod'icus. Iodide of ethyl, composed of alcohol, iodine, and phosphorus. Used for iodine inhalation.

Æ'ther Hydrocyan'icus. Prussic ether. Has been recommended in whooping cough, etc. in six-drop doses.

Æ'ther Muriat'icus. Chloride of

ethyl. Has the properties of other ethers, and is usually mixed with an equal bulk of alcohol. Has been employed as an anæsthetic.

Æ'ther Prus'sicus. Æther hydrocyanicus.

Æ'ther Pu'rus. Æther fortior.

Æ'ther Rectificatus, (rectified ether.) A limpid, highly inflammable, volatile liquid, of a penetrating odor and pungent taste, distilled from sulphuric ether, liquor potassa, and water; sp. gr. .732.

Æ'ther Sulphu'ricus. Æther; ether.

Æ'ther Terebinthina'tus. Terebinthinated ether; distilled from spirit of turpentine, alcohol, and concentrated nitric acid. Has been used externally and internally in biliary calculi, rheumatism, etc.

Æthē'rēa. Applied formerly to preparations of ether.

Æthe'rēāl. (Lat. *æthereus*.) ETHEREAL (*q. v.*), as ethereal tincture, a tincture formed by the action of sulphuric ether on medicinal substances; ethereal oil, a volatile oil.

Ætherismus. See ETHERISM.

Æthērō'lēūm. Volatile oil. See OIL and OLEA VOLATILIA.

Æthiōpificā'tion, e-the-op-if-i-kashun. (Lat. *æthiops*, "black man," and *facere*, "to make.") The mummy-like discoloration of the skin sometimes induced by the application of mercurial ointment, and observed in bodies of persons dying from arsenic poisoning.

Æthiōpiō'sis. (Lat. *æthiops*, "black man," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") Cutaneous discoloration, as by nitrate of silver. See ÆTHIOPIFICATION.

Æ'thiops Alb'us. African albino.

Æ'thiops An'imal. A dark pigment covering the internal surface of the choroid.

Æ'thiops Martial'is. A name formerly applied to the black deutoxide of iron.

Æ'thiops Mineral'is. The black mercuric sulphide, with sulphur in excess.

Æth'o'gen, eth-o-jen. (Gr. *αιθος*, "fire," and *γεννωω*, to "produce.") A compound of boron and nitrogen yielding a bright phosphorescent light when heated before the blowpipe.

Æthū'sa Cyna'pium. Small hemlock or fool's parsley, a poisonous European plant of the order *Umbelliferae*, resembling conium in action and yielding an alkaloid called cynapine.

Æthu'sa Me'um. A variety of *Æthusa*, also called spignel or bald-money, the root of which has been recommended as carminative, stomachic, etc.

Ætiōl'ogÿ. (Gr. *αιτια*, "cause," and *λογος*, "discourse.") Etiology; the science of the cause of disease; that branch of pathological science dealing with the causation of disease.

Affec'tion. (Lat. *ad*, and *facere*, "to move," "to affect.") Any mode in which mind or body is modified or affected; disease, as febrile affection, cardiac affection, etc. Also applied to the passions and conditions of the mind (affections of the mind) associated with sentiments of pleasure, pain, grief, fear, etc.

Affec'tive Fac'ulties. A term applied to certain cerebral functions, including the sentiments, affections, etc.

Affec'tive Insan'ity. Emotional insanity.

Afferent. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *ferre*, to "bear.") Carrying to; conveying from the surface to the centre.

Afferent Nerve. A nerve conveying impressions to a nerve-centre.

Afferent Vessel. A vessel conveying fluid to an organ; the vessels that carry lymph or chyle to the lymphatic glands.

Afferēn'tia. (Lat., pl. neuter of *Afferens*.) A term applied to the lymphatic vessels; *Vasa afferentia*. See **AFFERENT VESSEL**.

Affin'ity. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *finis*,

"boundary," "connected with.") Attraction; tendency toward; relationship; mutual attraction. In *Chemistry*, that species of attraction by which various substances combine to form new compounds. In *Natural Philosophy*, sometimes used to denote attraction in a more general sense, as attraction of cohesion. (See **AFFINITY OF AGGREGATION**.) Also employed in *Botany* to signify relationship, similarity of structure, or resemblance in leading characteristics, indicating the organic relations between different genera, etc. This term is also sometimes used in *Medicine* to denote the preference of certain disorders to act in a given manner or affect particular parts, as in cases of gout urate of sodium is liable to accumulate around the affected joints; as well as to denote the preference of drugs, poisons, remedies, etc. to act by a peculiar process or to influence certain organs.

Affinity, Compound. Applied in chemistry to the mutual attraction whereby three or more bodies combine to form one homogeneous body; *chemical affinity* involving more than two substances.

Affinity, Disposing. The power of a substance to promote the combination of certain other substances by reason of its attraction for the compound which they form; when the combination has been effected, the first substance may be withdrawn.

Affinity, Divel'lent. That power which tends to arrange the particles of a compound in a new form, producing decomposition. In combining different compounds, if the divellent affinities prove more powerful than the quiescent, decomposition takes place.

Affinity, Elec'tive. The preference of one substance for combination with a certain other, rather than with a third or a fourth, etc.

Affinity, Intermediate. The power whereby a substance causes the combination of certain other substances which

exhibit no compound affinity for each other. See also AFFINITY, DISPOSING.

Affinity of Aggrega'tion. A force by which two substances tend to combine and form an aggregate, without any alteration of their chemical properties. Also used as synonymous with attraction and cohesion.

Affinity of Composition. A force which causes different particles of matter to unite so as to form new matter.

Affinity, Quies'cent. That affinity which tends to maintain the elements of a compound in their present state, preventing decomposition.

Afflate'. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *flare*, "to blow.") Sudden in its attack.

Affla'tus. (From the same.) A breathing on; a blast; an air that strikes the body and produces disease.

Affluence. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *fluere*, "to flow.") A determination or flow of blood or other fluids to any part; excessive flowing.

Afflux'ūs. (From the same.) Afflux; fluxion; affluence.

Affusion, af-fyu-zhun. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *fundere*, "to pour.") The pouring of a liquid on any body. A method of treatment which consists of pouring warm or cold water or other fluid on the patient. Employed in certain fevers, etc. In Chemistry, applied to the pouring of water or some liquor repeatedly on a substance to cleanse it.

Affium. Affium; opium. See PAPAVER.

Afcetal, af-e-tal. (Gr. *a*, priv., and Lat. *fetus*, "offspring.") Without a fetus.

After-Birth. A familiar term for the placenta, cord, and membranes or *secundines* expelled after childbirth. See PLACENTA, and SECUNDINES.

After-Pains. The painful sensations which occur after parturition, caused by the contractile efforts of the uterus. See PAINS, LABOR.

Afterdamp. A term applied to the

irrespirable gases generated by a coal-mine explosion.

Aḡālāc'tia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *γαλα*, "milk.") Agalaxis; absence or deficiency of milk after childbirth; imperfect lactation.

Agal'loehum. Aloes-wood; a resinous E. Indian wood.

Aḡalorrhœ'ā. (Gr. *a*, priv., *γαλα*, "milk," and *ρρω*, "I flow.") Cessation of flow of milk; stoppage of lactation.

Agām'ic. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *γαμος*, "marriage.") Agamous. In *Botany*, applied to plants the sexual organs of which are wanting or obscure; cryptogamic; asexual.

Aḡāmōgēn'esis. (Gr. *a*, priv., *γαμος*, "marriage," and *γενεσις*, "generation.") Origin-production; reproduction without the union of the sexes; the faculty of reproducing asexually.

A'ḡar-A'ḡar. Japanese isinglass; a Ceylon moss, used as a culture medium.

Aḡ'aric. A genus of fungous plants, of which some are edible and some poisonous. See AGARICUS, and BOLETUS.

Aḡar'iḡin. A crystallizable principle of the agaricus.

Agar'icus, ag-ar-ik-us. Agaric. The name of the mushroom family, a fungous order of cryptogamous plants.

Agar'icus Campes'tris. The common edible mushroom of Europe.

Agar'icus Chirurgo'run. Surgeon's agaric. See BOLETUS IGNARIUS.

Aḡās'tric. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *γαστηρ*, "belly.") Lacking proper intestinal canal.

Agāstrōner'via. (Gr. *a*, priv., *γαστηρ*, "stomach," and *νευρον*, "nerve.") Deficiency of nervous action in the stomach.

Agā'vē Amerīca'na. The American aloe or century-plant, natural order of *Amaryllidaceæ*. PULQUE (*q. v.*), the favorite drink of the Mexicans, is

fermented from its juice. The plant is considered a laxative and diuretic.

Agave Virgin'ica. Rattlesnake's master, or false aloe. Grows in the Southern States; has been used in flatulent colic and as a remedy for rattlesnake-bite.

Age. See **ÆTAS.**

Agene'sia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and γενεσις, "generation.") Impotence; sterility; imperfect development of parts; absence of a sexual organ.

Agēn'esis. (From the same.) Absence or imperfect development of any part of the body; impotence; sterility. See **AGENESIA.**

A'gēnt. (Lat. *agere*, "to act.") Any power or cause which produces an effect on the human body; as remedial agents, morbid agents, etc. (See **REAGENT.**) In Chemistry, a substance whose presence determines the chemical change of other bodies.

Agēus'tia, ag-oos-te-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and γευσις, "tasting.") Loss of taste; absence, defect, or diminution of the sense of taste.

Agglōm'erāte. (Lat. *agglomerare*, to "gather into a ball.") Aggregate; gathered together, as glands or tumors in aggregation. In Botany, heaped up or collected in a rounded form.

Agglom'erate Glands. Peyer's glands.

Agglu'tinānt. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *glutinare*, "to glue.") Producing adhesion; promoting union. Applied to plaster, certain bandages, or any viscid application which aids to unite the divided skin and favors the healing of parts. Formerly applied to remedies which were supposed capable of uniting divided parts.

Agglūtīnā'tion. (From the same.) The process of adhesion; also, the action of agglutinants; coition.

Agglutination, **Imme'diate.** Union by the first intention (*Surg.*).

Agglutination, **Me'diate.** The temporary interposition of some substance between the lips of a wound (*Surg.*).

Ag'ggregate. (Lat. *aggregare*, "to collect into a flock.") Crowded; collected. A mass composed of a congeries of smaller bodies. A term applied to clustered glands. (See **PEYER'S GLANDS.**) In *Botany*, applied to several things collected together, as florets, buds, or carpels. In *Zoology*, applied to a family of the Mollusca which are united by a common mass, seeming to communicate organically with one another.

Aggrēgā'tion. A congeries of many particles into a cluster or mass. (See **AGGREGATE.**) Sometimes applied to the attraction of cohesion.

Agitā'tion. (Lat. *agitare*, to "shake.") The act of putting into violent motion; continued and fatiguing motion of the body; distressing mental perturbation.

Ag'lia. A whitish speck on the cornea of the eye.

Aglobu'lia. Diminution in the quantity of red blood-corpuscles; anæmia.

Aglōs'sia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and γλωσσα, the "tongue.") A malformation in which the tongue is wanting; congenital absence or privation of the tongue.

Agglūti'tion, ag-loo-tish-un. (From *a*, priv., and Lat. *glutire*, "to swallow.") The inability to swallow. See also **DYSPHAGIA.**

Agmatol'ogy, ag-mat-ol-o-je. (Gr. *αγμος*, "fracture," and *λογος*, a "description.") A treatise or dissertation on fractures; that branch of medical science relating to fractures.

Ag'mināte. (Lat. *agmen*, "company.") Arranged or collected in groups.

Agminated Follicles. Peyer's patches.

Agni'na Mēmbra'na. (Lat. *agnus*, a "lamb," and *membrana*, a "membrane.") Agnina tunica; the amnion; one of the membranes of the fœtus, so called from its tenderness or because first observed in fœtal lambs.

Ag'nine. (Lat. *agnus*, "lamb.")

Of or belonging to a lamb. Applied to the fatty substance produced from wool.

Agñœ'a, ag-ne-a. (Gr. ἀγνοέω, "not to perceive.") The state of a patient who does not recognize individuals or objects about him.

Ag'nus Cas'tus. A species of *Vitex*, also called the chaste tree, having aromatic seeds; formerly celebrated as an anaphrodisiac.

Agōmphī'asis, ag-om-fi-a-sis. (Gr. α, priv., and γομφωσις, "bolting together.") Looseness of the teeth. See also GOMPHIASIS.

Agōm'phious, ag-om-fe-us. (Gr. α, priv., and γομφιος, "tooth.") Without teeth in the jaw; toothless.

Ag'ōnia. (Gr. α, priv., and γονος, "seed.") Sterility; barrenness; unfruitfulness.

Agonia Bark. The febrifuge bark of *Plumifera lancifolia*.

Ag'onose. (Gr. α, priv., and γονος, "seed.") Barren; sterile; presenting agonia.

Ag'ōnŷ. (Gr. αγων, "a struggle.") The throes of extreme pain; physical or mental suffering so intense that it cannot be endured calmly, but excites a struggle against it; also the struggle sometimes preceeding death.

Agōrapho'bia, ag-or-a-fo-bi-a. (Gr. ἀγορα, "a market-place," and φοβος, "fear.") A peculiar symptom of cerebral disorder characterized by a feeling of terror when the patient is alone in a large open place; the fear of emptiness or of empty spaces.

Agram'matism. Akataphasia.

Agraph'ia, ag-raf-e-a. (Gr. α, priv., and γραφειν, "to write.") A symptom of cerebral disease marked by loss of the power of writing, the patient exhibiting partial or total inability to recall and arrange written symbols, so as properly to form words and sentences or express coherent ideas. A form of Aphasia (*q. v.*).

A'gria, a-gre-a. (Gr. ἀγριος, "wild.") A pustular eruption; an inflammatory

eczema situated on the back of the hands. See HERPES.

Agriām'pelos. (Gr. ἀγριος, "wild," and ἀμπελος, a "vine.") Another term for the *Bryonia alba* (*q. v.*).

Ag'rimony. A plant of the natural order *Rosaceæ*. Astringent and stimulant. Also called *Agrimonia eupatoria*, and stickwort. Indigenous.

Agriorig'anum. (Gr. ἀγριος, "wild," and ὀριγανον, "marjoram.") *Origanum vulgare*, wild marjoram.

Agriothŷm'ia. (Gr. ἀγριος, "wild," and θυμος, "passion.") Maniacal fury; ferocious insanity.

Agrip'pa. (Perhaps from Gr. αγρρω, to "seize," and πους, "foot.") A term applied to children born feet foremost; hence, it is said, the name of the Roman Agrippæ.

Agrippī'nus Par'tus. Parturition with foot presentation.

Agrŷp'nia. (Gr. αγριος, "wild," and ὕπνος, "sleep.") Sleeplessness; watchfulness or wakefulness; insomnia.

Agrŷpnoeō'ma. (Gr. ἀγρυπνος, "sleepless," and ζωμα, "lethargy.") Partial coma, with lethargic wakefulness and muttering delirium; coma vigil.

Agrŷpnōt'ic. Presenting agrypnia, tending to produce wakefulness; antihypnotic.

Aguardien'te, ag-guar-de-ain-tay. (Span. agua, "water," and ardiente, "burning.") Spirituous liquor; brandy. See SPIRIT.

A'gŷe. A popular name for intermittent fever; a disorder in which the febrile symptoms disappear and recur at intervals, as daily or every alternate day. Commonly used in the sense of chill or rigor.

A'gue and Fe'ver. Intermittent fever.

A'gue, Brass'founders'. A name given to the morbid phenomena, resembling ague, in those who are exposed to the fumes of deflagrating zinc in brass-foundries.

A'gue-Brow. Frontal neuralgia. See NEURALGIA, FACIAL.

A'gue-Cake. The enlargement of the spleen resulting from the action of malaria on the system.

A'gue-Drop. A solution of arseniate of potassium, employed as a remedial agent in intermittent fevers; liquor arsenicalis; Fowler's solution.

A'gue-Plant. A name sometimes used to denote the small cottony floeks in the urine said to be developed during intermittent fever.

A'gue-Tree. *Laurus sassafras*; so called because of its febrifuge properties.

A'gue-Weed. *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

Ahÿp'nia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *επνος*, "sleep.") Insomnia; sleeplessness.

Aidoiōmā'nia. (Gr. *αἰδοία*, "genitals," and *μανία*, "madness.") *Ædœomania*; erotomania; nymphomania.

Ailān'thūs Excel'sa. An Indian tree whose bark possesses bitter tonic and febrifuge properties.

Ailan'thus Glandūlō'sa. Chinese sumach or tree of heaven, a species of *Ailanthus* indigenous in China. Nat. Ord. *Simarubaceæ*. It has been much used in Europe and U. S. as an ornamental shade-tree. The bark is said to have tonic qualities, and has been employed as an anthelmintic.

Ainhum. A disease said to be found among negroes in the tropics, which consists of spontaneous amputation of the little toes.

Air. (Lat. *aer*, from Gr. *ἀήρ*, "air.") The atmosphere; the gaseous fluid which we breathe; atmospheric air. It consists of about 20 parts of oxygen diluted with about 80 parts of nitrogen, not chemically combined, but simply mixed, and contains a small quantity of carbonic acid, aqueous vapor, etc. It envelops the earth in the form of a fluid which is invisible, transparent, inodorous, insipid, ponderable, compressible, and elastic. Its effects upon the human body vary according

to density, temperature, humidity, etc., and it is employed in various forms (*aërotherapeutics*) in application to the whole or part of the body. Change of air is highly serviceable in the prevention and cure of certain diseases. (See CLIMATE, and RESPIRATION.) Air is used as the unit in ascertaining the specific gravity of gases, and is 800 times lighter than water. (See ATMOSPHERE.) The word air is also applied to a gas or permanently elastic and aëriform fluid.

Air, Al'kaline. Ammonia.

Air-Bag. Air-bladder. See also CRYPTA and FOLLICLE.

Air-Bath. A mechanical arrangement in the form of an iron chamber, which can be filled with air at any pressure, temperature, etc. demanded by the patient's condition.

Air-Bed. A bed consisting of an air-tight bag which at will can be inflated.

Air-Blad'der. The swimming-bladder of fishes.

Air-Cells. Cavities in the cellular tissue of plants containing air (*Bot.*). Used also as synonymous with air-sacs.

Air-Cushion. Similar to an air-bed, but smaller.

Air, Dephlogisticated. Oxygen.

Air-Douche. Inflation of the middle ear.

Air Em'bolism. Obstruction of the vascular system caused by the presence of free air; air in the veins.

Air, Fixed. (*Aer Fixus*.) Carbonic acid gas.

Air, Mephitic. Carbonic acid gas.

Air-Passages. The respiratory organs—larynx, trachea, bronchia, etc.

Air-Plants. *Epiphytes*. Plants deriving their sustenance from the air and not rooted to any soil. Lichens and certain mosses are air-plants, though the term commonly denotes certain tropical flowering plants.

Air-Poise. An instrument to measure the weight of the air.

Air-Pump. An apparatus by which the air may be exhausted from a communicating vessel.

Air-Sacs. The terminal portions of the bronchial tubes, into which the vesicles open. Also certain receptacles of air in various parts of the body of birds and communicating with the lungs.

Air-Thermometer. A thermometer in which air is substituted for mercury or alcohol to mark the temperature.

Air-Vesicles. Air-cells.

Air, Vital. A term applied to oxygen gas, as necessary to life.

A'jūgā. A plant of the natural order *Labiatae*, having slightly astringent and bitter tonic properties.

Akās'ga. A colorless amorphous substance derived from the bark of a shrubby West African plant of the *Loganiaceae* order. It resembles nuxvomica in action.

Akatapha'sia. Agrammatism; aphasic inability to construct proper sentences.

Akene. See *ACHENIUM*.

Akinē'sis. Akinesia; want of motion or of the power of motion. See *ACINESIA*.

Ak'ne. See *ACNE*.

Aknē'mia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *κνημη*, "leg.") The congenital absence of legs; acnemia.

A'lā, pl. **Alæ.** (Lat.) A wing. Applied, in *Anatomy*, to parts presenting a wing-like projection from the mesial line, as *alæ nasi*, wings of the nose, *alæ of uterus*, etc. Also, the arm-pit.

Ala Vespertilio'nis. (Lat. *vespertilio*, "a bat.") Bat's wing; that part of the broad ligament of the uterus situated between the Fallopian tube and the ligament of the ovary. See *UTERUS*.

Alabāst'er. (Gr. *ἀλαβαστρος*.) A native compact gypsum (sulphate of lime). An ointment was formerly

made of it, and it has been used as an ingredient of various dentifrices.

A'læ Majo'rēs (larger wings). A name applied to the labia externa of the pudenda. See *LABIA PUDENDI*; also, *SPHENOID BONE*.

A'læ Mino'rēs (lesser wings). A name applied to the two small folds formed by the nymphæ. See also *SPHENOID BONE*.

A'læ Na'si (wings of the nose). The lower lateral movable cartilaginous parts of the nose. See *NASUS*.

A'læ Vulvæ. Labia pudendi.

Alā'lia, al-ay-le-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *λαλεω*, to "speak.") Mutitas; loss of speech from paresis of the muscles of articulation. Also used as synonymous with aphasia (*q. v.*).

Alān'tine. A starch-like powder obtained from the *Angelica archangelica*.

A'lar. (Lat. *ala*, "wing.") Of, belonging to, or resembling a wing.

Alā'res Mus'culi. Pterygoid muscles.

Ala'res Ve'næ. The superficial veins at the bend of the arm.

Alā'ria Os'sa. The lateral wing-like processes of the sphenoid bone.

Alā'ris. (Lat. *ala*, a "wing.") Wing-like; wing-shaped; winged; pterygoid. Applied to each of the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone, to a ligament in the knee-joint, and to the superficial inner veins of the fold of the arm.

Albē'do Rēt'inæ. Œdema of the retina.

Albē'do Unguium. The whitish semilunar portion of the nail immediately above the termination of the epidermis. See *NAIL*.

Al'bēs'cent, al-bes-ent. (Lat. *albus*, "white.") Whitish, moderately white; becoming white.

Al'bicans, al-be-kanz. (Lat. *albico*, to "grow white.") Whitish; albescent. In the neuter plural applied to two

small bodies on the base of the brain, the corpora albicantia.

Al'bīnism. (Lat. *albus*, "white.") A state of whiteness or absence of color of the integument, hair, and other tissues, resulting from defective pigment-formation; an abnormal condition in which the skin is of a uniform white color, more or less transparent; the hair resembles bleached flax; the iris is pink, or sometimes blue among the negroes, and the retina and choroid also present a reddish color; the sight is weak, and usually better in twilight. The condition of albinism is found among all races and in all countries, but seems to be most common among the negroes of the marshy coast of Africa, and to occur more frequently in the female than the male.

Albi'no. (From the same.) A Spanish term for one who presents the characteristics of albinism. See LEUCOPATHIA.

Albīnū'ria, al-bin-oor-e-a. (Lat. *albus*, "white," and Gr. *ουρον*, "urine.") White urine; chyluria.

Albīvēn'ter. (Lat. *albus*, "white," and *venter*, "belly.") White-bellied. Sometimes applied to birds, etc., as a specific name (*Zool.*).

Albūgīn'ea, al-byu-jin-e-ah. (Lat. *albugo*, "whiteness.") A thick layer of white, strong, fibrous, and resisting membrane enveloping the testicle. Its inner surface affords the prolongations between which are the seminiferous vessels, its outer cover being the vaginalis testis.

Albugin'ea Oc'uli. Sclerotic.

Albugin'ea Ova'rii. Tunica albuginea of the ovary.

Albugin'ea Tes'tis. See ALBUGINEA.

Albugin'eous, al-byu-jin-e-us. (From the same.) White, like the sclerotic coat of the eye; also belonging to or resembling albumen, or white of egg. Applied to membranes, textures, etc. which are white.

Albūgīnī'tis. Inflammation of al-

biginous tissues. Gout and rheumatism were formerly ranked among the forms of albuginitis.

Albū'gō. (Lat., from *albus*, "white.") The white of the eye; also the white of egg, or albumen. Also used as synonymous with leucoma.

Albū'men, al-byu-men. Egg-albumin; white of egg; a substance, of which the chief constituent is albumin, used in pharmacy for suspending oils, etc. in water. See OVUM and ALBUMINS.

Albu'men Ovi. White of egg; egg-albumin. See ALBUMEN.

Albu'menoid. Albuminoid.

Albumenu'ria. Albuminuria.

Albū'mins, al-byu-minz. (Lat. *albus*, "white.") A group of proteids; peculiar complex constituents of all animal tissues, composed of oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, and sulphur, in proportions which vary for each variety of albumin. All are coagulated by nitric acid, and when boiled with it give a yellow color—the *xanthoproteic reaction*; varieties are alkali-albumin, casein (the largest constituent of milk), egg-albumin, fibrinogen, globulin, myosin, globin, serum-albumin, vegetable albumin, and acid-albumin.

Albu'min-Peptide. The presumed definite combination between the solvent fluid in the stomach and the albuminous matters received into the organ as aliment; albuminose (*q. v.*).

Albuminim'eter. Instrument to determine amount of albumin in urine.

Albū'mīnoid, al-byu'min-oyd. (Lat. *albumen*, "white of egg," and Gr. *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling albumin; proteinaceous. See PROTEIN.

Albu'minoid Ammo'nia. Ammonia derived from water or air by distillation with an alkali.

Albu'minoid Degenera'tion. Amyloid degeneration. See DEGENERATION.

Albu'minoid Infiltra'tion. Cloudy swelling.

Albū'minoids. A class of amorphous

organic compounds found in animals and plants, and important constituents of blood, muscles, glands, etc.; they contain carbon, nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, and sometimes sulphur and phosphorus. Proteids (*q. v.*).

Albū'minōse. The soluble principle of fibrin; albuminoid matter, prepared for absorption by the process of digestion, found in the chyle and blood; not coagulable by heat. See PEPTONE and ALBUMIN-PEPTONE.

Albūminō'sis. (From *albumin*, and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") State of the blood in which the proportion of albumin is augmented, as in fevers.

Albū'minous, al-byu-min-us. Pertaining to, containing, or resembling albumin; furnished with albumin when ripe, as seeds of maize, etc.

Albū'minous Degenera'tion. Amyloid degeneration.

Albūminū'ria, al-byu-min-oor-e-a. (Lat. *albumen*, and Gr. *ουρον*, "urine.") A condition characterized by the presence of albumin in the urine. A disease consequent upon changes in the blood, in the circulation, or in the kidneys, and distinguished by an albuminous state of the urine, the presence of the albumin being indicated by its coagulation upon boiling, etc. See NEPHRITIS, and KIDNEY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF.

Albūminū'ric. Pertaining to or associated with albuminuria.

Albūminūrorrhœ'a. (From *albumen*, and *worrhœa*, "flow of urine.") A term which has been used as synonymous with Bright's disease.

Albūr'nūm. (Lat. *albus*, "white.") The soft, light-colored substance between the inner bark and the wood of exogenous plants.

Al'cahest. An imaginary universal solvent or menstruum.

Al'cahest of Glauber. A thick liquor obtained by detonating nitrate of potassium on hot coals.

Al'cali. See ALKALI.

Al'chemist. One pretending to be skilled in alchemy.

Al'chēmy, al-kem-e. (Arab. *al-kimia*, "the secret art;" prob. from Gr. *χυμος*, "liquid," "juice of a plant.") The feigned science of effecting the transmutation of base metals into gold, and of discovering a panacea and the elixir of life; an ancient pseudo-science, the parent of modern chemistry.

Alcōhōl. (Arab. *al*, "the," and *kohol*, "very subtle.") Spirit of wine; high wine; ethylic alcohol; the characteristic product of vinous fermentation. A liquid composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (C_2H_6O), being the product of fermentation induced by yeast upon certain kinds of sugar, especially grape-sugar, and obtainable by distillation from all liquids which have undergone vinous fermentation. The successive results of three distillations are termed, respectively, *low wine*, *raw spirit*, and *rectified spirit*. Alcohol is the spirituous or intoxicating element of fermented liquors, and may be distilled from various saccharine vegetable juices and infusions which have passed through alcoholic fermentation. Alcohol diluted with an equal weight of water is termed proof spirit; and anhydrous or absolute alcohol is a term applied to the purest variety, quite free from water. Alcohol is colorless, transparent, inflammable, highly volatile, of a warm acrid taste, and pungent, aromatic odor, lighter than water, for which it has a strong attraction; a powerful antiseptic, stimulant, and narcotic; is miscible with water in all proportions; is a solvent of balsams, resins, etc., and boils at $78^\circ C.$ ($172^\circ F.$). As a therapeutical agent it has very varied actions, and in a diluted state is frequently employed in the prevention and cure of disease; it is much used in the arts, and in pharmacy in the preparation of elixirs, tinctures, essences, etc. Alcohol is also the name (U. S. Ph.) for a liquid composed of 91 per cent. (by weight) of ethyl alcohol and

9 per cent. of water, as well as a general term for a series of substances composed of the same elements, and including glycerin, phenol, mannit, etc.

Alcohol, Absolute. See ALCOHOL.

A. Ammonia'tum, aromatic spirit of ammonia; a mixture of alcohol, ammonia, and aromatics. **A. Amyl'icum**, the name (U. S. Ph.) for amylic alcohol or fusel oil, an oily, poisonous, nearly colorless liquid having a disagreeably strong odor and an acrid taste. (See FUSEL OIL.) **A. Camphora'tus**, spirit of camphor. **A. Dehydrogena'tus**, aldehyde. **A. Dilu'tum**, the name (U. S. Ph.) for diluted alcohol, being ethylic alcohol diluted with a nearly equal amount of distilled water; sp. gr. 0.941. **A. For'tius**, the name (U. S. Ph.) for stronger alcohol, a spirit of the sp. gr. 0.817. **A. Mesitic**, acetone. **A., Methylic**, spiritus pyroxylicus. **A., Phenyl'ic**, carbolic acid. **A., Pyroxylic**, spiritus pyroxylicus. **A. Sulphu'ris**, carbon bisulphide. **A., Wood**, methylic alcohol, spiritus pyroxylicus, or wood naphtha.

Al'cohōlāte. A salt in which alcohol appears to take the place of the water of crystallization.

Aleōhōlātūra. Tinctures or elixirs made with alcohol.

Aleōhōlēa. Solutions of acids, oils, alkalies, etc. in alcohol.

Aleōhōl'ic. Pertaining to alcohol; due to or containing alcohol, as an *alcoholic* drink or remedy.

Aleōhōlēia. Combinations of alcohol.

Al'eōhōlism, al-ko-hol-izm. A term used to denote the various series of morbid phenomena produced by excessive or habitual indulgence in alcoholic drinks; it may be either acute or chronic. Ebriety, intense nervous excitement, acute catarrh of the alimentary mucous membrane, coma, disordered mental operations, and even some cases of delirium tremens, belong to the former class, while to the latter

may be referred prolonged congestions, degeneration of the organs and tissues, cirrhosis of the liver and kidneys, certain slow nervous affections, and most cases of delirium tremens.

Aleōhōlīzā'tion. The development of alcohol in a liquid; the process of rectifying spirit of wine till entirely separated from water.

Aleōholōm'eter. (From *alcohol*, and Gr. μετρον, a "measure.") An instrument for measuring the proportion of alcohol in any fluid. See also AREOMETER.

Aleornōque', al-korn-oak. (Fr.) The bark of the *Alchornea latifolia* of the West Indies; bitter, tonic, emetic, somewhat astringent, and has been employed in the treatment of phthisis.

Al'çyōn, al-se-on. (Gr. ἀλς, "the sea," and ζωω, to "conceive.") A swallow found in Cochin China and a few other localities, whose nest, of a gelatinous and nutritious character, is esteemed in China as an article of diet, and has been proposed in Medicine as aphrodisiac and restorative. See HIRUNDO.

Al'dēhȳde. (Comp. from the first syllables of *alcohol* and *dehydrogenatus*, "alcohol deprived of hydrogen.") C_2H_4O , or alcohol minus H_2 . A liquid product of the oxidation of alcohol; colorless, of an ethereal odor, volatile, pungent, anæsthetic, inflammable, and readily absorbing oxygen from the atmosphere. Any substance obtained from alcohol by eliminating hydrogen, without the addition of an equivalent amount of oxygen.

Alder. The familiar name for alnus (*q. v.*).

Alēm'bīc. (Arab. *al*, "the," and Gr. ἀμβιξ, a "cup.") A still; a chemical vessel, usually of glass or metal, employed in distillation to receive volatile products of retorts; formerly much used, but now superseded by the wormstill and retort.

Alēm'brōth. *Sal sapientie* of the alchemists, being a compound of bi-

chloride of mercury and ammonium chloride, one of the antiseptics used by Sir Joseph Lister.

Alëppō Bütton. Aleppo evil; an indurated, indolent, and intractable sore, endemic in parts of India, Syria, and Arabia. See DELHI SORE.

Al'etris Farinō'sa. Also called star-grass, bitter-grass, colic-root, etc.; an herbaceous plant of the order *Hemodoraceæ*, indigenous in the U. S.; the root is an intensely bitter tonic and stomachic.

Aleurī'tes Tri'lōba. A plant called the candle-nut tree, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, common in the Sandwich Islands, in the Indies, etc., and cultivated for its seeds, which yield an oil; cathartic, and resembles castor-oil in its action.

Alexander's Operation. Shortening the round ligament in the inguinal canal for the cure of retroflexions and retroversions of the uterus.

Alex'ia. Word-blindness; inability to recognize written or printed words.

Alëxiphār'mic, al-ex-if-ar-mik. (Gr. ἀλεξίω, to "ward off," and φάρμακον, a "drug.") Antipharmic; antidotal. Applied to medicines supposed to strengthen the system against, or neutralize the effects of, poison taken internally.

Alëxipyret'ic. (Gr. ἀλεξίω, to "ward off," and πυρετός, "a fever.") Febrifuge; antipyretic.

Alëxiter'ic. (Gr. ἀλεξίειν, "to ward off.") Remedial; antidotal. Applied especially to medicines which counteract poisons applied to the exterior of the body, in contradistinction to alexipharmic.

Al'gā. Sea-weed. See ALGÆ.

Algā'cææ, al-gay-shē-e. A botanical order including sea-weeds; cellular, rootless, leafless, flowerless marine plants. See ALGÆ.

Al'gæ, al-je. (Pl. of *Alga*, a "sea-weed.") The name of a natural order of cryptogamic plants. The Algæ are

an important group of cellular vegetation living in salt or fresh water; they have no true roots or leaves, contain chlorophyll, and some of them float on the surface of the sea. Sea-weeds.

Algæsthē'sis, al-jes-the-sis. (Gr. ἄλγος, "pain," and αἰσθησις, "perception.") Pain; a sense of pain. Applied also to a painful disease.

Al'gārōth. (After Victor Algarotti.) The powder of Algaroth; the oxychloride of antimony, in the form of a white powder, now made use of in the preparation of the tartrate of antimony and potassium. Formerly employed as an emetic, purgative, and diaphoretic.

Algē'dō, al-je-do. (Gr. ἄλγος, "pain.") Violent pain about the urethra, testes, neck of the bladder, etc., occasionally produced by sudden suppression of gonorrhœa.

Al'gid, al-jid. (Lat. *algere*, "to be cold.") Cold; accompanied by coldness; chilled; characterized by a lowering of the temperature of the whole body. A term implying extreme coldness of the body arising from an internal morbid condition, as in a certain form of malignant remittent fever, cholera, etc.

Al'gid Chol'era. Applied to Asiatic cholera, on account of the low temperature at the stage of collapse, which is a marked symptom.

Al'gida Fē'bris. A pernicious, intermittent, malarial fever accompanied by icy coldness.

Al'gōs. (Gr. ἄλγος.) Pain (*q. v.*).

Al'gōspāsm. (Gr. ἄλγος, "pain," and σπασμος, "cramp.") Severely painful cramp; muscular spasm with intense pain.

Alibert's Keloid. True keloid.

Al'ible. (Lat. *alere*, "to nourish.") Fit for food; nourishing; nutritious; edible.

Al'icēs, al-e-seez. (Gr. ἄλιζω, to "sprinkle.") Cutaneous spots preceding the eruption of variola.

Aliena'tio Mentis. See ALIENATION, MENTAL.

Aliena'tion, ail-yen-a-shun. (Lat. *alienare*, "to put away.") Any species of derangement or wandering of the mind. Also used as synonymous with mental alienation. **A. Mental**, loss of reason; lunacy. A term applied to insanity in contradistinction to the various forms of symptomatic derangements, as delirium, etc. See DERANGEMENT.

Al'ienist, ail-yen-ist. A term sometimes applied to a physician who is skilled in, or who devotes himself to, the treatment of mental alienation.

Alif'ēroūs. (Lat. *ala*, "wing," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Winged; having wings.

Al'ifōrm. (Lat. *ala*, a "wing," and *forma*, "form.") Wing-shaped; having the form of a wing; pterygoid. See ALARIS.

Aliformes Musculi. Pterygoid muscles.

Alifōr'mis. ALIFORM (*q. v.*). Wing-like. Applied to the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

Al'iment. (Lat. *alere*, "to nourish.") Any substance that is capable of sustaining life by being converted into living tissue; food; pabulum. Aliments are either *nitrogenous*, such as muscle-fibre, caseine, the albumins, carbohydrates, the starches, sugars, fats, and oils, or *inorganic*, as the various mineral salts.

Alimēn'tarĭ. (Lat. *alere*, "to nourish.") Pertaining to aliment; nutrimental.

Alimen'tary Canal'. The entire musculo-membranous tube through which the aliment or food passes from mouth to anus. See CANAL.

Alimen'tary Duct. A term applied to the thoracic duct; also sometimes used to denote the alimentary canal.

Alimentā'tion, al-i-men-ta-shun. (Lat. *alimentum*, "nourishment.") The act of taking or receiving nourishment; the process of converting food into nourishment.

Alimenta'tion, Io'dic. Applied to the exhibition of iodine in combination with food.

Alimenta'tion, **Organs of**. A collective appellation given to the mouth, gullet, stomach, intestines, and their appendages.

Alis'ma Plāntā'go. The water-plantain, a genus of the natural order *Alismaceæ*, indigenous in the swampy regions of Europe and North America. The root was formerly regarded as an efficacious remedy in cases of hydrophobia.

Alisphe'noid, al-is-fe-noyd. (Lat. *ala*, a "wing," and *sphenoides*, the "sphenoid bone.") A name applied to the middle or great wing and external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone.

Alitū'ra. (Lat. *alere*, "to nourish.") Nutrition; the process of assimilation; nourishment; aliment.

Aliz'arin. A crystalline substance, constituting the red coloring principle extracted from madder, the root of *Rubia tinctorum*.

Al'kahest. See ALCAHEST.

Alkales'cence, al-kal-es-ens. The condition in which a fluid becomes alkaline; state of alkalinity.

Alkalēs'cent, al-kal-es-ent. Having or tending to the properties of an alkali; becoming alkaline, or having slightly alkaline qualities. Applied to substances in which alkaline (ammoniacal) properties are becoming developed; usually applied to the urine.

Al'kali. (Arab. *al*, "the," and *kali*, "a plant containing much soda.") An inorganic electro-positive substance which is a basic binary compound; combines with acid in definite proportions to form a neutral salt, and with oil or fat to form soap. All the alkalis except ammonia are metallic oxides; they are soluble in water, as are their carbonates; have an acrid, caustic taste, a peculiar soapy feel, and the power of changing vegetable blues to green, the yellow of turmeric to red or brown, and

restoring the blue color to litmus which has been reddened by an acid. They are the reverse of acids, the properties of which they neutralize by combination. The only substances which correspond with the above definition are potash, soda, lithia, and ammonia, and it is these which are included in this term in medical usage.

Al'kali-Albu'min. A casein-like precipitate resulting from an albuminous liquid treated with an alkali and an acid.

Al'kali, An'imal. Ammonia. **A., Caus'tic,** an alkali in a pure state, or deprived of its carbonic acid; usually caustic potash. **A., Fixed,** a term applied especially to potash and soda as distinguished from volatile alkali or ammonia. **A., Veg'etable,** another term for potash, from its occurring in the ashes of plants (pot-ashes). **A., Vol'atile,** another name for ammonia or ammonium carbonate, because of their highly volatile nature.

Alkālīg'ēnoūs, al-kal-ij-en-us. (From the same.) Producing or generating alkali; capable of yielding alkaline properties.

Alkalim'eter. (From *alkali*, and Gr. μέτρον, a "measure.") An instrument for ascertaining the strength of an alkali or the quantity of alkali in impure potash or soda by recording the amount of a certain acid neutralizable by a certain quantity of the base.

Alkalim'etry. (From the same.) The process by which is determined the strength of an alkali or alkaline carbonate, or its amount in a given substance.

Al'kaline. Having the properties of an alkali.

Al'kaline Earths. See EARTHS. Substances, the carbonates of which are lime, baryta, strontia, and magnesia, but which possess the other properties of alkalies.

Alkalin'ity. The quality peculiar to alkaline substances; alkalescence.

Alkalinū'ria, al-kal-in-oor-e-a.

(From *alkali*, and Gr. ούρον, "urine.") An alkaline state of the urine.

Alkalizā'tion. The act of communicating alkaline qualities, or rendering a substance alkaline, as by the addition of alkali.

Al'kaloid. (From *alkali*, and Gr. εἶδος, "resemblance.") Resembling an alkali. An alkaloid is an organic basic substance formed in the tissues of a plant or animal, capable of combining with acids to form salts, and constituted with definite proportions as to its chemical elements. The majority of alkaloids exist in plants, sometimes one, sometimes two or more, being produced by the same plant, as proximate principles, and are the active principles of most poisonous plants, though their function in the vegetable economy is imperfectly known. They are also termed organic alkalies or vegetable alkalies, to distinguish them from the mineral alkalies, which they resemble in little but their basic properties. The alkaloids contain nitrogen, and with the exception of nicotine and conine (which are liquid and volatile), are solid, crystallizable substances; they probably belong to the chemical compounds grouped under the names of amines and amides, and they possess the lowest degree of alkalinity. A few have been artificially produced by the chemist. Among the most familiar alkaloids may be enumerated strychnine, brucine, cinchonine, quinine, morphine, narcotine, papaverine, atropine, nicotine, emetine, conine, aconitine, digitaline, and caffeine.

Alkālōi'dal. (From the same.) Alkaloid; similar to alkaloid. A term which has been applied to the ptomaines.

Al'kānēt. A fine red innoeous coloring matter obtained from the root of *Achusa tinctoria*, and used to color ointments, etc.

Al'kekenge, al-ke-kenj. "Winter-cherry;" the fruit of the *Physalis Alkekengi*, formerly used in nephritis, dysuria, etc.

Allaman'da. (After Dr. Allamand.) A genus of climbing shrub, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, native of Guiana; an infusion of the leaves has been recommended in colica piotonum.

Allanti'asis. Sausage-poisoning.

Allān'tis. The human ALLANTOIS (*q. v.*).

Allāntō'ic. (From *allantois*.) Belonging to or contained in the allantois.

Allanto'ic Aç'id. An acid supposed to exist in the liquor of the allantois of the foetal cow. Allantoin.

Allantoic Arteries. Umbilical arteries.

Allān'toid. (Gr. *ἄλλας*, a "sausage," and *εἶδος*, a "resemblance.") Resembling a sausage; pertaining to the allantois. **A. Membrane.** See MEMBRANE.

Allān'toin. A crystallizable substance found in the allantoic fluid of the cow; allantoic acid.

Allān'tōis. (Gr. *ἄλλας*, a "sausage," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") The ALLANTOID MEMBRANE (*q. v.*), a kind of elongated bladder extending from the caudal extremity of the embryo; being, in man, a vascular vesicle which forms the chorion, bladder, urachus, and part of the umbilical cord.

Allāntōtōx'icūm. (Gr. *ἄλλας*, a "sausage," and *τοξικον*, a "poison.") Sausage-poison; a poison developed in putrid sausages made of blood and liver.

Allarton's Operation. An operation for median lithotomy. See LITHOTOMY, and OPERATION.

Allen'thēsis. (Gr. *ἄλλος*, "another," and *εἰσθεσις*, "insertion.") The introduction of extraneous bodies into, or their actual presence in, the organism.

Allēōt'ic. (Gr. *ἀλλοιωσις*, "change.") Alterative; relating to or capable of producing a change in the constitution.

Allēvā'tion, al-e-va-shun. (Lat. *ad*, and *levare*, "to raise.") The act

of raising; also, the process of relieving pain.

Alle'viātor. (From the same.) An apparatus designed for the purpose of raising an invalid from the mattress.

Alli'ānce. (Lat. *alligo*, to "tie to.") Union or natural affinity. In Botany, a group of natural orders allied by natural relationships.

Alliā'ria. *Sisymbrium alliaria*; hedge-garlic. An English plant of the natural order *Cruciferae*; considered diaphoretic, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

Alligā'tion, al-ig-a-shun. (Lat. *alligo*, to "bind to.") A combination of several metals or of electro-positive with certain electro-negative bodies.

Al'lium. (Lat.) Garlic; the bulb of *Allium sativum*; also, a genus of the natural order *Liliaceæ*. The allium bulbs are of strong penetrating odor and biting taste. Internally, garlic is stimulant, diuretic, expectorant, and diaphoretic; externally, rubefacient.

A. Cē'pa, common onion; acrid and stimulating; used as diuretic and anthelmintic. **A. Çer'nuum,** wild onion, having properties similar to those of *Allium cepa*. **A. Por'rum,** leek; properties similar to those of the onion.

Allōchē'zia. (Gr. *ἄλλος*, "another," and *ζεξιεν*, "to go to stool.") The discharge of foreign matters from the intestines or of feces by an abnormal orifice.

Allochīr'ia. (Gr. *ἄλλος*, "other," and *χειριζειν*, to "touch.") A perverted state of sensation, in which, while the sense of feeling remains, the patient often refers to one side of the body impressions received upon the other.

Allochromā'sia. (Gr. *ἄλλος*, "different," and *χρωμα*, "color.") A difference or change in color; partial color-blindness.

Allōlā'lia. (Gr. *ἄλλος*, "another," and *λαλεω*, "I talk.") An unusual or disordered condition of speech.

Al'lopath. (Gr. *ἄλλος*, "different," and *παθος*, "affection.") A term

applied by homœopathists to those who do not practise medicine according to any dogma or fixed rule.

Allopath'ic. (From the same.) Pertaining to the ordinary method of medical practice.

Allōp'athist. (From the same.) An allopath.

Allōp'athy. (From the same.) Rational therapeutics; a system of medical practice not confining itself to fixed rules in the treatment of disease. A designation employed by Hahnemann to distinguish the regular system of medical practice from HOMŒOPATHY (*q. v.*).

Allōstēātō'des. (Gr. *ἄλλος*, "other," and *στέαρ*, "fat.") Alteration in the quality of the sebaceous secretion of the skin; morbid change of the sebaceous substance. See SEBORRHŒA.

Allotriōc'crisis. (Gr. *ἄλλοτριος*, "different," and *ἔκκρινω*, "I secrete.") The elimination of foreign matters from the body in disease.

Allotriogeūs'tia. (Gr. *ἄλλοτριος*, "different," and *γεύσις*, "taste.") Parageusis; perversion of taste; disorder of the sense of taste.

Allōtriōlithi'asis. (Gr. *ἄλλοτριος*, "of another," and *λίθιασις*, "disease of the stone.") The formation of calculi of unusual material.

Allotrioph'agy, al-ot-re-of-a-ge. (Gr. *ἄλλοτριος*, "foreign," and *φαγεῖν*, "to eat.") Malacia; depraved appetite, or a desire for improper or unnatural food. A name applied to an endemic disease of Italy, pica. See PICA, and MALACIA.

Allotriōtēx'is. (Gr. *ἄλλοτριος*, "strange," and *τιζτω*, "I beget.") The bringing forth of a monster foetus. Applied both to the unnatural delivery and the product itself.

Allotrōp'ic. Pertaining to allotropism. See ALLOTROPY.

Allōt'ropism. Allotropy.

Allōt'rōpŷ, al-lot-ro-pe. (Gr. *ἄλλος*, "other," and *τροπή*, "turn.") The capacity possessed by certain simple

substances of existing in several conditions which are distinct in their chemical or physical relations. A chemical term indicating that certain bodies have the property of existing in various forms under the influence of various modes of treatment, their actual composition yet remaining the same. Thus, ozone is an allotropic form of oxygen; and charcoal, graphite, and diamond exhibit the allotropy of carbon.

Allōx'an. The chief product of the oxidation of uric acid by nitric acid. Symbol, $C_4H_2N_2O_4$.

Alloxan'ic Acid. An acid produced by the metamorphosis of alloxan by caustic alkalis.

Allōxān'tin. An artificial derivative of uric acid, obtained by boiling and evaporating a concentrated solution of alloxan.

Alloy'. A compound of two or more metals by fusion, except when mercury is one of the constituents, in which case the compound is called an amalgam. *Alloy* is also applied to the least valuable of two metals so combined.

Al'lŷl, al-il. (Lat. *allium*, "garlic.") The hypothetical organic radical of oils obtained from alliaceous and cruciferous plants. Symbol, C_3H_5 .

Al'lŷl Tribro'mide. Colorless liquid obtained from allyl iodide and bromine; antispasmodic.

Allyl'ic Al'cohol. An organic liquid, one of the series of alcohols; colorless and of a sharp odor.

Al'men's Test. The blue color produced by the addition of ozonized tincture of guaiacum to fluids containing blood or hæmoglobin.

Al'mōnd, am-und. The seed of *Amygdalis communis*. (See AMYGDALA.) **A. Cake,** amygdalæ placenta. **A. Oil.** See OIL.

Al'monds of the Throat. The tonsils.

Al'nus Glutinō'sa. A European species of alder (natural order *Betu-*

laceæ), whose leaves and bark are bitter and astringent, and used as a tonic in intermittent fevers.

Al'nus Inca'na. *Tag alder*; a North American species of alder, whose bark is employed externally and internally as a hæmostatic in all forms of hæmorrhage indicating the use of astringents.

Alochi'a, al-o-ki-a. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *λοχεια*, "lochia.") Absence of the lochial discharge. See **LOCHIA**.

Al'oe Purifica'ta. See **ALOES SOCOTRINA**.

Al'oe-Root. *Aletris farinosa*.

Al'oes, al-oze. The English name for a drug consisting of the inspissated juice of the leaf of the several species of *Aloc*. The varieties of aloes are all bitter and cathartic. The *Aloc*, a genus of plants of the natural order *Liliacæ*. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the inspissated juice of the leaves of *Aloe socotrina*; of peculiar odor and bitter taste; cathartic and stimulant. **A. Barbādēn'sis**, the name (U. S. Ph.) of Barbadoes aloes, or inspissated juice of the transversely cut bases of leaves of *Aloes vulgaris*. **A., Cape**, *Aloe capensis*; the inspissated juice of the leaves of *Aloe spicata*, *Aloe Africana*, etc., an excellent form of aloes collected at the Cape of Good Hope. **A. Spica'ta**, a South African variety of aloes, used in place of the Socotrine. **A. Socotri'na**, Turkey aloes. The best variety, derived from undetermined species of aloes; odor not unpleasant; taste bitter, and somewhat aromatic; color reddish brown; soluble in dilute alcohol; powder of a bright cinnamon-yellow color. It is cathartic and stimulating, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and stomachic. **A. vulga'ris**, common hepatic aloes or Barbadoes aloes. Native of Europe, Africa, West Indies, etc.

Alōēt'ic. Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling aloes. Applied to any preparation containing a large proportion of aloes.

Alō'gia, al-o-je-ah. (Gr. *α*, priv.,

and *λογος*, "discourse.") Loss of speech from defective intelligence.

Alōgōt'rophŷ, al-o-got-ro-fe. (Gr. *ἀλογος*, "without proportion," and *τροφειν*, "to nourish.") A term applied to the morbid, irregular, excessive, or disproportionate nutrition of parts of the body; indicating especially the irregular manner in which the nutrition of bones is effected in rickety individuals.

Al'ōin. The cathartic principle of aloes; a crystallized substance obtained from that portion of aloes which is soluble in water. This principle is found in nearly all the varieties of aloes, and the term has been applied to several compounds obtained from different varieties, as **SOCALOIN** and **NATALOIN** (*q. v.*). The soluble uncrystallizable principle of which aloes mainly consists is called *aloëtin*.

Alōpē'çia, al-o-pe-she-a. (Gr. *ἀλωπηξ*, a "fox," said to be subject to a similar mange.) The falling off of hair; loss of hair; baldness, more or less complete. Often used as synonymous with calvities, though the latter signifies only baldness of the crown of the head, while alopecia includes all the forms of loss of hair, from simple crown-baldness to that resulting from disease, and involving the eyebrows, beard, and all the hair of the body. **A. Areata** or **Circumscripta**, porrigo decalvans. **A. Senilis**, baldness due to old age. **A. Unguis**, fall of the nail; an affection in which the nail is regularly shed, a new nail being formed beneath.

Alouch'i, al-oo-ehe. A gum obtained from the *Canella alba*.

Al'pha-or'cein. The name given to one of two substances said to compose the orein of arhila; the other (beta-orcein), being an oxidation of the former, is the ordinary orein of the chemists.

Al'pha-orsel'lic Acid. One of the colorific principles of the orchella weeds, the others being the *beta-orsellic* and the *erythric* acids.

Al'pha-res'in. The name given to one of the two resins of colophony, or pine acid; the other, or *beta-resin*, being identical with sylvic acid. Turf or peat contains several resinous bodies, distinguished as alpha, beta, etc.

Alphōn'sin, al-fon-sin. (After Alphonso Ferri, the inventor.) An instrument designed for extracting bullets from wounds, being a kind of forceps resembling a porte-crayon, and consisting of three elastic branches which are closed by being drawn within a containing tube.

Al'phōs, al-fos. (Gr. *ἄλφος*, "white.") A species of leprosy; the generic term for psoriasis; the *lepra alphoïdes* (q. v.).

Alphō'sis, al-fo-sis. (From the same.) A colorless condition; albino skin; achroma; leucoderma. (See ALBINISM.) **A. Æthiop'ica,** applied to a condition of complete albinism occurring in the negro. See ALBINO.

Alpi'ni Bal'samum. The "balm of Alpinus," produced by *Amyris Gileadensis*.

Alpin'ia Galan'ga. A Chinese plant yielding an aromatic stimulant called *galanga*. **A. Officina'rum,** a Java plant which yields *galanga*.

Alsī'nē Mē'dia. Chickweed; Nat. Ord. *Caryophyllaceæ*; forms an emollient poultice.

Alsto'nia Constricta. An Australian species of plants, natural order *Apocynaceæ*, the bark of which is used as febrifuge and antiperiodic.

Alsto'nia Schola'ris. The devil-tree of India; has a bitter, tonic, febrifuge, and antidyenteric bark ("dita-bark").

Al'tērānt. (Lat. *alter*, "another.") Alterative.

Alteran'tia Nervi'na, al-ter-an-eh-a. Nervous alteratives. Applied to agents which produce gradual cerebral changes, attended by disturbance of the intellectual functions, as alcoholic liquors, narcotics, etc.

Alterā'tion, al-ter-a-shun. In common parlance signifying castration.

Al'terative. (Lat. *alterare*, "to change.") A term applied somewhat vaguely to remedies which re-establish the healthy functions of the system, alter the physiological condition of tissues, secretions, or organs, produce salutary change in a disease without exciting any apparent evacuation, or improve the nutrition of the body without sensible action on individual organs or upon the nervous system. Among the most important alteratives may be enumerated the preparations of mercury, phosphorus, hypophosphites, sarsaparilla, sulphur, potassium iodide, antimony, arsenic, chlorine, and iodine.

Alter'nate Genera'tion. That modification of generation in which the resemblances occur in alternate generations, the progeny resembling not the parent, but the grandparent; a digenesis in which the succession of forms of the same species presents a constant difference and alternate resemblance,—parthenogenesis also alternating with ordinary generation by impregnation. See PARTHENOGENESIS, and METAGENESIS.

Althæ'a. (Gr. *αλθειν*, "to heal.") Marshmallow. A genus of plants of the natural order *Malvaceæ*. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Althæa officinalis*; demulcent and emollient.

Althē'in. (From *althæa*.) An alkaloid, derived from the marshmallow, similar to *asparagin*.

Al'um. (Lat. *alumen*.) Potassic alum; a double salt, the sulphate of aluminium and potassium, containing sulphate of potassium, tersulphate of aluminium, water, and sometimes ammonia. It is a colorless, transparent, inodorous substance, highly astringent, of a sweetish styptic taste and acid reaction. It is soluble in water, but not in alcohol, and crystallizes in octahedrons. Used as a tonic astringent and emetic; prepared chiefly from alum-stone and schistose clays; much

used in pharmacy and the arts. (See also ALUMEN.) **A.**, **Ammoni'acal**, ammonia alum, a double salt, the sulphate of ammonia and alumina, ammonia being substituted for the potassa of common alum. See ALUMEN. **A. Car'mine**, a staining fluid consisting of carmine boiled in alum solution. **A. Curd**, a coagulum formed by beating a little alum with the white of egg; a mild astringent, used in cases of ophthalmia. **A. Ointment**, a preparation of turpentine, lard, and powdered alum. **A. Roche**, a pale, rose-colored alum; it is in pieces the size of an almond, coated with reddish efflorescence. (See ALUMEN RUPEUM.) Common roche alum consists of fragments of common alum moistened and shaken with prepared bole. **A.**, **Roman**, contains no ammonia, and is the purest variety of alum; pale reddish crystals. **A. Water**, a solution of alum in water. **A. Whey**, a whey separated from milk by boiling with alum.

Alū'mēn. Alum; potassic alum. Also the Ph. name for the sulphate of alumina and ammonia, crystallized from solution in water; ammonia alum. **A. Exsicca'tum**, dried alum. The name (U. S. Ph.) of alum melted until ebullition ceases; principally used as an escharotic. **A. Ru'peum** (Lat. *rupes*, "rock"), roche or rock alum; formerly manufactured at Roccha in Syria. That usually sold under this name is artificially colored common alum. See ALUM ROCHE.

Alū'mīna. An abundant earth, a sesquioxide of aluminium, and the base of alumen; chief constituent of clay, and the plastic principle of all loams, boles, etc., a constituent of feldspars, micas, and other silicious minerals; in crystals of greater or less purity forms sapphire, ruby, corundum, and adamantine spar. Formerly called argil.

Alu'minæ Ace'tas. Acetate of aluminium; a deliquescent salt possessing the same properties as the sulphate of aluminium.

Alūmīn'ii Hy'dras. Hydrate of aluminium. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a white, light, amorphous powder used externally as a mild astringent and desiccant. **A. et Potas'sii Sul'phas**, sulphate of aluminium and potassium; alum; potassa-alum. **A. Ox'idum**, argilla pura. (See ALUMINA.) **A. Sul'phas**, sulphate of aluminium; the name (U. S. Ph.) for a white crystalline powder, 20 per cent. alumina and 70 per cent. sulphuric acid, the chief constituent of alum salts. It is a deliquescent salt, soluble in water, applied in solution, as an antiseptic detergent, to ulcers, and used as an injection in fœtid vaginal discharges; a strong solution injected into the arteries is employed in the preservation of dead bodies.

Alūmīn'ium. (Also written **Alū'minum.**) The metallic base of the earth alumina; a white metal with a bluish tint, highly malleable, ductile, sonorous, and tenacious; it resists oxidation and is extremely light; sp. gr. 2.6; one of the most widely distributed elements, of much use in the arts; a good conductor of electricity; resists nitric and sulphuric acids; not found native in a metallic state.

Al'ums. The name of a group of salts similar to common alum.

Alū'sia. (Gr. *ἀλωω*, to "wander.") Hallucination; illusion; misconception.

Al'veary. (Lat. *alveus*, "a cavity." "a beehive.") The external canal of the ear, or that part of the meatus auditorius externus where the cerumen or wax is secreted.

Alvē'olār. (Lat. *alveolus*, "a small cavity.") Pertaining to or in connection with the sockets of the teeth, or alveoli (*q. v.*). Also applied in Pathology to any morbid growth consisting of cellular or fibroid connective tissue bounding in a large number of little cavities, usually occupied by contents. See ALVEOLAR STRUCTURE.

Alve'olar Ar'ches. Those formed by the borders of the two jaws, which are hollowed by the alveoli.

Alve'olar Ar'tery. See ARTERY.

Alve'olar Bor'der. That portion of the jaws hollowed by the alveoli.

Alve'olar Can'cer. Colloid cancer.

Alve'olar Process. Dental margin of the maxillary bones.

Alve'olar Struc'ture. A term applied to small superficial indentations in the mucous membrane of the stomach, œsophagus, and small intestine, suggesting the cells of honeycomb. This term is also applied to a morbid growth of cellular tissue containing a large number of new cells in a connective-tissue reticulum. See ALVEOLAR.

Alvĕ'ōli. (Pl. of Lat. *alveolus*, dim. of *alveus*, "a hollow vessel.") The sockets of the teeth. (See ALVEOLUS.)

A. Laryn'gei, ventricles of the larynx.

A. of Lungs, the air-cells of the lungs. (See LUNGS.)

A. of Lymphatic Glands, spaces between trabeculæ holding adenoid tissue.

Alvĕōli'tis. (From *alveolus*, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the dental alveolus.

Alvĕ'ōlūs. (Pl. **Alve'oli.** Lat. dim. of *alveus*, "a hollow vessel.") Applied to a little cavity, especially the socket in the jaw in which a tooth is fixed; hence the term *alveolar*, applied to that which pertains to the tooth-sockets, as alveolar artery, vein, etc.

Al'vĕūs. (Lat., "a trough.") A trough, or channel; in Anatomy, a tube, canal, or duct through which some fluid of the body passes.

Al'veus Ampullĕs'çens. The enlarged portion of the thoracic duct at its commencement from the RECEPTACULUM CHYLI (*q. v.*).

Al'veus Commu'nis. The common duct or communication of the ampullæ of the semicircular canals of the ear.

Al'vidū'ca, al-vid-oo-ka. (Lat. *alvus*, the "belly," and *duco*, to "lead.") Laxatives; agents promoting evacuation of the bowels.

Al'vine. (Lat. *alvus*, "belly.") Belonging or pertaining to the abdomen, stomach, or intestines.

Al'vūs. (Lat., "belly.") Properly, the interior cavity of the abdomen; also applied to the stomach, intestines, and uterus.

Alŷm'phia, al-im-fe-a. (Lat. *a*, "away," and *lymphā*, "water.") Morbid absence or deficiency of lymph.

Amădou', am-ad-oo. An inflammable spongy substance derived from the plant *Boletus Igniarius* by steeping it in a solution of saltpetre. Used in the formation of graduated compresses, etc.; surgeon's agaric. See BOLETUS IGNIARIUS.

Amăl'gam. (Gr. *ἀμα*, "together," and *γαμεω*, to "unite.") An alloy containing mercury; a compound formed by the union of mercury with any other metal.

Amalgam, Na'tive. An amalgam consisting of 36 per cent. of silver and 64 per cent. of mercury, being the only amalgam found native.

Amăn'itîn. (Gr. *ἀμανιται*, "mushrooms.") The poisonous principle of fungi.

Amă'ra. (Neut. pl. of Lat. *amarus*, "bitter.") Bitters; bitter tonic remedial agents; the bitter principle of vegetables.

Am'arin. (Lat. *amarus*, "bitter.") The bitter principle of almonds; an alkaloid the formula of which is $C_{21}H_{18}N_2$.

Amarthri'tis. (Gr. *ἀμα*, "together," and *ἀρθριτις*, "gout.") Multiple arthritis; a term applied to universal gout, or gout affecting several joints at the same time.

Amarŷth'rin. (From Lat. *amarus*, "bitter," and *erythrin*.) Erythrin bitter; a bitter extractive matter obtained from erythrin.

Amasĕ'sis. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *μασασμαι*, "I chew.") Inability to masticate; impeded mastication.

Amas'tia. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *μαστος*,

“breath.”) The absence of mammary glands.

Amato'rii. (Lat. *amare*, “to love.”) The oblique muscles of the eye, so called because used in ogling. See **MUSCLES**.

Amauro'sis. (Gr. *ἀμαυρω*, to “darken,” and suffix *-osis*, “condition.”) An indefinite term denoting partial or total loss of vision originating in the nervous apparatus of the eye, without direct organic ocular change. It is also termed gutta serena, black cataract, and nervous blindness. Before the use of the ophthalmoscope the term was applied to many now recognizable diseases. (See **AMBLYOPIA**.) **A.**, Diurnal, nyctalopia. **A.**, Muscular, weak-sightedness, from fatigue of accommodation. (See **ASTHENOPIA**.) **A.**, Nocturnal, hemeralopia. **A.** Partia'lis Fu'gax, transient disturbance of vision, frequently in connection with other neuroses. **A.**, Reflex, amaurosis consequent upon certain remote causes.

Amaurot'ic. Related to, or affected with, amaurosis.

Amaurot'ic Cat's-eye. Galeam-aurosis; glioma of the retina, associated with a yellowish or brownish-yellow tint in the fundus of the eye, in place of its natural black.

Amā'zīa, am-a-ze-a. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *μαζος*, “breast.”) A monstrosity consisting of the absence of one or both breasts.

Am'bēr. A fossil resin, an exudation from ancient coniferous trees; it is a transparent bituminous substance of a yellowish color, inflammable, having electric properties, and containing about 80 per cent. of carbon. (See **SUCCINUM**.) **A.**, Acid of, an acid obtained from amber; succinic acid. **A.** Cam'phor, a yellow light sublimate obtained from amber; also termed volatile resin of amber. **A.**, Oil of. See **OLEUM SUCCINI**.

Am'berggris, am-ber-grees. (Fr. *ambre*, “amber;” *gris*, “gray.”) A

concrete product discharged from the intestines of the sperm whale. It is mottled, nearly tasteless, of the consistency of wax, and of an aromatic, pleasant odor; chiefly used as a perfume; an antispasmodic, excitant, and nervous stimulant.

Ambidex'ter. (Lat. *ambo*, “both,” and *dexter*, “right hand.”) One who is ambidextrous, or able to use either hand with equal facility.

Amblō'ma. (Gr. *ἀμβλόομαι*, “to be abortive.”) An abortion, or the result of an abortion.

Amblōt'ic. (Gr. *ἀμβλωσις*, “abortion.”) Abortifacient; pertaining to, producing, or having power to induce abortion.

Amblyā'phia, am-ble-a-fe-a. (Gr. *ἀμβλιος*, “dim.” and *αφη*, “feeling.”) Dulness of the sense of touch; insensibility of general feeling.

Amblyō'pia. (Gr. *αμβλυος*, “dim.” and *ὤψ*, the “eye.”) Obscurity of vision due to defect of the nervous apparatus of the eye, without any opacity of the cornea, etc. (See **AMAUROSIS**.) **A.** ex Anopsia, caused by non-use of an eye excluded from binocular vision. **A.** Potato'rum, the amblyopia arising from over-indulgence in alcohol. **A.**, Uræ'mic, amblyopia due to uræmic poisoning, which occurs in Bright's disease.

Am'bon. (Gr. *ἀμβων*, “elevation.”) The fibro-cartilaginous ring which constitutes the margin of the socket in which the head of a large bone is lodged, as the acetabulum, etc. See **CRISTA**.

Ambrē'ic Acid. A peculiar acid obtained from ambrein by means of nitric acid.

Ambrē'in. A fatty substance, the chief constituent of ambergris, closely resembling cholesterolin.

Ambrī'na. Chenopodium.

Ambrō'sia, am-bro-zhe-a. (Gr. *ἀμβροτος*, “immortal.”) The “food of the gods.” Applied to several plants and to several alexipharmic

medicines. A genus of the natural order *Compositæ*. **A. Marit'ima**, a plant of the Levant having a bitter aromatic taste; employed in infusion as a tonic and antispasmodic. **A. Artemisiæfo'lia**, bitter-weed; an American stimulant, astringent, antiperiodic herb. **A. Trif'ida**, great ragweed; a coarse weed indigenous in North America, with properties similar to *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*; chiefly found in low, moist regions; an infusion has been recommended locally in mercurial salivation.

Am'bulānce, am-byu-lans. (Lat. *ambulare*, "to walk.") The hospital staff and appliances accompanying an army; also a wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of the sick and wounded.

Am'būlatory, am-byu-la-to-re. (Lat. *ambulare*, "to walk.") Having the power of walking; erratic. Applied to disorders which move from one part to another, to blisters put in succession on different portions of the body, etc.; also to very mild typhoid fever ("walking typhoid"), signifying that the patient is able to walk about during the progress of the disease.

Am'būlatory Clin'ic. A dispensary or clinic for those who are able to walk about.

Am'būlō. (Lat., "I walk.") Applied to painful shifting abdominal pseudo-tumors, due to flatulence.

Ambus'tio. (Lat.) Burn; scald.

Amē'lia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *μῆλος*, "limb.") Absence of limbs.

Am'ēlin. A base precipitated in the alkaline solution from which melanin has been deposited on being supersaturated with acetic acid.

Amēnd'mēnt. A favorable change; diminution of intensity of morbid symptoms.

Amē'nia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *μην*, "a month.") Amenorrhœa; emmenagogues.

Amēnomā'nia, am-en-o-ma-ne-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., *μηνις*, "wrath," and *μανια*,

"madness.") Amœnomania; a form of monomania of a lively character; the opposite of melancholy. See DERANGEMENT.

Amēnorrhœ'a, am-en-or-re-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., *μην*, a "month," and *ρίζω*, to "flow.") Absence, retention, or morbid deficiency of the menstrual discharge or catamenia during any portion of the period of life when it ought to be normally present, arising from organic deficiency, functional derangement, or general constitutional conditions. The two chief varieties of the disorder are retention of the menses and suppression of the menses; in the former the catamenia are secreted and not discharged; in the latter they are not secreted. Amenorrhœa is usually traceable to some other morbid condition of the patient, and a general atonic state prevails. See EMANSIO MENSIIUM, and MENSES.

Amēn'tia, am-en-she-a. (Lat. *a*, "from," and *mens*, "the mind.") Mental defect; imbecility; idiocy; fatuity. This defect is considered partial in imbecility and complete in idiocy. The commonly-used word is DEMENTIA (*q. v.*).

Amer', am-air. The bitter principle produced by digesting silk in nitric acid.

Amer'ican Al'oe. Century-plant.

Amer'ican Balsam. See BALSAM OF PERU.

Amer'ican Hemp. *Cannabis sativa*; an extract has been employed instead of Indian hemp.

Amer'ican Plague. A familiar term for yellow fever.

Amer'ican Sen'na. The familiar name for *Cassia Marilandica*, perennial, indigenous, and of cathartic properties.

Ame'tria. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *μητρα*, "womb.") Absence of the uterus from the female.

Ametrōm'eter. An apparatus devised for ascertaining the precise amount and character of ametropia.

Ametrō'pia. (Gr. *a*, priv., *μετρον*,

a "measure," and $\acute{\omega}\psi$, the "eye.") A term signifying an abnormal condition of the refracting media of the eye, in which the rays of light are not exactly focused so as to form on the retina the image of external objects. The opposite of EMMETROPIA (*q. v.*). The varieties of ametropia are myopia, presbyopia, hypermetropia, and astigmatism.

Amiān'thium *Muscætox'icum*. Fly-poison; a plant of the natural order *Liliaceæ*, indigenous in the United States; a narcotic poison.

Amiān'thūs. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *μαίνω*, to "defile.") Mountain flax, or earth flax, a mineral substance consisting of delicate and regular fibres, of which a kind of cloth is made; so called because incombustible, and hence purifiable by burning. See ASBESTOS.

Am'ides, am-ee-dz. Saline compounds formed from ammonia by the substitution of an acid radical for an equivalent of hydrogen.

Am'idin. Starch modified by heat, forming a substance intermediate between gum and starch.

Amid'ōgen, am-id-o-jen. The hypothetical radical of ammonium and the amides. Symbol NH_2 .

Am'ilēn. A liquid hydrocarbon obtained by distillation of hydrate of oxide of amyl with anhydrous phosphoric acid.

Amim'ia. Aphasic inability of pantomime utterance.

Am'ine, am-een. A compound ammonia or amide-base; applied to a group of chemical compounds, being organic bases derived from ammonia by the substitution of alcohol radicals for one or more molecules of hydrogen.

Am'mi. Genus of plants, order *Umbelliferae*; bishop's weed. The seeds are aromatic, pungent, tonic, and considered diuretic and carminative.

Ammōnæ'mia. (From *ammonia*, and Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood.") A species of uræmia caused by the absorption of an excess of carbonate of ammonia into the blood.

Ammō'nia. An alkali, gaseous in its uncombined state. It is transparent, colorless, elastic, of pungent odor and acrid taste; turns vegetable blues to green; consists of three equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen, and is a product of the putrefaction of organic substances. Also called volatile alkali, ammoniacal gas, hydrate of ammonium, alkaline air, etc. Inhaled, unmixed, it induces immediate suffocation, and largely diluted with atmospheric air acts as a potent irritant. The name ammonia is derived from sal ammoniac, first obtained near the temple of Jupiter *Ammon*; and it was formerly called *volatile alkali* to distinguish it from the *fixed alkalis*, potash, soda, and lithia; sp. gr. 0.59; symbol NH_3 . Used medicinally in aqueous solution. (See LIQUOR AMMONIÆ.) **A. Al'um**, double sulphate of aluminium and ammonium. **A. Oint'ment**, ointment prepared from water of ammonia, lard, etc. **A. Water**, liquor ammoniæ.

Ammō'nīac, or **Ammōnī'acal**. Relating to ammonia.

Ammō'nīac Gum. See GUM.

Ammōnī'acal Amāl'gam. A substance produced by galvanic action on a salt of ammonia in contact with mercury. **A. Gas**, ammonia.

Ammōnī'acum. Ammoniac gum.

Ammō'nīæ. Ammonii.

Ammō'nīæ Liquor. Liquor of ammonia; spirit of hartshorn; the name of a solution of ammonia, forming a liquid of ammoniacal properties. (See LIQUOR AMMONIÆ.) **A. Mu'rias**, chloride of ammonium. **A. Sulphure'tum**, sulphide of ammonia; odor fœtid, taste nauseous, and color yellowish-green; considered sedative, nauseating, emetic, and has been employed in diabetes and diseases of increased vascular excitement.

Ammōnīæ'mia. Ammonæmia.

Ammō'nīi Arsē'nias. The name of an efflorescent crystalline salt composed of arsenious acid and ammonia,

employed in chronic cutaneous disorders.

Ammo'nii Benzo'as. Benzoate of ammonium. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a salt formed of benzoic acid and ammonia, producing white laminar crystals; stimulant and diuretic, and has been used in gout.

Ammo'nii Brom'idum. Bromide of ammonium (U. S. Ph.); a white granular salt, composed of hydrobromic acid and ammonia. It resembles bromide of potassium in medical properties and uses.

Ammo'nii Carbo'nas. (U. S. Ph.). Carbonate of ammonium; sal volatile. Smelling salts. A salt occurring in white striated crystals which are pungent, stimulant, antacid, and expectorant; soluble in water, but not in alcohol.

Ammo'nii Chlor'idum. (U. S. Ph.). Chloride of ammonium; sal ammoniac. A salt formed of muriatic acid and ammonia; a snow-white crystalline powder, inodorous, acrid, and bitter, soluble in water and alcohol; medical properties and use similar to those of carbonate of ammonium; chiefly used as an expectorant in bronchitis.

Ammo'nii Iod'idum. Iodide of ammonium. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a white granular salt composed of hydriodic acid and ammonia; it resembles iodide of potassium in medical properties and effects, and is applied, in ointment, in psoriasis, etc.

Ammo'nii Ni'tras. Nitrate of ammonium (U. S. Ph.). A salt formed of nitric acid and ammonia; colorless crystals, somewhat deliquescent, odorless, of bitter taste and neutral reaction; diuretic and discutient.

Ammo'nii Phos'phas. Phosphate of ammonium (U. S. Ph.). A salt forming colorless, translucent prisms, composed of phosphoric acid and ammonia; soluble in water; diaphoretic, and discutient. It is used as a remedy for gout and rheumatism.

Ammo'nii Sul'phas. Sulphate of

ammonium (U. S. Ph.). A salt forming colorless, transparent, rhombic prisms composed of sulphuric acid and ammonia; its properties resemble those of muriate of ammonia.

Ammo'nii Tar'tras. A little-used salt formed of tartaric acid and ammonia; diuretic and diaphoretic.

Ammo'nii Valeria'nas. Valerianate of ammonium (U. S. Ph.). A salt forming in colorless quadrangular plates, composed of valerianic acid and ammonia. It is deliquescent, of the odor of valerianic acid, sweetish taste, and neutral reaction; employed like valerian in nervous affections.

Ammō'niūm. A hypothetical metal assumed to exist as the radical of ammonia. Symbol NH₄.

Ammoni'ūret. A supposititious compound of ammonium with a metal or metallic oxide.

Amnē'sia, am-ne-zhe-a. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *μνησις*, "memory.") Oblivion; loss of memory; forgetfulness; impairment especially of the memory of words, which is a symptom of certain affections of the brain; loss of speech from defect in the recollection of words. See APHASIA.

Am'nic Acid. Amniotic acid.

Am'nii, Li'quor. The fluid contained in the amnion.

Amnioclep'sis, am-ne-o-klep-sis. (From *amnion*, and Gr. *κλεπτειν*, "to steal away.") Applied in Obstetrics to the premature or unperceived escape of the liquor amnii.

Am'nion. (Gr. *αμνος*, a "lamb," because first observed in that animal.) The innermost membrane enveloping the fœtus *in utero*; a soft, non-vascular, thin, transparent sac (formerly called *Agnina tunica*), which completely envelops the embryo, and contains also the amniotic fluid; its outer surface is feebly united to the chorion by areolar and vascular filaments, the inner being in contact with the fœtus and liquor amnii.

Amniorrhœ'a, am - ne - or - re - a.

(From *amnion*, and Gr. *ρρω*, "I flow.") In Obstetrics, applied to the discharge of the liquor amnii.

Amniōt'ic. Pertaining to or having the amnion or liquor amnii.

Amniōt'ic Acid. Allantoic acid.

Amniotic Fluid. The liquor amnii.

Amni'tis. (From *amnion*, and the suffix *-itis*, signifying inflammation.) Inflammation of the amnion.

Amcē'ba, am-e-ba. (Gr. *ἀμειβω*, "to change.") A nucleated micro-organism consisting of a single cell containing protoplasm, capable of constantly changing its form.

Amcē'boid, am-e-boyd. (From *amcēba*, and Gr. *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Amœbiform; resembling the spontaneous movements and changes of shape exhibited by the amœba; applied to white blood-corpuscles, etc.

Amcē'boid Movements. The spontaneous amœba-like movements seen in the white corpuscles of the blood.

Amcēnomā'nīa, am-e-no-ma-ne-a. (Lat. *amcēnus*, "agreeable," and *mania*, "madness.") A form of insanity or monomania wherein the hallucinations of the patient are of a pleasing character; the opposite of melancholia. See DERANGEMENT.

Amō'mūm. A genus of plants, of the natural order *Scitamineæ*, comprising many species of aromatic herbs; indigenous in Africa and Asia. **A. Gra'num Paradi'si,** a species of amomum yielding greater cardamom-seeds, or *Grains of Paradise*, resembling cardamomum in properties. **A. Raçemosum,** Amomum cardamomum. **A. Rēpens,** a plant yielding the cardamom-seed, but this is obtained principally from the *Alpinia Cardamomum*. **A. Žin'giber,** the ginger-plant, or *Zingiber officinale*; ginger is of an aromatic odor, warm, acrid taste; carminative, stimulant, and sialagogue.

Amor'phism, am-or-fizm. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *μορφη*, "form.") The state

of being amorphous; shapelessness; lack of determinate form.

Amor'phous, am-or-fus. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *μορφη*, "form.") Devoid of determinate form; shapeless; irregular; incapable of crystallization. Minerals are either amorphous or crystallized. The term amorphous is often applied to certain morbid non-crystalline sediments in the urine. **A. Phōs'phorus,** red phosphorus, an allotropic form of common phosphorus; an odorless, insipid solid, of a reddish color, and not poisonous when pure. **A. Qui'nine,** the substance *Quinoidine*. See QUININE.

Am'pac. An East India plant whose highly odorous leaves are used in baths as detergents; it yields also an odoriferous resin.

Ampelosa'grīa. (Gr. *ἀμπελος*, a "vine," and *ἀγριος*, "wild.") Bryonia alba.

Ampère, om-pair. (After Ampère, the physicist.) A term denoting the unit of intensity in galvanic electricity, or the current-strength manifested by a force of one volt through one ohm.

Ampère's Law. The law that equal volumes of gases or vapors (under similar conditions) contain an equal number of molecules.

Amphiarthrō'sis, am-fe-ar-thro-sis. (Gr. *ἀμφω*, "both," and *ἄρθρον*, a "joint.") A mixed articulation, partaking both of diarthrosis and synarthrosis. See ARTICULATION.

Amphiblēs'troid, am-fe-bles-troyd. (Gr. *ἀμφιβληστρον*, "fishing net," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling a net; retiform.

Amphibles'troid Mem'brane. A term formerly applied to the retina, because of its shape and its network of blood-vessels.

Amphibrān'chia, am-fe-brank-e-a. (Gr. *αμφι*, "around," and *βραγχια*, "the gills.") The tonsils and the parts about them.

Am'phide, am-feed. (Gr. *αμφω*, "both," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Formerly applied to a compound salt

supposed to result from the combination of an acid with a basic oxide, as distinguished from *haloid salts*, a term applied to binary compounds of a metal and halogen.

Amphīd'eum. (Gr. ἀμφι, "around," and δεω, "I bind.") The labium uteri, or margin of the cervix uteri.

Amphīdiarthro'sis. (Gr. ἀμφι, "on both sides," and διαρθρωσις, an "articulation.") A term signifying articulation of a double kind—that is, combining the hinge and gliding motions; applied to the articulation of the lower jaw with the temporal bone, as partaking of the motions of both ginglymus and arthrodia.

Amphīōx'ūs. (Gr. ἀμφι, "double," and οξυς, "pointed.") The lancelet, a connecting link between the ascidians and the vertebrates, being a brainless animal possessing a membranous cranium and a notochord continuing to the anterior end of the body.

Amphīstō'ma. (Gr. ἀμφι, "on both sides," and στομα, "a mouth.") A genus of the Trematoda. **A., Hominis,** a species of amphistoma which has been found in the human colon, in India.

Amphīs'tomoūs, am-fis-to-mus. Applied to a genus of Entozoa (*Amphistoma*) having a cup at each extremity, whereby they adhere to the intestines.

Amphodiplō'pia, am-fo-dip-lo-pe-a. (Gr. ἀμφι, "on both sides," διπλοος, "double," and ψ, "sight.") Double vision with each eye. See DIPLOPIA.

Amphor'ic Res'onance, am-for-ik. (From *amphora*, a large two-handled vessel.) A peculiar metallic hollow sound, resembling that produced by blowing obliquely into an empty decanter, sometimes heard over the lungs during respiration. It is produced by air rushing into abnormal cavities with rigid walls.

Amplēxā'tion. (Lat. *amplecti*, "to embrace.") In Surgery, applied to a method of treatment of a fracture of the

clavicle consisting of the application of a bandage or plaster apparatus, the pressure including the whole upper limb and lateral part of the neck. Also, coition.

Amplificā'tion. (Lat. *amplus*, "large," and *facere*, "to make.") Morbid enlargement, as of a gland; denoting congestion.

Am'plitūde. (Lat. *amplitudo*, "width.") Extent; size; fulness; especially of the pulse.

Ampū'la. (Lat.) A narrow-necked bottle bellying out like a jug. In Pharmacy, a receiver. In *Anatomy*, a membranous bag or flask-shaped enlargement of a membranous tube, especially the dilated ends of the semi-circular canals of the internal ear. **A. Chyli,** enlargement at the lower end of the thoracic duct. (See RECEPTACULUM CHYLI.) **A. Duc'tus Lactif'eri,** enlargement of lactiferous duct near nipple end. See MAMMARY GLAND.

Ampū'lūla. (Dim. of *ampulla*, "bottle.") A canal or bag, slightly enlarged in the centre; the lymphatic cavity at the extremity of each villus of the mucous coat of the intestines.

Amputa'tion, am-pyu-ta-shun. (Lat. *amputare*, "to cut off.") The operation of removing a limb or portion of a limb or projecting portion of the body by the process of cutting. **A., Carden's,** a combination of the circular and flap operations. **A., Chopart's,** amputation of the part of the foot in front of the astragalus and os calcis. **A., Cir'cular,** amputation wherein integuments and muscles are cut through circularly. **A., Flap,** amputation wherein one or two flaps are left as a covering to the stump. **A., Hey's,** disarticulation of the tarso-metatarsal joints, the cuneiform being sawn through. **A., Joint,** amputation wherein the limb is removed at the joint. Properly, *disarticulation*. **A., Lisfranc's,** disarticulation through the tarso-metatarsal joints. **A. Neuroma,** bulbous enlargement of the end of a

divided nerve occurring after amputation. (See NEUROMA.) **A., Pri'mary**, amputation performed after an injury, before fever and inflammation have appeared. **A., Rectang'ular**. (See AMPUTATION, TEALE'S.) **A., Secondary**, amputation deferred until suppuration has occurred. **A., Spontaneous**, the separation of a limb of the fœtus from constriction by the umbilical cord or otherwise. **A., Subperiosteal**, amputation wherein flaps of periosteum are made as a covering to the sawn end of the bone. **A., Teale's**, a modification of flap amputation, one long anterior skin and muscular flap and a short posterior flap being made. **A., Traumat'ic**, amputation resorted to because of incurable injury. **A., Ver'male's**, amputation of the thigh by lateral flaps.

Am'ûlet, am-yu-let. A substance superstitiously worn about the person because imagined to possess some charm against disease or danger.

Amûr'ca. (Gr. ἀμεργω, "I press out."). The refuse or grounds of olives after the oil has been pressed out; has been employed as an application to ulcers.

Amus'sat's Operation for Colotomy. See OPERATION.

Amÿē'lia, am-e-e-le-a. (Gr. α, priv., and μελος, "marrow.") The condition of a monster fœtus wholly or partially devoid of the spinal cord.

Amyēlōt'rōphy, am-e-e-lot-ro-fe. (Gr. α, priv., and μελος, "marrow," and τροφή, "nourishment.") Atrophy of the spinal cord.

Amÿg'dāla, am-ig-dal-a. (Gr. ἀμυγδαλη.) The almond; the fruit obtained from two varieties of *Amygdalus communis*, a plant of the natural order *Amygdalæx*. **A. Ama'ra**, the name (U. S. Ph.) for the bitter almond, kernel of the fruit of *Amygdalus communis*, variety *Amara*; it is of a bitter taste; yields prussic acid as well as a certain sweet oil, and is chiefly used in forming emulsions. **A. Dul'cis**, the name (U. S. Ph.) for the sweet

almond, kernel of the fruit of *Amygdalus communis*, variety *Dulcis*; of a soft sweet taste; yields a bland oil, employed similarly to that of *Amygdala Amara*.

Amÿg'dalæ, am-ig-dal-e. (Pl. of *Amyg'dala*.) Familiar name for the tonsils; also the exterior glands of the neck. **A. Pas'ta**, almond-paste, a cosmetic prepared from bitter almonds. **A. Plaçen'ta**, almond-cake, the residue after the oil has been expressed; pulverized, it constitutes almond-powder, often used as a substitute for soap.

Amÿg'dal'ic. Pertaining to the almond; obtained from amygdalin, as amygdalio acid.

Amÿg'dalin. A peculiar albuminous principle, being a white crystalline glucoside obtainable from the bitter almond and various other seeds, leaves, and bark. Under the action of a small quantity of emulsin or synaptase it decomposes into glucose, hydrocyanic acid, and essential oil of bitter almonds.

Amÿg'dalī'tis. (Gr. ἀμυγδαλη, "almond," and the suffix *-itis*, signifying inflammation.) Acute inflammation of the tonsils; quinsy; cyanche tonsillaris; tonsillitis.

Amÿg'dalotōme. (Gr. ἀμυγδαλη, "almond," and τομη, "cutting.") Tonsillotomy, or tonsil-guillotine.

Amÿg'dalūs Commu'nis. The tree yielding the almond, both the bitter and sweet varieties; native of Western Asia. See AMYGDALA.

Amÿg'dalūs Per'sica. The common peach tree, *Persica vulgaris*, *Prunus Persica*; the leaves are bitter and aromatic, the kernels and flowers contain prussic acid.

Am'ÿl, am-il. The hypothetical compound radical of an homologous series, of which amyl alcohol is the type, including methyl, ethyl, propyl, etc. (See also AMYLUM.) **A., Acetate of**, acetate of pentyl; clear, colorless liquid, similar in properties to the nitrite and iodide. **A. Alcohol**, amylic alcohol; fusel oil; a clear, colorless,

oily, odorous liquid, highly intoxicating, and largely manufactured from potatoes, grain, etc.; used in adulteration of whiskey, brandy, etc. **A., Hydride of,** pentane; insipid, odorous, inflammable, colorless, volatile liquid, one of the lightest known (sp. gr. 0.626); soluble in alcohol, but not in water; has been employed as an anæsthetic. **A., Iodide of,** similar to amylic alcohol in effects on the system; does not produce insensibility to pain. **A., Nitrate of,** a colorless odorous liquid, of sweetish taste, obtained from amylic alcohol. **A., Nitrite of,** amylic-nitrous ether, obtained from amylic alcohol; a clear, inflammable, odorous, aromatic, yellowish liquid of subacid reaction, soluble in alcohol, but not in water; sp. gr. 0.873. It is antiseptic, and when inhaled quickens the heart's action and dilates the blood-vessels. Its efficacy in angina pectoris is remarkable.

Amylā'cea Cor'pora, am-il-ay-she-a kor-por-a. Corpora amylacea.

Amyla'ceous, am-il-ay-shus. (Lat. *amylum*, "starch.") Starch-like; composed of, containing, having the nature of, or resembling starch.

Amyla'ceous Bodies. Corpora amylacea.

Am'ylēne, am-il-ēen. A transparent, thin, oily, volatile, colorless, inflammable liquid obtained from amylic alcohol by distillation with chloride of zinc; its vapor is anæsthetic, but dangerous.

Am'yl'ic, am-il-ik. (Lat. *amylum*, "starch.") Obtained from starch; applied to an acid so derived. **A. Al'cohol.** Amylic alcohol.

Am'ylin. Amidin; see also GLYCOGENE.

Am'yl'oid. (Gr. *αμυλον*, "starch," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling starch; starch-like. Applied to the glycogenic matter of the liver; also to substances, believed to be genuine starch, found in certain animal tissues and in disease; also to a certain pathological albuminous product found in tissue

the seat of lardaceous or amyloid degeneration, and believed by its discoverer to be allied to starch, because presenting certain similar reactions. In Botany, applied to a starchy matter found in the cotyledons of leguminous plants. (See also GLYCOGENIC MATTER.) **A. Bodies,** minute spheroid bodies, being concretions of amyloid material in concentric rings, found normally in nervous substance and in the prostate gland. (See also CORPORA AMYLACEA.) **A. Degeneration.** See DEGENERATION, LARDACEOUS.

Am'ylōl'yt'ic. (Gr. *αμυλον*, "starch," and *λυω*, to "dissolve.") Capable of dissolving starch and converting it into sugar; applied to the saliva.

Am'ylōp'sin. A term applied to pancreatin or an amylolytic constituent ferment thereof.

Am'ylūm, am-il-um. (Gr. *αμυλον*, "starch.") The name (U. S. Ph.) for starch; the variety of starch obtained from *Triticum vulgare*, or common wheat; it is inodorous, insipid, white and friable, insoluble in cold water and alcohol, but with boiling water produces a subtransparent jelly used as a demulcent and as a sedative application in diseases of the skin. With iodine it produces a deep blue color. Other varieties are abundantly derived from other cereal grains, stalks of various palms, many tuberous roots, the potato, etc. **A. Iōda'tum,** the name (U. S. Ph.) for iodized starch, a blue powder obtained from iodine and starch. **A. Maran'tæ,** arrow-root; prepared from *Maranta arundinacea*.

Am'ylōsthē'nīa. (Gr. *α*, priv., *μυς*, a "muscle," and *σθενος*, "strength.") Defect of muscular strength or of the power of muscular contraction.

Am'ylōsthēn'ic. (From the same.) Pertaining to amyosthenia; applied to agents which reduce muscular strength or tend to arrest muscular action, as chloral when employed to prevent abortion by the arrest of uterine contraction.

Amyotroph'ic Paral'ysis. Paralysis consequent upon atrophy of the muscles.

Amÿōt'rōphy, am-e-ot-ro-fe. (Gr. *a*, priv., *μῦς*, a "muscle," and *τροφή*, "nutrition.") Atrophy of the muscles; a condition presenting deficient nourishment of the muscular tissue.

Am'ÿous, am-e-us. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *μῦς*, a "muscle.") Fleshless; devoid of or deficient in muscular tissue.

Anāb'asis. (Gr. *αναβαίνω*, "I mount.") The first period of a disease; increase of a disease or paroxysm. See also AUGMENTATION and ACME.

Anabio'sis. The recuperative vitality of certain organisms after desiccation.

Anablēp'sis. (Gr. *ἀνα*, "again," and *βλεπω*, "I see.") Recovery of sight.

Anab'olism. Assimilation. See also METABOLISM.

Anacahui'te Wood. Of Mexican origin; inodorous and insipid; a decoction has been employed in incipient phthisis.

Anacārdiā'ceæ, an-a-kar-de-ay-she-e. A natural order of dicotyledonous plants, including the cashew tree, sumach, etc.

Anacar'dium Occidentā'lē. A species of the genus *Anacardium*, natural order *Anacardiaceæ*; it yields the cashew-nut, or marking-nut, and cashew gum. The gum exudes from the bark, and is similar to gum arabic; the nut contains a red inflammable oil; an active caustic, used as such for destroying warts, etc. See CASHEW TREE.

Anacathār'tics, an-a-kath-ar-tix. (Gr. *ἀνα*, "up," and *καθαίρω*, to "purge.") Formerly applied to emetics or agents which promote vomiting.

Anaclāstics, an-a-klas-tix. That division of Optics which relates to the refraction of light; dioptrics.

Anac'rōtism, an-ak-ro-tizm. (Gr. *ἀναρροτίζω*, to "lift up.") Oscillation

in the upstroke of a tracing from the sphygmograph.

Anaçye'lus Pÿr'ethrum. *Anthemis pyrethrum*.

Anadiplō'sis. (Gr. *ἀνα*, "back," and *διπλω*, "I double.") A reduplication; the redoubling which occurs in a paroxysm of ague when its type is double.

Anadīp'sia. (Gr. *ἀνα*, intensive, and *διψα*, "thirst.") Intense thirst.

Anad'ōsis. Upward purgation, as vomiting; congestion of blood to the superior parts of the body.

Anad'rōmoūs. (Gr. *ἀνα*, "up," and *δρομος*, a "course.") Applied to pains, etc., which are transported from the lower to the upper part of the body. In Zoölogy, applied to such fish as pass from the sea into fresh water at stated periods.

Anædæ'ous, an-e-de-us. (Gr. *αν* priv., and *αἰδοια*, "genitals.") Devoid of the organs of generation.

Anæmātōpoiē'sis, an-e-mat-o-poye-sis. (Gr. *αν*, priv., *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ποιεω*, "to make.") Deficient formation of blood.

Anæmatō'sis. (Gr. *αν*, priv., *αἷμα*, "blood," and suffix *-osis*, signifying "condition.") Defective sanguification; anæmia.

Anæ'miā, an-e-me-a. (Gr. *αν*, priv., and *αἷμα*, "blood.") Absence of blood; deficiency, insufficient formation or excessive consumption of the blood or its most important constituents, as red corpuscles and hæmoglobin; diminution in the quantity or impoverishment in the quality of the blood. A morbid condition of the system, presenting many varieties, distinguished under various terms, as an hæmia, oligæmia, hydræmia, spanæmia, oligocythæmia, chlorosis, etc. The impoverishment of the blood is usually characterized by marked signs of debility and associated with symptoms of imperfect discharge of the vital functions. The causes of anæmia are generally highly complex, but may commonly be traced

to derangement of alimentation and defective hygienic conditions, exposure to certain species of poisoning, pathological interference with the circulation, as from valvular cardiac disease, or to the drain incident upon hæmorrhages, suppuration, tuberculosis, superlactation, albuminuria, syphilis, Addison's disease, etc. **A.**, **Fæ'cal**, anæmia connected with constipation and other intestinal disorders. **A.**, **Idiopathic**, anæmic condition not attributable to any definite disease, but consequent upon insufficient nutrition and unwholesome condition of alimentation, air, occupation, etc. **A.**, **Lymphatic**, anæmia associated with enlargement of the lymphatic glands; Hodgkin's disease. **A.**, **Progressive Pernicious**, applied to a fatal form of idiopathic anæmia of obscure pathology, first described by Addison. There is an abnormally rapid destruction of the red blood-corpuscles, and the disease usually advances to a fatal issue; in some cases due to atrophy of the gastric glands. **A.**, **Splenic**. Hodgkin's disease.

Anæ'miated. In an anæmic condition.

Anæ'mic, an-e-mik. (Gr. *αν*, priv., and *αιμα*, "blood.") Pertaining to or presenting the condition of anæmia.

Anæmōt'rōphÿ, an-e-mot-ro-fe. (Gr. *αν*, priv., *αιμα*, "blood," and *τροφη*, "nourishment.") Deficiency of sanguineous nourishment. Anæmotrophy is distinguished from atrophy in that the latter involves also the idea of diminution in magnitude: and from anæmia, which refers chiefly to the quantity of blood present, and not to its nourishing qualities.

Anæsthē'sia, an-es-the-zhe-a. (Gr. *αν*, priv., and *αισθησις*, "perception.") Absence or loss of sensation, whether local or general, pathological, or purposely induced by anæsthetics. Especially employed to indicate loss or diminution of the sense of touch, in distinction from analgesia; also applied to the condition of the system induced by

the use of anæsthetics. Paralysis of the sensory nerves. **A.**, **Mus'cular**, absence or diminution of the feeling of muscular action, with sluggishness and reduced force of voluntary movement. **A.**, **Sexua'lis**, loss or diminution of sexual desire.

Anæs'thesim'eter. (Gr. *αν*, priv., *αισθησις*, "perception," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument devised to ascertain the precise amount of chloroform or other anæsthetic agent used.

Anæsthēt'ic, an-es-thet-ik. (Gr. *αν*, priv., and *αισθησις*, "perception.") An agent which, when introduced into the body, causes loss of sensation. Applied also to the condition of loss of sensation. The chief general anæsthetics are *chloroform*, *ether*, *nitrous oxide*, and *bromide of ethyl*, which are given by inhalation. Local anæsthesia is produced by *freezing*, usually by the evaporation of ether or rhigolene spray; and by *cocaine hydrochlorate*, applied superficially to mucous membranes or injected into the skin. Dangerous and rarely used general anæsthetics are *carbon tetrachloride*, *ethylene chloride*, and *methylene dichloride*. **A. Mixtures**: **A-C-E mixture**, used in England, is composed of Alcohol, 1 part; Chloroform, 2 parts; Ether, 3 parts. *Nusbaum's mixture*: ether, 3 parts; chloroform and alcohol, of each 1 part. *Vienna mixture*: ether, 3 parts; chloroform, 1 part.

Anag'yris. An Italian plant, of the order *Leguminosæ*; leaves purgative, juice diuretic, and seeds emetic.

A'näl. (Lat. *anus*, "fundament.") Belonging to or connected with the anus, as *anal fistula*. **A. Fascia**. (See **FASCIA**.) **A. Fistula**, fistula in ano. **A. Glands**. See **GLAND**.

Analēp'tica. (Gr. *αναληψις*, "recovery.") Restoratives; cordials; applied to such remedial agents as stimulate the heart and vascular system, or to such aliment as recruits the strength of the patient in sickness or convalescence.

Anälgē'sia, an-al-je-ze-a. (Gr. *αν*,

priv., and *άλγος*, "pain.") Absence or diminution of pain or of sensibility to painful (but not to tactile) impressions, whether in health or disease. The opposite of hyperalgesia, or increase of such sensibility. See also ANÆSTHESIA.

Anal'ōgīsm, an-al-o-jizm. (Gr. *ἀναλογος*, "conformable.") Applied to rational or dogmatic medicine; the judging of diseases by similar appearances, or of the unknown by analogy with the known.

An'alogue, an-al-og. Counterpart; a part different in nature, but similar in relation of function. In Comparative Anatomy, applied to an organ or part in one animal bearing a resemblance to an organ or part in another animal in regard to anatomical relation or function, though not necessarily in structure. See also HOMOLOGUE.

Anal'ōgŷ, an-al-o-je. Likeness; resemblance; the similarity of parts with reference to their function or their relation to some other part. In Botany, resemblance in form or function, but not both.

Anāl'ŷsis. (Gr. *ανα*, "again," and *λυειν*, "to loose.") The resolution of a compound substance into its constituent elements, and the examination and identification thereof; the reverse of *Synthesis*. **A.**, **Chem'ical**, the resolution of compound substances by chemical processes into their constituent compounds or elements, and the examination and identification of the results. **A.**, **Gasomet'ric**, chemical analysis to determine the volume of oxygen in various samples of atmospheric air. (See also EUDIOMETER.) **A.**, **Gravimet'ric**, a method of quantitative analysis conducted by isolating a body, weighing it alone, and ascertaining its quantity; or by separating it by, and weighing it in combination with, another body whose combining proportion is known. **A.**, **Organ'ic**, analysis directed to ascertain the composition of substances formed under the influences of animal and vegetable life. **A.**, **Prismāt'ic**, spectrum analy-

sis. **A.**, **Proximate**, determination of the proximate principles or constituents of a compound, especially of an organic substance. **A.**, **Qual'itative**, chemical analysis directed to ascertain simply the number and nature of constituents present in a compound. **A.**, **Quan'titative**, chemical analysis directed to ascertain the actual or proportional quantities of constituents present in a compound. **A.**, **Spec'trum**, spectrum analysis. **A.**, **Ul'timate**, determination of the constituent elements of a compound. **A.**, **Volumet'ric**, a mode of conducting quantitative analysis by means of reagents of a standard strength.

An'alŷzer. (Gr. *ανα*, "again," and *λυειν*, "to loose.") The eye-prism of the polariscope; something with which to analyze and examine polarized light.

Anamor'phosis, an-a-mor-fo-sis. (Gr. *ανα*, "again," and *μορφη*, "form.") A term indicating marked development, degeneration, or change due to change of environment.

Ana'nas. The pineapple; *Bromelia ananas*.

Anan'dria, an-an-dre-a. (Gr. *αν* priv., and *ἀνθρω*, "a man.") Impotence in the male; emasculation.

Anapeirat'ic. Induced by repeated action, as graphospasm, etc.

Anāph'ia, an-af-e-ah. Absence or diminution of tactile sense.

Anaphrōdīs'ia, an-af-ro-diz-e-a. (Gr. *αν* priv., and *Αφροδιτη*, "Venus.") Absence of venereal desire; sometimes employed also to express impotence or sterility.

Anāphrōdīs'iacs, an-af-ro-diz-e-ax. (From the same.) Antaphrodisiacs; medicinal agents capable of blunting or diminishing the sexual passion. The chief agents so employed are the bromides. See also APHRODISIAC.

Anāphrōdit'ic, an-af-ro-dit-ik. (From the same.) Applied to an organized body developed without the intercourse of sexes.

Anaplās'tic. Relating to anaplasty; also applied to any agent which increases the plastic material of the blood.

An'aplastŷ. (Gr. *ἀνα*, "again," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Applied to surgical operations directed to the restoration of lost or deformed parts or of the normal appearance of injured parts. See MORIOPLASTICE.

Anaplerō'sis. (Gr. *ἀνα*, "again," *πληροω*, to "fill," and suffix *-osis*, signifying "condition.") That branch of Surgery devoted to the supplement of parts that are wanting.

Anaplerōt'ic. (From the same.) Relating to anaplerosis; also applied to agents which renew flesh or wasted parts.

Anăp'nōgrăph. (Gr. *ἀναπνοη*, "respiration," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") An instrument designed to ascertain and record the precise capacity of the lungs, and the speed, pressure, and amount of air inspired and expired.

Anăpnôm'eter. Spirometer.

Anapoph'ysis, an-a-pof-e-sis. (Gr. *ἀνα*, "back," and *ἀποφύω*, to "put forth.") Applied to an accessory process of a vertebra arising above the transverse process and projecting somewhat backward.

Anarrhœ'a, an-ar-re-a. (Gr. *ανα*, "up," and *ῥέω*, "I flow.") Afflux of fluid to the upper part of the body.

Anăr'thria. (Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἄρθρον*, "joint.") Absence or defect of limbs or joints; defective articulation in speech. **A. Litera'lis**, stammering.

Anasăr'ea. (Gr. *ἀνα*, "through," and *σάρξ*, the "flesh.") General dropsy; dropsy of the cellular tissue; effusion of serous fluid into the subcutaneous connective tissue, not limited to some particular organ or locality, but more or less diffused. It is usually marked by swelling around the ankles, tumefaction of the limbs and the soft parts covering the abdomen, thorax, etc. **A. Pulmo'num**, an incorrect term for œdema of the lungs.

Anăspā'dias. Epispadias.

Anastāl'tic. (Gr. *ἀνα*, "upwards," and *στελλω*, to "contract.") Applied to styptic or astringent agents.

Anastāt'ic. (Gr. *ανα*, "up," and *στηναι*, "to stand.") Relating to recovery from sickness; restorative.

Anăstomō'sis. (Gr. *ἀνα*, "through," and *στομα*, a "mouth.") The inoseulation of vessels; the communication of vessels with one another by means of branches, as of one artery or vein with another, whereby, if a fluid be arrested in its course through one vessel, it can proceed through others; the term has also been applied to the junction of nerve-filaments with each other.

Anăstōmōt'ic Ar'tery. A name applied to certain arteries of the upper and lower limbs. See ARTERY.

Anăstōmōt'ics. Applied to such agents as were formerly supposed to open the mouths of vessels and aid circulation, etc.

Anathrēps'is. (Gr. *ανα*, "again," and *τρέφω*, "I nourish.") A renewal of nourishment, as return to health after debility.

Anatōm'ical. Pertaining to anatomy.

Anat'omism. Organieism.

Anăt'omist. One skilled in anatomy; a dissector of organized bodies; a student or teacher of the practice and principles of anatomy.

Anăt'omŷ. (Gr. *ανα*, "through," and *τεμνω*, "I cut.") The science which treats of the structure of organic bodies; also, the dissection of organic bodies to determine their structure. **A., Artistic**, a study of external form for the purpose of painting or modeling. **A., Comparative**, the study of the relations between the structures of different orders of animals. **A., Pathological, or Morbid**, is the study of diseased structures in animals. **A., Regional**, a special study of the structures in certain regions of the body. **A., Surgical**,

or **Topographical**, a study of organs and structures in relation to surgical operations and diagnosis. **A.**, **Transcendental**, a study of the general plan on which organized beings are formed.

Anau'dia, an-aw-de-a. (Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ἀουδία*, "speech.") Privation of voice; speechlessness; mutitas; DUMBNESS (*q. v.*). *Anaudia* is commonly employed to indicate an inability to articulate, and *Aphonia*, an entire loss of voice. Used also for *Catalepsy*.

Anāzōt'ic. (Gr. *αν*, priv., and Lat. *azotum*, "nitrogen.") In Chemistry, signifying devoid of nitrogen or azote.

Anazotū'ria, an-az-o-too-re-a. (From the same, and *ουρον*, "urine.") Defective secretion of urea.

An'ehilops, ang-kil-ops. (Gr. *ἀνχι*, "near," and *ὠψ*, the "eye.") An abscess or small cyst near the inner angle of the eye, above the lachrymal sac. See **ÆGILOPS**.

An'ehonē, ang-ko-ne. (Gr. *ἀγχω*, to "strangle.") The sense as of strangling, in hysteria; strangulation. See **ANGONE**.

Anchorā'lis, ang-ko-ray-lis. (Lat. *anchora*, an "anchor.") Applied to the coracoid process of the scapula. See **ANCYROIDES**.

An'ehūsīn, ang-ku-sin. Anchusic acid, a red principle obtained from *Anchusa tinctoria*; alkanin.

Anchylō'sis, ang-ke-lo-sis. Stiffness of a joint. See **ANKYLOSIS**.

Anchylōs'toma Dūodenā'le. See **ENTOZOA**.

An'eōnal As'pect, ang-ko-nal. An aspect towards the side on which the elbow is situated; posterior surface of the arm.

Ancōne'us, ang-ko-ne-us. Pertaining to the elbow; anconal; applied to a muscle which aids in extending the forearm. See **MUSCLE**.

An'çyroid, an-se-royd. (Gr. *ἀγκυρα*, "anchor," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Anchor-shaped; hook-shaped; applied

in Anatomy to parts resembling an anchor or portion of an anchor or hook.

Ançyroi'dēs, an-se-ro-i-deez. Ançyroid; applied to the coracoid process of the scapula.

An'da Gomē'siī. A tree of Brazil, of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, whose fruit is an oval nut containing two seeds; from the seeds is expressed a purgative oil, the oil of anda; the shell is employed in diarrhœa, etc., as an astringent.

Andersch, Ganglion of. Petrous ganglion.

Andi'ra Anthēlmīn'tica. A Brazilian forest tree, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, yielding anthelmintic seeds. **A. Araro'ba**, a Brazilian tree whose trunk yields a medicinal substance called chrysarobin, and Goa powder. **A. Iner'mis**, the name of the West Indian cabbage tree, whose bark is cathartic; *Geoffrœa inermis*.

Andol-Andol. A large Chinese fly, larger than and similar to the Spanish fly; the tincture is employed as a vesicant in China and Java.

Andrædœ'a, an-dre-de-a. (Gr. *ανηρ*, "a man," and *αιδοία*, "genitals.") The male genitals.

Andranāt'ōmÿ. (Gr. *ανηρ*, a "man," *ἀνα*, "through," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Human anatomy; dissection of a human body, especially that of the male.

Andrōg'ÿna, an-droj-e-na. (Gr. *ανηρ*, "man," and *γυνή*, "woman.") A female in whom the genitals approach in character those of a male.

Andrōg'ynal, an-droj-e-nal. (From the same.) Partaking of both sexes; hermaphroditic; having male and female parts combined in the same individual.

Andrōg'ynus, an-droj-e-nus. (From the same.) A hermaphrodite; a male in whom the genital organs approach in character those of the female.

Andrōlēps'ia. (Gr. *ανηρ*, "a man,"

and λαμβανω, "I lay hold of.") Conception in the human female.

Andrōmā'nīa, an-dro-may-ne-ah. (Gr. ανηρ, a "man," and μανια, "madness.") Insane love of man. See NYMPHOMANIA.

Andrōm'eda Arbo'rea. The sorrel tree, a small indigenous tree, natural order *Ericaceæ*; the sour leaves are refrigerant and astringent. **A. Mari-a'na**, stagger-bush, an American shrub bearing beautiful flowers. The leaves are applied, in decoction, to ulcers. **A. Nit'ida**, sorrel tree, indigenous; has properties similar to those of *Andromeda arborea*. **A. Polyfo'lia**, wild rosemary of Europe and America, whose leaves are considered aeronareotic.

Andropō'gon Mūricā'tus. An Indian plant of the natural order *Gramineæ*; the root is aromatic and bitterish, is used as a perfume, and is a mild stimulant and diaphoretic.

Andrōt'omȳ. Andranatomy.

An'drūm. An East Indian synonym of hydrocele. Also applied to a species of elephantiasis of the serotum endemic in Africa and Southern Asia.

Aneilē'ma. (Gr. ανα, "up," and ειλεω, to "roll.") Colic; flatulency; the motion of air in the intestines and the accompanying tormina.

Anelectrics. See ELECTRICITY.

Anelectrōt'onic. Pertaining to anelectrotonus.

Anelectrot'onus. See ELECTROT-ONUS.

Anel's Operation. See OPERATION.

Anē'mia. Anæmia.

Anēmōm'etrȳ. (Gr. ανεμος, "wind," and μετρον, "measure.") The art of measuring the force and velocity of the wind, ascertaining its direction, etc., as by means of an instrument called an anemometer.

Anēm'onē Nemorō'sa. Wind-flower; wood anemony; indigenous in Europe, Asia, and America; natural order *Ranunculaceæ*; the herb and

flowers are poisonous, acrid, and corrosive. **A. Pulsatil'la**, the pasque-flower, native of Europe. See PULSATILLA.

Anēnçēphā'lia, an-en-sef-ay-le-a. (Gr. αν, priv., and ἐγκεφαλος, the "brain.") The condition of a monster fœtus devoid of brain; absence of a part of the cerebral portion of the head.

Anēnçēphālōhæ'mia, an-en-sef-al-o-he-me-a. (Gr. αν, priv., ἐγκεφαλος, "brain," and αιμα, "blood.") Deficiency of blood in the brain; syncope.

Anēnçēphalōtrō'phia, an-en-sef-al-o-tro-fe-a. (Gr. αν, priv., ἐγκεφαλος, the "brain," and τροφη, "nourishment.") Atrophy of the brain.

Anenterelmin'tha. See ENTOZOA.

Anēn'teroūs. (Gr. αν, priv., and εντερα, "intestines.") Devoid of intestinal canal.

Anēpiplo'ic. (Gr. αν, priv., and επιπλοον, "omentum.") Devoid of omentum.

Anēpithÿm'ia. (Gr. αν, priv., and επιθυμια, "desire.") Morbid loss of any of the natural appetites.

Aneroid Barometer. See BAROMETER.

Anērythrōblēp'sia. (Gr. αν, priv., ἐρυθρος, "red," and βλεπω, "to see.") Red-blindness; a form of achromatopsia in which the color red cannot be distinguished.

Anerythrop'sia. Anerythroblepsia.

An'esis. (Gr. ανιημι, to "relax.") A remission or relaxation, either of disease or symptoms.

Anē'thūm Fœnicēulum. Sweet fennel, an herb of the natural order *Umbelliferae*; the fruit has an aromatic odor and sweetish taste, and is carminative. (See FœNICULUM.) **A. Grav'e-olens**, the common dill-plant, native of southern Europe; a stimulant and carminative oil, *oleum anethi*, is made from the seeds.

Anēt'ic. (Gr. ανιημι, to "relax.")

Anodyne; applied to medicinal agents of a soothing nature.

An'etūs. (Gr. ἀνεσις, "remission.") Remittent; relaxed; applied as a generic term to intermitting fevers.

Aneūral'gīcon, an-u-ral-je-kon. (Gr. α, priv., νεύρον, a "nerve," and ἄλγος, "pain.") Name applied to Dr. Downing's instrument for allaying neuralgic pain; a kind of fumigating apparatus in which dried herbs are burned, and the heated vapor then directed to any part of the body.

An'eūrism, an-yu-rizm. (Gr. ἀνευρυνεῖν, "to dilate.") A more or less localized dilatation of an artery, primarily involving all the coats. After a time the middle coat may atrophy and disappear; later, the inner coat may do the same. In the earlier stages there is an expanding pulsation; later, laminated coagula form and prevent pulsation. Varieties: 1. *Cirroid aneurism*, or *aneurismal varix*, dilatation of a vein by arterial blood through an unnatural communication; usually the result of a wound. 2. *Diffuse aneurism*, dilatation of a large part of an artery; usually occurs in the aorta. 3. *Fusiform aneurism*, a spindle-shaped dilatation of an artery. 4. *Dissecting aneurism*, a variety of aneurism in which the blood passes through a rupture in the inner or inner and middle coat, and separates the layers of the artery. 5. *Racemose or anastomotic aneurism (aneurism by anastomosis)*, dilatation of a number of minute arteries and capillaries over a circumscribed area. 6. *False aneurism*, containing arterial blood and communicating with an artery; caused by a rupture of the vessel-wall. **A. of the Heart**, a localized dilatation of the heart, usually due to indurative myocarditis.

Aneūrīs'mal, an-yu-riz-mal. Relating to or resembling aneurism. **A. Can'cer**, a cancer containing large blood-channels; teleangiectatic cancer. (See CARCINOMA.) **A. Cyst**, aneurism. **A. Needle.** (See NEEDLE.) **A. Varix.** See ANEURISM, and VARIX.

Anfrāctūōs'itỹ, an-frakt-yu-os-it-e. (Lat. *am*, "around," and *frangere*, to "break.") A sinuous depression, groove, or furrow; especially applied to the *sulci* ("cerebral anfractuositities") dividing the convolutions of the brain and lined by a prolongation of the pia mater.

Anfrāc'tūōūs, an-frakt-yu-us. (From the same.) Sinuous; wavy; bent hither and thither.

Angeiēc'tasis, an-je-ek-ta-sis. (Gr. ἀγγεῖον, "a vessel," and ἐκτασις, "extension.") Dilatation of the capillaries and minute vessels of the surfaces of the body, especially of the skin; angiectasis.

Angeiēc'tasis Capilla'ris. A term applied to several forms of vascular nævus.

Angeiocardi'tis, an-je-o-kar-di-tis. (Gr. ἀγγεῖον, "vessel," καρδία, "the heart," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the heart and neighboring large vessels; angiocarditis.

Angeiō'grāph, an-je-o-graf. (Gr. ἀγγεῖον, "a vessel," and γράφειν, "to write.") A kind of sphygmograph.

Angeiōg'rāphỹ, an-je-og-raf-e. (From the same.) A description of the vascular system of the body.

Angeiōhýdrōlogỹ, an-je-o-hi-drol-o-je. (Gr. ἀγγεῖον, "vessel," ὕδωρ, "water," and λόγος, a "description.") Description of the lymphatic vessels.

Angeiōleūçī'tis, an-je-o-loo-si-tis. (Gr. ἀγγεῖον, "a vessel," λευκός, "white," and the suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels; strumous inflammation; lymphangitis; angiolenecitis.

Angeiōl'ōgỹ, an-je-ol-o-je. (Gr. ἀγγεῖον, "a vessel," λόγος, "a discourse.") A description of the blood-vessels and lymphatics of the body; the anatomy of the vessels; the science of the blood-vessels and absorbents. It includes Arteriology, Phlebology, and Angieohydrology.

Angeiōlýmphi'tis, an-je-o-lim-fi-tis.

(Gr. *ἀγγειον*, "vessel," Lat. *lymp̄ha*, "water," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") **Angeioleueitis**.

Angeiolymp̄o'ma. Lymphangioma.

Angeioni'tis, an-je-on-i-tis. (Gr. *ἀγγειον*, "vessel," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the vascular system.

Angeionō'ma. A vascular growth. See **ANGIOMA**.

Angeiopa'thia. (Gr. *ἀγγειον*, "vessel," and *παθος*, a "disease.") Disease of the vascular system.

Angeiōplā'nia, an-je-o-pla-ne-a. (Gr. *ἀγγειον*, "vessel," and *πλανη*, "wandering.") Abnormality of vascular structure and distribution.

Angeiō'sis. (Gr. *ἀγγειον*, "vessel," and suffix *-osis*, signifying "morbid condition.") Disease of the blood-vessels; the formation of a tumor composed of vascular tissue; angiosis.

Angeiōstēgno'sis. (Gr. *ἀγγειον*, "vessel," and *στεγνωσις*, "stoppage.") Constriction of vessels.

Angeiōstēgnō'tic. (From the same.) Applied to agents that astringe the vessels.

Angeiōtelēctā'sia. (Gr. *ἀγγειον*, "vessel," *τελος*, "end," and *εκτασις*, "extension.") Dilatation of capillary vessels; telangiectasia.

Angeiōt'ōmỹ, an-je-ot-o-me. (Gr. *ἀγγειον*, "a vessel," and *τεμνω*, to "cut.") Dissection of the vessels of the body; the opening of a vessel by means of a knife.

Angel'ica, an-jel-ik-a. *Angelica archangelica*; a Lapland plant, natural order *Umbelliferae*; root, stalk, leaves, and seed are aromatic and carminative.

A. Atropurpū'rea, masterwort; indigenous in the U. S.; an aromatic tonic, of properties similar to those of the European angelica. **A. Sylves'tris**, wild angelica; the powdered seeds are used to destroy lice.

Angiect'asis, an-je-ek-ta-sis. (Gr. *ἀγγειον*, a "vessel," and *εκτασις*, "ex-

ension.") Dilatation of a vessel. See **TELANGIECTASIS**.

Angiectō'pia. (Gr. *ἀγγειον*, "vessel," *εξ*, "out of," and *τοπος*, "a place.") A condition in which the vessels are abnormally situated.

Angiēmp̄hrāx'is. (Gr. *ἀγγειον*, "vessel," and *εμφοξις*, "obstruction.") Obstruction or engorgement of vessels.

Angi'na, an-ji-na. (Gr. *ἀγχνω*, to "strangle.") A vague term, applied generally to those affections in which a feeling of suffocation is a prominent symptom. Also applied to a condition presenting difficulty of breathing or swallowing, caused by disease between the mouth and lungs or between the mouth and stomach. Used, with some modifying affix, to denote many varied diseases, but more familiarly associated with angina pectoris. (See also **CYNANCHE**.) **A. Bronchialis**, acute bronchitis. **A. Cord'is**, angina pectoris. **A. Diphtherica**, diphtheria. (See **PHARYNGITIS**, **DIPHThERIC**.) **A. Laryngæa**, laryngitis. **A. Clerico'rum**, clergyman's sore throat. **A. Ludov'ici**, suppurative cellulitis of the submaxillary region. Death from septicaemia, pneumonia, or œdema of the glottis is the usual termination. **A. Malig'na**, malignant sore throat; cynanche maligna; pharyngeal or laryngeal diphtheria. **A. Membranosa**, true croup; membranous laryngitis. **A. Nasa'lis**, inflammation of posterior portion of the mucous membrane lining the nose; also, eoryza. **A. Pec'toris**, spasm of the chest; a disease characterized by paroxysmal attacks of agonizing præcordial pain, shooting to the left shoulder and arm, and attended by a sense of impending death. In the great majority of cases angina pectoris is due to organic disease of the heart or of the aorta. Death in a paroxysm is common. The paroxysms may be quickly relieved by the inhalation of nitrite of amyl. **A. Tonsillaris**, acute tonsillitis; quinsy.

An'ginoid. Resembling the symptoms of angina pectoris.

Angioitis. Angeitis.

Angio'ma, an-je-o-ma. (Gr. ἀγγεῖον, a "vessel," and suffix *-oma*, signifying "morbid state.") Vascular tumor; a tumor consisting chiefly of newly-formed blood-vessels. **A. Cavernous**, that presenting alveolar spaces lined with endothelium, and freely communicating with one another and with adjacent blood-vessels. **A. Lymphatic**, lymphangioma; bearing the same relation to the lymphatics that angioma proper bears to the blood-vessels.

An'gle, Fa'cial. The angle formed by the union of a line drawn from the most prominent part of the forehead to the front of the upper jaw, with a line from the meatus auditorius externus to the same point of the jaw. In the white man this angle is usually about 80°. **A. Cephal'ic**. Applied to certain angles used in craniology, for the purpose of comparing the skulls of one race with those of another. **A. Critical**, the angle beyond which a ray of light passing from a higher to a less refractive medium cannot emerge. **A. of Incidence**. (See INCIDENCE.) **A. of Refraction**. (See REFRACTION.) **A., Visual**, angle between two lines proceeding from the extremities of the object looked at and meeting in the pupil.

An'gone. (Gr. ἀγγω, to "choke.") Nervous quinsy; a sense of strangulation and suffocation, common in hysterical females; anchone.

An'gor. Anxiety, with painful constriction at the belly, and often with palpitation and oppression.

An'gūlar Ap'erture, ang-gyu-lar. The angle formed at the focal point of a microscope by the most divergent rays which enter the objective. **A. Ar'tery**. (See ARTERY.) **A. Motion**, motion between connected segments of a limb, increasing or decreasing the angle between them. **A. Proç'esses**, the orbital processes of the frontal bone. **A. Vein**. See VEIN.

An'gula'ris Scap'ulæ. See MUSCLE.

An'güstū'rin, ang-gus-too-rin. A principle obtained from angustura-bark.

Anhelā'tion. (Lat. *anhelare*, "to pant.") Shortness of breath; panting; rapid and difficult breathing. (See DYSPNŒA.) Also occasionally used for asthma.

Anhīdrō'sis. Anidrosis.

Anhīst'oūs. (Gr. αν, priv., and ἵστος, "web.") Anorganic; structureless; applied to a membrane.

Anhŷdræ'mia, an-hi-dre-me-a. (Gr. αν, priv., ὕδωρ, "water," and αἷμα, "blood.") A state of the blood presenting diminution of the serum.

Anhŷ'dride. (Gr. αν, priv., and ὕδωρ, "water.") A term applied to a group of chemical compounds which are free from water.

Anhŷdrōmyel'ia. (Gr. αν, priv., ὕδωρ, "water," and μυελος, "marrow.") Want or deficiency of the cephalospinal fluid in the spinal cavity.

Anhŷ'droūs, an-hi-drus. (Gr. αν, priv., and ὕδωρ, "water.") Without water; not containing water.

Anīdrō'sis. (Gr. αν, priv., ἰδρω, to "sweat," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") Absence or deficiency of the perspiration; suppression or diminution of the perspiratory secretion from arrest of the functions of the sudoriferous glands.

An'il. *Indigofera anil*, an American plant yielding indigo. See INDIGO.

Anil'ic Aç'id. An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo; formerly called indigotic acid.

An'ilīne. (From *anil*.) An oily, alkaline, colorless, inflammable liquid, of aromatic odor and sharp taste, formed by the action of caustic potash on indigo, and also obtained from coal-tar and benzol. It is extensively prepared from coal-tar and nitrobenzine, and is largely used in dyeing fabrics and staining microorganisms and histological specimens for micro-

seopical examination, because of the brilliant coloring matters derived from it. The *sulphate of aniline* has been used in cases of nervous disorder, as in chorea and epilepsy, in doses of one to three grains three times a day, gradually increased. **A. Poisoning.** See POISONING.

An'ima. (Lat., from Gr. *ἀνεμος*, "breath.") An indefinite term applied to the so-called "vital principle" of animals or vegetables; the principle of life, of the intellectual and moral faculties; the wind, breath, animal life, the air we breathe; the mind, or *animus*; anciently applied to any simple volatile substance and to the active principle of a drug separated by chemical means.

A. Articulō'rum. Term applied to colehium, because of its value in rheumatism and gout; hermodaetylus.

An'imal. (Lat. *anima*, "breath," "life.") An animated being; an organized body possessing life, sensation, and usually the power of voluntary motion, and deriving its nourishment chiefly from organic matter. **A. Acid,** an acid which exists in animal bodies, or can be obtained from them by chemical processes, as allantoic, butyric, etc. **A. Charcoal.** (See CARBON, ANIMAL.) **A. Economy.** (See ECONOMY.) **A. Heat.** (See HEAT.) **A. Kingdom,** a principal division of organized bodies, comprising all beings possessing animal life. (See ZOOLOGY.) **A. Layer,** serous layer. **A. Magnetism.** See MAGNETISM, ANIMAL, also MESMERISM, and HYPNOTISM.

Animāl'eūlum, an-im-al-kyu-lum. (Pl. *Animalcula*. Dim. of Lat. *animal*.) A minute or microscopic animal. An animaleule.

Animālizā'tion. The process of assimilation, by which aliments are transformed into the living tissues of the body.

Animā'tion. The act of animating or of becoming animated. **A., Suspen'ded,** asphyxia.

An'imē. A resin said to be obtained from the *Hymenæa courbaril*, a

plant of the natural order *Fabaceæ*. It resembles copal.

An'imists. (Lat. *anima*, the "soul.") Those physiologists who, like Stahl, refer life and all its functions, and the phenomena of the living body, to the *anima*, or soul, or a principle distinct from the body.

An'ion, an-e-on. An electro-negative body; a term applied by Faraday to the body which, in electrolysis, passes to the positive pole—to the *anode* of the decomposing body. See KATION.

Anirīd'ia, an-ir-id-e-a. (Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ίρις*, "rainbow," "the iris.") Absence of the iris of the eye.

Anischū'ria, an-is-kyu-re-a. (Gr. *αν*, priv., *ισχω*, "to check," and *ουρον*, "urine.") Incontinence of urine; enuresis.

An'iseed. The seeds of the *Pimpinella anisum*; used as a carminative.

Anisō'dus Lu'ridus. A narcotic plant, somewhat resembling belladonna in its properties.

Anisōmetrō'pia. (Gr. *ἀνισος*, "unequal," *μετρον*, "measure," and *ωψ*, "eye.") Unequal refraction of the eyes.

Anisosthēn'ic. (Gr. *ανισος*, "unequal," and *σθενος*, "strength.") Of unequal strength.

Anisot'ropous. Producing double refraction of a transmitted ray of light.

Anī'sum. Anise. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*, used as a carminative, etc. See ANISEED.

An'kle. That part of the lower extremity between the foot and leg, comprising the malleoli and narrowed part immediately above. (See ASTRAGALUS and MALLEOLUS.) **A. Clonus.** (See CLONUS.) **A. Joint,** the articulation of astragalus, tibia, and fibula.

An'kus. One incapable of completely extending the arms; also applied to deformity from luxation of humerus or forearm.

Ankylōblēph'aron, ang-ke-lo-blef-ar-on. (Gr. ἀγκυλη, a "noose," and βλεφαρον, the "eyelid.") Adhesion of the edges of the eyelids; symblepharon; also adhesion of eyelids to eyeball.

Ankylōcheil'ia, ang-ke-lo-ki-le-a. (Gr. ἀγκυλη, "noose," and χειλος, "lip.") Adhesion of the lips.

Ankylōcōlp'us. (Gr. ἀγκυλη, "noose," and κόλπος, "the vagina.") Adhesion of vaginal walls; colpatresia.

Ankyledon'tia. (Gr. ἀγκυλη, "noose," and οδους, "a tooth.") An irregular position, or adhesion, of the teeth.

Ankylōglōs'sia, ang-ke-lo-glos-se-a. (Gr. ἀγκυλη, a "noose," and γλωσσα, the "tongue.") Tongue-tie, or defective lingual motion from shortness of the frænum; also, adhesion of the tongue and gums.

Ankylo'merism. (Gr. ἀγκυλη, "noose," and μέρος, "a part.") Morbid adhesion of parts.

Ankyllorrhin'ia, ang-ke-lor-rin-e-a. (Gr. ἀγκυλη, "noose," and ριν, "the nose.") Morbid union of the nostrils.

Ankylō'sis, ang-ke-lo-sis. (Gr. ἀγκυλος, "crooked," and suffix -osis, "morbid condition.") Anchylosis; absolute immobility or marked stiffness of a joint; articular rigidity, which may be due to various morbid conditions of the structures entering into the formation of the joint. **A.**, **Bony**, complete consolidation of the ends of the bones constituting an articulation. **A.**, **Incomplete**, diminished articular motion from stiffness and thickening of the fibrous parts about the joint.

Ankylostomum. See ENTOZOA.

Ankylō'tia. (Gr. ἀγκυλη, "noose," and ους, "the ear.") Morbid adhesion of parietes of the middle ear.

Ankylot'ōmūs. A curved knife for surgical operations, such as dividing the frænum of the tongue in cases of tongue-tie.

Annota'tion. Applied to the prefatory symptoms of intermittent fever, as yawning, stretching, and chilliness.

Annōt'to. A staining material obtained from the seeds of *Bixa orellana*. See TERRA ORLEANA.

An'nūlar, an-yu-lar. (Lat. *annulus*, "a ring.") Ring-shaped. **A.** **Cartilage**, the cricoid cartilage. **A.** **Finger**, ring finger. **A.** **Ligament**. (See LIGAMENT.) **A.** **Mus'cle of Mül'ler**, ciliary muscle.

An'nulūs, an-yu-lus. (Lat.) A circular ring-like opening; a word which formerly constituted part of a number of anatomical names, such as—**A.** **Abdom'inis**, abdominal or inguinal ring. **A.** **Cilia'ris**, or **Ligamentosus**, the ciliary ligament. **A.** **Conjuncti'væ**, a slight circular swelling, formed by the sclerotic conjunctiva at the edge of the cornea. **A.** **Ova'lis**, annulus foraminis; the rounded margin of the septum which occupies the place of the foramen ovale in the fœtus. **A.** **Umbilicalis**, the umbilical ring.

An'ōde. (Gr. ἀνα, "up," and ὁδος, a "way.") The positive electrode of a galvanic battery, at which, in electrolysis of water, oxygen is evolved; that part of the surface of a decomposing body into which the current enters from the battery; the part immediately touching the positive pole. See KATHODE.

Anōdōn'tia, an-o-don-ehe-a. (Gr. αν, priv., and ὁδους, "tooth.") Absence of teeth.

Anō'dŷne. (Gr. αν, priv., and ὀδυνη, "pain.") A name loosely applied to agents which assuage pain and quiet nervousness by reducing the excitability of nerves or nerve-centres. Among the most familiar anodynes may be enumerated opium, morphine, bromide of potassium, atropine, belladonna, hyoscyamus, chloral, ether, chloroform, butyl-chloral, camphor, conia, and lupulin. From their tendency to induce sleep, they are sometimes called *hypnotics*; from causing insensibility, *narcotics*.

Anodŷn'ia, an-o-din-e-a. (From the same.) Absence of pain; cessation

of pain and increase of other symptoms.

Anōmālōçēph'alus, an-om-al-o-sef-al-us. (Gr. *ἀν*, priv., *ὄμαλος*, "regular," and *κεφαλή*, the "head.") Having the head deformed.

Anōm'aloūs. (Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὄμαλος*, "regular.") Irregular; deviating from the typical condition; out of the natural order; presenting an anomaly. In *Medicine*, applied to diseases of unusual progress or symptoms; also to disorders which cannot be referred to any recognized species. In *Anatomy*, the unusual position or form of an organ.

Anōm'alŷ. (From the same.) Irregularity; abnormality; deviation from typical condition, function, or structure; also, a monster.

Anōm'phaloūs, an-om-fal-us. (Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὄμφαλος*, the "navel.") Devoid of, or not having the appearance of, a navel.

Anonŷeh'ia, an-o-nik-e-a. (Gr. *αν*, priv., and *ὄνυξ*, "the nail.") Congenital absence or defect of the nails.

Anōn'ŷmoūs, an-on-e-mus. (Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὄνομα*, "name.") Nameless; having no name; applied to many parts of the body, as anonymous bone, or os innominatum, etc.

Anōphthāl'mia, an-of-thal-me-a. (Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὄφθαλμος*, the "eye.") The absence of the eye; the state of being without eyes; anopsia.

Anōp'sia. (Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὄψις*, "vision.") A monstrosity presenting neither eye nor orbit; disuse of the eye because of optical defects.

Anor'chism, an-or-kizm. (Gr. *αν*, priv., and *ὄρχις*, "testicle.") Absence of testicles.

Anōr'ehous, an-or-kus. (From the same.) Without testes.

Anōr'ehus, an-or-kus. (From the same.) Anorchid; one devoid of testes, or in whom the testes have not descended into the scrotum; one lacking a testicle, or presenting the condition of anorchism.

Anōrēxia. (Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὄρεξις*, "appetite.") Want of appetite; mere absence of appetite, without disgust of food—a symptom of many diseases; indigestion; dyspepsia; inappetentia.

Anorġān'ic. (Gr. *αν*, priv., and *ὄργανον*, "organ.") A term applied to non-vascular and nerveless parts; anhistous; inorganic.

Anorthō'pia. (Gr. *ἀν*, priv., *ὄρθος*, "straight," and *ὄψις*, "vision.") That defective state of vision which is unable to distinguish a want of symmetry or parallelism.

Anōs'mia, an-oz-me-a. (Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ὄσμα*, "smell.") Loss or absence of the sense of smell, partial or complete.

Anōstō'sis. (Gr. *αν*, priv., *ὄστεον*, "bone," and suffix *-osis*, signifying "condition.") Imperfect osseous development.

Anō'tūs. (Gr. *αν*, priv., and *ὄυς*, "ear.") A monster devoid of ears.

An'sa. (Lat. "a handle.") A term applied in *Anatomy* to a structure curved in the form of a loop. Used in the singular and plural in the names of many nerves, etc., as ansæ Vieussenii.

A'nsērīne Disease. Emaciation of the extremities, producing abnormal prominence of the tendons of the hands and feet.

Antaç'ids. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and Lat. *acidum*, an "acid.") Remedial agents preventing or counteracting acidity of the secretions, as alkalies or absorbents. The antacids act by the chemical process of neutralizing the acid. Among the most familiar may be enumerated ammonia, magnesia, potash, soda, lime, lithia, and certain of the acetates, citrates, carbonates, and tartrates.

Antaġ'onism. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ἀγωνίζω*, to "strive.") Opposition of action; applied to the action of muscles which are opponents to each other; also to the contrariety of physiological condition induced by the

presence of certain substances in the body; thus, opium and belladonna are considered antagonistic, the former contracting the pupil and slowing the respiration rate, and the latter dilating the pupil and increasing the respirations.

Antāl'gic, ant-al-jik. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Remedial of pain; analgesic.

Antal'kaline. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and Lat. *alkali*.) Opposing, or capable of neutralizing, alkalies.

Antaphrodis'iac, ant-af-ro-diz-e-ak. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *Ἀφροδιτιη*, "Venus.") Anti-venereal; reducing sexual desire. Anaphrodisiac.

Antarthrit'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ἄρθριτις*, "gout.") Opposed to, or remedial of, gout.

Antāsthēn'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," *α*, priv., and *σθενος*, "strength.") Opposed to debility; tonic.

Antāsthmāt'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ἄσθμα*, "gasping.") Opposed to, or relieving, asthma.

Antēbrachial. Antibrachial.

Antēcē'dent, an-te-se-dent. (Lat. *ante*, "before," and *cedere*, "to go.") That which precedes. A patient's antecedents are his previous circumstances and condition. The precursory symptoms of disease.

Antēcūr'vatūre. (Lat. *ante*, "before," and *curvus*, "bent.") A slight degree of ante flexion of the uterus.

Antēflēx'ion. (Lat. *ante*, "before," and *flectere*, "to bend.") A bending forward of any organ, chiefly the uterus. **A. of the Uterus**, ante flexio uteri; a morbid bending forward of the womb at the line of junction of its body and cervix. See ANTEVERSION.

Antēmēt'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *εμεω*, "I vomit.") Allaying, or remedial of, vomiting.

Antennā'ria Dioi'ca. Cat's-foot; a small, common European species of plants, nat. ord. *Compositæ*; has been used in hæmorrhage, cough, etc. **A. Margarita'cea**, pearly everlasting; a

species indigenous in the U. S.; astringent and tonic.

An'te Pār'tum. (Lat.) Before delivery.

Antēpilēp'tic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *επιλεψια*, "epilepsy.") Opposed to, or curative of, epilepsy.

Ante'rior. (Lat., from *ante*, "before.") Before; used in Anatomy to signify situation or direction toward the forward or ventral aspect; applied to organs, tissues, etc. in front of the median line, presuming the body to be erect, the face and palms turned forward.

Anterot'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ερωσ*, "love.") Antaphrodisiac.

Antevēr'sion. (Lat. *ante*, "before," and *vertere*, "to turn.") A turning or displacement forward of an organ, as the bladder or womb. **A. of the Uterus**, anteversio uteri; a change of position of the uterus, in which it is bodily displaced in the pelvic cavity, the fundus being directed against the bladder and the cervix toward the sacrum. See ANTEFLEXION, and RETROVERSION.

Anthæmōp'ty'ic, ant-hem-op-te-ik. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," *αιμα*, "blood," and *πτωω*, to "spit.") Opposed to, or controlling, pulmonary hæmorrhage.

Anthæmorrhag'ic, ant-hem-or-ajik. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," *αιμα*, "blood," and *ρήγνυμι*, to "burst.") Applied to agents which check hæmorrhage.

Ant'hēlix. Antihelix.

Anthēlmīn'tic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ελμινς*, "a worm.") Vermifuge; directed to the expulsion of intestinal worms. Applied to agents which kill, expel, or prevent the development of, intestinal worms. Purgative anthelmintics, which only expel the worms, are termed vermifuges, while those that kill the worms are called vermicides. Among the chief anthelmintics are santonin, mucuna, rue, arca, kamala, pomegranate-root, oil of turpentine, etc. The three last named, among others, act as poison to tape-worms;

thread-worms are most effectually disposed of by injections in the rectum; while preparations of iron and bitter tonics are useful in diminishing the liability to the growth of worms.

An'themis. (Gr. ἀνθεω, to "flower.") Chamomile; a genus of herbaceous plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*; also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the flower-heads of *Anthemis nobilis*. **A. Cot'ula**, a species also known as may-flower, wild chamomile, dog's-fennel, or *Cotula*; of disagreeable odor, the leaves having an acrid, bitterish taste. **A. Nobilis**, *Chamomilla Romana*, the European species which yields camomile-flowers. (See CHAMOMILE.) **A. Pyre'thrum**, the pellitory of Spain; the root of this species, pyrethrum, is employed as a masticatory in toothache, facial rheumatism, etc.

Anthiā'ris Toxicā'ria. The technical name of the upas tree.

Anthoçy'anūm, an-tho-si-an-um. (Gr. ἀνθος, a "flower," and χυανος, "blue.") A vegetable blue obtained from flowers.

An'thony's Fire. Formerly a popular term for erysipelas.

Anthōxan'thin. (Gr. ἀθος, a "flower," and ξανθος, "yellow.") A yellow coloring-matter obtained from flowers.

An'thraçene, an-thra-scen. (Gr. ἀθραξ, "a live coal.") A crystalline hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar; insoluble in water, and nearly so in alcohol; has been used as an anti-pruritic.

Anthrā'cia, an-thray-she-a. (Gr. ἀθραξ, a "live coal.") Carbuncular exanthem; a variety of diseases, including plague and yaws. (See FRAMBŒSIA, and ANTHRACOSIS.) **A. Pestis**, plague. **A. Ru'bula**, the yaws. Frambœsia.

An'thraçoid, an-thra-koyd. (Gr. ἀθραξ, a "coal," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Resembling, or connected with, carbuncle or anthrax.

Anthracok'alī. (Lat. *anthrax*, "coal," and *kali*, "potassa.") The

name of a black alkaline powder, composed of coal-dust and potash, formerly used as a remedy in certain cutaneous affections.

Anthracom'eter. (Gr. ἀνθραξ, "carbon," and μετρον, "measure.") An apparatus for ascertaining the proportion of carbonic acid in gaseous mixtures.

Anthracō'sis. (From *anthrax*, and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") Carbuncle of any kind; carbuncular disease; a kind of carbuncle which attacks the eyeball and lids; also applied to pigmentation of the lungs and bronchial glands in coal-miners (*anthracosis pulmonum*), caused by the inhalation of minute particles of coal. See also MELANOSIS.

Anthracōtŷ'phus. (Comp. of *anthrax* and *typhus*.) Carbuncular typhus; plague.

An'thrāx. (Gr. ἀθραξ, a "coal;" Lat. equivalent, *carbunculus*, dim. of *carbo*, "a coal.") Charbon; a fatal infectious, contagious disease of animals, due to the introduction into the system of the *Bacillus anthracis*. Common in Europe, but rare in America. Introduced into the skin of man, the bacilli produce *malignant pustule*, a carbuncle-like inflammation with rapidly developing general symptoms, and usually death. Occasionally used as synonymous with carbuncle.

Anthrōpōg'enŷ, an-thro-poj-en-e. (Gr. ἀνθρωπος, a "man," and γενεσις, "generation.") The generation of man; the science or study of the descent of man.

An'thrōpoid. (Gr. ἀνθρωπος, "man," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Man-like; resembling man; applied to certain apes.

Anthrōp'ōlite. (Gr. ἀνθρωπος, a "man," and λιθος, a "stone.") A petrification of the human skeleton or any of its parts; also applied to morbid concretions in the human body.

Anthrōpōl'ogŷ, an-thro-pol-o-je. (Gr. ἀνθρωπος, a "man," and λογος, a

“discourse.”) A treatise on man; the science of the structure and functions of the human body; the natural history of the human species.

Anthrōpōm'etry. (Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, a “man,” and *μετρον*, a “measure.”) The study of the measurements (weight, strength, proportions, etc.) of the various parts of the human body.

Anthrōpomorphōl'oġy, an-thro-po-mor-fol-o-je. (Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, “man,” *μορφη*, “form,” and *λογος*, “discourse.”) Descriptive anatomy; dissertation on the laws governing human structure.

Anthrōpōph'aġy, an-thro-pof-a-ge. (Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, a “man,” and *φαγεῖν*, “to eat.”) Cannibalism; a morbid desire to eat human flesh.

Anthrōpōphō'bia, an-thro-po-fo-be-a. (Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, “man,” and *φοβος*, “fear.”) A form of mental aberration presenting a morbid fear of man and a desire for solitude.

Anthrōpōsomatōlōġy, an-thro-pō-som-a-tol-o-je. (Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, a “man,” *σωμα*, the “body,” and *λογος*, a “discourse.”) A description of, or dissertation on, the structure of the human body.

Anthrōpōt'omġy. (Gr. *ἄνθρωπος*, “man,” and *τεμεῖν*, “to cut.”) Andranatomy; human anatomy; dissection of the human body.

Anthypnot'ic, ant-hip-not-ik. (Gr. *ἄντι*, “against,” and *ὑπνος*, “sleep.”) Preventing sleep.

Anthypnōt'ics, ant-hip-not-ix. (From the same.) Remedial agents which induce wakefulness; remedies for stupor; agrypnotics.

Antī'adēs, an-ti-ad-eez. (Gr. *ἀντιας*, a “tonsil.”) A term occasionally applied to the tonsils.

Antīadī'tis. (Gr. *ἀντιας*, “tonsil,” and suffix *-itis*, “inflammation.”) Inflammation of the tonsils; tonsillitis; amygdalitis; quinsy.

Anti-albumin. One of the proximate constituents of proteids.

Anti-aphrodisiac. See ANAPHRODISIAC.

An'tiarin. The violent poisonous principle obtained from the juice of the *Antiaris toxicaria*, or upas tree of Java.

Anti-arthritis. Antarthritic.

Anti-asthmatic. Antasthmatic.

Antībra'chīal, an-te-bray-ke-al. (Gr. *ἄντι*, “against,” and *βραχίον*, “arm.”) Pertaining to the antibrachium, or forearm.

Antībra'chīum, an-te-bray-ke-um. (From the same.) The forearm.

Antībro'mic. (Gr. *ἄντι*, “against,” and *βρωμος*, “stench.”) Deodorant.

Antīcar'dīum, an-te-kar-de-um. (Gr. *ἄντι*, “against,” and *καρδία*, the “heart.”) The serobiculus cordis, or pit of the stomach, being opposite the heart.

Antīcatar'rhal, an-te-kat-ar-al. (Gr. *ἄντι*, “against,” and *κατάρρος*, “catarrh.”) Opposed to, or remedial of, catarrh.

An'ticheir, an-te-kire. (Gr. *ἄντι*, “against,” and *χεῖρ*, the “hand.”) Opposed to the hand; applied to the thumb; pollex.

Antīchērād'ic, an-te-ke-rad-ik. (Gr. *ἄντι*, “against,” and *χοίρας*, “scrofula.”) Antiscrofulous; opposed to, or remedial of, suppurating or scrofulous glands.

Antichol'eric. (Gr. *ἄντι*, “against,” and *cholera*.) Opposed to, or remedial of, cholera.

Antīç'ipāting. (Lat. *ante*, “before,” and *capere*, “to take.”) A term for a periodical phenomenon recurring at progressively shorter intervals.

Antīcnē'mīōn. (Gr. *ἄντι*, “against,” and *κνήμη*, “calf of the leg.”) The shin-bone.

Anticol'ic. (Gr. *ἄντι*, “against,” and *κολικος*, the “colic.”) Opposed to, or remedial of, colic.

An'tidōtal. Pertaining to, or possessing the power of, an antidote.

An'tidote. (Gr. *ἄντι*, “against,” and *διδόναι*, “to give.”) Counterpoison; antitoxicon; a remedy capable

of preventing or counteracting the effects of poison, whether by physiological, physical, or chemical action; also used in a more general sense to signify any method of treatment employed against poison or any other injurious thing. Chemical antidotes act by combining with the poison to form an innocuous compound; thus, sulphate of magnesium is an antidote to acetate of lead; dilute acetic or citric acid, to caustic potash; chalk, to oxalic acid; tannin and other vegetable astringents, to tartar emetic, etc. See also POISONS.

Antidynam'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *δυναμις*, "force.") Debilitating; weakening.

Antidynous. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ὄδυνη*, "pain.") Anodyne.

Antidysentēr'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," *δυσ*, "with difficulty," and *εντερων*, "intestine.") Opposed to, or remedial of, dysentery.

Antifebrile. (Lat. *anti*, "against," and *febris*, a "fever.") Febrifuge; antipyretic; opposed to, or remedial of, fever.

Antifebrin. C_8H_9NO . Phenylacetamid, acetanilide. A white, odorless, antipyretic powder, obtained from aniline and acetic acid.

Antigalāc'tic, an-te-gal-ak-tik. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *γάλα*, "milk.") Against lactation; opposed to, or reducing, secretion of milk; remedial of diseases caused by the milk.

Antigalāc'tica. (From the same.) Name applied to antigalactic agents, as belladonna, iodide of potassium, etc.

Antihelix. See EAR.

Antihēmorrhā'gic. Antihæmorrhagic.

Antihērpēt'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ἕρπης*, "herpes.") Opposed to, or remedial of, herpes.

Antilēp'sis. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "opposite," and *λαμβάνω*, to "take.") Applied to a mode of attaching a bandage over a diseased part by fixing it upon the sound parts; also the treatment of disease by derivation, application of

the remedy being made to other than the diseased part; treatment by revulsion or counter-irritation.

Antilith'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *λίθος*, a "stone.") Preventive of the formation or increase of urinary calculi. See LITHONTRIPTICS.

Antiloi'mic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *λοιμος*, the "plague.") Opposed to, or remedial of, plague or any pestilence.

Antily's'sic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *λύσσα*, "rabies.") A remedy against hydrophobia.

Antimephit'ic, an-te-me-fit-ik. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *mephitic*.) Opposed to mephitic exhalations.

Antimiasmat'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *miasma*.) Opposed to, or remedial of, miasmatic affections.

Antimō'nial. Pertaining to, partaking of the qualities of, or prepared from, antimony. **A. Ointment,** ointment of tartrate of antimony. **A. Wine,** vinum antimonii.

Antimōn'ic Acid. Peroxide of antimony.

Antimō'nii et Potas'sii Tar'tras. Tartrate of antimony and potassium; antimonium tartarizatum; tartar emetic. Occurs in the form of small rhombic crystals, becoming a grayish powder on exposure to the air; soluble in 17 parts of cold and in 3 parts of boiling water; prepared by the action of a solution of acid tartrate of potassium on oxide of antimony. A powerful and dangerous cardiac sedative, diaphoretic, expectorant, and emetic. Used chiefly in the early stage of acute bronchitis, in doses of $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain. Should never be used as an emetic. The chemical antidote is tannic acid.

Antimō'nii Oxidum. Oxide of antimony; a grayish powder, inodorous, insipid, insoluble in alcohol, and nearly so in water. Used in the preparation of tartar emetic, etc.

Antimō'nii Oxysulphure'tum. (U. S. Ph.) Kermes mineral; prepared from sulphuret of antimony

by the action of solution of carbonate of sodium. It is a purplish and nearly tasteless, soft, light powder, employed as an emetic and diaphoretic in croup, and as an alterative in chronic rheumatism and cutaneous affections. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

Antimo'nii Sul'phidum. Sulphide of antimony; native sulphide of antimony, purified by fusion, and as free from arsenic as possible. Considered diaphoretic and alterative; employed internally only in veterinary medicine.

Antimo'nii Sulphure'tum. Sulphuret of antimony; native tersulphuret of antimony, purified by fusion; antimonium.

Antimo'nii Sulphure'tum Præcipita'tum. Prepared from sulphuret of antimony by the action of solution of soda and diluted sulphuric acid; employed as an alterative (dose 1 to 3 grains) and emetic (dose 5 to 20 grains); little used.

Antimō'nioūs Acid. An acid formed from common antimony and purified nitre under intense heat.

Antimō'nium. Antimony. **A.** **Al'bum**, formerly applied to bismuth. **A.** **Emet'icum** or **Tartarizatum**, tartar emetic; antimonii et potassii tartras.

An'timony. (Derivation obscure; Lat. *stibium*.) Antimonium; a brittle, tin-white, hard, volatile, laminated or crystalline, fusible metal, of which many compounds are employed in medicine; formerly called *regulus of antimony*; sp. gr. 6.7. Also applied to the sulphuret of antimony (erude antimony), a native iron-gray ore, consisting of sulphur and antimony, occurring in crystals or fibrous masses. It is the ore from which all antimonial preparations are formed, as tartar emetic, etc. The prepared pharmaceutical antimony is a dark, insoluble powder. **A.**, **Flowers of**, powder of algaroth. **A.** and **Potassium**, **Tartrate of**, tartar emetic. **A.**, **Vegetable**, Eupatorium perfoliatum.

Antin'īād. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against,"

and *ὀπιον*, the "occiput.") Toward the antinial aspect; glabellad.

Antin'ial. (From the same.) Applied to the aspect toward the part of the head opposite the occiput.

Antiorḡās'tic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ὀργαζω*, to "excite.") Sedative; anaphrodisiac; opposed to, or allaying, immoderate excitement, orgasm, or any irritation.

Antipārasit'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *παρσιτος*, "a parasite.") Opposed to, or destructive of, parasites, especially the vermin that infest the body. Among the principal antiparasitics are cocculus, staphisagria, certain mercurial preparations, etc.

Antiparastatī'tis. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," *παραστατης*, "defender," and the suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflammation.") Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Antipāth'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *παθος*, "disease.") Opposite; contrary; belonging to antipathy; palliative. Sometimes applied to the rational system of medicine.

Antip'athy. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *παθος*, "feeling.") Aversion; repugnance; any opposite property or affection in matter.

Antiperiōd'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *περιδος*, "a period.") A remedial agent which counteracts periodicity in a disease; preventing the return or reducing the paroxysms of remittent or intermittent diseases. The chief antiperiodics are einchona-bark, quinine, einchonine, eucalyptus, salicylic acid, and arsenic.

Antiperistāl'sis. Inversion of the peristaltic action of the intestines. See next article.

Antipērīstāl'tic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *peristaltic*.) Pertaining to antiperistalsis. A term applied to inverted action of the bowels, when the vermieular contraction of the intestinal tube is from below upward, or in a direction contrary to that which is natural or *peristaltic*. See PERISTALTIC.

Antīphar'mic, an-ti-far-mik. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *φάρμακον*, "poison.") Alexipharmic.

Antīphlogis'tic, an-te-flo-jis-tik. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *φλεγω*, to "burn.") Opposed to inflammation. A term applied to any method of treatment employed to counteract, lessen, or remove inflammation and its accompanying constitutional disturbances.

Antīphthis'ic, an-te-tiz-ik. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *φθισις*, "consumption.") Opposed to, or alleviating, phthisis, or consumption.

Antīphŷs'ic, an-te-fiz-ik. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *φυσω*, to "inflate.") Opposed to, or remedial of, flatulency; carminative.

Antīplās'tic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Disorganizing; anti-formative; opposed to healing or granulation or the repair or formation of tissues. Applied to that which lessens the quantity of plastic matter—fibrin—in the blood. **A. Al'teratives**, dysplastica; spanæmics; agents which impoverish the blood.

Antīpodāg'ric. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ποδάγρα*, the "gout.") Ant-arthritis.

Antīprōs'tatæ Glan'dulæ. The antiprostata glands; Cowper's glands (also called *antiparastatæ*).

Antīprūrit'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *πρuritus*.) Opposed to, or remedial of, itching, or pruritus.

Antīpsōr'ic, an-tip-sor-ik. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ψωρα*, the "itch.") Opposed to, or remedial of, the itch.

Antīpŷ'ic, an-te-pi-ik. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *πυον*, "pus.") Opposed to, or remedial of, suppuration; tending to prevent the formation of pus.

Antīpŷrēt'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *πυρετος*, "fever.") Antiphlogistic; antifebrile; febrifuge; opposed to fevers. Applied to agents which reduce the temperature in fever, whether by increasing the dissipation of heat or diminishing its production. This may be accomplished by direct appli-

cation of cold, by the use of diaphoretics, by the employment of such agents as dilate the cutaneous vessels or reduce the oxidation of the tissues, etc. Among the chief antipyretics are ice, cold baths, diaphoretics, quinine, salicylic acid, alcohol, aconite, antipyrin, antifebrin, phenacetin, and digitalis.

Antīpŷ'rīn, an-te-pi-rin. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *πυρ*, "fire," "fever.") Dimethyloxychinine, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$; a derivative of coal-tar; a soluble, crystalline, whitish, odorless, somewhat bitter substance, obtained from aniline; it is a powder prepared synthetically, possesses antipyretic properties in a high degree, and is also an analgesic. Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

Antīpŷrōt'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *πυρ*, "fire.") Opposed to, or remedial of, pyrosis, or burns.

Antīrachīt'ic, an-te-ra-kit-ik. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *rachitis*.) Opposed to, or corrective of, rachitis, or rickets.

Antīrheūmāt'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ρευμα*, "rheumatism.") Opposed to, or remedial of, rheumatism.

Antīrhī'num Elatī'nē. Female speedwell; formerly used against scurvy, ulcerations, etc. **A. Lina'ria**, *Linaria vulgaris*; common toad-flax; butter-and-eggs; snapdragon; natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, indigenous in Europe and common in America; the leaves have a bitterish taste, and are said to be anodyne, diuretic, and cathartic.

Antīscōl'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *σκοληξ*, "a worm.") Anthelmintic; vermifuge.

Antīscorbū'tic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *scorbutus*.) Opposed to, or corrective of, scorbutus, or scurvy. Among the reputed antiscorbutics are various vegetable acids, ale, milk, etc.

Antīscrōf'uloūs. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *scrofula*.) Opposed to, or remedial of, scrofula.

Antīšep'tic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against,"

and *σηπω*, to "putrefy.") Opposed to, counteracting, preventing, or retarding putrefaction. Applied to substances which prevent the decomposition of animal or vegetable bodies, with evolution of offensive odors, by destroying the germs upon the presence of which such putrefaction depends. Alcohol, creasote, carbolic acid, vinegar, chlorine, boric acid, corrosive sublimate, sulphurous acid, chromic acid, salicylic acid, chlorate of potassium, chloride of zinc, chloride of sodium, and charcoal are among the most familiar antiseptics. They are largely employed in surgical operations. (See ANTISEPTIC TREATMENT.) **A. Cerecloth**, a heavy antiseptic gauze. **A. Dressings**, surgical dressings destructive of, or preventing the growth of, septic organisms. **A. Gauze**, a coarse muslin impregnated with an antiseptic, such as carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, iodoform, or salicylic acid. **A. Treatment**, treatment directed against putrefaction, or against the development of fermentative organisms; treatment with antiseptics. Antiseptics are used in the treatment of many general diseases which are known or thought to be due to microorganisms. Thus in typhoid fever, naphthalin, carbolic acid, iodine, salol, and bismuth have been used to disinfect the intestines; in tuberculosis, creasote and iodoform; in diphtheria, corrosive sublimate, etc. *Antiseptic wound-treatment* consists, in principle, of destroying all germs that may be present in a wound and applying dressings that will exclude them until cicatrization has taken place. In an *antiseptic operation* the skin is first thoroughly freed from germs, usually by corrosive-sublimate solution (1 part of sublimate to 2000 parts of water). The instruments and the hands of the operator and assistants are disinfected by carbolic-acid solution (1 to 30). The sponges have previously been disinfected by carbolic acid or corrosive sublimate solution. Bleeding vessels are tied with disinfected catgut, which is also used for the sutures. During

the operation the wound is exposed as little as possible, or it is irrigated with 1-to-2000 corrosive-sublimate solution. The dressings consist, first, of a layer of sterilized iodoform, over which is placed a piece of *protective*, which just covers the wound; over the protective seven or eight layers of moist corrosive-sublimate gauze are placed; next, a similar amount of dry gauze; then a thick pad of corrosive-sublimate cotton and a bandage.

Antisiäl'agōgue, an-te-si-al-ag-og. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," *σialον*, "saliva," and *αγω*, "I expel.") Opposed to, or remedial of, ptyalism, or salivation.

Antis'pasis. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *σπασις*, "drawing back.") Revulsion; derivation, as of fluids from one part to another, by the action of a blister.

Antispāsmōd'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *σπασμος*, "spasm.") Opposed to spasms; loosely applied to agents which allay the symptoms called nervousness and hysteria, whether by diminishing the irritability of motor centres or stimulating such portions of the nervous system as restrain motion. Castor, musk, camphor, ammonia, ether, chloroform, valerian, lactucarium, bromide of potassium, conium, belladonna, asafoetida, alcohol, opium, etc., are among the most familiar antispasmodics.

Antispās'tic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *σπασω*, to "draw.") Opposed to a state of spasm; antispasmodic; also, revulsive; derivative.

Antistrū'mōūs. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *struma*.) Antiscrofulous.

Antisūdorif'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and Lat. *sudor*, "sweat.") Opposed to, or reducing, perspiration.

Antisŷphilit'ic, an-te-sif-il-it-ik. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *syphilis*.) Opposed to, or remedial of, syphilis.

Antitox'icum. Antidote.

Antit'raġus. See EAR.

Antitris'mūs. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *τρισμαος*, "stridor.") A form of

spasm in which the mouth is open, the jaw being incapable of moving to close it. See TRISMUS.

Antizŷm'ic. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ζυμωω*, to "ferment.") Antizymotic; opposed to, or preventive of, fermentation.

Ant'lia Gas'trica. Stomach-pump. **A. Lac'tea** or **Mamma'ria**, milk-pump; pump for drawing milk from the breast.

Antodōntāl'gic, an-to-don-tal-jik. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ὀδονταλγία*, "toothache.") Opposed to, or remedial of, toothache.

Ant'ōzōne, ant-o-zoan. (Gr. *ἀντι*, "against," and *ozone*.) The opposite of ozone; hydrogen peroxide; the positively-electrical variety of oxygen; also used to denote ordinary oxygen or oxygen not ozonized. See OZONE.

An'trāl. Relating to an antrum, as the antrum of Highmore.

Antri'tis. (Lat. *antrum*, a "cave," and suffix *-itis*, denoting "inflammation.") Inflammation of any cavity of the body.

An'trūm. (Lat.; a "cave.") Applied to several cavities in bones, the opening being smaller than the bottom. **A. Aur'is**, tympanum. **A. Buccino'sum**, the cochlea of the ear. **A. of High'more**, antrum Highmoreanum, or maxillare, or genæ; the maxillary sinus; a deep cavity in the superior maxillary bone. **A. Pŷlo'ri**, the small extremity of the stomach near the pylorus.

Anū'ria, an-oor-e-a. (Gr. *ἀν*, priv., and *ουρον*, "urine.") Anuresis; deficiency or absence of urination; suppression or retention of urine.

A'nūs. The fundament; the circular orifice at the extremity of the rectum, serving as an outlet for the fæces; also, the anterior orifice of the aqueduct of Sylvius. **A., Artific'ial**, an orifice made artificially to supply the place of the natural anus; a term used also to denote preternatural anus. **A., Imper'fōrate**, congenital malfor-

mation exhibiting absence of the natural anus. (See PROCTATRESIA.) **A., Preternat'ūral**, fortuitous orifice, affording issue to the whole or part of the excrement; this term is also used when the anus leads into some neighboring cavity, as the bladder, vagina, etc. **A., Prolapse of**, exania; protrusion of the rectum or of its lining membrane.

Anxi'etŷ, ang-zi-et-e. (Gr. *αγγειν*, "to distress.") Distress or agitation, not uncommonly indicated by a settled expression of apprehension in the features; specially applied, also, to a peculiar sensation experienced in the region of the heart, or præcordial anxiety.

Anŷp'nia. Insomnia.

Aör'ta. (Gr. *ἀορτη*, from *ἀορτεω*, to "suspend.") The great arterial trunk of the circulatory system. It proceeds from the left ventricle of the heart, passes upward, and over the root of the left lung, then descends along the spine into the abdomen, where it bifurcates to form the common iliac arteries. It is the common trunk of the arteries of the body, except the pulmonary and its ramifications. (See ARTERY.) **A., Abdom'inal**, that portion of the aorta within the abdomen. **A., Arch of**, that portion passing over the root of the left lung. **A., Ascending**, ascending part of the aortic arch within the pericardium. **A., Descending**, that portion of the aorta from the descending portion of arch downward. **A., Thoracic** or **Pectoral**, that portion of aorta above the abdominal.

Aörteuys'ma. (Gr. *ἀορτη*, "aorta," and *ευρυς*, "dilated.") Aneurism of the aorta. This is always consecutive to disease of the aortic coats, as inflammatory softening, atheroma, calcification, etc. It is especially a disease of the middle period of life, and may sometimes be traced to great muscular effort inducing vascular strain, or to severe shock or blow causing contusion. See ANEURISM.

Aör'tic. Relating to the aorta. **A.**

Curve, aorta, arch of. **A. Notch**, the angular interruption which, in a sphygmogram, precedes the dicrotic wave. **A. Orifice**, the communication between the left ventricle of heart and aorta. **A. Valves**, sigmoid valves at the origin of the aorta, preventing reflux of blood into the left ventricle after the cardiac systole. **A. Ventricle**, left ventricle of the heart.

Aörti'tis. (From *aorta*, and suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflammation.") Inflammation of the aorta.

Apag'ma. (Gr. *απο*, "from," and *αγω*, "I remove.") Abduction; separation, as of a fractured bone.

Apānthrō'pia. (Gr. *απο*, "from," and *ανθρωπος*, a "man.") Desire for solitude; loathing of society; a symptom of hypochondriasis.

Apārthrō'sis. (Gr. *απο*, "from," and *ἄρθρωσις*, "articulation.") A term applied to articulation with free motion; diarthrosis; abarticulation; also employed in the sense of disarticulation.

Ap'athÿ, ap-ath-e. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *παθος*, "feeling.") Insensibility; want or privation of passion, emotion, excitement, or desire; accidental suspension of the moral feelings, occurring in severe diseases, as malignant fevers, etc.

Apēl'lous. (Lat. *a*, "from," and *pellis*, "skin.") Devoid of skin.

Apēp'sia. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *πεπτεῖν*, "to digest.") Indigestion; cessation or deficiency of digestion; used for "dyspepsia;" faulty or painful digestion.

Ape'rient. (Lat. *aperire*, to "open.") Opening; laxative; applied to agents which act as mild purgatives, producing a gentle action of the bowels, as magnesia, fruits, etc.

Apēr'itive. (Lat. *aperire*, "to open.") Purgative; aperient; deobstruent.

Apēr'tor. (From the same.) Levator palpebræ superioris; the apertor oculi.

A'pēx. The point, extremity, top, or summit of a part, as the apex of the heart, tongue, etc. In Botany, the part of a leaf or stem farthest from the base. **A. Beat**, the cardiac impulse felt in the fifth left intercostal space. (See HEART.) **A. Lin'guæ**, proglossis; tip of the tongue. **A. Mur'mur**, a murmur over apex of heart. **A. of the Heart**, the point at the lower extremity.

Aphā'cia. Aphakia.

Aphæ'resis. Extirpation; ΑΠΗΡΕΣΙΣ (*q. v.*).

Aphā'gia, af-ay-je-a. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *φαγεῖν*, "to eat.") Inability to swallow.

Aphā'kia, af-ay-ke-a. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *φακος*, a "lens.") An anomalous condition of refraction caused by the absence or loss of the crystalline lens. It is remedied by the use of powerful artificial lenses.

Aphalāngi'asis, af-al-an-ji-a-sis. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *φαλαγξ*, "finger-bone.") The final stage of Oriental elephantiasis, characterized by loss of the fingers and toes from gangrene.

Aphā'sia, af-ay-zhe-a. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *φασίς*, "speech.") A cerebral lesion affecting the ability to utter or comprehend conventional language. A loss of ability to use words properly or to comprehend them, due to disease of certain cortical centres of the brain. (See AGRAPHIA.) In *motor aphasia* (*aphemia*) thoughts cannot be expressed by spoken words. In *sensory aphasia* words spoken by others are not understood (*word-deafness*), or the meaning of written words is not comprehended (*word-blindness*). *Amnesic aphasia*, inability to remember words. *Ataxic aphasia*, inability to articulate, due to loss of muscular coördination from disease of the cortex. *Agrammatism*, inability to use words in their grammatical order. *Bradyphasia*, slowness of speech due to disease.

Aphā'sic. Pertaining to, or affected with, aphasia.

Aphēlx'ia, af-elx-e-a. (Gr. ἀφελκω, to "draw away.") Absence of mind; abstraction; revery; inattention to the impressions of surrounding objects during wakefulness.

Aphē'mīa, af-e-mē-a. (Gr. α, priv., and φημι, to "speak.") Alalia; loss of the power of articulate language from cerebral lesion; the loss of memory for words. Usually applied to that form of motor aphasia in which the power of written language is retained. See APHASIA.

Apher'esis, af-air-e-sis. (Gr. ἀπο, "from," and αἶρω, to "take.") Applied to that branch of Surgery whereby one part of the body is separated from the other; excision; amputation.

Aphilān'thropy, af-il-an-thro-pe. (Gr. α, priv., φιλω, "I love," and ἀνθρωπος, "a man.") Dislike to man; preference of solitude to society, as in the first stage of melancholy.

A'phis, a-fis. The plant-louse. **A. Vastator**, a destructive species of aphid.

Aphlō'ous, af-le-us. (Gr. α, priv., and φλοιος, "inner bark.") Devoid of bark.

Aphō'nīa, af-o-ne-a. (Gr. α, priv., and φωνη, the "voice.") Loss of voice—that is, of intonated utterance—from any interference, usually peripheral, with the movements of the vocal cord. (See ANAUDIA, DYSPHONIA, and DUMBNESS.) **A. Clerico'rum**, aphonia from excessive use of the voice. It ranges from a simple congestion of the vocal organs, with temporary huskiness and dryness of the throat, to actual loss of voice or a change in its tone and character. See DYSPHONIA.

Aphor'ia. (Gr. α, priv., and φερεω, "to bear.") Sterility; barrenness in the female.

Aphrōdis'ia, af-ro-diz-e-a. (Gr. Ἀφροδίτη, "Venus.") Applied to inordinate desire of venery; also, to puberty and to coition.

Aphrodis'iac. (Gr. Ἀφροδίτη, "Venus.") A term applied to agents

believed to increase the sexual appetite or generative power; remedies against impotence. Among the familiar medicines so applied are cantharides, strychnine, phosphorus, nux vomica, and alcohol.

Aph'thæ, af-the. (Gr. ἀπτω, to "in-flame.") Small flakes and curd-like masses studding the tongue and other parts of the mouth, sometimes coalescing to form thick, soft, fur-like patches. Aphthæ depend upon the presence of a microscopic fungus, the *Oidium albicans*. This word is commonly used as synonymous with infantile thrush, though the latter must be allowed a wider signification, as including many cases of simple stomatitis. **A. Adulto'rum**, stomatitis, aphthous. **A. Angino'sæ**, aphthæ of the throat. **A. Lactan'tium**, infantile or white aphthæ. **A. Parasit'icæ**, true aphthæ; parasitic thrush due to the fungus *Oidium albicans*.

Aph'thaphÿte, af-thaf-ite. (Gr. ἀφθα, "thrush," and φυτόν, "plant.") Aphthæ; *Oidium albicans*, the fungous growth essential to true aphthæ.

Aph'thoid. (Gr. ἀφθα, "thrush," and εἶδος, "shape.") Resembling aphthæ.

Aphthon'gia. (Gr. α, priv., and φθογγος, "sound.") Defect of the cerebral faculty of speech; applied to a certain form of aphasia due to spasm of those muscles which are supplied by the hypoglossal nerve.

Aph'thous, af-thus. (Gr. ἀφθα, "thrush.") Aphthoid; pertaining to, resembling, or complicated with, aphthæ.

A'piöl. (Lat. *apium*, "parsley," and *oleum*, "oil.") A yellowish, oily liquid, obtained from *Apium petroselinum*, or parsley; odorous, pungent, and of carminative, diuretic, and acid properties; it has been employed also as an antiperiodic, as well as in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, intermittent fever, etc.

A'pīos Tuberō'sa. A plant of

the natural order *Leguminosæ*, having edible tubers, called ground-nuts and wild beans.

A'pis Mellif'ica. (Lat. *apis*, a "bee," *mel*, "honey," and *facere*, to "make.") The name of the honey-bee.

A'pium. A genus of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, including celery and parsley. **A. Grave'olens**, a species of *Apium*, which includes common celery among its varieties; roots and seeds are slightly carminative and antispasmodic. **A. Petroseli'num.** (*Petroselinum Sativum.*) Common parsley; the root and seeds are diuretic and aperient. See **APIOL.**

Aplanāt'ic. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *πλαναω*, to "wander.") Correcting the aberrations of the rays of light, as a lens.

Aplā'sia, ap-lay-zhe-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *πλασις*, a "moulding.") The incomplete development of an organ or tissue; deficient reinstatement of tissues, as in ulceration. See **HYPOLASIA.**

Aplas'tic. (From the same.) Structureless; devoid of regular form; incapable of being organized or of forming tissues; usually applied to inflammatory exudation. **A. Element**, one not susceptible of further organization.

Apleu'ria, ap-loo-re-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *πλευρα*, a "rib.") Congenital absence of ribs.

Aplōt'omy. (Gr. *ἀπλοος*, "simple," and *τεμνω*, to "cut.") A simple incision.

Apneūmāt'ic. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *πνευμα*, "air.") Applied in Surgery to a mode of treatment of wounds communicating with the surface, by excluding the atmosphere by means of a pneumatic apparatus.

Apneumātō'sis. (Gr. *a*, priv., *πνευμα*, "breath," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") Lobular pneumonia; collapse of a part of the lung because of stoppage of a bronchial tube by a plug of mucus. See **ATELECTASIS.**

Apneūmonēr'via. (Gr. *a*, priv., *πνευμων*, "lung," and *νευρον*, "nerve.") Defective nervous action of the lungs.

Apneūs'tia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *πνεω*, "I breathe.") Breathlessness; apnœa; asphyxia.

Apncœ'a, ap-ne-a. (From the same.) Breathlessness from obstruction of respiratory functions; interrupted or suspended respiration. (See **ASPHYXIA.**) In Physiology applied to arrested respiration from hyperoxygenation of the blood, as from breathing oxygen or breathing more rapidly than requisite. **A. Car'diac**, angina pectoris.

Apocathar'sis. (Gr. *ἀπο*, "from," and *καθαίρω*, "I take down.") A purging, upwards or downwards.

Apoçenō'sis, ap-o-sen-o-sis. (Gr. *ἀπο*, "from," and *κενωω*, to "empty out.") Increased discharge or morbid evacuation; sometimes applied to a *partial*, in opposition to *general*, evacuation (cenosis.) See also **ABEVACUATION.**

Apochrōmāt'ic. Affording a colorless image; applied to a lens.

Apōç'ōpē, ap-ok-o-pe. (Gr. *ἀπο*, "from," and *κοπτειν*, "to cut.") Abscission; a cutting off; a wound with substantial loss. Also fracture with loss of bone; amputation; apheresis.

Apōerūs'tic. (Gr. *ἀπο*, "out," and *χρουω*, "I strike.") Applied to agents possessing astringent and repellent properties.

Apōç'ŷnīne. An active bitter alkaloid principle extracted from the *Apocynum*, or dog's-bane.

Apōç'ŷnūm, ap-os-in-um. (Gr. *ἀπο*, "from," and *κυων*, a "dog.") Dog's-bane; milkweed; fly-trap; American ipecac; a genus of poisonous plants of the natural order *Apocynaceæ*; the root possesses emetic and cathartic qualities, and has been recommended in dropsy.

Ap'odāl. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *πους*, "foot.") Devoid of feet or organs of progression; having no ventrals, or fins corresponding to legs and feet.

Apōhŷ'al. Applied to the first pieces of the anterior or styloid cornua of the hyoid bone.

Apōmor'phine, ap-o-mor-feen. (Gr. *ἀπο*, "from," and *morphine*.) An artificial alkaloid prepared from morphine by the action of strong solution of hydrochloric acid at a high temperature. Formula, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$. The salt most used is the chloride or hydrochlorate, a whitish, crystalline, soluble powder. It is a direct and rapid emetic, but sometimes causes dangerous collapse. Dose, $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ grain. It is also administered by hypodermic injection.

Aponeūrōl'ōgŷ, ap-o-noo-rol-o-je. (From *aponeurosis*, and Gr. *λογος*, "discourse.") A treatise or dissertation on the aponeuroses; anatomy of the aponeuroses.

Apōneūrō'sis, ap-o-noo-ro-sis. (Gr. *ἀπο*, "from," and *νευρον*, a "nerve" or "tendon.") A fibrous band investing muscles or connecting them with tendons, composed of white fibrous tissue, destitute of nerves and nearly destitute of blood-vessels. The more important are as follows: **A. of deltoid**, a thick fascia covering the deltoid muscle and continuous with that covering the great pectoral and infraspinatus muscles; **A. of external oblique muscle**, covers the muscle, and is attached to the anterior superior spinous process, the spine of the pubes, the ilio-pectineal line, and to the linea alba. It forms **POUPART'S** and **GIMBERNAT'S LIGAMENTS** (which see); **A. of occipito-frontalis muscle**, covers the vertex of the skull and connects the occipital with the frontal part of the muscle; **A. of the pharynx**, the fibrous coat situated between the muscular and the mucous coat of the pharynx; **A. of vertebræ**, a thin layer binding down the erector spinæ muscle.

Apōneūrosi'tis. (From *aponeurosis*, and suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflammation.") Inflammation of an aponeurosis.

Apōneūrōt'ic. Pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, aponeuroses.

Apōneūrōt'ōmŷ. (From *aponeurosis*, and Gr. *τεμνω*, to "cut.") The anatomy, or, in Surgery, section, of the aponeuroses.

Apōphlēgmāt'ic, ap-o-fleg-mat-ik. (Gr. *ἀπο*, "from," and *φλεγμα*, "phlegm.") Applied to agents promoting the discharge of phlegm or mucus from the mucous membranes of the digestive or air passages through the mouth or nostrils. See also **SIALOGOGUE** and **ERRHINE**.

Apōph'ŷsar, ap-of-e-sar. Relating to an apophysis.

Apōph'ŷsis, ap-of-e-sis. (Gr. *ἀπο*, "from," and *φωω*, to "put forth.") An osseous process; a protuberance of bone. (See also **EPIPHYSIS**.) In *Botany*, a fleshy tubercle of certain mosses.

Apōplēc'tic. Pertaining to apoplexy; variously applied to an individual suffering from apoplexy, to the symptoms of the disease, to the make or constitution predisposing to apoplexy, etc. **A. Veins**, jugular veins.

Apōplēc'tiform. (From *apoplexy*, and Lat. *forma*, "form.") Resembling apoplexy; apoplectoid. **A. Congestion of the Brain**, usually a phase of epilepsy, involving sudden seizure with light transient apoplectic symptoms.

Apōplēc'toid. (From *apoplexy*, and Gr. *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling apoplexy; apoplectiform.

Ap'ōplēxŷ. (Gr. *απο*, intens., and *πληττειν*, "to strike.") The sudden paralysis, loss of sensation, and other symptoms caused by a hæmorrhage from an artery of the brain or meninges, by an effusion, by congestion, or by plugging of a cerebral artery by an embolus. **A., Pulmonary**, hæmorrhage into the tissue of the lung. **A., Spinal**, hæmorrhage into the tissue or meninges of the spinal cord. The term *apoplexy* is occasionally used to signify hæmorrhage into the tissue of

any organ ; thus, *renal apoplexy, retinal apoplexy*, etc.

Apopsyĕ'hĭa. (Gr. ἀπο, "from," and ψυχη, "soul.") Syncope, or fainting. See **APSYCHIA**.

Aporrhino'sis. (Gr. ἀπο, "from," and ῥιν, "the nose.") A discharge from the nose.

Apōsĕp'edĭn. (Gr. ἀπο, "from," and σήπιδων, "putrefaction.") An impure leucin formed from the putrefaction of cheese.

Apō'sĭa. (Gr. α, priv., and ποσις, "drink.") Absence of thirst ; lack of desire for liquids.

Apōsĭt'ĭa. (Gr. ἀπο, "from," and σιτος, "bread.") Aversion for food.

Apōsĭt'ic. (From the same.) Applied to any substance which impairs the appetite.

Apōs'tasĭs. (Gr. ἀπο, "from," and στασις, "standing.") A word anciently applied to an aposteme, or abscess ; also to the separation of exfoliated or fractured bone, etc.

Apōstax'is. (Gr. ἀπο, "from," and σταξις, "a dropping.") The dripping of a fluid, as blood from the nose, discharge of a tumor, etc. See **EPISTAXIS**.

Apōstĕ'ma. (Gr. ἀπο, "from," and ἵσθημι, to "settle.") An aposteme ; an abscess or aqueous tumor. (See **ABSCISS.**) **A. Cer'ebri**, encephalopyosis. **A. Psoaticum**, lumbar abscess.

Apōstĕ'matoid. (From *apostema*, and Gr. εἶδος, "resemblance.") Resembling an apostema.

Apōs'thia. (Gr. α, priv., and ποσθη, "foreskin.") Want of prepuce or penis.

Apos'thume. Abscess.

Apōsÿrĭngĕ'sĭs, ap-o-seer-in-je-sis. (Gr. ἀπο, "from," and σφριγγξ, "fistula.") The degeneration of a sore into a fistula.

Apōthĕ'ca. (Gr. ἀποθηκη, a "store.") A magazine or receptacle for stores ; a store ; a wine-cellar ; especially a shop where medicines are sold.

Apōth'ecary. (From the same.)

One who keeps a drug-store and sells medicines, puts up prescriptions, etc. In Great Britain, a licentiate or member of an apothecaries' company ; a privileged class of practitioners or sub-physicians. See **SURGEON-APOTHECARY**.

Apothe'ma. (Gr. ἀπο, "from," and θεμα, a "deposit.") A deposit formed by the evaporation of vegetable extract ; applied also to any similar vegetable sediment, deposit, or precipitate.

Ap'ōzĕm. (Gr. ἀπο, "from," and ζεω, "to boil.") **DECOCTION** (*q. v.*).

Apparā'tūs, ap-ar-ay-tus. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *parare*, "to prepare.") A collective term applied to the instruments or mechanical appliances used in any art, science, experiment, operation, etc. In *Anatomy* and *Physiology*, applied to the collective parts or organs which concur in effecting the same function. In *Surgery*, it signifies the methodical arrangement of the instruments, etc. for an operation.

Appĕn'dage. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *pendere*, "to hang.") Something added to the principal or greater thing. Applied in Botany to any superadded part. (See **APPENDIX.**) **A. to the O'vary**, parovarium.

Appĕn'dices Epiplo'icæ. Small irregular prolongations or pouches of peritoneum filled with fat, and situated upon the large intestine ; appendages of the omentum. See **EPIPLOON**.

Appĕndic'ūla, ap-en-dik-yu-la. (Dim. of Lat. *appendix*, an "appendage.") A little appendage or appendicle. **A. Vermifor'mis**, appendix vermiformis.

Appendic'ulæ Epiplo'icæ. Appendices epiploicæ.

Appĕn'dix, pl. **Appen'dicĕs.** (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *pendere*, "to hang.") An appendage ; an addition ; an apophysis ; a process ; a part accessory to or dependent upon another ; a part adherent to or in continuity with an organ ; something appended to another part, but not

essential to its existence. **A. Auricula'ris**, a process at the anterior and upper part of the auricles of the heart. (See HEART.) **A. Cerebri**, pituitary gland. **A. Cæci**, appendix vermiformis. **A. Ensiform**. (See XIPHOID.) **A. Ventriculi**, duodenum. **A. Vermifor'mis**, the vermicular appendage of the cæcum; a worm-shaped tube or process, the size of a goose-quill and of unknown functions, hanging from the cæcum into the pelvis. **A. Vesicæ**. See BLADDER, SACCULATED.

Ap'petency, ap-e-ten-se. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *petere*, "to seek.") Appetence; the disposition of organized beings to select and appropriate certain portions only of matter adapted to their support; inclination or ardent desire for any object.

Ap'petite. (From the same.) The natural desire for food; also a sensation inciting to the exercise of certain functions, especially digestion and generation; any desire, natural or inordinate; particularly applied to hunger, thirst, and lust. Diminished, increased, or perverted appetite is symptomatic of many diseases. **A. Venereal**, the venereal desire, or instinctive sexual attraction impelling to the acts of generation.

Ap'ple. The fruit of the *Pyrus Malus*, a tree of the natural order *Rosaceæ*. (See MALUM, and PYRUS MALUS.) **A., Adam's**, pomum Adami; the prominence of the thyroid cartilage. **A. of the Eye**, the pupil.

Apples, Acid of. Malic acid.

Applicā'tion, ap-plik-ay-shun. The act of applying, or laying one thing upon another, as the application of a bandage, plaster, etc.; also, the agent so applied.

Appōsition, ap-o-zish-un. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *ponere*, "to put.") In *Surgery*, the supplying of deficient parts by the contact of adjacent substances. (See also PROSTHESIS.) In *Physiology*, that part of the function of nutrition whereby the constituents

of the blood are transformed into a solid, unorganized substance, as in the growth of the non-vascular tissues.

Apprōx'imāl. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *proximus*, "next.") A term applied to the contiguous surfaces of adjoining teeth.

Apprōx'imāte. (From the same.) Growing or located near together.

Apprōximā'tion. (From the same.) Approach; a term applied to a pretended method of curing disease by contact with another organism imagined to receive it.

Aprāx'ia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *πρασσω*, "I do.") Aphasic defective memory of the uses, etc. of surrounding objects.

Aprōc'tia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *πρωκτος*, the "anus.") Defect or imperforation of the anus.

Aprosex'ia. Inability to concentrate the attention.

Aprosō'pīa. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *προσωπον*, "face.") A foetal monstrosity consisting of the partial or complete absence or imperfect development of the face. See TRIENCEPHALUS.

Apsy'chia, ap-si-ke-ah. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *ψυχη*, "soul.") Syneope; a term applied to faintness, swooning, loss of spirits, and similar conditions.

Ap'terous. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *πτερον*, "wing.") Devoid of wings. In Botany, devoid of membranous margins.

Aptyā'lia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *πτυαλον*, "saliva.") Deficiency or absence of saliva.

Ap̄rēt'ic. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *πυρετος*, "fever.") Devoid of febrile heat; applied to days in which there is no paroxysm of an intermittent; also, to agents opposed to fever. See ANTI-PYRETIC.

Ap̄rēx'ia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *πυρεξις*, a "fever.") Absence of fever; applied especially to the interval between the paroxysms of an intermittent fever; also applied to the cessation of febrile symptoms in acute diseases.

Ap'yroūs. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *πυρ*, "fire.") Incombustible; a term applied

to substances capable of sustaining the long-continued action of violent heat without alteration of form or other properties; used as nearly synonymous with *refractory*, although this word really indicates such bodies as may be altered, though not fused, by heat.

A'qua, a-kwa. (Lat.) Water.

A'quæ, a-kwe. Waters; officinal solutions of gaseous or volatile substances. There are nineteen officinal waters in the U. S. and Br. Pharmacopœias. **Aqua Ammonia**, water holding in solution 10 per cent. by weight of the gas ammonia. A valuable, quickly-acting stimulant to the heart and respiration. Dose, 10–30 drops, well diluted. It has been injected into the veins in desperate cases of collapse. For this purpose from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm should be diluted with 1 ounce of water, and injected very slowly. **A. Ammonia Fortior**, stronger water of ammonia, contains 28 per cent. by weight of ammonia; should not be used internally. Applied to the skin, it causes a blister. **A. Amygdalæ Amaræ**, bitter-almond water. Used as a vehicle for cough medicines, but is variable in the amount of hydrocyanic acid it contains, and has caused death. Dose, 1 fl. drachm. **A. Anethi** (Br.), dill-water. Used as a vehicle. **A. Anisi**, used as a vehicle. **A. Bulliens**, boiling water. **A. Camphoræ**, contains 0.8 per cent. of camphor. Dose, 1–2 fluidounces. **A. Carui**, caraway-water. An agreeable vehicle. **A. Chlori**, chlorine-water; water containing 0.4 per cent. of chlorine. Used internally and externally as an antiseptic. As an inhalation it has been recommended in phthisis. Dose, 1–4 fl. drachms. **A. Chloroformi** (Br.), water containing 0.5 per cent. of chloroform in solution. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 fl. ounces. **A. Cinnamonomi**, an agreeable vehicle. **A. Creasoti**, water holding in solution 4.3 minims of creasote in each fluidounce. Dose, 1–6 fl. ounces. **A. Destillata**, steam which has been condensed and

collected by a suitable apparatus. **A. Fervens**, hot water. **A. Fœniculi** (Br. Ph.), fennel-water. Used as a vehicle. **A. Fontana**, spring- or well-water. **A. Lauro-cerasi** (Br. Ph.), cherry-laurel water; has the same properties as dilute solutions of hydrocyanic acid. Chiefly used as a sedative in bronchitis. Dose, 20 drops to 1 fl. drachm. **A. Menthæ Piperitæ**, peppermint-water. Used as a vehicle. **A. Menthæ Viridis**, spear-mint or brook-mint water. Used only as a vehicle. **A. Rosæ**, rose-water; has a pleasant odor and but little taste. Used as a vehicle for eye-washes, urethral injections, etc. It is unirritating unless alcohol or glycerin has been added to preserve it. **A. Pluvialis**, rain-water. **A. Sambuci** (Br. Ph.), elder-flower water; is occasionally used as a vehicle.

A'quæ Acid'ulæ. Acidulous waters. **A. Chalýbea'tæ, Ferro'sæ**, or **Martia'les**, mineral waters impregnated with iron. **A. Medica'tæ**, medicated waters; preparations consisting of waters impregnated with certain medicinal substances, not arranged in any other class. **A. Minera'les**, mineral waters.

Aquædūc'tus. (See AQUEDUCT.) **A. Cer'ebri**, infundibulum of the brain. **A. Cotun'nii**, aqueduct of the vestibulum.

Aquāt'ic, ak-wat-ik. (Lat. *aqua*, "water.") Living, growing, or thriving in the water; applied to plants under water or with the roots under water, and to animals living wholly or partly in the water.

Aq'uedūct, ak-we-dukt. (Lat. *aqua*, "water," and *ducere*, "to lead.") Properly, a conduit for conveying water from one place to another; a term applied in Anatomy to various canals occurring in different parts of the body, not always containing fluid, however. **A. of the Coch'lea**, a foramen of the temporal bone for the transmission of a small vein from the cochlea. **A. of Fallo'pius**, the canal of the portio dura in the pars petrosa of the temporal

bone. **A. of Sýlvius**, the canal which forms the communication between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. **A. of the Vestib'ulum**, a small canal which extends from the vestibule of the ear to the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

A'qūeōūs, a-kwe-us. (Lat. *aqua*, "water.") Watery; hydrous; containing, having the nature of, or abounding with, water; a term employed, like *hydrate*, to designate definite combinations with water. **A. Cham'ber**, a name given to the space between the cornea and the lens, divided into two parts by the iris, and containing the AQUEOUS HUMOR (*q. v.*). (See EYE.) **A. Humor**, a limpid fluid in the anterior chamber of the eye. It contains albumin, ehloride of sodium, and phosphate of lime in small quantity, and is enveloped in a fine membrane. See EYE.

Aq'uilæ Ve'næ. Temporal veins.

Aquōeāpsūli'tis. Aquomembranitis. The term has been applied to inflammation of the capsule of the aqueous humor, of the cornea and iris. Serous iritis. See also KERATO-IRITIS.

Aq'uula, ak-woo-la. (Dim. of Lat. *aqua*, "water.") A little water; a term applied to a small aqueous tumor; also, a fatty tumor situated under the skin of the eyelid. **A. Acus'tīca**, *Cotunnius*, liquor of.

Ar'abic A'cid. Arabin.

Ar'abic Gum. See GUMMI ACACIÆ.

Ar'abin. A peculiar proximate principle of gums, the essential constituent of gum arabic or acacia.

Ar'achis Hýpogæ'a. A plant of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, cultivated in the Southern States, familiarly known as the pea-nut, ground-nut, or earth-almond, and in the West Indies as pindar; the seeds are oily and edible.

Arāch'nīda. (Gr. *αραχνη*, a "spider.") The class of spiders; a class of Entomoida comprising articulated

animals without antennæ, wings, or metamorphosis, and including spiders, scorpions, and acari.

Arāchnī'tis. (Gr. *αραχνη*, a "spider's web.") Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane of the brain; leptomeningitis.

Arāch'noid, ar-ak-noid. (Gr. *αραχνη*, a "spider's web," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling a spider's web; a term applied, from its delicacy, to the middle membrane of the brain; the capsule of the lens; the hyaloid membrane. **A. Apophyses**, an ancient term for nerve-filaments. **A. Canal**. (See BICHAT, CANAL OF; also CANAL, ARACHNOID.) **A. Cavity**, the space between the arachnoid membrane and the dura mater. **A. Fluid**, the fluid contained in the arachnoid cavity. **A. Membrane**. See MEMBRANE.

Arachnoidi'tis. Arachnitis.

Ar'ack. An Indian word for a spirituous beverage made by distilling fermented juice of various kinds, as that of the cocoanut and the sweet sap of the palm tree; also prepared from rice, sugar, and other substances. It is a strong, intoxicating spirit.

Arā'lia Hīs'pida. Dwarf elder; considered diuretic; a decoction has been used in dropsy. **A. Nudicaulis**, wild sarsaparilla; wild liquorice; small spikenard; an American species; a stimulant tonic and diaphoretic. **A. Raçemo'sa**, American spikenard; of properties similar to those of *Aralia Nudicaulis*. **A. Spino'sa**, angelica tree; prickly ash; its berries are considered diaphoretic; an infusion has been used in colic.

Arā'neæ Te'la. Spider's web; cobweb; used in domestic practice as a mechanical styptic.

Araneō'sa Uri'na. This term has been applied to the urine when presenting cobweb-like filaments of mucus.

Arā'nēōse. (Lat. *araneum*, "spider's web.") Araneous; resembling a spider's web.

Arā'neūm Ul'cus. A name for-

merly applied to a malignant gangrenous ulcer, extending from the feet to the legs.

Ar'bor. (Lat.) A tree; a high woody plant having a single trunk, dividing into branches which do not perish in winter; applied also to certain arborescent forms assumed by metals under certain conditions, in crystallization, etc. **A. Dia'næ**, the tree of Diana, or silver tree. A term applied to an arborescent precipitate of silver produced by the action of mercury upon a solution of nitrate of silver. **A. Saturni**, a term applied to lead separated by the action of zinc upon a solution of acetate of lead. **A. Vi'tæ**, the "tree of life;" a term applied to the arborescent appearance of the thick mass of white substance presented by a longitudinal section of the cerebellum, and resulting from the inter-arrangement of the white substance with the gray; also applied to the tree called *Thuja Occidentalis*. **A. Vi'tæ Uteri'na**, a term applied to an arborescent arrangement of folds on the interior of the cervix uteri.

Arbō'rēōūs. (Lat. *arbor*, a "tree.") Tree-like; dendroid; belonging to, resembling, or growing on, a tree.

Ar'bores. A morbid change in the skin preceding ulceration.

Arborēs'cent. (Lat. *arbor*, "a tree.") Resembling a tree; growing or ramifying like a tree.

Arbū'tin. A bitter glucoside, of diuretic properties, derived from *Uva ursi*.

Arbū'tūs, ar-byu-tus. A genus of shrubs and small trees of many species; natural order *Ericaceæ*; bark and leaves are astringent; a decoction of the leaves has been used in diarrhœa. **A. U'va Ur'si.** Trailing arbutus; bearberry; foxberry; checkerberry; the shrub also called *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*; the leaves are tonic, astringent, and diuretic; formerly much employed in diseases of the urinary organs.

Are. (Lat. *arcus*, an "arch.") A

term applied to any part of the body having the form of an arch.

Ar'ca Cor'dis. Pericardium.

Arcā'num. (Lat. *arca*, a "chest.") A secret; a secret remedy; a nostrum; quack or empirical medicine; a remedy reputed of great efficacy, but whose composition is kept secret. **A. Cor'alli'num**, deutoxide of mercury. **A. Duplica'tum**, sulphate of potassium. **A. Tartari**, acetate of potassium.

Arch. (Lat. *arcus*, "bow.") A term applied to various curved parts of the body, more or less resembling a bow; are. **A. Anastomot'ic**, applied to the union of two vessels which anastomose by describing a curved line. **A. of the Aor'ta**, the curved part of the aorta between its ascending and descending portions. **A. of the Colon**, the transverse portion of that intestine. **A. Palmar**, the arch formed by the radial artery as it crosses the bones of the metacarpus to anastomose with the ulnar artery. **A. Plan'tar**, the forward curve described by the transverse portion of the external plantar artery. **A. of the Palate.** See PALATE BONE.

Archæ'us, ar-ke-us. (Gr. ἀρχη, "beginning.") A term used by Paracelsus and other visionaries to signify a certain imaginary fundamental principle of life. See ANIMA.

Archebi'osis, ar-ke-bi-o-sis. (Gr. ἀρχη, "beginning;" and βίος, "life.") Life-evolution; a term connected with the theory of evolution, and employed to denote the beginning of life in spontaneous generation; reproduction *de novo*; the production of living beings in organic solutions without the presence of parents or germs; that is, the origin of simple living organisms from lifeless, inorganic material. See BIOGENESIS, ABIOTIC GENESIS, and PANSPERMISM.

Archegēn'osis, ar-ke-jen-e-sis. (Gr. ἀρχη, "beginning," and γενεσις, "generation.") Archebiosis.

Archenceph'ala, ark-en-sef-al-a. (Gr. ἀρχη, "dominion," and κεφαλη, "head.")

“head.”) A term anciently applied to man, and now proposed by Prof. Owen for a sub-class of the Mammalia represented only by the genus *Homo*. This sub-class is distinguished by the extreme development of the cerebral hemispheres and superficial gray matter of the cerebrum, the possession of a third lobe to the cerebrum, and other cerebral characteristics.

Archeol'ogŷ, ark-e-ol-o-je. (Gr. ἀρχη, “beginning,” and λογος, a “discourse.”) A treatise or dissertation on first principles or antiquities. The science of antique things and the practice of the ancients.

Ar'chetŷpe, ark-e-tipe. (Gr. ἀρχη, “beginning,” and τυπος, a “type.”) A standard type or model on which others are formed or with which they may be compared. In Comparative Anatomy, a fundamental ideal pattern on which a system is constructed, and to which its modifications may be referred.

Archiā'ter. (Gr. ἀρχος, “a chief,” and ιατρος, a “physician.”) An honorary title applied to a physician exalted above his fellows, or to a physician to a king or other potentate.

Arhiblās'tic. Applied to tissues constituting portions of embryo from the beginning.

Archīneph'ros, ar-kin-ef-ros. (Gr. ἀρχη, “beginning,” and νεφρος, “kidney.”) A term applied to the primitive kidney of vertebrates. See MESONEPHROS.

Ar'chistome. (Gr. ἀρχη, “beginning,” and στομα, “a mouth.”) BLASTOPORE (*q. v.*).

Archoptō'ma, ar-kop-to-ma. (Gr. ἀρχος, the “anus,” and πτωμα, “falling.”) A falling of the rectum; proctocoele; prolapsus ani. See PROCTOCELE.

Archorrhā'gia, ar-kor-ra-je-a. (Gr. ἀρχος, “anus,” and ρηγνυμι, to “burst forth.”) Hæmorrhage from the anus.

Arhostēnō'sis. (Gr. ἀρχος, “anus,” στενος, “narrow,” and the suffix -osis, signifying “condition.”) Stricture of the rectum.

Ar'çiform, ar-sif-orm. (Lat. *arcus*, “arch,” and *forma*, “form.”) Arched; formed like an arch; applied especially to the arciform fibres and to the mode in which fatty degeneration attacks the cornea. **A. Fibres,** a term applied to a set of fibres which pursue a curved course from the pyramidal, beneath the olivary, to the restiform bodies; they have been distinguished into two layers—the *superficial cerebellar* and the *deep cerebellar fibres*.

Arctā'tion, ark-tay-shun. (Lat. *arctare*, to “make narrow.”) A preternatural contraction of a canal or natural orifice, especially of the vulva, the orifice of the uterus, or the intestinal canal; abnormal contraction of the vagina; constipation of the intestines. (See also STEGNOSIS.) Applied also to the lessening of the calibre of an artery from inflammation, and to closure of a part by sutures or fibulæ.

Arc'topus Echina'tus. A plant of the natural order *Umbelliferae*, indigenous in Africa; demulcent and diuretic; the root is used, in decoction, in syphilis, cutaneous affections, etc.

Arctostāph'ŷlōs U'va Ur'si. See ARBUTUS UVA URSI, and UVA URSI.

Arctu'ra Un'guium. The ingrowing or inversion of the nails. See ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS.

Arcūā'lis. (Lat. *arcuo*, to “bend.”) An epithet applied to the coronal suture (*sutura arcualis*) and to the temporal bones (*ossa arcualia*).

Ar'cuate Lig'aments. See LIGAMENT.

Arcūā'tion, ark-yu-ay-shun. (Lat. *arcuo*, to “bend.”) An anterior projection of the sternum; also applied to a curvature of the dorsal vertebræ, or the tibia.

Arc'ulus. (Dim. of Lat. *arcus*, an “arch.”) In Surgery, a name for a sort of semicircular box, basket, or cradle to prevent the contact of the bed-clothes with a diseased or injured part.

Ar'eūs. (Lat.) A bow, arc, or arch.

A. Seni'lis, Arcus adiposus; a peculiar crescentic opacity of the cornea, within its margin, usually first observed in the upper part. It occurs in old age; is a fatty degeneration of the substance of the cornea, and is significant of other senile changes, particularly of atheroma.

Ar'dēnt. (Lat. *ardere*, "to burn.") Burning; hot; fiery; applied to diseases or spirits of a burning character. **A. Fever**, causus; synocha or inflammatory fever. **A. Eyes**, so called when injected red. **A. Spirits**, distilled alcoholic liquors, whisky, brandy, gin, and rum. (See SPIRIT.) **A. Urine**, a term applied to urine when of a deep-red color.

Ar'dor. (Lat. *ardere*, "to burn.") A burning or scalding sensation; heat, whether febrile or sexual; a violent, morbidly increased sensation of heat. (See FERVOR.) **A. Febril'is**, feverish or febrile heat; the hot period of fever. **A. Stom'achi**, pyrosis. **A. Uri'næ**, a sensation of heat, burning, or scalding which may be felt along the inflamed mucous membrane of the urethra during the passage of urine. **A. Vene'reus**, venereal heat. **A. Ventric'uli**, heartburn. See CARDIALGIA, and PYROSIS.

A'rēa. (Lat. *arere*, "to be dry.") A void space; the space inclosed by any given boundaries; applied to certain varieties of alopecia, also to porrigo decalvans. **A. Diffluens**, true alopecia, comprising irregular bald plots in the beard as well as in the scalp. **A. Gērminatī'va**, an opaque spot on the blastodermic vesicle of an ovum, being that part of the blastoderm in which the first traces of the embryo appear. **A. Opa'ca**, an opaque circle surrounding the area pellucida, its appearance being due to the presence of white yolk immediately beneath this portion of the blastoderm. **A. Pellu'cida**, a transparent portion of the blastoderm surrounding the germ, and itself surrounded by the area opaca. **A. Vasculo'sa**, a second distinct space sur-

rounding the area pellucida. (See CIRCULUS VENOSUS.) **A. Vitellina**, a third distinct space surrounding the area vasculosa, and eventually inclosing the whole yolk.

Arē'ca. Betel-nut, the fruit of the *Areca Catechu*, of the natural order *Palmæ*; tonic and astringent, and one of the constituents of the betel, the Oriental masticatory. See BETEL.

Arefāc'tion. (Lat. *arere*, "to be dry," and *facere*, to "make.") A method of desiccation; the process of drying medicinal substances previous to pulverization.

Arēna'ceous, ar-e-nay-shus. (Lat. *arena*, "sand.") Sandy; of a sandy nature; sabulous.

Arenā'tion. (From the same.) The employment of a sand-bath; the application of hot sand, in a bag or bladder, to the body, as a stimulant and sudorific.

Arenō'sa Uri'na. Sandy urine; an epithet applied to urine when it deposits a sandy sediment.

Arē'ola. (Dim. of Lat. *area*.) The pink or brownish-colored halo or circular space surrounding the nipple of the female breast; also, the inflamed circle surrounding certain pustules, vesicles, etc. In Botany, a small cavity; the cytoblast, an opaque spot or nucleus observed in the cells of plants. **A. Papilla'ris.** (Lat. *papilla*, a "nipple.") The areola round the nipple of the female breast. (See AREOLA.) **A., Sec'ondary**, the darkened circle around the areola papillaris during pregnancy. **A., Tubercles of the.** (See MAMMA.) **A. Umbil'ical**, a term applied to the pigmentation about the umbilicus.

Arē'olæ. (Pl. of Lat. *areola*.) In Anatomy, signifying the minute interstices between the fibres constituting an organ, between interlacing vessels, or between laminae.

Arē'olar. Relating to, or containing, areolæ, or small interstices. **A. Tissue**, loose connective tissue. See TISSUE.

Arē'olate. Having areolæ; divided into little spaces or areolæ; studded with areolæ.

Areōm'eter. (Gr. ἀραιος, "thin," and μέτρον, "measure.") Hydrometer; an instrument designed for the purpose of ascertaining the density or specific gravity of liquids.

Areōm'etry. (From the same.) The science or process of measuring the gravity, consistency, or strength of liquids.

Areōt'ic. (Gr. ἀραιος, "thin.") An epithet applied to agents which dissolve viscid secretions and increase perspiration.

Arethū'sa Būlbō'sa. An indigenous plant of the natural order *Orchidaceæ*, bearing a solitary flower. The bruised bulbs are used as cataplasms to tumors, etc.

Ar'gema, ar-je-ma. (Gr. ἀργος, "white.") A small white ulcer of the eye, partly on the cornea, partly on the sclerotic coat. See LEUCOMA.

Argēmō'ne Mexica'na. The thorn-poppy, a Mexican plant of the natural order *Papaveraceæ*. The dried juice resembles gamboge, and has been employed as a hydragogue cathartic and as an emetic.

Argen'ti Chlo'ridum. Chloride or muriate of silver. Has been used as an antisyphilitic. **A. Çyan'idum,** cyanide of silver; the name for a white powder containing hydrocyanic acid and silver; has been used as an antisyphilitic. **A. Iod'inum,** iodide of silver; the name of a yellowish, amorphous powder containing hydriodic acid and silver, and of properties similar to those of nitrate of silver; has been used in syphilis. Its use is said not to produce argyria, which sometimes follows the use of the nitrate. **A. Ni'tras,** nitrate of silver; lunar caustic; colorless, transparent, rhombic crystals containing nitric acid and silver; it is inodorous, and of a bitter metallic taste and neutral reaction; much used as a caustic. Its virtues are tonic, counter-

irritant, stimulant, and alterative; a powerful astringent and moderate escharotic. Used internally in epilepsy, chorea, gastro-intestinal catarrh, etc. Its long-continued use is liable to produce ARGYRIA (*q. v.*). **A. Ni'tras Dilu'tus,** diluted nitrate of silver; consists of equal parts of nitrate of silver and nitrate of potassium; odorless, and of a metallic taste and neutral reaction; employed externally, as less powerful than the fused nitrate. **A. Ni'tras Fu'sus,** moulded nitrate of silver; a white, hard solid made by melting the nitrate in a porcelain capsule and moulding. Externally applied as a stimulant and escharotic. **A. Ox'idum,** oxide of silver; a dark brownish powder produced by precipitating a solution of nitrate of silver with solution of potash and drying the precipitate. It is odorless, of a metallic taste, somewhat soluble in water, and believed to have therapeutic virtues similar to nitrate of silver. Has been used in syphilis.

Ar'gentine, ar-jen-tine. (Lat. *argentum*, "silver.") Pertaining to, or having the appearance or lustre of, silver.

Argēn'tum. (Gr. ἀργος, "white.") Silver; a brilliant white metal little used in medicine. (See SILVER.) **A. Folia'tum** (Lat. *folium*, a "leaf"), silver-leaf; sometimes used for covering pills, etc. **A. Fugiti'vum,** mercury; quicksilver; hydrargyrum. **A. Vi'vum,** mercury; quicksilver; hydrargyrum.

Argil'la, ar-jil-la. (Lat., from Gr. ἀργος, "white.") Potter's clay; white clay. Alumina. **A. Vitriolata,** alum.

Argillā'ceous, ar-jil-lay-shus. (Lat. *argilla*, "clay.") Clayey; consisting of, or having the nature of, white clay or argil.

Argillā'ceous Earth. Alumina; so called from its being obtained in greatest purity from dried alum by driving off the sulphuric acid by means of heat. Has been suggested as an antacid in indigestion, etc. See ALUMINA.

Ar'göl. Wine-stone; crude tartar; an acidulous saline deposit from old wines, forming on the sides of casks and vessels, and used by dyers as a mordant. It is an impure acid tartrate of potassium, and is called *red argol* when obtained from red wines, *white argol* when from white.

Argyll-Robertson Pupil. Change of the pupil in accommodation, but not in response to light, a frequent symptom of locomotor ataxia.

Argÿrī'a, ar-jcer-e-a-h. (Gr. *αργυρος*, "silver.") *Melasma tinctum*; the discoloration of the skin and mucous membrane, of a leaden or slate-colored hue, occasioned by the prolonged, and usually internal, administration of the salts of silver. The papillary layer of the corium is the seat of the discoloration, which may be general or local, according as the preparation of silver has been employed as an internal remedy or as a local application.

Arhizoblās'toūs. (Gr. *a*, priv., *ρίζα*, "root," and *βλαστανω*, "to grow.") Rootless; devoid of root.

Arhÿth'mia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *ῥυθμος*, "number.") Irregularity of the pulse.

Arhyth'mous, ar-ith-mus. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *ῥυθμος*, "number," "rhythm.") Without rhythm or regularity of motion.

Arīcī'nine. An alkaloid derived from *cinchona*-bark, and much resembling quinine in properties and action.

Arid'ity. (Lat. *aridus*, "dry.") Dryness; a dry or emaciated condition of an organ or part of the body.

Aridū'ra. (From the same.) Atrophy; marasmus; wasting of the body or any of its parts or organs.

Aristolō'chia Clemati'tis. A plant of the natural order *Aristolochiaceæ*; the root has been used in amenorrhœa, etc. as stimulant and emmenagogue.

A. Serpenta'ria, Virginia snake-root or serpentaria; a species having stimulant, diaphoretic, and tonic properties, due to a bitter principle, serpentarin.

Used in cases of debility, in intermittents, and as a vehicle for other agents.

Aristolochia'cææ, ar-is-to-lo-ke-ay-she-e. A small natural order of exogenous plants, having diaphoretic, tonic, and stimulant properties.

Arm. The upper extremity from the shoulder to the wrist, divided at the elbow into the *arm* and *forearm*. See BRACHIUM.

Armamēnta'riūm. A physician's or surgeon's entire store or outfit of remedies or instruments.

Arm'atūre, ar-mat-yoor. (Lat. *armatura*, "equipment.") A piece of soft iron kept in contact with the poles of a magnet when not in use; also, a core of soft iron around which are disposed coils of insulated wire.

Armē'nian Bōle. A reddish, clayey European earth, employed in the preparation of tooth-powders, etc., composed of white clay, with iron and lime; now little used in medicine, but formerly deemed tonic, astringent, and styptic.

Armil'læ. (Lat. *armilla*, a "bracelet.") The annular membranous ligaments of the earpus.

Ar'mūs. (Gr. *ἄρμος*, a "joint.") The shoulder or arm. See HUMERUS.

Army Itch. Scabies; the itch (*q. v.*).

Arnal'dia. An obscure disease formerly prevalent in England, and accompanied with alopecia, or loss of hair; believed by some authorities to have been of a syphilitic nature.

Ar'nīca, ar-nik-ah. A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*; also the name for the flowers of *Arnica montana*. **A. Monta'na,** leopard's-bane; the name of a plant, indigenous in Europe, celebrated as a remedy for bruises, sprains, and wounds, by local application; flowers and root have had various properties ascribed to them, narcotic, stimulant, emmenagogue, diuretic, antipyretic, etc., and have been used in paralysis, nervous affections, rheumatism, chlorosis, etc.

Ar'nīcæ Flō'rēs, ar-nis-ee. Flow-

ers of arnica; the name (U. S. Ph.) for the flower-heads of *Arnica montana*.

Ar'niçæ Ra'dix. Root of arnica; the name (U. S. Ph.) for the rhizome and rootlets of *Arnica montana*.

Ar'niçin. A bitter resin, of a brownish color, the active principle of *Arnica montana*.

Arō'ma. The fragrant principle of plants; the odorous, imponderable emanation from vegetable substances.

Aromāt'ic. Odoriferous. Applied to vegetable substances having a spicy, fragrant odor and pungent flavor, as the spices, essential oils, etc., employed in medicine chiefly as flavors. **A. Bark,** the bark of *Canella alba*, or wild cinnamon.

Arqua'tus Mor'bus. (Lat. *arcus*, a "bow," and *morbis*, "disease.") An epithet formerly bestowed upon jaundice as the "rainbow disease," because of its hue.

Arrēctō'rēs Pilō'rum, ar-rek-to-re-ez. (Lat. *arrigere*, "to erect," and *pilus*, "a hair.") The name of a layer of smooth, minute muscular fibres about the hair-follicles; their contraction causes an erection of the follicle, and occasions the so-called goose-skin (*cutis anserina*) occurring from cold or fright. See also HORRIDA CUTIS.

Arrēst'ed. An obstetrical term applied when the head of the child is hindered or delayed (not impacted) in the pelvic cavity; also to imperfect development of a part.

Arrhi'zus. Devoid of a root.

Arrhœ'a, ar-re-a. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *ῥεω*, "I flow.") Amenorrhœa; the suppression of any flux.

Arrow-poison. See CURARE.

Ar'row-Roöt. A term of uncertain derivation, applied to the starch prepared from the tubers of the *Maranta arundinacea*, a West Indian plant of the natural order *Marantaceæ*; popularly employed in cases of diar-

rhœa, and also as an article of food, being bland, emollient, and nutritive when prepared with water, milk, etc. It is also obtainable from various other plants. **A. Mucilage,** a kind of pap prepared from arrowroot-powder and boiling water, sweetened and flavored.

Arsecok'le. A term applied to an inflamed pimple on the hips; also, to a similar pimple on any part of the body.

Arse'niäte. A salt formed of arsenic acid combined with a base. **A. of Iron,** has been applied externally to cancerous ulcers; also given internally in cancerous affections, in the dose of $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. **A. of Potassium,** used in the form of a solution—liquor potassii arsenitis, or Fowler's solution. **A. of So'da;** see SODII ARSENIAS.

Ar'sënic. (Lat. *arsenicum*; Gr. *αρσενικός*, "masculine.") A brittle, combustible, elementary substance, of steel-gray color, brilliant lustre, granular texture, sp. gr. 5.8. It is met with in a native state, but is most plentifully found in union with sulphur, nickel, cobalt, iron, antimony, silver, etc. Arsenic is usually classed as a metallic irritant poison. By whatever source it is introduced into the system, it acts specifically on the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. In small doses it is a stimulant tonic; in large, it produces cutaneous eruptions and acts as a virulent poison. Arsenic is also the familiar name for arsenious acid. (See also POISON.) **A. Ac'id,** the compound formed by the action of nitric acid on white arsenic. **A. and Mercury, Iodide of,** a compound recommended as of greater efficacy than either the iodide of arsenic or the iodide of mercury. It has been employed successfully in certain chronic cutaneous affections. Used in solution—liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi, or Donovan's solution. **A. Hydrochloride, Solution of,** liquor arsenici chloridi.

Arsen'ical. Relating to, consisting of, or containing, arsenic. **A. Green,**

imperial green; aceto-arsenite of copper. **A. Paste**, an application for the destruction of cancers, containing 70 parts of cinnabar, 22 of dragon's blood, and 8 of arsenious acid. **A. Rash**, an eruption on the face, neck, hands, etc., occurring as a result of long-continued use of arsenic; also called *eczema arsenicale*.

Arsēn'icized. Containing, or impregnated with, arsenic or its compounds.

Arsēn'icium. Arsenic. **A. Al'bum**, arsenious acid; white arsenic; white oxide of arsenic; oxide of arsenic; rats'-bane. An anhydrous acid obtained by roasting arsenical ores; it is crystallizable, and soluble in water and alcohol. Commonly met with in commerce in compact white masses of a vitreous aspect and acrid, disagreeable taste. Its salts are arsenites. Popularly referred to as "arsenic." **A. Al'bum Sublima'tum**, sublimed oxide of arsenic; a virulent mineral poison. It is tonic and escharotic, and employed in intermittents, neuroses, etc.

Arsē'nii Iod'idum. Iodide of arsenic; combination of arsenic and iodine; lustrous red crystalline masses or scales. It has been used internally in cancerous diseases, as lepra, etc.; externally in various cutaneous affections.

Arsē'nioūs Acid. Arsenicum album.

Ar'sēnīte of Copper. Cupri arsenis; a poisonous pigment, used to impart a green color to confectionery, etc. Known as Paris green, emerald green, French green, or Scheele's green. Used also as a remedy against insects.

Ar'senite of Potassium. A colorless salt, the basis of the liquor potassii arsenitis.

Arsēnōvīn'ic Ač'id. An acid produced by the action of arsenic on alcohol.

Artēmīs'ia. A genus of herbaceous and shrubby plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, comprising numerous

species. **A. Abrot'anum**, southernwood; formerly used as tonic and anthelmintic. **A. Absīn'thium**, common wormwood; *Absinthium vulgare*; a European species, having tonic and anthelmintic properties. Absinthe, a bitter *liqueur* extensively used in France, is prepared from an infusion of the leaves in brandy, etc. For the effects of its abuse, see ABSINTHISM. **A. Campes'tris**, field southernwood; of properties similar to those of *Artemisia Abrotanum*. **A. Vulgaris**, a variety having the general tonic virtues of the *Artemisiæ*.

Artēm'isin. The bitter principle of *Artemisia absinthium*.

Arteria. See ARTERY.

Artē'riac. (Gr. ἀρτηρια, "windpipe.") Arterial. Pertaining to the windpipe. Applied to remedial agents employed in diseases of the windpipe.

Artē'riāl. (Gr. ἀρτηρια, an "artery.") Pertaining to an artery. **A. Blood**, red blood, so called because contained in the arteries. Arterial blood is also conveyed, however, by the pulmonary veins, hence called *arterial veins*. **A. Pyæ'mia**, a pyæmia of which the primary seat is in the arterial system, instead of the venous, the source of infection being septic inflammation of the mitral or aortic valves; ulcerative endocarditis. **A. Sys'tem**, a term applied to all the arteries, from their origin in the heart to the commencement of the capillaries. See also VASCULAR SYSTEM.

Arteriālizā'tion. Hæmatisation; de-carbonization of the blood: the transformation of venous blood and chyle into arterial blood by respiration. A term applied to the change in the blood in its passage through the lungs, by the evolution of carbonic acid and the appropriation of oxygen from the air.

Artērio-Cāp'illary Fibro'sis. Applied to a degenerative change, consisting of a hyaline fibroid deposit in the coats of the vessel, which occurs in the capillaries and small arteries in chronic Bright's disease.

Artēriōl'ogy, ar-te-re-ol-o-je. (Gr. ἀρτηρία, "artery," and λογος, "discourse.") A treatise or dissertation on, or the science of, the arteries.

Arte'riō - phlebōt'omy, ar-te-re-o-
fle-bot-o-me. Blood-letting from the
skin or mucous membranes by means
of leeches, the scarificator, or lancet.

Arte'riō-pītū'itōūs. A term ap-
plied to the submucous vascular plex-
uses in the mucous or pituitary mem-
brane of the nostrils.

Arterios'ity. A term used to de-
note that state of the blood in which it
preserves the arterial character in the
veins.

Arteriōstēn'ōsis. Contraction or
obliteration of an artery.

Arteriō'sus. Having the nature
of, or supplied with, arteries.

Arteriōt'ōmy. (Gr. ἀρτηρία, "ar-
tery," and τεμνω, to "cut.") The cut-
ting or opening of an artery; dissection
of arteries; that branch of Anatomy
which treats of arterial dissection.
Applied to a surgical operation con-
sisting of opening an artery, usually
the temporal, for the purpose of draw-
ing blood from it; chiefly used in in-
flammatory affections of the head. See
BLOOD-LETTING.

Artēri'tis. (Gr. ἀρτηρία, "artery,"
and suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflamma-
tion.") Inflammation of an artery or
arteries. Acute arteritis is usually
caused by septic emboli. The chronic
form usually terminates in atheroma or
calcareous deposits. **A. Deformans**,
irregularity of the arterial walls from
atheromatous changes. (See ATHE-
ROMA.) **A. Oblit'erans**, thickening
of the arterial walls, leading to final
obstruction of the lumen.

Ar'tēry. (Lat. *arteria*, from Gr.
αἴρ, "air," and τηρειν, "to keep," the
ancients apparently believing that the
arteries carried air to the various parts
of the body, probably because they
usually found them empty in the dead
body; or possibly derived from Gr.
αἰρω, to "carry.") Tubular vessels,

which arise from the ventricles of the
heart and carry the blood to the tis-
sues. They are composed of three
coats: 1. *Tunica interna* or inner coat,
consisting of irregular flat nucleated
cells—the endothelium—and a struc-
tureless elastic layer; 2. *Tunica media*,
or middle coat, consisting chiefly of
circular, smooth, muscular fibres; 3.
Tunica adventitia, or external coat,
which in the smallest arteries is struc-
tureless, in the larger is composed
of elastic and fibrillous connective
tissue. Other and more minute sub-
divisions of these layers have been
made. **A., Adipose**, a term some-
times applied to the arteries distributed
to the perinephric fat. **A., Alve'olar**,
arises from the internal maxillary, and
is distributed to the upper molar teeth,
gums, mucous membrane of the maxil-
lary sinus, and the buccinator muscle.
A., Anastomo'ticus Mag'nus, arises
from the brachial artery, two inches
above the elbow, and gives branches
to the brachialis internus and to the
muscles and ligaments of the elbow-
joint. Also applied to the artery which
arises from the femoral near the open-
ing in the adductor magnus, and which
is distributed to the skin of the thigh
and to the knee-joint. **A., Artic'ular**
(**Circumflex**) of the **Arm** (two), arise
from the posterior part of the axillary,
opposite the lower border of the sub-
scapularis muscle. **A., Articular of**
the Knee, arise from the popliteal and
surround the tibio-femoral articulation.
There are three—a superior, an in-
ferior, and the azygos. All possess
numerous anastomoses. **A., Aud'**
itory, a branch of the basilar, and
distributed to the labyrinth of the
ear. **A., Auric'ular**. The *anterior*
vary in number, arise from the tem-
poral artery, and are distributed to the
external auditory meatus and to the
pavilion of the ear. The *posterior* is
a branch of the external carotid, from
which it separates in the parotid gland.
A., Ax'illary, the continuation of the
subclavian. It extends from the scalmi
muscles to the insertion of the pecto-

ralis major, when it becomes the *brachial*. **A., Bas'ilar**, is formed by the union of the vertebral arteries. It extends from the anterior to the posterior border of the pons, where it divides into the two cerebral arteries. **A., Bra'chial**, extends from the tendon of the teres major to half an inch below the bend of the elbow. It there divides into the radial and ulnar arteries. **A., Bronchial**, are the nutrient arteries of the lungs. - There is usually one on the right side, arising from the first intercostal, and two on the left side, arising from the thoracic aorta. **A., Buc'cal**, arises from the internal maxillary or from one of its branches, and is distributed to the buccinator muscle and to the buccal mucous membrane. **A., Cap'sular**. (See SUPRARENAL ARTERIES.) **A., Cardiac or Cor'onary**, two in number, and arise from the aorta, just above the free edge of the semilunar valves. They are distributed to both surfaces of the heart. **A., Carot'id**, the two great arteries of the neck which supply the head with blood. Each vessel is divided into—1. *Primitive or common*, of which the left arises from the aorta, and the right from the innominate; 2. *External carotid*, which arises from the primitive opposite to the upper border of the thyroid gland, and extends to the condyle of the lower jaw; and 3. *Internal carotid*, also a branch of the primitive, from which it separates at the same place as the external. After entering the cranium it divides into its terminal branches. **A., Cen'tral of the Ret'ina**, branch of the ophthalmic artery that enters the optic nerve a little back of the eyeball. It divides into many small branches upon the inside of the retina. When the nerve is cut across near the eye, the orifice of the divided artery is observable. This was formerly called *Porus Opticus*. **A., Cerebel'lar**, branches of the basilar distributed to cerebellum—*Anterior cerebellar*, given off near the origin of the basilar; *Superior cerebellar*, arising near the termination of the basilar; *Transverse cerebellar*, a number

of small branches given off from various points of the basilar. **A., Cer'ebral**. Arteries distributed to the cerebrum. *Anterior cerebral* arises from the internal carotid and is distributed to the olfactory and optic nerves, the third ventricle, and corpus callosum. *Middle cerebral* follows the fissure of Sylvius, and is distributed to the middle and anterior lobes and the corpus striatum. **A., Cer'vical**. There are two: 1. The *ascending cervical*, a small branch of the inferior thyroid, which is distributed to a few muscles of the neck, to the bodies of the vertebræ, and to the spinal cord; 2. The *superficial cervical*, a branch of the transversalis colli, distributed to the trapezius and adjacent muscles. **A., Cho'roid**. 1. The *anterior choroid*, a small branch of the internal carotid, distributed to the choroid plexus; 2. The *posterior choroid*, a branch of the posterior cerebral, with the same distribution as that of the anterior choroid. **A., Cil'iary**, branches of the ophthalmic artery. 1. *Anterior ciliary arteries* vary in number, and are distributed chiefly to the iris; 2. *Long ciliary arteries*, two in number, unite and form arterial circles on the anterior surface of the iris; 3. *Short or posterior ciliary arteries*, vary in number from 12 to 13, and are distributed to the choroid and ciliary processes. **A., Cir'cumflex of the Arm**. Two, the *anterior and posterior*. They arise from the axillary and are distributed to the shoulder-joint. **A., Circumflex of the Thigh**. Two, the *external and internal*. Arise from the *profunda* and surround the head of the femur. **A., Cœ'liac**, a short trunk arising from the abdominal aorta just below the diaphragm. Divides into the *gastric*, *splenic*, and *hepatic*, and occasionally one of the *phrenic* arteries. **A., Col'ic**, three in number: 1. The *colica dextra*, arising from the concavity of superior mesenteric, and distributed to the ascending colon; 2. *Colica media*, arises from the superior mesenteric above the preceding, and is distributed

to the transverse colon ; 3. *Colica sinistra*, arises from the inferior mesenteric, and is distributed to the descending colon. **A., Coronary**, branches of the facial: 1. *Inferior coronary*, supplies the lower lip; 2. *Superior coronary*, supplies upper lip. Also two vessels arising from near the root of the aorta and supplying the heart. **A., Cor'onary of the Sto'mach** (*Coronaria Ventriculi*), a branch of the celiac which passes toward the œsophageal orifice of the stomach, follows the lesser curvature, and anastomoses with the pyloric branch of the hepatic. **A., Cru'ral**. (See FEMORAL ARTERY.) **A., Cu'bial**. (See ULNAR ARTERY.) **A., Cyst'ic**, a branch of the hepatic. It divides into two and is distributed to the gall-bladder. **A., Den'tal**. Two: 1. The *inferior dental* or *inferior maxillary* arises from the internal maxillary, and supplies the lower teeth; 2. The *superior alveolar*, also a branch of the internal maxillary, supplies the upper teeth. **A., Diaphragmat'ic**. (See PHRENIC ARTERIES.) **A., Dorsa'lis Pe'dis**, the continuation of the anterior tibial artery, which crosses the ankle from the inner side of the foot and terminates at the first interosseous space, where it divides into two branches. **A., Epigas'tric**, a branch of the external iliac, arising just above Poupart's ligament. It descends to Poupart's ligament, pierces the peritoneum, and ascends to the edge of the rectus muscle, to which it is distributed. In some cases it has a higher origin; in others it may arise from the femoral or the deep femoral. **A., Ethmoidal**, two in number: 1. The *anterior ethmoidal* arises from the ophthalmic artery, and is distributed to the posterior ethmoidal cells and to a small part of the dura; 2. The *posterior ethmoidal* has nearly the same origin and distribution; **A., Fa'cial**, also called the *external maxillary artery*. It arises from the external carotid beneath the digastric muscle, and is distributed to the greater part of the face. It anastomoses very freely with its fellow. **A.,**

Fron'tal, a branch of the ophthalmic, distributed to the muscles, skin, and periosteum of the forehead. **A., Gastro-epip'loic**. There are two: 1. The *gastro-epiploica dextra* arises from the hepatic, and is distributed to the greater curvature of the stomach and to the greater omentum; 2. The *gastro-epiploica sinistra* arises from the splenic, and, running to the right, is distributed to the greater curvature of the stomach and to the omentum. It anastomoses with the gastro-epiploica dextra. **A., Glu'teal**, also called the posterior iliac artery, is a continuation of the posterior branch of the internal iliac. It passes from the pelvis at the upper border of the pyriformis muscle, and divides into (1) the *superficial gluteal*, which is distributed to the gluteus maximus muscle and the skin; and (2) the *deep gluteal*, which is distributed to the gluteus medius and gluteus minimus muscles. **A., Hæmorrhoid'al**, there are three: 1. The *external hæmorrhoidal*, several small branches of the internal pudic, distributed to the muscles and skin of the anal region; 2. The *middle hæmorrhoidal* arises with the inferior vesicle from the anterior portion of the internal iliac, and is distributed to the rectum; 3. The *superior hæmorrhoidal*, a terminal branch of the inferior mesenteric, distributed to the rectum. **A., Hepat'ic**, one of the terminal branches of the celiac axis. It passes to the transverse fissure of the liver, there dividing into two branches, which are distributed to the liver. **A., Ileo-colic**, a branch of the mesenteric that supplies the region of the cæcum. **A., Iliac**. There are four: 1. The *circumflex iliac* arises from the external iliac, near the origin of the epigastric; 2. The *common iliac*, the continuation of the abdominal aorta, the bifurcation of which is on the left side of the fourth vertebra. Divides into (3) the *external iliac* and (4) the *internal iliac*. The bifurcation is about at the last lumbar vertebra. The right common iliac is larger than the left. The external

iliac becomes the *femoral* after passing under Poupart's ligament. The branches of the internal iliac supply nearly all of the pelvic organs. **A., Ilio-Lumbar**, a small branch of the posterior trunk of the internal iliac. **A., Infraorbital**, a branch of the third division of the internal maxillary, distributed to the inferior rectus and inferior oblique muscles and the lachrymal gland. **A., Innominate**, the largest branch of the aorta. It arises from the beginning of the transverse portion, and is nearly two inches in diameter. Opposite the right sternoclavicular articulation it divides into the right carotid and the subclavian. This bifurcation may vary within the limits of one or two inches. **A., Intercostal**. There are three: 1. The *anterior intercostals*, branches of the internal mammary, supply the six upper intercostal spaces; 2. The *dorsal intercostals*, ten in number, branches of the aorta, distributed to a corresponding number of intercostal spaces; 3. The *superior intercostal*, a branch of the subclavian that inosculates with the first dorsal intercostal. **A., Interosseus**, small branches of the main trunks of the forearms, legs, hands, and feet, distributed to the interosseus ligaments, the periosteum, and deep muscles. **A., Ischiatic**. (See SCIATIC ARTERY.) **A., Labial**, or coronary branches of the facial supplying the lips. **A., Lachrymal**, a branch of the ophthalmic. Arises near the optic foramen, and is distributed to the lachrymal gland. **A., Laryngeal**. There are two, the *inferior* and the *superior laryngeal*. Branches of the superior thyroid. **A., Lingual**, a branch of the external carotid. Passing to the base of the tongue, it becomes the *ranine artery*, and anastomoses at the tip with its fellow. **A., Lumbar**, four in number, and are analogous to the intercostals. They arise from the abdominal aorta, and pass outward around the abdominal cavity. **A., Malleolar**. There are two, both of which are branches of the anterior tibial: 1. The

internal malleolar, distributed to the internal malleolus and vicinity; 2. The *external malleolar*, distributed to the region of the external malleolus and the outer part of the tarsus. **A., Mammary** (*internal mammary*), arises from the subclavian near the thyroid axis, and proceeds to the cartilage of the third rib, thence to the six costal cartilages, where it divides into the musculo-phrenic and superior epigastric. Its branches are distributed to the thymus gland and pericardium. **A., Masseteric**, a small branch of the internal maxillary, distributed to the masseter muscle. **A., Maxillary** (*internal maxillary*), the larger of the terminal branches of the external carotid. It arises with the temporal in the substance of the parotid gland, on a level with the lobe of the ear. Divided into three portions: the first or *maxillary portion*, the branches of which are distributed to the dura mater, facial nerve, Casserian ganglion, and upper teeth; the second or *pterygoid portion*, distributed to the muscles of the maxillary region; the third or *spheno-palatine portion*, distributed to the antrum, the upper molar and bicuspid teeth, the inferior rectus and oblique muscles of the eye, the lachrymal gland, palate, Eustachian tube, and the septum of the nose. **A., Mediastinal**, small branches of the internal mammary, distributed to the anterior mediastinum and thymus gland. **A., Meningeal**, five in number: 1. The *anterior meningeal*, a small branch of the internal carotid; 2. The *inferior meningeal*, a small branch of the occipital; 3. The *middle meningeal*, a branch of the maxillary portion of the internal maxillary, and supplies a large part of the dura mater; 4. The *small meningeal*, an occasional branch of the preceding; 5. The *posterior meningeal*, several small branches of the vertebral. **A., Mesenteric**, two in number: 1. The *superior mesenteric* arises from the abdominal aorta below the celiac axis. Its branches are distributed to the pancreas, small

intestines, large intestine, cæcum, and mesentery; 2. The *inferior mesenteric* arises from the abdominal aorta about two inches above its bifurcation. Distributed to the descending colon, sigmoid flexure, and the rectum. **A.**, **Metacarpal**, a branch of the radial, distributed to the adjacent sides of the index and middle fingers. **A.**, **Metatarsal**, a branch of the dorsalis pedis, distributed to the interosseous spaces and the toes. **A.**, **Musculo-phrenic**, a branch of the internal mammary, distributed to the diaphragm and the intercostal spaces. **A.**, **Nasal** (*sphenopalatine artery*), a branch of the third portion of the internal maxillary, distributed to the mucous membrane of the nose. **A.**, **Obturator**, arises from either the anterior or posterior trunk of the internal iliac, or from the epigastric—most frequently from the former. It escapes from the pelvis through the upper part of the obturator foramen. The two main branches are the *internal* and the *external*. The former is distributed to the obturator pectineus, adductor, and gracilis muscles; the latter is distributed to the obturator muscles and the hip-joint. **A.**, **Occipital**, a branch of the external carotid. It arises beneath the parotid gland. Distributed to the digastric, stylo-hyoid, sternomastoid, trapezius, and occipito-frontalis muscles and the dura mater. **A.**, **Ophthalmic**, a branch of the internal carotid. It arises near the cavernous sinus, and divides into numerous branches, which are distributed to the eyelids, conjunctiva, lachrymal gland, ocular muscles, ethmoidal cells, cribriform plate, pericranium, occipito-frontalis muscle, retina, choroid, and iris. **A.**, **Palatine**, two in number: 1. The *ascending* or *inferior palatine* arises near the origin of the facial artery, and passes upward between the stylo-glossus and stylo-pharyngeus muscles to the pharyngeal muscles, tonsils, Eustachian tube, and adjacent regions; 2. The *posterior* or *descending palatine*, a branch of the third

portion of the internal maxillary, that passes through the posterior palatine foramen, and is distributed to the mucous membrane of the hard palate and to the gums. **Palmar Arches**. There are two: 1. The *deep palmar arch*, a continuation of the radial, that inosculates with a communicating branch of the ulnar and lies upon the carpal end of the metacarpus; 2. The *superficial palmar arch*, a continuation of the ulnar. It lies upon the annular ligament, and is indicated by a line extended from the lower margin of the thumb when the latter is placed at right angles to the hand. **A.**, **Palpebral**, two small branches of the ophthalmic, a *superior* and an *inferior*, distributed to the upper and lower eyelids respectively. **A.**, **Perforating**, a name given to small branches of the deep palmar arch, to several small branches of the deep femoral, and to two branches of the plantar arch. **A.**, **Perineal**, branches of the internal pudic: 1. The *superficial perineal* supplies the scrotum and the muscles and skin of the perineum; 2. The *transverse perineal* supplies the tissues between the bulb of the urethra and the anus. **A.**, **Peroneal**, a branch of the posterior tibial that divides into the *anterior peroneal*, distributed to the outer side of the tarsus and the sole, and the *posterior peroneal*, distributed to the outer surface of the calcaneum. **A.**, **Pharyngeal**, the smallest branch of the external carotid. It divides into three sets of branches—those distributed to muscles and nerves, those distributed to the mucous membrane of the pharynx, and those distributed to the dura. **A.**, **Plantar**, two branches of the extremity of the posterior tibial: 1. The *internal plantar*, which passes along the inner edge of the foot and terminates in the great toe; 2. The *external plantar*, larger than the preceding, passes to the outer edge of the foot, then obliquely to near the extremity of the first metatarsal bone, and gives off five or six digital branches. **A.** **Popliteal**, the continuation of the femoral after the latter has passed through the

adductor magnus muscle. Divides into the *anterior* and *posterior tibials* at the lower edge of the popliteal muscle. It gives off seven small branches that supply the structures in the popliteal space. **A., Profun'da**, a branch of the femoral, from which it arises about an inch and a half below Poupart's ligament. Distributed to the flexor muscles of the thigh. **A., Profunda Cervicis**, a branch of the superior intercostal, distributed to the deep structures of the neck. **A., Profunda of Arm.** 1. The *superior profunda*, a branch of the brachial, arises near the lower edge of the teres minor muscle, and is distributed to the deltoid, coracobrachialis, and triceps muscles; 2. The *inferior profunda* arises from the brachial at about the middle of the arm, and is distributed to the tissues about the elbow-joint. **A., Pter'ygoid**, small branches of the second portion of the internal maxillary, distributed to the pterygoid muscles. **A., Pu'dic.** Two in number: 1. The *internal*, one of the terminal branches of the anterior trunk of the internal iliac, distributed to external organs of generation; 2. The *external pudic*. Of these there are two, a *superficial* and a *deep*. The *superficial external pudic* arises from the femoral about one inch below Poupart's ligament, and is distributed to the skin of the external genital organs. The *deep external pudic* has nearly the same origin and distribution as the preceding, but is more deeply situated. **A., Pul'monary**, the vessel that conveys venous blood from the right ventricle to the lungs. It arises in front of the origin of the aorta, passes upward, backward, and to the left for about two inches, when it divides into a right and left branch, which pass to the lungs. **A., Pylor'ic**, a branch of the hepatic, arises above the pyloric end of the stomach, and is distributed to the lesser curvature. It inosculates with the gastric artery. **A., Ra'dial**, the smaller of the two terminal branches of the brachial. It begins at the bend of the elbow, courses

along the radial side of the forearm, passes around the outer side of the carpus, and forward into the palm. **A., Ranine**, the continuation of the lingual, passes along the under surface of the tongue at the side of the frænum, and anastomoses with its fellow. **A., Recur'rent**, several small arteries of the forearm and one of the leg: 1. The *recurrent interosseous*, a branch of the posterior interosseous; 2. The *recurrent radial*, a small branch of the radial near the elbow; 3. The *anterior recurrent ulnar* arises from the ulnar below the elbow; 4. The *posterior recurrent ulnar* arises below the last-named artery; 5. The *recurrent tibial* arises from the anterior tibial after the latter vessel has passed through the interosseous membrane. **A., Renal**, two large trunks arising at right angles from the aorta, just below the origin of the superior mesenteric. Each artery divides into several branches before entering the kidney. **A., Sacral**, There are two: 1. The *lateral sacral arteries*, usually two in number, arising from the posterior trunk of the internal iliac, and are distributed to the sacrum and adjacent structures; 2. The *middle sacral artery*, a small branch that arises from the aorta just above the bifurcation. **A., Scap'ular** (*posterior scapular*), a continuation of the transversalis colli. It follows the inner border of the scapula, and anastomoses with the subscapular branch of the axillary. **A., Sciatic**, one of the terminal branches of the anterior trunk of the internal iliac, distributed to the posterior pelvic muscles, both external and internal. **A., Spermat'ic**, two branches that arise from the aorta just below the origin of the renal arteries. In the male they supply the testes; in the female, the ovaries. **A., Sphe-nopal'atine**, a branch of the third portion of the internal maxillary. It passes through the sphenopalatine foramen, and is distributed to the mucous membrane of the nasal cavities. **A., Spi'nal**. There are two: 1. The *lateral spinal* branches of the subclavian,

and the *anterior spinal*, also from the subclavian; 2. The *posterior spinal*, a branch of the vertebral, arising at the side of the medulla. All are distributed to the vertebræ, the cord, and the meninges. **A., Splenic**, the largest branch of the celiac axis. It is very tortuous, and on its way to the spleen gives off numerous branches to the pancreas and to the cardiac end of the stomach. **S., Stylo-mas'toid**, a small branch of the posterior auricular, distributed to the semicircular canals, the tympanum, and the mastoid cells. **A., Subclavian**. 1. The *right subclavian* arises from the innominate behind the right sterno-clavicular articulation, ascends, passes across the root of the neck toward the scalenus anticus muscle, and then passes downward to the first rib and becomes the axillary artery; 2. The *left subclavian* arises from the arch of the aorta in front of the second dorsal vertebra, and, like the right subclavian, passes to the first rib and becomes the axillary artery. The branches of the subclavian are the vertebral, the internal mammary, the thyroid axis, and the superior intercostal. **A., Sublingual**, a branch of the lingual artery, distributed to the mucous membrane of the mouth. **A., Submental**, the largest of the cervical branches of the facial; distributed to the depressor labii superioris muscle and to the integuments of the chin. **A., Temporal**. 1. One of the two terminal branches of the external carotid, of which it is apparently the continuation. It begins in the parotid gland and proceeds to the zygoma, after which it divides into an anterior and a posterior branch; 2. The *middle temporal artery*, a small branch of the posterior temporal; 3. The *deep temporal arteries*, two small branches of the internal maxillary. **A., Thoracic**. There are four: 1. The *acromial thoracic*, a short branch of the axillary artery, which almost immediately divides into three branches; 2. The *alar thoracic*, a small branch of the preced-

ing, distributed to glands and superficial fascia of the axilla; 3. The *long thoracic*, another branch of the acromial thoracic, distributed to the pectoral muscles and the mammary gland; 4. The *superior thoracic*, a small branch of the first part of the axillary, distributed to the great pectoral muscle and to the walls of the chest. It occasionally arises from the acromial thoracic. **A., Thyroid Axis**, a short thick artery, the third branch given off by the subclavian; divides into three branches, the inferior thyroid, the suprascapular, and the transversalis colli. **A., Thyroid**. There are two: 1. The *inferior thyroid*, a branch of the thyroid axis, which passes upward to the thyroid gland; 2. The *superior thyroid*, the first branch of the external carotid. It runs upward and inward, then downward and forward, to the thyroid. It is distributed to the thyroid gland and to several muscles in that vicinity. **A., Tibial**. Two in number: 1. The *anterior tibial artery*, a branch of the popliteal that begins at the lower border of the popliteal muscle. It passes between the tibialis posterior muscle and the interosseous membrane, then descends in front of the membrane to the ankle-joint, where it becomes the dorsalis pedis; 2. The *posterior tibial artery* has the same origin as the preceding, and passes directly downward to the inner ankle, where it divides into the external and internal plantar arteries; 3. The *recurrent tibial artery*, a small branch of the anterior tibial. **A., Tonsillar**, a small branch of the facial, distributed to the tonsils. **A., Transversalis Colli**, a branch of the thyroid axis which passes outward across the subclavian triangle. Its branches are distributed to the posterior cervical muscles. **A., Ulnar**, one of the two terminal branches of the brachial artery. It begins just below the bend of the elbow, passes to the ulnar side of the forearm, thence to the annular ligament of the wrist, thence across the palm, forming the superficial palmar arch. Its principal branches

are the posterior interosseous, the posterior ulnar recurrent, and the deep branch. The latter, anastomosing with the radial, forms the deep palmar arch. **A., Umbilical** (*hypogastrica arteria*). This vessel exists in the fœtus only. It arises from the internal iliae, passes to the bladder, thence through the abdominal walls at the umbilicus, and continues to the placenta through the umbilical cord. Through this artery the blood that has circulated in the fœtus returns to the placenta. At birth the portion between the internal iliae and the bladder remains pervious, and is called the *superior vesical artery*; that between the bladder and the umbilicus is obliterated, and becomes the anterior ligament of the bladder. **A., Uterine**, a branch of the anterior trunk of the internal iliae in the female. It passes to the neck of the uterus and ascends between the layers of the broad ligament, which it supplies with blood. **A., Vaginal**, has nearly the same origin as the uterine artery; distributed to the mucous membrane of the vagina. **A., Ver'tebral**, the first branch of the subclavian. After entering the foramen in the transverse process of the sixth cervical, it passes upward, enters the skull through the foramen magnum, and, uniting with its fellow, forms the basilar artery. **A., Ves'ical**. There are three: 1. The *inferior vesical artery*, a branch of the anterior division of the internal iliae; 2. The *middle vesical artery*, a branch of the superior vesical artery; 3. The *superior vesical artery*, a branch of the anterior division of the internal iliae. In fœtal life this vessel is a part of the umbilical artery. All these vessels are distributed to the bladder and adjacent structures. **A., Vid'ian**, a branch of the third division of the internal maxillary artery. It passes through the Vidian canal, and is distributed to the pharynx, Eustachian tube, and tympanum.

Arthrag'ra. (Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a "joint," and *ἀγρα*, "seizure.") Gout.

Arthräl'gĩa, ar-thral-je-a-h. (Gr.

ἄρθρον, a "joint," and *ἀλγος*, "pain.") Articular pain; gout; rheumatism; arthritis; arthrodynia; also, lead-rheumatism. A term applied specially to articular pain in the absence of objective disease.

Arthrit'ic. (Gr. *ἄρθρον*, "joint.") Arthric; gouty; pertaining to gout or arthritis. See **PODAGRIC**.

Arthri'tis. (Gr. *ἄρθρον*, "joint," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Articular inflammation; gout; arthrosia; arthro-phlogosis. Applied in general to any disease involving a joint, but more accurately confined to inflammation, acute or chronic, of the structures contributing to the formation of a joint, as distinguished from mere synovitis. See **PODAGRA**, and **GOUT**.

Arthri'tis Deform'ans. Chronic rheumatoid arthritis, with swelling and deformity.

Arthri'tis Vā'gā. Wandering gout.

Arthrōe'ace, ar-throk-a-se. (Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a "joint," and *ζαχη*, "disease.") Articular disease; caries of the cavity of a bone.

Arthrōeōe'eus, ar-thro-kok-kus. *Mycoderma aeti*; the form of yeast fungus which produces acetic fermentation; linked yeast.

Arthrō'dia. (Gr. *ἄρθρον*, "joint.") A variety of diarthrosis, or movable articulation. See **ARTICULATION**.

Arthrōdÿn'ia, ar-thro-din-e-a. (Gr. *ἄρθρον*, "joint," and *ὀδυνη*, "pain.") Articular pain; arthralgia.

Ar'thrōn. (Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a "joint.") A joint; articulation; especially the natural juxtaposition of *movable* bones, in opposition to *symphysis*, or the union of *immovable* bones. See **ARTICULATION**.

Arthrōn'eūs. (Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a "joint," and *οἴζος*, a "swelling.") Articular tumefaction; a term applied to a cartilaginous body or bodies which sometimes form within the knee-joint.

Arthrōpath'ia. (Gr. *ἄρθρον*, a "joint," and *παθος*, an "affection.") Arthropathy; articular disease: an

affection of the joints resembling rheumatoid arthritis. It progresses without inflammation, but destroys the joint, especially attacking the shoulder and large joints.

Arthrōp'athy, Spinal. A term applied to certain articular affections, apparently dependent upon lesions of the spinal cord.

Arthrophloḡō'sis. (Gr. ἄρθρον, a "joint," and φλεγω, to "burn.") Articular inflammation; arthritis; ostarthrosis.

Arthropḡō'sis. (Gr. ἄρθρον, "joint," πύον, "pus," and suffix -osis, "condition.") Collection of pus in a joint; articular suppuration or abscess.

Arthrō'sia. (Gr. ἄρθρον, "joint.") Painful inflammation of joints and surrounding structures.

Arthrō'sis. (From the same.) Articulation or connection by joints.

Arthrōt'omy. Articular incision.

Ar'throūs. (From the same.) Having, or pertaining to, a joint.

Ar'tiāds. (Gr. ἄρτιος, "even.") Applied in Chemistry to designate atoms having an even quantivalence. A term connected with the theory of atomic weights, and denoting elements of even atomicity, or whose equivalence is represented by an even number, as diads, tetrads, etc. See ATOMICITY, and PERISSADS.

Artie'ular. (Lat. *artus*, "joint.") Pertaining to, or affecting, the joints; applied to muscles, etc., connected with the joints, particularly to the arteries given off from the popliteal, and to rheumatism affecting the articulations.

A. Cart'ilages. (See CARTILAGES.)

A. Façettes, contiguous surfaces by means of which the bones are articulated.

A. Proç'esses. (See VERTEBRÆ.)

A. Veins of the Knee. See VEIN.

Artie'ulāte. (Lat. *artus*, "joint.") Provided with, united by, or divided into, joints.

Artie'ulāte Speech. The expres-

sion of thought by means of spoken language.

Articūlā'tion. (Lat. *articulare*, to "joint.") A joint, or juncture of bones; arthrosis; the mechanism of jointing; also applied to the distinct enunciation of articulate speech. (See VOICE.) In Botany, a joint or node; the articular connection of the parts of a plant. This term is especially used to indicate the various kinds of union of the bones of the skeleton. Three general divisions are usually admitted: I. **SYNARTHROSIS**, or *immovable articulation*. This presents four subdivisions: 1. *Harmonia*, close-jointing, the depressions being but slightly marked, and the bones lying in apposition to each other. The union of the superior maxillary bones is of this class. 2. *Schindylesis*, articulation by furrowing, a projection of one bone being inserted into a groove or fissure in another, as in the case of the vomer. 3. *Gomphosis*, articulation as of a peg or nail being received into its hole; the teeth inserted in their sockets being the only example of gomphosis. 4. *Suture*, a seam or dove-tail articulation, the bones uniting by means of their serrated edges, as in the union of the greater part of the bones of the skull. The scale-like connections of the two temporal sutures are termed *suturæ squamosæ*. II. **DIARTHROSIS**, or *movable articulation*. This division presents three subdivisions: 1. *Arthrodia*, a form of articulation consisting of a joint between plane or slightly convex and concave surfaces of bone, permitting a gliding motion of limited extent in all directions, as in the articulation of the fibula with the tibia. 2. *Ginglymus*, hinge-like articulation, admitting of motion in two directions only, forwards and backwards, though the extent of this motion may be considerable. The knee- and elbow-joint present examples. 3. *Enarthrosis*, ball-and-socket joint, a kind of articulation wherein the head of one bone is received into the cavity

of another, admitting free motion in all directions. An example of this kind of joint is the articulation of the os femoris with the os innominatum. III. **AMPHI-ARTHROSIS**, or *mixed articulation*. This is a form of articulation intermediate between the immovable and the movable, in which the corresponding surfaces of bone are united by an intermediate body, as a cartilaginous disc, or by external ligaments, hence permitting slight, limited, obscure motion, partaking both of diarthrosis and synarthrosis. Also called continuous diarthrosis. Examples occur in the junction of the bodies of the vertebræ by the intervertebral cartilages, etc.

Articulā'tion, False. *Articulus nothus*; a false joint. See **ARTIFICIAL JOINT**.

Artic'ulō Mor'tis. (Lat.) At the critical moment of death; applied to one who is moribund or at the point of dying.

Artifi'cial A'nus. An opening in the parietes of the abdomen, from whatever cause, through which the fæces are partly or wholly discharged; also, an opening made in cases of infantile imperforate anus.

Artifi'cial Eye. A hollow hemisphere of glass, enamel, etc., made to present the appearance of the natural eye.

Artifi'cial Joint. A false joint, formed by ununited fragments of bone, the result of fracture which does not unite by osseous consolidation, but by the broken ends of the bone becoming rounded and smooth, and being connected by a fibrous ligamentous substance.

Artifi'cial Pupil. The removal of obstructions to the light caused by adhesions or permanent contraction of the iris; removal of a portion of the iris to admit the passage of light.

Artocārpā'ceæ. The name of a natural order of tropical exogenous

trees, including, among other genera, the *Artocarpus*, or bread-fruit tree.

Ar'tūs. A joint; articulation; used also, in a general sense, as applied to the limbs of the body. See **MEMBRUM**.

Arūndina'ceous, ar-un-din-ay-shus. (Lat. *arundo*, "reed.") Relating to, or resembling, a reed.

Arÿt'ænoëpiglōt'tic. Belonging or pertaining to the arytenoid cartilages and the epiglottis; applied to certain small fleshy fasciculi forming part of the arytenoid muscle.

Arÿt'ænoid. Arytenoid.

Arÿtænoidæus. Arytenoid muscle.

Arÿt'enoid. (Gr. *αρυταινα*, a "pitcher," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling the mouth of a pitcher; ladle-shaped.

Aryt'enoid Car'tilages. See **CARTILAGE**.

Asafœt'ida. *Asafetida*; the name of a gum resin or concrete juice obtained by incision from the root of *Narthen Asafetida*, a species of plant of the natural order *Umbelliferae*. It occurs in congeries of small reddish or yellowish masses. Used as a condiment in the East. It is of bitter and subacrid taste and highly disagreeable odor; a powerful antispasmodic, expectorant, laxative, and stimulant. Dose, 5 to 30 grains.

Asagræ'a. (After Dr. Asa Gray, the American botanist.) A genus of Mexican plants having but one species, *Asagraea officinalis*, natural order *Liliaceæ*. See **SABADILLA**, and **VERATRINA**.

Asāph'atūm, as-af-at-um. Applied to the collections of little black spots, dependent on obstructed sebaceous follicles, which may be squeezed out like small worms; comedones. See **ACNE**.

Asā'phia, as-ay-fe-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *σαφης*, "clear.") Uncertainty; want of clearness; especially defective utterance; muttering; lack of distinctness in articulate speech, as that arising from diseased palate.

As'arin. A bitter principle found in the leaves of the *Asarum Europæum*.

Asār'kīa. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *σαρξ*, "flesh.") Want of flesh; leanness.

As'arum Canaden'se. Canada snake-root; wild ginger; natural order *Aristolochiuceæ*. The root has stimulant and diaphoretic properties.

As'arum Europæ'um. The plant *Asarabacca*. The leaves (*Asari folia*) are emetic, cathartic, and errhine.

Asbēs'tos. A mineral substance, a variety of hornblende or tremolite, of fibrous structure, capable of being spun like flax. A kind of coarse incombustible cloth is woven from it; varieties are termed mountain-flax, amianthus, etc.

Ascāridi'asis. (Lat. *ascaris*, a kind of worm.) The name of a disease which consists of being infested by ascarides.

As'caris. (Lat.; pl. *Ascarides*.) A genus of worms infesting the human intestines; often incorrectly applied to the *oxyuris* or thread-worm (*Ascaris vermicularis*), but properly comprising but two species, the *Ascaris lumbricoides* and *Ascaris mystax*. (See PARASITES and ENTOZOA.) **A. Lumbricoidēs**, the common long, round intestinal worm, somewhat similar to the earth-worm. **A. Mÿs'tax**, a small worm, from two to four inches long, with a mustache-like appendage at the mouth; it appears to be identical with the *Ascaris mystax* in the cat, and has been found in the intestines of man, especially in children. **A. Vermicula'ris**, the thread-worm or *OXYURIS* (*q. v.*).

Asçen'dens. (Lat. *ascendere*, "to go up.") Ascending.

Asçend'ing. (From the same.) Proceeding upward; applied to parts terminating higher than their origin, as the ascending aorta, that portion of the aorta from its origin to the arch.

Asçend'ing Ax'is. Applied to the stem of plants, as opposed to the *descending* axis, or root.

Asçid'ians. The name of a group of animals of the Tunicata, a division of mollusks. They are enveloped in an elastic tunic, and form a link between invertebrates and vertebrates.

Asçi'tes, as-si-teez. (Gr. *ἀσχος*, "leathern bottle or sack.") Dropsy of the peritoneum; an abnormal accumulation of fluid in the cavity of the peritoneum, more or less serous in character, being a local dropsy, and not originating in inflammation; the amount of fluid varying from a few ounces to some gallons, and being thin, colorless, and transparent. Ascites is caused by disease of either the liver, heart, or kidneys, or by any obstruction of the portal circulation.

Asçit'ic. Affected with, or pertaining to, ascites.

Ascle'pias. A genus of plants of the natural order *Asclepiadaccæ*; also the name (U. S. Ph.) for pleurisy-root. **A. Tubero'sa**, pleurisy-root; an American plant; sudorific, expectorant, and diaphoretic; has been given in pneumonic affections.

Asēp'sis. Absence of septic matter.

Asep'tic. Free from septic matter; applied to substances free from putrefaction and incapable of contaminating others with the causes of putrefaction. **A. Operation**, one in which everything coming in contact with the wound has been previously sterilized, or freed from germs.

Asēp'tol, $C_6H_6SO_3$. Sulphophenol; an antiseptic and disinfectant liquid.

Asēx'ual. Without sex; devoid of sexual organs, or such as can be detected.

Asia'lia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *σialον*, "saliva.") A defect of saliva.

Asiat'ic Bal'sam. Balsamum Gil-eadense.

Asiat'ic Chol'era. See CHOLERA.

Asi'tia, as-sish-e-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *σιτος*, "food.") Abstinence from, or loathing for, food; loss of appetite. See ANOREXIA

Asō'dēs. Subject to, or accompanied with, nausea.

Aspār'āgin. A peculiar crystalline vegetable principle, obtained from the asparagus and various other plants; of diuretic character.

Aspār'aḡus Offiċina'lis. (Un-offic.) Common asparagus, a plant of the natural order *Liliaceæ*; the fresh roots and young shoots are diuretic and sedative; the latter, used as an esculent vegetable, impart a peculiar and disagreeable odor to the urine.

Asperḡil'liform, as-per-jil-if-orm. (Lat. *aspergillum*, a "brush," and *forma*, "form.") Resembling a brush; having numerous minute divisions, as certain hairs, etc.

Aspērm'atism. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *σπερμα*, "semen.") Non-emission of the seminal fluid. This may occur from non-ejaculation, due to reflux of the semen into the bladder, or from non-secretion, due to absence or atrophy of the testes.

Aspēr'sion. (Lat. *aspergere*, "to sprinkle.") The act of sprinkling, as in the application of certain medicinal agents; a kind of affusion in which the liquid is thrown drop by drop upon the body.

Aspēr'ula Odora'ta. A species of European herb of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*; reputed to be of diuretic and tonic properties.

As'phalt, as-falt. Asphaltum; a solid, black, friable, inflammable, malodorous, bituminous substance, probably derived from decayed vegetable matter.

Asphÿe'tic, as-fik-tik. Of, or pertaining to, asphyxia.

Asphÿx'ia, as-fix-c-a. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *σφυξις*, "the pulse.") Pulselessness; defectus pulsus; defectus animi; syncope; temporary suspension of the circulation. While literally of the above meaning only, this term has by usage become synonymous with *apnœa*, being applied to suspended animation, the effect upon the body produced by

preventing due oxygenation of the blood, the venous blood of the pulmonary artery being thus not converted into the requisite arterial condition. Asphyxia, in the accepted sense of the condition supervening on interruption of the respiratory function, may result from various obstructive causes, internal or external, as paralysis of the nerve-centres, nerves, or muscles of respiration; occlusion of the air-passages from disease, spasm, the presence of foreign bodies, mechanical pressure, etc.; the presence of a surrounding medium incapable of oxygenating the blood, as a liquid medium, or one devoid of oxygen, etc. The most striking phenomena observable when an animal is asphyxiated by being placed in an atmosphere containing little or no oxygen are agitated respiratory effort, increased arterial tension, distension of superficial veins, general convulsions, followed by calm, insensibility, efforts of inspiration at intervals, stretching, convulsions, stopping of the heart in diastole, and finally death. Deprivation of oxygen appears to be the chief factor in producing these phenomena, and not the toxic accumulation of carbonic acid. So long as the heart continues to beat resuscitation is possible, and is to be accomplished by the introduction of air into the lungs, by removing any existing obstacles, stimulating the cutaneous nerves of the face and thorax by sudden cold or otherwise, insufflation, or artificial respiration. **A., Cuta'neous,** applied to asphyxia resulting when an animal is coated over with some substance impervious to water and gases, death occurring within a few hours. **A. Neonato'rum,** inability of new-born infants to establish spontaneous respiration. **A. Suffocatio'nis,** asphyxia from suffocation, as by hanging, drowning, etc.

Asphyx'iants. Substances or media producing asphyxia.

Asphyx'iants, Tox'ic. A term applied to such asphyxiants as have not merely a negative action from lack

of oxygen (as nitrogen and hydrogen), but positive poisonous effects, as carbonic oxide, chlorine, chloroform vapor, etc.

Asphÿx'iated. Suffering from, or in a condition of, asphyxia.

Aspid'ium. Male fern; the name (U. S. Ph.) for the rhizome of *Aspidium marginale*; employed as a vermicide in cases of tape-worm.

Aspira'tion. (Lat. *aspirare*, "to breathe upon.") Inspiration; imbibition; also, pneumatic aspiration. **A., Pneumatic**, applied to the process of drawing off effused fluids, as from the pleural cavity in hydrothorax, by means of a pneumatic apparatus termed an **ASPIRATOR** (*q. v.*).

As'pirātor. An instrument devised for the purpose of effecting the safe withdrawal of effused fluids by means of a hollow needle or trocar. It consists essentially of a glass bottle from which the air can be exhausted by means of an air-pump, and a rubber tube terminating in a hollow needle, which may be attached to the bottle when the air is exhausted.

Asplē'nium Çet'arach. A species of fern of the natural order *Filices*, employed in nephritic and calculous diseases, etc.

Asplē'nium Fi'lix-fœm'ina. The female fern, a plant possessing properties somewhat like those of the male fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*).

Assafœt'ida. See **ASAFÆTIDA**.

Assay'ing. The chemical operation of determining the amount and quality of a metal in an ore or metallic mixture, usually of the precious metals. It is, of course, a form of chemical analysis, and may be performed in the *dry way*, by heat, or in the *moist way*, by acids, etc. See **CUPELLATION**.

Assim'ilable. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *similis*, "like.") That which is capable of being assimilated or undergoing the process of assimilation.

Assim'ilāte. (From the same.) To

transform food into an integral part of the living body; to undergo the process of assimilation.

Assimilā'tion. (From the same.) The act or process of appropriating the nutritious elements of food and transforming these foreign substances into the likeness of the living body, the latter thus converting the material it selects into an integral part of its own economy. The process of bringing to a similarity of condition, whether of food into blood, or of blood into organs and textures. In *Botany*, the conversion of inorganic mineral matter into organic vegetable matter, as into the living substance of a plant. **A., Pri'mary**, the act or process of the mingling of the food, in the form of chyle, with the blood. **A., Sec'ondary**, that portion of the assimilative process subsequent to primary assimilation, being the changes in the capillaries and those connected with the formation and modification of the lymph.

Assō'ciated Move'ments. Accessory or habitual movements coincident with main movement. See **CONSENSUAL MOVEMENTS**.

Asta'sia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *στασις*, "standing.") Inability to stand on account of loss of power; abasia.

Astēātō'dēs. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *στέαρ*, "fat.") A term denoting absence or deficiency of the sebaceous secretion; imperfect action of the sebaceous glands.

As'ter. (Gr. *ἀστηρ*, "a star.") The name applied to the star-like body, of which two are produced, seen during cell-multiplication. See **CELL**.

As'ter Cordifō'lius. The heart-leaved aster, an American plant, natural order *Compositæ*, considered to have aromatic properties.

Asthe'nia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *σθενος*, "strength.") Infirmary; debility; loss or absence of strength; the state of powerlessness produced when an organ loses its capacity for excitability through abuse of excitation, and be-

comes unable to perform its function unless it has a quantity of stimulus greater than that which originally sufficed. Applied to the entire system to indicate considerable general debility; and, in connection with particular diseases, to imply that they are attended with marked weakness.

Asthēn'ic. (From the same.) Wanting or deficient in strength; adynamic; pertaining to asthenia.

Asthēn'ic Diseases. Applied to disorders characterized by marked weakness and want of vigor; employed in a sense similar to that of the words *typhoid* and *adynamic*. See **STHENIC**.

Asthēnō'pīa. (Gr. *a*, priv., *σθε-νος*, "strength," and *ὤψ*, "the eye.") Weaksightedness; impaired visual strength; a condition of the ocular muscles or visual powers in which they are easily fatigued, from anæmia, errors of refraction, etc. **A.**, **Accom'modative**, an impaired condition of vision originating in hypermetropia or astigmatism, and dependent on debility of the ciliary muscle from over-use and consequent strain. Curable by the use of convex glasses. **A.**, **Muscular**, a condition of imperfect convergence of the eyes, usually due to weakness or insufficiency of the internal recti. **A.**, **Retinal**, a rare form of asthenopia, due to hyperæsthesia of the retina or to anæsthesia, etc. **A.**, **True**, asthenopia, accommodative.

Asth'ma, ast-mah. (Gr. *ἀσθμαζω*, to "breathe with difficulty.") A disease characterized by paroxysmal attacks of difficult breathing, due to spasmodic contraction of the bronchi. **A.**, **Cardiac**, asthma due to structural disease of the heart. **A.**, **Grinder's**, asthma caused by inhaling the dust which is thrown off while grinding steel, glass, etc. **A.**, **Hay**. (See **HAY FEVER**.) **A.**, **Thymic**, asthma produced reflexly by the irritation of an enlarged thymus; occurs in infants.

Asthmat'ic, ast-mat-ik. Pertaining to, or suffering from, asthma.

Astīg'matism, as-tig-mat-izm. (Gr.

a, priv., and *στιγμα*, a "point.") Astigmatism; an impaired condition of vision wherein rays of light proceeding from a point cannot be brought to a focus upon the retina as a point, but only as a diffused spot; usually dependent upon want of symmetry of the anterior refracting surfaces of the eyeball. A divergence from the normal spherical form of the eye. A defect of vision consisting generally in an inequality of the degrees of curvature of the cornea in comparing two principal sections—meridians—of that structure. Astigmatism may be corrected by cylindrical lenses which neutralize the difference of refraction of the two chief meridians, but in the higher degrees acuteness of vision often remains even then subnormal. **A.**, **Compound**, astigmatism wherein the meridians are either unequally myopic or unequally hypermetropic, constituting, respectively, compound myopic and compound hypermetropic varieties. **A.**, **Lentic'ular**, a form of astigmatism caused by inequality in the curves of the different meridians of the crystalline lens. **A.**, **Mixed**, astigmatism wherein one principal meridian is myopic and the other hypermetropic. **A.**, **Simple**, astigmatism wherein one principal meridian is emmetropic, and that at right angles myopic or hypermetropic.

Astīgmōm'eter. (Gr. *a*, priv., *στιγμα*, "point," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument for measuring astigmatism; an apparatus for determining the precise angular position of the axes of the cylindrical lenses required for the accurate correction of a given astigmatic condition.

Astrāg'aloid. (From *astragalus*, and Gr. *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling the astragalus, or ankle-bone; also, resembling the astragalus, or milk-vetch (*Bot.*).

Astrāg'alus. (Gr. *ἀστραγαλος*, "a die.") The ankle-bone. See **BONE**.

Astrāg'alus Ve'rus. Milk-vetch, the plant which affords gum tragacanth.

Astric'tion. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and

stringere, "to bind.") The action of, or condition induced by the use of, astringents; a contraction of parts on the application of certain substances; sometimes used as synonymous with constipation.

Astrin'gent, as-trin-jent. (From the same.) Producing contraction and condensation of the tissues, or arresting the flow of secretions.

Astrin'gent Prin'ciple. A vegetable principle of a binding and contracting nature, found in the gall-nut and in the bark of many plants; TANNIN (*q. v.*).

Astrin'gents. A name applied to medicinal agents possessing the property of causing contraction of the tissues, and which arrest discharges of blood, mucus, or other secretion. Among the most familiar astringents may be enumerated acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, tannic and gallic acids, sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, perchloride of iron, dilute mineral acids, alum, and such vegetable substances as galls, catechu, kino, etc. External astringents are called styptics.

Asy'lūm Ear. Thickening of the upper part of the external ear, sometimes found in the insane; mad ear; hæmatoma auris.

Asynēr'gia, as-in-er-je-a. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *συνεργία*, "coöperation.") Absence or defect of the natural coördination in the action of organs, or of different muscles or groups of muscles, which act in unison under normal conditions.

Asystō'lia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *συστολή*, "systole.") Asystolism; that condition of the diseased heart in which the systole is not complete or sufficient to expel the blood from the ventricles.

Atăc'tic, at-ak-tik. (Gr. *ατακτος*, "irregular.") Irregular; lacking muscular coördination; applied to the pulse when it is not only irregular, but unevenly so; that is, when its irregularity is not uniform, but disorderly. **A.**

Apoph'yses. Irregular offshoots; a

term formerly applied to a vein to signify its extreme subdivisions.

Atăc'ticāly Aphā'sic. Applied to one able to form the sounds and syllables of familiar words, but unable to regroup them in any other unfamiliar way.

At'avism. (Lat. *atavus*, "forefather.") A reversion to traits existing in ancestors, but not in parents; a term applied to a curious phenomenon of hereditary predisposition, involving the inheritance of a disease, anomaly, or constitutional peculiarity from a generation antecedent to that immediately preceding; also, a tendency in the offspring of organized beings, animal or vegetable, to inherit the character of their progenitors and revert to an ancestral type.

Atăx'ia, or **Atax'y**. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *ταξίς*, "order.") Irregularity; disorder; specially applied to irregularity of associated or coördinated muscular movements; also applied to the disease known as locomotor ataxia, to the disorder which characterizes fever of no certain type, and to the pulse when it presents a disorderly irregularity. See **ATACTIC**.

Atăx'ia, Progrēs'sive Locomō'tor. A disease of the spinal cord, a prominent condition of which is failure of muscular coördination with reference to walking or other movements. The pathological changes are in the posterior columns of the cord, and consist of inflammatory overgrowth of connective tissue. Tabes dorsalis, posterior spinal sclerosis. Ataxia, however, is not properly a disease, but a symptom of various diseases.

Atăx'ic. Irregular; characterized by ataxia or disorder; incoördinate; atactic.

Ataxie Locomotrice Progressive, at-ax-e lo-ko-mo-trecs pro-gres-secv. (Fr.) Ataxia, progressive locomotor.

Atax'y. Ataxia.

Atelēc'tasis. (G. *ἀτελής*, "imper-

fect," and *εκτασις*, "expansion.") Imperfect expansion or dilatation; a term applied to absence or imperfection of the expansion of the pulmonary alveoli which normally takes place at birth, the lungs thus continuing more or less in their foetal condition. (See PULMO.) Atelectasis and apneumatosiis are often applied synonymously, but strictly the latter term is applicable to a portion of a lung previously inflated with air, the former to a lung or portion of a lung which has never been so inflated.

Ate'lia. (Gr. *ἀτελεια*, "imperfection.") The condition presented by a monster foetus in which there is absence or imperfect development of some member.

Athēr'mançy. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *θερμαινομαι*, "to grow heated.") The quality of arresting the passage of radiant heat. See DIATHERMANCY.

Athēr'manoūs. (From the same.) Not communicating heat; impervious to the passage of heat; opaque to heat.

Athērō'ma. (Gr. *ἀθηρα*, "gruel.") A soft encysted tumor, containing a substance suggesting panada; the term is applied especially to a form of granular and fatty degeneration of the intima of an artery subsequent to chronic arteritis. This disintegrative process may soften the intima, and, if ruptured, an atheromatous ulcer is formed.

Atherōm'atoūs. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, atheroma.

Atherom'atous Pulp. A term applied to the appearance presented by the products of fatty degeneration enclosed in a cavity whose walls are in a state of inflammatory irritation.

Atherosperm'a Moscha'ta. Australian sassafras; it yields an oil considered diaphoretic, diuretic, and a cardiac sedative.

Athetō'sis. (Gr. *ἀθετος*, "without fixed position.") A rare form of disease of the nervous system, mainly characterized by a condition in which the hand and foot are in continual

slow, irregular movement, and cannot be retained in any position in which they may be placed; the movements are more or less under the influence of the will, and may or may not cease during sleep.

Athlēt'ic. (Gr. *ἀθλητης*, an "athlete.") Possessing exceptionally good muscular development; conducive to muscular strength and development.

Athrēp'sia. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *τροφω*, to "nourish.") Defective nutrition in children from injudicious diet or other cause.

A'thrix. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *θριξ*, "hair.") Hairless; a state characterized by diminished formation of hair.

Athÿm'ia. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *θυμος*, "courage.") Melancholy; depression; despondency; lowness of spirits, often observable in the sick.

Atlān'tād. Towards the atlantal aspect.

Atlān'tāl Aspect. That aspect of the neck and trunk toward the region where the atlas is situated.

At'lās. The first vertebra of the neck, articulating with the occipital bone of the cranium. See BONE, and VERTEBRÆ.

Atmidia'trics. (Gr. *ἀτμις*, "steam," and *ιατρικος*, "medicine.") The treatment of diseases by subjecting the body, or any part, to the action of vapor, simple or medicated.

At'mōgrāph, at-mo-graf. (Gr. *ἀτμος*, "vapor," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") An instrument for recording the varying character of the respiratory movements, as a sphygmograph does of the pulse.

Atmōl'ÿsis. (Gr. *ἀτμος*, "vapor," and *λυω*, "I set free.") A method of analysis which admits of separating gases by diffusion through a porous tube, such as graphite, into a vacuum. See DIFFUSION.

Atmōm'eter. (Gr. *ἀτμος*, "vapor," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An apparatus designed to determine precisely the

amount of vapor exhaled from a humid surface in a given time, for the purpose of ascertaining the humidity of the atmosphere.

At'mōsphēre, at-mos-fēr. (Gr. *ἀτμος*, "vapor," and *σφαῖρα*, a "sphere.") The whole mass of aëriform fluid surrounding the earth; the natural air we breathe; a thin, elastic fluid of gases and vapors, aqueous and otherwise, forming an envelope surrounding the earth to the height of about two hundred miles, and consisting chiefly of a mechanical mixture of nitrogen with one-fourth of its volume of oxygen and very small portions of carbonic acid and ammonia. The pressure of atmospheric air is computed as equal to a pressure of about 33,000 pounds, ordinarily, on the surface of the human body, and its considerable increase or reduction modifies the circulation and all the functions. See AIR.

At'mospheres. Multiplied pressures of air arising from condensation, the ordinary pressure being fifteen pounds on the square inch. A mercurial column thirty inches in height closely approximates the pressure, on a given surface, of the atmosphere under ordinary conditions; the pressure of such a column sixty inches in height would therefore represent two atmospheres, and so on.

Atmospheriza'tion of the Blood.

Hæmatisis.

Ato'çia. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *τοκος*, "offspring.") Sterility of the female; atokia.

At'óm. (Gr. *a*, neg., and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") An ultimate, indivisible particle of matter; a term applied to the hypothetical smallest quantity of an element or compound that can be associated with others or transferred from one compound body to another; contradistinguished from a *molecule*, which is the smallest quantity that can exist isolated in a free state or stand by itself uncombined. **A., Compo'nent**, an atom which unites with another atom of a different nature to

form a third or compound atom. **A. Compound**, an atom composed of a union of atoms of a different nature. **A. Element'ary**, primary atom; the atom of a substance which has not been decomposed.

Atom'ic. Pertaining to atoms. **A. Heat**, the specific heat of atoms. **A. Theory**, doctrine of simple definite proportions in chemical combination. (See THEORY.) **A. Weight**, the weight of an atom of any substance compared with the weight of an atom of hydrogen. See WEIGHT.

Atomīç'ity. See EQUIVALENCE.

At'ómizer. That which reduces to atoms or minute particles. (See PULVERIZATION.) Also, the name of an apparatus used for the purpose of dispersing liquids in the form of spray.

Aton'ic. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *τονος*, "vigor.") Debilitated; without tone; having diminished tone or vigor; applied to a condition or disease presenting the character of atony, or want of vital energy; also applied to remedial agents which abate organic excitement or irritation.

At'onÿ, at-on-e. (From the same.) Languor; debility; diminution of muscular tone; relaxation or want of tone, power, or vigor, associated with such a condition of the system generally or of particular organs, especially those which are contractile.

Atōx'ic. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *τοξικον*, "poison.") Not venomous.

Atrābil'iary. (Lat. *ater*, "black," and *bilis*, "bile.") Affected with melancholy and hypochondriasis; also, pertaining to the suprarenal bodies.

Atramēn'tal. (Lat. *atramentum*, "ink.") Black, like ink.

Atramēn'tum. (Lat. *ater*, "black.") A name applied to the coloring-matter secreted by the cuttlefish (*Sepia*); also ink.

Atrēselyt'ria. (Gr. *ἀτρητος*, "imperforate," and *ἐλοτρον*, "sheath.") Imperforation of the vagina; atresia vaginæ; colpatesia.

Atrēsenter'ia. (Gr. ἀτρητος, "imperforate," and έντερον, "intestine.") Imperforation of some part of the intestinal canal.

Atrē'sia. (Gr. α, priv., and τειρημι, to "perforate.") Imperforation; absence of a natural opening or passage, as the anus, meatus auditorius, vagina, uterus, etc., whether congenital or caused by disease.

Atresōblēpha'rea. (Gr. ἀτρητος, "imperforate," and βλεφαρον, "eyelid.") Adhesion of the eyelids.

Atresōcys'ia. (Gr. ἀτρητος, "imperforate," and χυσος, "rump.") Imperforation of the anus; atresia ani; aproctia.

Atresōcys'tia. (Gr. ἀτρητος, "imperforate," and χυστις, "bladder.") Imperforation of the bladder.

Atresōgāst'ria. (Gr. ἀτρητος, "imperforate," and γαστηρ, "belly.") Imperforation of the stomach.

Atresōmē'tria. (Gr. ἀτρητος, "imperforate," and μητρα, "womb.") Imperforation of the uterus; hysteraresia.

Atresōp'sia. (Gr. ἀτρητος, "imperforate," and ὠψ, "eye.") Imperforation of the pupil; atresia iridis; coreclisis.

Atrich'ia. (Gr. α, priv., and θριξ, "hair.") Loss of the hair.

At'riplex Hortensis. An herbaceous plant of the natural order *Che-nopodiaceæ*; the seed is considered as antiscorbutic.

A'triūm. (Lat. *atrium*, a "hall" or "fore-court.") A name applied to that part of the auricle of the heart into which the venous blood is poured, not embracing the appendix auricularis or auricle proper.

At'ropa Belladon'na. The deadly nightshade, or belladonna, a toxic European plant of the natural order *Solanaceæ*; its action on the system is similar to that of atropine, which it yields. See BELLADONNÆ FOLIA.

Atrō'phia, at-ro-fe-ah. (Gr. α, priv., and τροφη, "nourishment.") Emaciation of part or whole of the body from defective nutrition; atrophy.

Atrophōdēr'ma. (Gr. α, priv., τροφη, "nourishment," and δερμα, "skin.") Atrophy of the skin; wasting of the skin from innutrition; atrophia cutis.

At'rōphŷ, at-ro-fe. (From the same.) Marasmus atrophia; want of nutrition; wasting or emaciation, with loss of strength, unaccompanied by fever; progressive and morbid diminution in the bulk of the whole body or of a part from want of nourishment. The conditions of general atrophy are loss of flesh, loss of color, and loss of strength, combined with other phenomena arising from the particular disorder to which the impairment of nutrition is due. Atrophy is usually symptomatic. **A., Cruveil'hier's,** progressive muscular atrophy. **A., Linear,** a form of morphœa; a hypertrophic disease of the skin, occurring in bands or lines about the forehead, arms, legs, and various parts of the body. **A., Progressive Muscular,** creeping palsy; an uncommon disorder, wherein the voluntary muscles gradually become atrophied to so great an extent as to be unable to perform their functions. Loss of power in the muscles is followed by a remarkable wasting, far more rapid than that which results from disease alone. The disorder has been considered to consist in granular degeneration of the voluntary muscles, often dependent on lesion of the anterior roots of the spinal nerves.

At'rōpine. $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. Atropia; the active principle of *Atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade; a crystallizable, highly poisonous, organic alkaloid; a minute portion causes dilatation of the pupil, and it is a most powerful, persistent stimulant to the respiratory centre. This substance is inodorous, of a bitter and acrid taste and an alkaline reaction; it has a marked influence on the glandular system, and checks the functional activity of the salivary and perspiratory glands; it is a narcotic, mydriatic, antispasmodic, and

anodyne, and in the form of the sulphate is very largely employed by ophthalmologists for the purpose of dilating the pupil, paralyzing accommodation, etc. See ATROPA BELLADONNA.

Atropī'næ Sulphas. Sulphate of atropine. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a white powder, containing atropine and sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water, of bitter taste and neutral reaction, and exerts an influence similar to that of atropine.

At'ropism. A term used to express the aggregate constitutional effects produced by the persistent use of belladonna.

Atropous. Atropal; orthotropal.

Attack'. A sudden onset of a disease; a seizure or invasion.

Attar of Roses. Oil of roses.

Attēn'ūants. (Lat. *attenuare*, "to make thin.") Diluents; medicinal agents having the property of making thin, diluting, or increasing the fluidity of, the blood or other fluids of the body, and rendering them less dense and viscid. Opposed to inspissants, which have the contrary quality, of rendering thick and viscid.

Attēnūā'tion, at-ten-yu-ay-shun. (From the same.) The act of making thin or diminishing the strength of a substance. Emaciation; thinness; the reduction of weight or of consistency; applied also to a process by which a fluid becomes of less specific gravity, as when it undergoes fermentation and parts with carbonic acid. A homœopathic term for the infinitesimal dilution or division of remedies.

Attōl'lēns. (Lat. *attollere*, "to lift.") Raising, or drawing up. Applied to a muscle which draws any part upward. See MUSCLE.

Attrāc'tion, at-trak-shun. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *trahere*, "to draw.") Affinity. That power whereby one particle or mass of matter is drawn toward another; the tendency or principle which impels separate atoms or

masses of matter to an aggregation, cohesion, union, or combination, whether physical or chemical. (See AFFINITY.)

A. of Aggregation, the force of cohesion. **A. Capillary.** (See CAPILLARY.)

A. of Cohesion. (See COHESION.)

A. Elective. (See ELECTIVE, and AFFINITY.)

A. Elec'trical, the property of mutual attraction displayed by substances charged with opposite kinds of electricity.

A. of Gravita'tion, the tendencies of masses of bodies toward one another. See GRAVITY.

At'trahens Au'ris. See MUSCLE.

At'trahent. (Lat. *ad*, "to," and *trahere*, "to draw.") Applied to remedial agents supposed to attract the fluids to the seat of their application, or which irritate the surface, and thereby may increase excretion, as an epispastic, sinapism, rubefacient, or suppurative. See EPISPASTIC.

Attri'tion, at-trish-un. (Lat. *ad*, "against," and *terere*, "to rub.") Abrasion; chafing; friction or bruising; a graze, or solution of continuity of the cuticle. Applied also to severe cardialgia, as well as to a severe contusion, bruising, or crushing of a part.

Atyp'ical, at-tip-ik-al. (Gr. *a*, priv., and *τυπος*, "type.") Irregular; not conforming to the type; having no type.

Audiōm'eter. Instrument to measure the limit of audition.

Au'diphone, au-de-fone. (Lat. *audire*, "to hear," and Gr. *φωνη*, "sound.") The unclassical name of an instrument devised to improve the hearing of the deaf, used in certain cases of deafness depending on a lesion of the middle ear. It consists of a thin vibratile plate which is held between the teeth, so that its vibrations are transmitted to the internal ear by the bony walls of the labyrinth.

Audi'tion, aw-dish-un. (Lat., *audire*, "to hear.") Hearing; especially the act of hearing; the perception of sound; the sense of hearing; the aggregate of the phenomena which pro-

duce the sensation arising from an impression made on the auditory nerves by sonorous vibrations of the air.

Aud'itory. (From the same.) Relating to audition; having reference to the act, the sense, or the organs of hearing. **A. Area,** the hearing-centre of the brain, the position of which has not been satisfactorily determined. **A. Ar'teries.** (See ARTERY.) **A. Canal.** (See CANAL.) **A. Nerve,** the portio mollis of the seventh pair. (See NERVE.) **A. Ossicles,** applied to the chain of small bones of the middle ear. **A. Veins.** See VEIN.

Audi'tus. (From the same.) A term sometimes employed for the *sense* of hearing, as distinguished from audition or the act of hearing.

Auġmentā'tion. (Lat. *augere*, "to increase.") Increment; progression; accretion; the period of a disease in which the symptoms continue to increase.

Au'ra, aw-rah. (Gr. *aura*, "a breeze.") A gentle vapor or exhalation from any body. Any effluvia or emanation, as the aroma of flowers, etc. In Pathology applied to a peculiar sensation, of subjective origin, ushering in an epileptic or hysterical convulsion, and therefore called *aura epileptica* and *aura hysterica* respectively. The term was adopted because the sensation has been described as that of a cold air or vapor passing from the extremities or trunk to the head; it has been extended, however, to embrace various phenomena, sensory or motor, preceding epileptic or hysterical attacks, and even to any slight symptom occurring as a warning or antecedent of an attack of any paroxysm or disorder. **A. Epilep'tica,** the peculiar sensation or aura preceding an epileptic attack. **A. Hyster'ica,** the sensation or aura preceding an hysterical convulsion. **A., Mo'tor,** occasionally applied to the convulsive phenomena antecedent to an epileptic attack. **A. Podag'rica,** a peculiar sensation creeping through the system in gout.

Au'ral, aw-ral. (Lat. *auris*, "ear.") Pertaining to the ear or to diseases of the ear.

Aūrān'tiū Ama'ri Cor'tex. Bitter orange-peel; the name (U. S. Ph.) for the rind of the fruit of *Citrus vulgaris*; a mild tonic, carminative, and stomachic.

Aurān'tium, aw-ran-she-um. (Lat. *aurum*, "gold.") The orange; the fruit of *Citrus Aurantium* and *Citrus vulgaris*. The flowers and rind of the fruit are employed in medicine.

Au'ri et So'diū Chlor'idum. Chloride of gold and sodium; a mixture of equal parts of dry chloride of gold and chloride of sodium; employed in hysteria, ovarian irritation, etc.

Au'ric Acid, aw-rik. (Lat. *aurum*, "gold.") A name for the peroxide of gold, from its property of combining with alkaline bases to form salts called *aurates*.

Au'ricle, aw-rik-kl. (Lat. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, "the ear.") Ear-like appendage. The part of the external ear projecting from the side of the head; the pavilion of the ear.

Auricles of the Heart. See HEART.

Auric'ulæ Cor'dis, aw-rik-yu-le kor-dis. Auricles of the heart.

Auric'ulār, aw-rik-yu-lar. (Lat. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, "ear.") Of, or belonging to, an auricle or auricles. Pertaining to the ear, particularly the external ear, or to the ear-shaped cavities of the heart. **A. Arteries.** (See ARTERY.) **A. Finger,** applied to the little finger, as that most readily introduced into the meatus auditorius. **A. Nerves.** (See NERVE.) **A. Veins.** See VEIN.

Auricūlō-vēntric'ulār. Pertaining to both auricles and ventricles of the heart. Applied to certain valves and apertures of the heart. See HEART.

Aurī'gō. (Lat. *aurum*, "gold.") Orange-skin. Applied to jaundice, from its color. See ICTERUS.

Auripigmēn'tūm. (Lat. *aurum*, "gold," and *pigmentum*, "paint.") Yel-

low orpiment; yellow sulphide of arsenic. See ORPIMENT.

Auripūne'tūre. (Lat. *auris*, "ear," and *pungere*, "to pierce.") Puncture of the membrana tympani of the ear.

Au'ris. (Lat.) The EAR (*q. v.*).

Auriscal'pium, aw-ris-kal-pe-um. (Lat. *auris*, "the ear," and *scalpere*, "to scrape.") An ear-pick; an instrument with which to clean the ears.

Au'riscope, aw-ris-kope. (Lat. *auris*, "ear," and Gr. *σκοπειν*, "to view.") An instrument devised to examine and explore the ear. It somewhat resembles a flexible stethoscope, adapted to cover the auricle of the patient, and is used chiefly for determining the condition of the Eustachian passage.

Au'rist. An ear-doctor; a specialist skilled in, or devoted chiefly to, the treatment of diseases of the ear and abnormality of audition.

Au'rum. Gold; a yellow, heavy, tenacious metal, of great malleability and ductility; will not tarnish. Symbol, *Au*; sp. gr. 19.25.

Aurungzebe. The Delhi boil.

Aus'cūltāte. (Lat. *auscultare*, "to listen.") To practise auscultation; to perform physical examination and diagnosis by auscultatory process.

Auscul'tation, aws-kul-tay-shun. (Lat. *auscultare*, "to listen.") The method of detecting the evidences of disease by means of the sense of hearing. Chiefly used to investigate diseases of the lungs and heart, but also in the diagnosis of diseases of the abdomen. **A., Immediate,** auscultation practised with the ear alone. **A., Mediate,** auscultation practised with the aid of an instrument called a stethoscope.

Auscū'l'tatory. Pertaining to the practice or art of auscultation. **A. Percus'sion,** a method of physical examination in which the sounds elicited by percussion are studied by means of auscultation. The act of listening with the ear in contact with the chest

to the sounds produced by percussing adjacent regions.

Austere', aw-steer. (Lat. *austerus*, "harsh.") Sour; harsh; having much acerbity to the taste.

Autēch'oscōpe, aw-tek-o-skope. (Gr. *αυτος*, "self," *ἦχη*, "sound," and *σκοπειν*, "to view.") An instrument for the purpose of examining one's self or listening to sound in one's own body.

Autoch'thonous, aw-tok-thon-us. (Gr. *αυτοχθων*, "indigenous.") Indigenous; original; pertaining to a thrombus or clot of coagulated blood found at the place where it formed. See THROMBOSIS.

Autōçinē'sis, aw-to-sin-e-sis. (Gr. *αυτος*, "self," and *κίνησις*, "motion.") Voluntary motion; movement dependent upon one's own volition.

Autōdigēs'tion. Autopepsia.

Autōgēn'esis, aw-to-jen-e-sis. (Gr. *αυτος*, "self," and *γενεσις*, "generation.") Spontaneous generation; self-production; self-reparation.

Autōgēnēt'ic, aw-to-jen-et-ik. (From the same.) Pertaining to autogenesis or spontaneous generation; disease consequent upon causes internal or proper to the patient or generated in the patient's own system.

Autōg'enous, aw-toj-en-us. (From the same.) Pertaining to spontaneous generation or autogenesis. Applied to parts, elements, processes, diseases, or conditions self-produced from independent centres, and not derived from external sources.

Au'tō-inocūlā'tion, aw-to-in-ok-yu-lay-shun. The introduction of a virus into the system of the same person from whom it is obtained.

Autō-lārŷngōs'cōpŷ, aw-to-lar-ingos-ko-pē. (Gr. *αυτος*, "self," *λαρυγξ*, "larynx," and *σκοπειν*, "to view.") The operation, process, or art of self-inspection of the larynx; scrutiny of one's own larynx, performed by the aid of the laryngoscope and an additional reflector.

Autōmāt'ic. (Gr. *αυτοματος*, "spon-

taneous.") Acting spontaneously; involuntary or instinctive functions or motions; applied to those muscular actions, persistent or periodical, which are executed without volition, being dependent, not on the mind, but on normal causes seated in the nerve-centres, etc., as the action of the heart.

Autōpēp'sia. (Gr. *αυτος*, "self," and *πεπτω*, to "digest.") Self-digestion, as of the walls of the stomach by the gastric juice, which sometimes occurs under certain morbid conditions or after death.

Autophōnōmā'nia, aw-to-fon-o-may-ne-ah. (Gr. *αυτοφονος*, "a suicide," and *μανια*, "fury.") Suicidal mania.

Autōph'onŷ, aw-tof-o-ne. (Gr. *αυτος*, "self," and *φωνη*, "voice.") A physical sign which is obtained in auscultation by studying the character and modifications of the resonance of the observer's own voice when he speaks while closely auscultating the chest of the patient. It is alleged that the character of his voice will be varied by the condition of the subjacent organs.

Au'toplāsty. (Gr. *αυτος*, "self," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Morioplastice. A name applied to the surgical operation whereby the deficiency of a morbid or injured part, where tissue has been lost, is repaired by means of grafting the healthy parts in the immediate neighborhood of the lesion. See HETEROPLASTY.

Au'tōpsy, aw-top-se. (Gr. *αυτος*, "self," and *οψις*, "vision.") Self-inspection; ocular demonstration; examination of one's self; autopsy. Familiarly but somewhat curiously applied to *post-mortem* examination (*autopsia cadaverica*), or attentive inspection of the body after death for the purpose of investigating the seat, cause, complications, etc. of the fatal disease, or with any similar view. Necropsy.

Autōs'eopŷ, aw-tos-ko-pe. (Gr. *αυτος*, "self," and *σκοπειν*, "to view.") The operation or process of self-in-

spection by means of any autoscope, as an autolaryngoscope. Autopsia.

Autospēc'ulum, aw-to-spek-yulum. (Gr. *αυτος*, "self," and *speculum*.) A species of uterine speculum, arranged so as to be manipulated by the patient herself.

Autōstēth'oscope, aw-to-steth-oskope. (Gr. *αυτος*, "self," *σθηθος*, "breast," and *σκοπειν*, "to view.") A stethoscope for the examination of one's self; AUTECOSCOPE (*q. v.*).

A'va. Kava-kava; the root of *Piper methysticum*, an indigenous shrub of the South Sea Islands, used by the Polynesians for intoxicating purposes. It is a diuretic, narcotic, and motor-depressant; has been used in Europe recently as a remedy in gonorrhœa, etc.

Avē'na. Oats; the fruit of *Avena sativa*, a familiar plant of the natural order *Gramineæ*. Oats are used as food for man, especially in Scotland. (See AVENÆ SEMINA.) Oats deprived of the husks are called groats; reduced to meal, called oatmeal, they are employed to promote suppuration, or sprinkled dry over erysipelatous parts. Oatmeal gruel is a good demulcent, and is also employed as a vehicle for clysters. (See also AVENÆ FARINA.)

A. Sati'va, the common oat-plant, which yields oats. See AVENA, and AVENÆ SEMINA.

Avē'næ Fari'na, meal of oats—the name (U. S. Ph.) for oat-meal prepared from the seed of *Avena sativa*. Employed for gruels, decoctions, etc., and as a nourishing and easily digested food. (See AVENA.) **A. Sem'ina,** seeds of the oat; oats; the fruit of the *Avena sativa*, from which is produced a nutritious meal which forms a common article of food. See AVENA.

Averrho'a Caram'bola. An Indian tree yielding an acidulous fruit, employed as a refrigerant in bilious fever, etc.

Av'ila. The name of the fruit of the *Feuillea cordifolia*, a tropical plant

of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*. The seeds are strongly purgative.

Avūl'sion, av-ul-shun. (Lat. *avello*, to "tear away.") The forcible separation, traumatic or surgical, of united parts of the body; the extirpation of anything, as the removal of a polypus. See **EVULSION**.

Axīl'la. The armpit; the cavity beneath the upper part of the arm at its junction with the shoulder. It is covered with hair, contains areolar membrane, lymphatic ganglions, and numerous sebaceous follicles, furnishing an odorous secretion.

Ax'illary. Belonging to the armpit or axilla.

Ax'is. A designation of the second cervical vertebra (*vertebra dentata*), from its odontoid process, on which the atlas turns. (See **BONE**.) In Botany, the stem or main body of a plant, with its root, the former being the ascending, the latter the descending, axis. **A. of the Cochlea**, modiolus. (See **EAR**.) **A., Çœ'liac**, the first single trunk given off by the abdominal aorta. (See **ARTERY**, **CÆLIAC**.) **A. Cylinder**, the name given to the central filament, conducting or essential part, or axis-fibre of a nerve, or primitive band of Remak. (See **NERVE-FIBRE**.) **A., Neural**. (See **ENCEPHALON**.) **A., Optic**, the line from the corneal apex to the macula lutea. **A., Thy'roid**, a short trunk arising from the front of the subclavian artery. (See **ARTERY**.) **A., Visual**, the line from the object, through the nodal point, to the macula.

Axūn'gia, ax-un-je-a. (Lat. *axis*, "axle," and *unguo*, to "anoint.") Axunge; hog's lard; a name of the *Adeps*

preparatus. See **ADEPS**, and **PINGUEDO**.

Aÿp'nīa, a-ip-ne-a. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *ύπνος*, "sleep.") Insomnia.

Azēd'arach. The name (U. S. Ph.) of the bark of the root of *Melia Azedarach*. It is given in decoction, is of sweetish taste, and cathartic, emetic, irritant, and anthelmintic properties.

Azōōg'enÿ, az-o-oj-en-e. (Gr. *α*, priv., *ζωον*, "animal," and *γενεσις*, "origin.") The generating of imperfect beings.

Azōōspēr'mia. (Gr. *α*, priv., *ζωη*, "life," and *σπερμα*, "seed.") Absence or diminution of vitality in the spermatozoa.

Az'ōte. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *ζωη*, "life.") Nitrogen.

Azōt'ic. (From the same.) Pertaining to azote, or nitrogen; fatal to animal life; incapable of supporting respiration. **A. Aç'id**, nitric acid.

Azō'toūs Aç'id. Nitrous acid.

Azōtū'rīa. (From *azote*, and Gr. *ουρον*, the "urine.") An excess of urea in the urine.

Azūl'mic Açid. The black matter deposited during the decomposition of prussic acid, similar to ulmic acid. See **ULMIN**.

Az'ÿgōs, az-ig-os. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *ζυγος*, "yoke.") Azygous; azyges; without a fellow. Applied to muscles, veins, bones, and other parts which are single, not in pairs, as the sphenoid bone and a process therefrom, etc. **A. Mus'cle**, a muscle of the uvula. (See **MUSCLE**.) **A. Proç'ess**, a process of the sphenoid bone. **A. Vein**. See **VEIN**.

Azÿm'ia. (Gr. *α*, priv., and *ζυμη*, "leaven.") A deficiency of ferment.

B.

Bab'lah. The rind surrounding the fruit of the *Mimosa cineraria*, of the East Indies; used in dyeing.

Bac'ea. (Lat.) A berry; an indehiscent, inferior fruit, consisting of seeds imbedded in pulp.

Bacchi'a, bak-ki-ah. (Lat. *Bacchus*, the "god of wine.") *Acne Rosacea*; a name given to the red, pimpled condition of the face often seen in drunkards.

Bach'elor's But'tons. A name applied to nux vomica. See STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA.

Bacillar Layer of the Retina. See TUNICA JACOBI.

Baçil'lary. (Lat. *bacillum*, "a little staff.") Consisting of, resembling, or shaped like small rods or wires.

Baçil'lum. (Lat., "a little staff.") A name applied to a kind of troche having the shape of a stick; a suppository; also, little rods in the layer of rods and cones of the retina. See TUNICA JACOBI.

Baçil'lus, bas-il-us. Pl. **Baçil'li.** (Lat. *bacillum*, "a little staff.") A genus of vegetable infusoria, of the family *Vibrioncs*; a name given to certain filiform bacteria, of which numerous species have been described, and which have recently assumed much importance by reason of their constant presence in the blood and tissues in splenic fever, cholera, tuberculosis, etc. They are rod-shaped microorganisms, consisting of single cells, the length exceeding twice the breadth. Bacilli are protoplasmic bodies, surrounded by a sheath, probably cellulose, the protoplasm being albuminous and granular, and the sheath clear, with sharp outline, and offering great resistance to the action of reagents; they multiply either by simple transverse division or by the process of spore-formation. They are believed to

be the cause of many diseases. (See BACTERIA.) The term *bacilli* is also applied to the cylindrical bodies in the internal eye and ear. See TUNICA JACOBI.

Bacil'lus An'thraçis. Found in splenic fever and malignant pustule.

Bacil'lus of Chol'era. Spirillum cholerae; the aërobic comma-bacillus of Koch, the specific cause of cholera.

Bacil'lus of Diphthe'ria. A variety found in diphtheritic membranes, the rods being motionless, and often slightly bent; a number have been isolated and proved pathogenic.

Bacil'lus Sub'tilis. A variety found in hay infusion.

Bacil'lus of Tuberculo'sis. A variety first found by Koch in tuberculous products; the rods are slender and often bent, the spores not thicker than threads. Probably the cause of tuberculosis.

Bacil'lus of Ty'phoid. A variety which has been isolated and is probably specific; found in the spleen and other parts of persons dying of enteric fever.

Back. Dorsum.

Back'bone. Vertebral column; spine.

Back-stroke of the Heart. A popular expression for the diastole of the heart. See DIASTOLE.

Bacte'ria, bak-te-re-ah. (Gr. *βακτηριον*, "a little staff.") Schizomycetes; a generic term for certain infusoria, microorganisms, or microbes, including some of the lowest known forms of life. They are microscopic, unicellular organisms, devoid of chlorophyll, and consist of an albuminoid body called mycoprotein; they multiply by transverse subdivision, and often occur as minute rod-like bodies, about $\frac{1}{10000}$ of an inch in length. They swarm in all putrefying solutions and mixtures of

organic matter, and in many fermenting fluids. Bacteria and their allies are asserted to be "as uniformly coëxistent with a few general diseases and certain local morbid processes as they are with putrefactions and fermentations." Under the germ theory of disease many pathologists consider bacteria and allied organisms as the causes of all communicable or contagious diseases. They are divided by Cohn into four classes, according to shape: SPHEROBACTERIA, MICROBACTERIA, DESMOBACTERIA, and SPIROBACTERIA (*q. v.*). See also, MICROCOCCI, VIBRIO, and BACILLUS; and TABLE OF BACTERIA in Appendix.

Bacteriōl'ōgĭy. The science treating of bacteria.

Bactē'riō-pur'purine. A coloring-matter isolated from *Beggiatoa roseopersicina*.

Bactē'rium. (Gr. *βακτηριον*, "a little staff.") An individual of the order of bacteria; one of the genera of the Protozoa.

Bae'teroid, bak-ter-oyd. (Gr. *βακτηρια*, "bacteria," and *ειδος*, "shape.") Resembling, or presenting the appearance or shape of, bacteria.

Bad Disorder. A popular term for syphilis.

Badia'ga. A species of Russian sponge; used in the form of powder to remove marks from blows and bruises.

Badulam. The *Ardisia humilis*, a tree of Ceylon; a refrigerant beverage is made of the syrup of its fruit.

Bag of Waters. The membranes inclosing the liquor amnii as they project through the os uteri in the first stage of labor.

Ba'hel. *Columnea longifolia*, a Malabar plant; the bruised leaves are applied to suppurating tumors.

Bakers' Itch. A popular term for an eczematous affection of the hands occurring in bakers, and resulting from the local action of the irritating qual-

ities of the flour or yeast; psoriasis pistoria.

Bakers' Salt. *Ammonia carbonas*; a term applied to the subcarbonate of ammonium, or smelling salts; so called because sometimes employed by bakers as a substitute for yeast.

Balæ'na Mysti'cetus. The true Greenland whale, yielding whalebone and whale-oil.

Bal'ançement. Compensation; a law of teratogeny supposed to involve the condition that excessive development or exuberant nutrition of one organ is, to a greater or less extent, counterbalanced or compensated by defective development or total or partial atrophy of another, and conversely.

Bāl'anĭsm. (Gr. *βαλανις*, a "pessary.") The application of a pessary.

Bālanī'tis. (Gr. *βαλανος*, "an acorn," the glans penis, and suffix *-itis*, denoting "inflammation.") A local affection consisting of inflammation of the glans penis and prepuce, sometimes complicated by phimosis. This affection has also been termed gonorrhœa balani, balanoposthitis, posthitis, bastard clap, blennorrhagia balani, inflammatory phimosis, gonorrhœa spuria, and gonorrhœa externa. Some authorities call the disease *balanitis* when the glans only is affected, and *balanoposthitis* when complicated by inflammation of the lining of the prepuce. Balanitis is often, but not always, of venereal origin, and is sometimes acute or even gangrenous, and sometimes chronic. It is commonly attributable to a long prepuce with insufficient cleansing, or to irritation by chancres and gonorrhœal pus.

Balanōblennorrhœ'a. (Gr. *βαλανος*, "acorn," the glans penis, *βλεννα*, "phlegm," and *ῥεω*, to "flow.") Balanorrhagia; gonorrhœa spuria.

Bālanōposthī'tis. (Gr. *βαλανος*, "acorn," the glans penis, *ποσθη*, the "prepuce," and suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflammation.") Inflammation of the prepuce and glans penis; gonorrhœa

spuria; balanitis. See BALANITIS and POSTHITIS.

Bālanōrrhā'gia. (Gr. *βαλανος*, "acorn," the glans penis, and *ράγας*, "rupture.") Balanitis from impure connection. See GONORRHŒA.

Bālanōrrhœ'a. (Gr. *βαλανος*, "acorn," the glans penis, and *ρεω*, to "flow.") Gonorrhœa spuria; BALANITIS (*q. v.*).

Bāl'anūs. (Gr. *βαλανος*, an "acorn," glans.) The glans penis or glans clitoridis.

Bal'bus. A stammerer; one who lisps.

Balbu'ties, bal-byu-she-eez. *Bambalia*; hesitation of speech; the defect of stuttering; stammering or vicious and incomplete pronunciation. See STAMMERING.

Bald. Wanting hair; devoid of hair on the cranium or a portion of it. In Botany, naked at the summit.

Bald'ness. Loss of hair. Baldness may be congenital or acquired, partial or total, etc. When the loss is absolute, it is called alopecia or calvities, the latter not limited to the scalp alone, but involving eyebrows, eyelashes, beard, and the hair of the whole body; when circumscribed, it is called area, tinea decalvans, etc. See PORRIGO.

Baldwin's Phos'phorus. See PHOSPHORUS.

Balis'ta. The astragalus.

Ball-and-Socket Joint. A variety of diarthrosis called enarthrosis; a movable articulation in which the spheroidal surface of one bone fits in the hollow of another, admitting free motion in all directions, as in the hip-joint. See ARTICULATION.

Ballis'mus. (Gr. *βαλλίζω*, to "caper.") A jumping about or capering; applied to choreic movements; chorea or St. Vitus's dance.

Balloon'. A chemical apparatus for condensing vapors, consisting of a spherical glass receiver, with one or

two necks for adapting to a retort or other vessel.

Ballo'ta Fœ'tida. Black horehound, a plant of the natural order *Labiata*; considered antispasmodic and resolvent.

Ballo'ta Lana'ta. A Siberian plant which has been recommended as a diuretic in dropsy, rheumatism, and gout.

Bal'lottement, bal-lot-mong. (Fr., from *ballotter*, "to bandy a ball.") The repercussion or falling back of the fœtus in utero when it is pushed upward, and made to float in the liquor amnii, by means of the finger of one hand introduced into the vagina, and applied to the vaginal wall immediately in front of the cervix uteri, while the abdomen is kept steady by the other hand externally.

Ball-Soda. Black ash; a mixture of carbonate of sodium and oxysulphide of calcium.

Balm, bahm. (Gr. *βαλσαμον*, "balsamum.") Another name for *Melissa officinalis*, an aromatic plant; also applied to the resinous and odoriferous or aromatic sap of certain trees; a popular name for a fragrant or valuable salve, or anything which soothes or mitigates pain, as an ointment or other soothing application. (See also BALSAM.) **B. of Gilead,** the true balsam of Mecca; the resinous juice obtained by incisions into the small and scarce Indian or Arabian tree *Balsamodendron Gileadense*. (See BALSAM "OF MECCA.") **B. Tea,** an infusion of the leaves of *Melissa officinalis*, or common balm.

Bālnea'tion. (Gr. *βαλανειον*, "bath.") The act of bathing.

Bāl'neatorÿ. (From the same.) Pertaining to a bath or bathing.

Bālnēōl'ōgÿ. (Gr. *βαλανειον*, a "bath," and *λογος*, a "discourse.") A treatise or dissertation on, or the science of, baths and their effect upon the system; a scientific exposition of all that relates to baths and bathing.

Bālneōtherapí'a. (Gr. *βαλανειον*, a "bath," and *θεραπεια*, "medical treatment.") Balneotherapy; the treatment of disease by means of baths; that department of therapeutics which deals with the application of baths in the treatment of disease.

Bāl'nēūm. (Lat., from Gr. *βαλανειον*, "a bath.") A bathing-chamber; a bath. (See BATH.) **B. Are'næ**, a sand-bath. **B. Medica'tum**, a bath impregnated with medicinal substances. **B. Sic'cum**, dry bath; application of, or immersion in, any dry, heated substance, as ashes, salt, sand, or hot air. **B. Sulphu'reum**, sulphur-bath; a bath containing sulphur.

Bal'sam. (Gr. *βαλσαμον*; Lat. *balsamum*.) A name given to certain volatile, aromatic, bitter, odorous vegetable substances, concrete or liquid; being native compounds of resin, benzoic acid, and sometimes ethereal or essential oil; obtained from certain trees by incision or spontaneous exudation. They are readily dissolved in volatile oils, alcohol, and ether, and, when treated with alkalies, afford a soluble benzoate and throw down resin. A great variety of artificial and miscalled substances pass under the name of balsam. **B., Acous'tic**, a mixture of essential oils, sulphur, and tinctures of fetid gums, formerly dropped into the ear in cases of atonic deafness. **B., Apoplec'tic**, a mixture of several balsams of a stiff consistence, used for smelling in headaches, etc. **B., Apple**, *Momordica balsami*. **B., Canada.** (See PINUS BALSAMEA.) **B. of Copaiba.** (See COPAIBA.) **B. Cor'dial of Senner'tus**, an artificial balsam containing certain essential oils, musk, ambergris, etc.; used as a stimulant. **B. of Fierabras**, the name of a celebrated Spanish vulnerary balsam. **B. of Fioraven'ti**, a name given to various artificial balsams; that applied with friction in chronic rheumatism is entirely alcoholic. **B. of Gilead**, balsam of Mecca. **B. of Geneviève**, the name of an ointment used in contused

wounds, gangrene, etc. **B. of Hore'hound**, an artificial balsam, being an aqueous infusion of horehound, liquorice-root, camphor, opium, benzoin, dried squills, oil of aniseed, and honey; somewhat similar to balsam of honey. (See MARRUBIUM.) **B., Hypnot'ic**, an artificial preparation of opium, hyoscyamus, and other sedatives; occasionally used externally to induce sleep. **B., Iod'uretted**, a species of artificial balsam containing alcohol, iodide of potassium, and other substances; used as an application in the treatment of goitre, at Lausanne, Switzerland. **B. of Liquidam'bar**, procured from incision in the trunk of *Liquidambar styraciflua*; it occurs in solid form. **B. of Locatel'li**, an artificial balsam or ointment formerly used in phthisis; it contained wax, oil, turpentine, balsam of Peru, and various ingredients. **B. of Mec'ca**, Mecca balsam or opobalsam; balm of Gilead; a resin obtained by incision from the *Amyris Gileadensis* (or *Balsamodendron Gileadense*) and the *Amyris Opobalsamum*; it becomes solid, and has the general properties of the terebinthines. **B. of Peru'**, a variety obtained from the *Myrospermum Peruvianum* (or *Myroxylon Peruvianum*); it is fragrant, bitter, and aromatic; soluble in alcohol; properties antiseptic, tonic, sedative; a warm, stimulating stomachic and expectorant; employed in paralysis, rheumatism, gleet, etc., and externally to cleanse indolent ulcers, etc. **B. of Rackasi'ra**, the name of an Indian balsam; yellowish, subtransparent, fragile, odorous, and somewhat bitter; has been employed in diseases of the urinary and genital organs, especially in gonorrhœa. **B. of Sto'rax**, balsam said to be procured from the *Liquidambar Orientale*. (See STYRAX.) **B. of To'lu**, a variety which flows spontaneously from the trunk of the *Myroxylon toluifera* (or *Toluifera Balsamum*); it dries into a reddish resinous mass; is of fragrant odor and sweetish taste; a mild expectorant and a stimulant stomachic. **B. of Tur'pentine**, Dutch drops; com-

posed of distilled oil of turpentine; possesses the properties of the turpentines.

Bālsamā'çææ. The name of a natural order of balsamiferous trees of one genus, the *Liquidambar*.

Bālsamā'tion. (Gr. βαλσαμον, "balsam.") The process of embalming or of rendering balsamic.

Balsamic. Pertaining to or having the qualities of a balsam.

Bālsam'ics. A general name for substances of a smooth and oily consistence, possessing emollient, sweet, aromatic qualities: See BALSAM.

Bālsamoden'dron. (Gr. βαλσαμον, "balsam," and δενδρον, "tree.") A genus of the natural order *Amyridaceæ*, including many species, the *Balsamodendron Gileadense* among others. **B. Mÿr'rha**, the name of an Arabian tree, believed to be a source of myrrh.

Bāl'samum. (Lat.; from Gr. βαλσαμον, "the balsam tree.") BALSAM (*q. v.*). **B. Canaden'se**, Canadian balsam; obtained from the *Abies balsamea*. (See PINUS BALSAMEA.) **B. Copai'bæ**, balsam of copaiba; also called *capivi*. (See COPAIBA.) **B. Gileadense.** (See BALSAM OF MECCA.) **B. Peruvia'num**, balsam of Peru; obtained from the *Myroxylon Pereiræ*. (See BALSAM OF PERU.) **B. Toluta'num**, balsam of Tolu; obtained from the *Myroxylon toluifera*. (See BALSAM OF TOLU.) **B. Ve'rum**, true balsam. See BALSAM OF MECCA.

Bāmbā'lia. Stammering; lispings; speaking inarticulately; hesitating speech; choreic movements of the vocal organs. See BALBUTIES.

Bamboo'. The name of a genus of arborescent grasses, nat. ord. *Gramineæ*, indigenous in China, India, etc. This important plant is much used in China for mechanical and other purposes; it has a hollow, jointed stem, coated with silex, and rises to a considerable height; the young shoots of some species contain a sort of sweet, edible pith; the juice of the green

leaves is considered emmenagogue and parturifacient.

Banā'na. An herbaceous tropical plant, nat. ord. *Musaceæ* or *Scitamineæ*, yielding a familiar oblong, seedless, nutritious, and luscious fruit; the root has been used as an alterative. See MUSA SAPIENTUM.

Band, Primitive. The axis-cylinder of nerves. See NERVE-FIBRE.

Bān'dage. A piece of muslin, linen, gauze, or other fabric, used to retain dressings, splints, etc. on any part of the body. Bandages are *simple*, composed of one piece, or *compound*, composed of two or more pieces. Varieties of bandages according to form are: 1. *Roller bandage*, a long narrow strip of muslin or similar fabric, rolled in the form of a cylinder; called a *double roller* when rolled from each end into two cylinders. 2. *Handkerchief bandage*, a square of muslin or similar material, folded into various shapes and used chiefly to retain dressings. 3. *Tailed bandage*, a bandage that is partly split into two or more strips. 4. *T-bandage*, a compound bandage consisting of one piece, to which one or more strips are fastened at right angles. Varieties of bandages according to the manner applied: 1. *Circular bandage*, two or more turns, each covering the preceding. 2. *Figure-of-8 bandage*, in which the turns cross one another, somewhat in the manner of an 8. 3. *Recurrent bandage*, each turn returning to the point from which it started. 4. *Spica*, a form of bandage applied chiefly to the groin or shoulder. 5. *Spiral*, a bandage applied to the limbs, each turn of which overlaps one-third of the preceding. 6. *Spiral reverse*, a spiral bandage, each turn of which is reversed or twisted to make it conform to the part. Other bandages are—*Barton's*, a figure-of-8 bandage of the jaw, occiput, and vertex; *Es-march's*, a bandage of India-rubber, used to render a limb bloodless previously to operating; *Galen's* bandage or sling (see SLING); *Gibson's*, a

bandage used chiefly in the treatment of fractured jaw; *Scultetus's*, a number of short strips used to enwrap a limb; *Velpeau's scapulary*, a broad bandage, the extremities of which are divided into two tails; applied to the trunk; *Capistrum*, a name given to several head-bandages; *Chirotheca*, a complete spiral reverse bandage of the hand and fingers; *Immovable bandage*, bandage splint, an apparatus for fractures, generally formed by saturating the bandage in some substance which becomes solid, such as a mixture of plaster-of-Paris in water or a solution of sodium silicate.

Băn'dagist. A bandager; a maker of bandages or of trusses.

Bandl, Ring of. A circular constriction of the uterus, about 5 inches above the internal os, forming during pregnancy a dividing-line between the upper and lower segment of the organ.

Ban'dy-Legged. Bow-legged; having the legs curved outward. See DEVALGATUS.

Bang. BHANG (*q. v.*).

Bangue. BHANG (*q. v.*).

Baniste'ria Angulo'sa. A Brazilian plant of sudorific properties, said to be an antidote to the poison of serpents.

Bant'ingism. (After Banting, the inventor.) A name applied to a method of treating corpulence dietetically, consisting principally of reducing the amount of, or withholding carbohydrates from, the diet.

Ba'obab. An African plant, Nat. Ord. *Bombacæ*. An extensive vegetable production, bearing a fruit with a sourish, edible pulp, from which a beverage used in fevers is concocted; the bark has been given as a substitute for cinchona.

Baptis'ia Tincto'ria. Wild indigo; an herbaceous plant, Nat. Ord. *Leguminosæ*; its root-bark is stimulant, emetic, and cathartic; it is considered antiseptic and febrifuge, and has been used in enteric fever.

Băptorrhœ'a, *bap-tor-re-ah.* (Gr. βαπτος, "infected," and ρεω, to "flow.") An infectious discharge from a mucous surface; gonorrhœa.

Băptōthecorrhœ'a. (Gr. βαπτος, "infected," θηζη, "vagina," and ρεω, to "flow.") Infectious discharge from the vagina; a term proposed for gonorrhœa, or baporrhœa, in women.

Băpturethrorrhœ'a. (Gr. βαπτος, "infected," ουρηθρα, "the urethra," and ρεω, to "flow.") Infectious discharge from the urethra; a term proposed for gonorrhœa, or baporrhœa, in men.

Băræsthësiom'eter. (Gr. βαρος, "heavy," αισθησις, "perception," and μετρον, "measure.") An apparatus designed for the purpose of estimating the sense of pressure or weight in different parts of the body, or to ascertain the slightest degree of difference appreciable at a given spot. It measures also the force of muscular contraction, and is useful for explorative pressure, as in sciatic neuralgia.

Bar'as. Arabian name for leprosy. See LEPRO ALPHOIDES.

Barba'does Leg. Cochin leg; elephantiasis Arabum; elephantiasis of the Antilles; bucnemia tropica, or hypertrophy of the lower extremities, characterized by great swelling and induration of the derma or true skin; a disease of hot climates, chiefly affecting the leg. See ELEPHANTIASIS.

Barba'does Nuts. The fruit of the *JATROPHA CURCAS* (*q. v.*). See also CURCAS PURGANS.

Barba'does Tar. Bitumen Barbardense or petroleum Barbardense.

Bărbăl'oîn. A term which has been applied to the aloîn of Barbadoes aloes. See ALOIN.

Bar'bary Gum. See GUM.

Bar'berry. A genus of plants, Nat. Ord. *Berberidacæ*; the common species is familiar in the U. S.; also called berberry. See OXYCANTHA GALANI.

Bar'biers. A species of chronic paralytic affection peculiar to India and the adjacent regions; it is often

confounded with beriberi, which, however, is usually acute, and seems to be a distinct disorder. See BERIBERI.

Bar'egin. The name of a substance found in hot sulphurous mineral waters, and somewhat similar to mucus.

Bār'gou. A preparation of ground oats, boiled. See AVENA.

Ba'rrii Carbo'nas. Carbonate of barium. **B. Chloridum,** muriate of barium. **B. Iodidum,** hydriodate of barium.

Baril'la. A Spanish plant cultivated for the soda yielded by its ashes; the term is also applied to crude soda extracted from the ashes of this and other plants. See also KELP.

Ba'rrium. (Gr. βαρος, "heavy.") A metal so named from the great density of its compounds. It is an element, silvery gray or pale yellowish in color, found abundantly in nature in the form of carbonate, sulphate, etc.; has a strong affinity for oxygen, and constitutes the metallic basis of the earth baryta. Symbol Ba. Its salts are all poisonous. See BARYTA.

Bark. (Lat. *cortex*.) The exterior covering of the trunk and branches of exogenous plants; is composed of cellular tissue, and has been distinguished into four portions: *epidermis*, the external cellular envelope, never renewed; *epiphloeum*, a cellular suberous portion immediately beneath the epidermis; increases by successive additions to the interior; *mesophloeum*, a cellular portion, immediately beneath the epiphloeum; it differs from the preceding in the direction of its cells, but increases in the same manner; *endophloeum*, the liber, which is partly cellular and partly woody; this is the *bast-layer*, and increases like the last two. In a specific sense *bark*, in materia medica and popularly, means cinchona, calisaya, or Peruvian bark. See CINCHONA. **B., Calisaya,** cinchonæ cordifoliæ cortex. **B., Cāribe'an,** the bark of the *Exostemma Caribæum*, a tree of the order *Rubiaceæ*, and perhaps of some other trees; employed as a substitute for

cinchona. **B., Peruvian,** cinchona. **B., White Oak,** *Quercus alba*. **B., Wild Cherry,** *Prunus Virginiana*.

Bar'ley. (Lat. *Hordeum*.) The seeds of *Hordeum distichon*, a cereal plant, nat. ord. *Gramineæ*; used as a food, in the preparation of malt, etc., and cultivated in Europe, Asia, and America; a mucilaginous decoction of the leaves is used as a diluent. (See HORDEI SEMINA.) **B., Caus'tic,** seeds of *Veratrum sabadilla*. **B.-Wa'ter,** decoctum hordei.

Bāromacrom'eter. (Gr. βαρος, "weight," μέτρον, "length," and μέτρον, "measure.") An apparatus devised for the purpose of determining the weight and length of new-born infants.

Barōm'eter. (Gr. βαρος, "weight," and μέτρον, "measure.") An instrument for determining the weight, pressure, or tension of the atmosphere. The *mercurial barometer* consists essentially of a straight glass tube about 36 inches long, closed at one end, partially filled with mercury, and inverted in a vessel containing mercury; the mercury in the tube is sustained by the pressure of the atmosphere on the surface exposed in the open vessel; within the tube, above the column of mercury, is a vacuum, and the height of the mercurial column increases and diminishes in accordance with the density of the atmosphere to which it is exposed, the fluctuations being measured by an accurate scale. **B., An'eroid.** (Gr. ἀν, priv., ἀρ, "air," and εἶδος, "form.") A barometer consisting of a thin, watch-shaped metallic box, from which the air has been exhausted; a movable hand indicates to what degree it is affected by every variation of pressure in the atmosphere.

Bāromet'rōgraph. (Gr. βαρος, "weight," μέτρον, "measure," and γραφειν, "to write.") An apparatus devised for the purpose of not only indicating, but recording on paper, the various barometric changes.

Baros'aneme. (Gr. βαρος, "weight," and ἀνεμος, "wind.") An apparatus

devised for the purpose of indicating the force of the impulsion of the wind.

Bar'oscope. (Gr. *βαρος*, "weight," and *σκοπεω*, to "view.") Barometer; the name of a form of barometer sensitive to the slightest atmospheric variation, and hence especially applicable to marine purposes; an instrument used for comparing the varying degrees of weight of a body when in the air and when in a vacuum.

Baros'ma. (Gr. *βαρος*, "heavy," *οσμη*, "odor.") A genus of plants, nat. ord. *Rutaceæ*, common about Cape Town and South Africa generally; the leaves of several species constitute the buehu of commerce. See BUCHU.

Bar'ren. Sterile.

Bar'renness. Sterility in the female.

Bartholini's Duct. See DUCT.

Bartholini's Gland. See GLAND.

Barton's Bandage. (See BANDAGE.) **B.'s Fracture.** (See FRACTURE.) **B.'s Operation.** (See OPERATION.)

Bar'wood. The name of a certain red dye-wood brought from Angola and the Gaboon.

Bār'yaco'ia, bar-e-ak-o-ya. (Gr. *βαρος*, "heavy," and *ἀκοη*, "hearing.") Dulness, heaviness, or hardness of hearing; incomplete deafness. See COPHOSIS, and DEAFNESS.

Bār'yḡlos'sia. (Gr. *βαρος*, "heavy," and *γλωσσα*, "tongue.") Slow, thick, heavy utterance; balbuties; baryphonia.

Bār'yła'lia. (Gr. *βαρος*, "heavy," and *λαλια*, "talking.") Dull, heavy speaking; baryphonia.

Bār'y mā'zia. (Gr. *βαρος*, "heavy," and *μαζος*, "breast.") Applied to the state of one who has heavy or large breasts.

Bār'yphō'nia, bar-e-fo-ne-ah. (Gr. *βαρος*, "heavy," and *φωνη*, "voice.") Impediment of voice or speech; hesitancy or difficulty of pronunciation;

heaviness, thickness, or hoarseness of voice.

Bar'y'ta. (Gr. *βαρος*, "heavy.") Barytes; oxide of barium; an alkaline earth, the heaviest of all the earths, its specific gravity being 4. This earth and its soluble salts are all irritant poisons. It is usually found in combination with sulphuric or carbonic acid; never employed in medicine in the pure state. When externally applied, it is caustic, like potash and soda. **B., Carb'onate of,** barii carbonas; the name of a poisonous native carbonate of barium; it is used to obtain the muriate. **B., Hydri'odate of.** This has been employed in serofulous and similar morbid conditions, administered internally, or applied externally to serofulous swellings, in the form of ointment. **B. Hydrochlorate of,** baryta, muriate of. **B., Mu'riate of,** barii chloridum; the combination of baryta chiefly used. It is made by the action of muriatic acid on carbonate of baryta; used chiefly as a cardiac stimulant. **B., Sul'phate of,** used in pharmacy, like the carbonate, to obtain the chloride of barium. Native sulphate of baryta is called heavy spar.

Baryta-Water. A solution of barium hydrate.

Basaal. A tree of India; the fruit has vermifuge properties; a decoction of the leaves is employed as a gargle in throat troubles.

Bā'sal. Basilar; pertaining to, attached to, situated at, or constituting the base.

Basanastrag'ala. (Gr. *βασανος*, "acute pain," and *ἀστραγαλος*, "ankle.") Pain in the ankle; podagra.

Bāscūlā'tion, bas-kyu-lay-shun. A term applied to the process whereby the fundus is pressed upward and the cervix drawn downward, being half the see-saw movement; employed in replacement of the uterus from retroversion.

Bās'eūle Movement. A peculiar recoil of the heart during systole.

Base. (Gr. *βασις*, a "foundation.") That which serves as foundation or support; the lower part. In *Pharmacy*, the principal ingredient of a prescription or preparation. In *Botany*, that extremity of an organ by which it is attached to its support; the part of the fruit where the carpels or calycine leaves arise from the receptacle. In *Dentistry*, a metallic or other plate, used as a support for artificial teeth. In *Chemistry*, the earth, alkali, or metallic oxide capable of partly or wholly neutralizing an acid, and combining with it to form a salt; the electro-positive radical of a compound. An *alkali* is only a particular species of base, usually very soluble in water.

Bas'edow's Disease, baz-e-dov. Exophthalmic goitre; Graves' disease; enlargement with vascular turgescence of the thyroid gland, with protrusion of the eyeballs, cardiac palpitation, anæmia, and various other symptoms.

Base'ment Membrane. See MEMBRANE.

Ba'ses, Organic. A name given to a class of nitrogenous organic compounds which unite with acids to form salts, and are quite analogous to ammonia and its derived bodies, the amines and amides; ALKALOIDS (*q. v.*).

Bas-Fond, bah-fone. (Fr.) The fundus of an organ; the lowest portion of the inferior region of the urinary bladder.

Basham's Mixture. Mistura ferri et ammonii acetatis. See MISTURA.

Băsiarachni'tis. Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane at the base of the skull.

Basia'tor. (Lat. *basio*, to "kiss.") A muscle used to contract the mouth; orbicularis oris.

Bă'sic. Pertaining to, or like, a base; having the properties of a base, or opposite to those of an acid. **B. Salts.** See SALT.

Basic'ity, ba-sis-it-e. The state of that which is base; the measure of the power of an acid, with reference to its

capability of combining with a monad atom (monobasic), a dyad atom (dibasic), etc.

Bă'sifier. (Lat. *basis*, "base," and *fieri*, "to be made.") In Chemistry, applied to that which converts into a salifiable base.

Basig'enous, bas-ij-en-us. (Lat. *basis*, "base," and *genere*, "to produce.") Applied in Chemistry to electro-negative bodies which do not neutralize metals, but, on the contrary, produce with them compounds, electro-negative (acids) and electro-positive (bases).

Băsihÿ'al. (Lat. *basis*, "base," and *hyoides*, "hyoid bone.") A term applied collectively to the four small subcubical bones, two on each side, constituting the body of the inverted hyoid arch; "the hæmal spine of the hyoidean arch of the parietal vertebra of the skull of the archetypic vertebrate skeleton."

Bă'sil. Sweet basil, an Indian aromatic plant, Nat. Ord. *Labiata*.

Bas'ilad. Towards the basilar aspect.

Bas'ilar. Pertaining to, or located at, the base; toward the base of the skull. A name given to several parts serving as bases to others, as the sacrum and sphenoid. **B. Artery.** (See ARTERY.) **B. Aspect,** an aspect toward the base of the skull. **B. Fos'sa,** the channeled upper surface of the basilar process. **B. Proç'ess,** the *cuneiform process*; the bony projection at the inferior angle of the occipital bone, where it is articulated with the sphenoid. (See PROCESS.) **B. Si'nus,** sinus transversus. **B. Ver'tebra,** the last lumbar vertebra.

Basil'ic. (Gr. *βασιλευς*, "king.") A term generally of eminence, hence applied to the large vein of the arm, to important parts of the anatomy, to highly esteemed medicinal agents, etc. **B. Vein.** See VEIN.

Basil'icon. See OINTMENT.

Basi-occip'ital, bas-e-ok-sip-it-al.

(Lat. *basis*, "base," and *occipitalis*, "occipital bone.") A term applied to the centrum of the neural arch of the posterior segment of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton; homologous with the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Bāsīōçes'trūm. (Gr. *βασίς*, "base," and *κείρα*, "dart.") A sort of obstetric perforator, invented by Mesler for the purpose of opening the head of the fœtus in utero.

Ba'siotribe. An instrument used for crushing the fœtal head to effect delivery.

Ba'siotripsy. The operation of crushing the fœtal skull to facilitate delivery; the application of the basiotribe.

Bā'sis. (Gr. *βασίς*, "base.") The substance which, in combination with an acid, forms a salt; a mordant, a substance used in dyeing for the purpose of fixing the colors; the chief ingredient in a prescription; the inferior or fundamental portion of any part. (See **BASE**, also **PRESCRIPTION**.) **B. Cerebri**, base of the brain. **B. Cor'dis**, base of the heart; applied to the broad part of the heart, as opposed to the apex.

Bass. **Bast.**

Bass-deafness. Inability to hear low musical tones.

Bās'sia Par'kii. A species of tropical trees, Nat. Ord. *Sapotaceæ*; the shea-tree. Its seeds yield the commercial substance called Galam butter.

Bas'sora Gum. See **GUM**.

Bās'sorin. A white, odorless substance, a constituent part and peculiar principle of Bassora gum, being the insoluble portion of that substance.

Bast. The fibrous inner bark of exogenous plants; a tissue consisting of very long flexible tubes, and constituting the substances hemp and flax; its toughness renders it useful in the manufacture of cordage, etc. See **BARK**.

Bāst'ārd. Illegitimate; spurious;

not genuine. A term applied to a plant or a disease closely simulating some other, but not identical with it.

B. Dit'tanŷ, the root of the *Dictamnus fraxinella*. **B. Measles,** German measles; rubella.

Bas'ŷl. (Gr. *βασίς*, "base," and *ὄλη*, "principle.") A term proposed to be applied to the metallic radical of a salt; thus, while soda is the base of sulphate of soda, sodium would be the basyl; a radical; the electro-positive ingredient of a compound, whether elementary or performing the functions of an element.

Bas'ylous. (From the same.) Pertaining to, or having the character of basyl. Electro-positive.

Bata'tas. The systematic name of several tuberous roots, especially *Convolvulus Batatas*, or *Sweet Potato*. (See **SOLANUM TUBEROSUM**.) **B. Edu'lis,** *Convolvulus batatas*. The systematic name of the sweet potato.

Bath. (Gr. *βαλανειον*; Lat. *balneum*; Fr. *bain*; It. *bagno*; Ger. *bad*.) A vessel containing water in which to plunge or lave; also, an apartment or series of apartments arranged with the conveniences of public or private bathing. In Pharmacy, a vessel containing some medium, as sand, water, etc., through which heat is applied to another vessel placed in it. In general, an appellation of any yielding medium, as water, sand, etc., for immersion for a longer or shorter period, of the whole or a part of the body; the act of bathing or employing such immersion. Baths are much employed in the treatment of disease, and are classified as *general* and *partial*, *hot* and *cold*, *simple* and *medicated*, *water*, *sand*, *vapor*, etc. **B., Alkaline**, prepared by adding carbonate of sodium or carbonate of potassium to the water; useful in a variety of cutaneous affections. **B., Artific'ial Sea-Water**, a bath consisting of a solution of one part of common salt in thirty parts of water. **B., Bran**, prepared by adding the liquor strained from bran boiled with water to the

simple bath; used to allay cutaneous irritability. **B., Chemical**, an apparatus for regulating the heat in chemical processes, consisting of a vessel containing some medium, as sand or water, through which heat is applied to another vessel placed in it. **B., Cold** (Lat. *Balneum frigidum*), temperature from 33° to 60° Fahr.; it is a sedative and indirect tonic. **B., Cool**, temperature from 60° to 75° Fahr. **B., Electric**, consists in placing the patient upon an insulated stool communicating with the principal conductor of the electrical machine in action. **B., Ferruginous**, prepared with tincture of the chloride of iron or sulphate of iron. **B., Foot** (Lat. *Pediluvium*), bath for the feet only. **B., Hip**, one in which the lower part of the trunk and upper part of the thighs are immersed. **B., Hot** (Lat. *Balneum calidum*), temperature from 98° to 112° Fahr.; stimulating. **B., Hot-Air** (Lat. *Balneum sudatorium*), the "sweating bath;" it consists of air the temperature of which is raised to from 100° to 130° Fahr. **B., Iodine**, a bath containing iodine, with double the quantity of iodide of potassium, dissolved in water; it usually produces only a slight rubefacient effect, though sometimes causing the epidermis to peel off. **B., Medicated** (Lat. *Balneum medicatum*), a bath formed of decoctions of medicinal substances, or containing ingredients introduced into the principal medium for some therapeutic effect. **B., Medicated Hot-air**, the hot-air bath, impregnated with some gas or vapor, as sulphurous acid gas, etc. **B., Mustard**, prepared by adding a handful or two of mustard to the simple hot bath; a very useful stimulating bath, especially in the form of the pediluvium. **B., Partial**, a bath which is not general, but applied to part of the body only, as the hip-bath, the foot-bath, the head-bath, etc. **B., Plunge**, the act of plunging into any yielding medium for the purpose of bathing. **B., Roman**, bath, Turkish. **B., Russian**, a form of vapor-bath, having a temperature of from 120° to

145° Fahr. **B., Saline**, prepared by adding common salt to water, the temperature usually being not above 92° Fahr. **B., Sand** (Lat. *Balneum Arenæ*), an iron vessel filled with sand and placed over the fire, to communicate heat to another vessel placed in the sand. **B., Shower**, a form of bath wherein the water falls upon the body like a shower. (See DOUCHE.) **B., Sitz**, a tub of water, in which the patient sits for a variable period. **B., Sulphur**, a bath containing sulphur as the remedial agent, as one composed of diluted sulphuric acid and sulphuret of potassium added to the bath; employed in certain cutaneous affections, etc. **B., Tan**, an astringent bath, prepared by adding to the water of the bath a decoction of ground oak-bark. **B., Temperate** (Lat. *Balneum temperatum*), temperature from 75° to 85° Fahr. **B., Tepid** (Lat. *Balneum tepidum*), temperature from 85° to 92° Fahr. **B., Turkish**, a vapor-or hot-air bath, greatly exciting cutaneous transpiration; useful in rheumatic and similar affections. **B., Vapor** (Lat. *Balneum vaporis*), a bath of vapor raised to a temperature of from 100° to 130° F. and upwards. **B., Warm**, temperature from 92° to 98° Fahr., or about the temperature of the body; a relaxant. **B., Water** (Lat. *Balneum aquosum*), in Chemistry, a vessel filled with boiling water, to receive another vessel containing the substance to be evaporated. If a solution of salt is used instead of water only, it is called *balneum mariæ*.

Bath'mis. (Gr. *βαθμις*, "support.") The cavity of a bone into which is received the eminence of another bone; applied particularly to the two fossæ at the extremity of the humerus, receiving the processes of the ulna.

Báthymēt'rical. (Gr. *βαθος*, "depth," and *μετρον*, "measure.") Relating to the depth of any tissue or organ.

Batra'chia. (Gr. *βατραχος*, "frog.") The name of an order of Reptilia, com-

prising frogs, toads, etc.; also called Amphibia.

Bat'rachos, or **Bat'rachus**. (Gr. βατραχος, "frog.") See RANULA.

Bat'talism. Stuttering; stammering, especially when involving difficulty in pronouncing the *r*; balbuties.

Băt'terÿ, **Elec'tric**. A series of Leyden jars arranged so that the external coating of one is connected with the internal coating of the next, or a similar apparatus for the purpose of accumulating a powerful electric charge.

Băt'terÿ, **Gălvăn'ic**. A name applied to various forms of apparatus for generating galvanic electricity, as a combination of several pairs of zinc and copper plates soldered together and dividing a trough into cells, which are filled with acidulated water. When the end plates are metallically united electricity is generated. See GALVANISM.

Batthey's Operation. Oöphorectomy. See OPERATION.

Bat'tledore Plaçen'ta. Placenta in which the cord is inserted on the margin.

Bauhin, Valve of. The ileo-cæcal or ileo-colic valve. Named after Bauhin, but it had previously been described by Fallopius and other anatomists. A valve located transversely at the opening of the ileum into the cæcum, its office being to prevent the return of excrementitious matter from the cæcum into the small intestine.

Baumé's Flux. A deflagrating mixture containing saltpetre, sulphur, and fine sawdust.

Baunscheidis'mus, bown-shy-diz-mus. (After its proposer, Baunscheid, a German.) A method of counter-irritation, consisting of puncturing the skin with a number of fine needles, and then rubbing the part with a stimulating mixture containing mustard and pepper or other irritants.

Bay-Berries. The berries of the

Laurus nobilis, or sweet bay; they yield laurin, or bay-berry camphor.

Bay Rum. Spiritus myrciæ.

Bay Salt. Chloride of sodium, or common salt, as obtained from seawater by solar evaporation.

Bayle, Gray Granulations of. Tubercular nodules in the lungs which have undergone a fibroid change.

Bděl'la, del-la. (Gr. βδάλλω, to "suck.") The leech; this is the Greek equivalent of the Latin HIRUDO (*q. v.*).

Bdëllat'omy. Bdelotomy.

Bdël'lium, del-le-um. (Gr. βδέλλιον, a gum.) A name applied to a gum-resinous substance brought from the Levant and India and of obscure origin, but believed to exude from various species of balsamodendron. It is solid, brittle, brown, bitter, and odorous. There is an Indian and an African variety.

Bdëllom'eter. (Gr. βδέλλα, "leech," and μετρον, "measure.") An apparatus devised as a substitute for the leech; it consists of a cupping-glass, scarificator, and exhausting syringe, and possesses the advantage of permitting the quantity of blood drawn to be determined.

Bdellot'omy, del-ot-o-me. (Gr. βδέλλα, "leech," and τεμνω, to "cut.") The operation of cutting off the posterior half of the leech, or simply opening one of the large cæcal appendages in the posterior part of its abdomen, thus indefinitely increasing its capacity of drawing blood, which runs out from it posteriorly.

Bead-Proof. An epithet used to indicate the strength of spirituous liquors, as shown by the continuance of the bubbles or beads on the surface for a certain time.

Beak, beek. The bill; the prolongation of the mouth or horny substance investing the mandibles. In *Pharmacy*, the tubular portion of a retort. In *Botany*, a long narrow tip.

Beak'er, beck-cr. The name of a

certain small glass vessel used in chemical analysis.

Bean. The familiar name of various herbaceous plants of the order *Leguminosæ*. The seeds yield a product called LEGUMINE (*q. v.*). (See also **FABA**.) **B. of St. Ignatius.** (See **STRYCHNOS IGNATIA**.) **B., Tonka,** *Dipterix odorata*. **B., Vanilla.** See **VANILLA**.

Bear'berry. *Arbutus uva-ursi*; now also called *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.

Beard. The hair which, after the age of puberty, grows upon the cheek, lips, and chin of males. In Zoology, any appendage analogous to a beard.

Bea'ver. (Lat. *Castor fiber*.) An animal of the order *Rodentia*, a native of Europe and North America. See also **CASTOR**, a medicinal substance which it affords.

Bebee'rine. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$. An alkaloid, of bitter tonic and antiperiodic properties not unlike quinine, found in the bark of the British Guiana greenheart tree, or **BEBEERU** (*q. v.*).

Bebee'ru. The name of a British Guiana tree, whose bark yields the alkaloid **BEBEERINE** (*q. v.*). It is the *Nectandra Rodiei*, a tree of the order *Lauraceæ*.

Bech'ic, bek-ik. (Gr. $\beta\eta\xi$, "cough.") Belonging to, or relieving, a cough.

Bech'ica, bek-ik-ah. (From the same.) A general appellation of remedies tending to allay cough; cough medicines; demulcent remedies. See **BEX**.

Bech'ous, bek-us. (From the same.) Having, or pertaining to, cough; bechic.

Bed, Air. (See **AIR-BED**.) **B., Hydrostatic, water-bed.** **B. Sore,** an ulcer occasioned by constant pressure of a part of the body in bed; sometimes, however, seeming to be due rather to impaired nutrition of the skin than to direct pressure on the part involved. See **TROPHIC LESIONS**, and **ULCER**.

Bed'eġar. An excrescence found

on various species of *Rosa*, and produced by the puncture of an insect.

Bed'lamite. An insane person.

Bee. (Lat. *apis*.) A family of four-winged insects of the order *Hymenoptera*. **B. Bread.** (See **PROPOLIS**.) **B., Honey,** *Apis mellifica*.

Beef Tea. An infusion of lean beef; useful as a diet in convalescence for infants and patients who cannot digest solid food.

Beer. (Lat. *cerevisia*.) The fermented infusion of malted barley, flavored with hops; prepared by a comparatively slow fermentation, and containing about 2.5 per cent. of alcohol. Also applied to certain beverages consisting of flavored saccharine liquor, as spruce beer, ginger beer, etc.

Beer's Knife. A knife, of triangular blade, used in operations for cataract.

Bees' Wax. Wax from the comb of the *Apis mellifica*; **CERA** (*q. v.*).

Beggiato'a. A genus of schizomycetes, possessing threads, rods, and cocci, and containing sulphur-granules.

Beġo'nia. (After Begon, a botanist.) The name given to a genus of herbs, nat. ord. *Begoniaceæ*; it includes many species, of which the Peruvian *Begonia tomentosa* and other varieties have roots of astringent properties, used in hæmorrhage, etc.

Be'la. Bael; a medicinal agent derived from the dried half-ripe fruit of *Ægle Marmelos*. See also **COVOLAM**.

Bela-aye. Belahe; a tonic and astringent bark of a Madagascar tree.

Beladamboc. A species of eonvolvulus of Malabar. A liniment, used against the bites of rabid animals, is formed from the aerid juice of this plant, mixed with oil, spice, etc.

Belch'ing. Eructation.

Bel'emnoid. Belonoid.

Bel'enoid. (Gr. $\beta\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, "arrow," and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, "resemblance.") Resembling an arrow or a bodkin; belonoid.

Bell Sound. A peculiar physical sign associated with pneumothorax.

Bell's Law. That the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are motor, and the posterior roots sensory.

Bell's Paral'ysis. (After Sir Charles Bell.) Paralysis of the facial nerve. See FACIAL PARALYSIS.

Bēlladōn'na. (It., "beautiful lady," because used in the toilet.) Deadly nightshade. The name (U. S. Ph.) of the leaves of *Atropa belladonna*, a perennial plant of the natural order *Solanaceæ*. The active principle of this plant is atropine, which, when applied to the eye, causes great dilatation of the pupil. See ATROPA BELLADONNA.

Bēlladōn'næ Fō'lia. The name for the leaves of the *Atropa Belladonna*. See ATROPA BELLADONNA, and BELLADONNA.

Bēlladōn'næ Rā'dix. The name for the root of the ATROPA BELLADONNA (*q. v.*).

Belli'ni, Ducts of. The straight terminal portions of the uriniferous tubules of the kidney. See URINIFEROUS TUBULES.

Bel'lis. The common daisy, or little marguerite, a plant of the nat. ord. *Compositæ*; leaves and flowers somewhat acid.

Belloc's Canula. A tubular apparatus used to plug the posterior nares in cases of epistaxis.

Bēl'lows Sound. An abnormal heart sound, as heard through the stethoscope, somewhat resembling that produced by the blowing of a small pair of bellows; also produced by the large vessels under certain pathological conditions, and by an abnormally rapid passage of the blood through a healthy heart. See BRUIT DE SOUFFLET, and RESPIRATION.

Bel'lows Sound, Fu'nic. A single murmur of the bellows variety, which has been observed, synchronous with the first sound of the heart.

Bēl'lŷ. (Lat. *venter*.) The cavity containing the bowels or intestines;

alvus; abdomen; also occasionally applied to the womb. See ABDOMEN, VENTER, and UTERUS.

Bel'ly-bound. Costive; constipated.

Bel'oid. Belonoid.

Bel'onoid. (Gr. *βελος*, "arrow," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Arrow-shaped; resembling a bodkin; styloid; belenoid. Applied to the styloid processes in general.

Ben, Oil of. See OIL.

Benign, be-nine. Kindly; not malignant; applied to medicinal agents of gentle action or to affections of mild character, and especially to non-malignant tumors.

Benig'nant. Benign; the opposite of malignant; applied to local morbid growths which do not return if removed by the surgeon.

Ben'jamin. A popular term for BENZOINUM (*q. v.*). **B., Flowers of,** benzoic acid.

Ben'ne Oil. Oil of sesame. See OIL.

Ben'zin. (Also called benzene, benzine, benzinum, benzol, benzole, hydrophenyl, etc.) An oily hydrocarbon prepared from bituminous coal; the first of the series of the aromatic organic compounds. Formula, C_6H_6 ; spec. grav. 0.85. It is a limpid, colorless, volatile, odorous, inflammable liquid, soluble in alcohol, and itself dissolves fats readily; extensively used by manufacturers of india-rubber. It has been used internally for the destruction of entozoa. externally in rheumatism and neuralgia. The inhaled vapor is anæsthetic, and has been exhibited in pertussis.

Benzi'num. The pharmacopœial name for benzin; benzene.

Bēn'zōāted. Having the addition of, or impregnated with, gum benzoin; having benzoic acid incorporated with the other ingredients of a compound, being introduced into ointments, etc. to prevent putrefaction.

Benzo'ic Acid. A crystalline acid

obtained from gum benzoin; has been employed in chronic catarrh.

Ben'zoïne. A substance derived from the essential oil of bitter almonds.

Benzo'inum. A resin obtained from *Styrax benzoin*, or benjamin tree of Sumatra, Java, and Siam. It is in the form of compact masses, and has an odor resembling that of vanilla. Its properties are chiefly due to the presence of benzoic acid, although it frequently contains cinnamic acid. Benzoin is a stimulating expectorant, although it is chiefly used as an antiseptic external application in the form of a tincture.

Ben'zol. Benzin.

Ber'berine. An alkaloid; the bitter principle derived from the *Berberis vulgaris*.

Berberis. Root of barberry; of tonic and astringent properties. See BARBERRY, and OXYCANTHA GALENI.

Barberry. Barberry.

Bergamot'. A variety of small orange, of agreeable taste and peculiar odor; it yields oil of bergamot. See OIL.

Beriber'i, ba-re-ba-re. Bad sickness of Ceylon. (Cf. BARBIERS.) A disease designated by numerous local names, and characterized by general dropsy, accompanied by anæmia, pain, numbness, and paralysis of the lower limbs, debility, degeneration of muscular tissue, effusion into the serous cavities; præcordial anxiety and dyspnoea; scanty, high-colored urine, but without albuminuria; œdema of the limbs and body generally, small quick pulse, torpor of the bowels, and a peculiar tottering gait. It is an Indian disease, although met with in South America and elsewhere, and occurs in an acute and a chronic form. It is accompanied by multiple neuritis, and is probably caused by a specific microorganism. It is usually incurable, and the acute form is exceedingly fatal.

Ber'rÿ. (Lat. *bacca*). A pulpy, indehiscent, inferior, many-celled peri-

carp or fruit, in which the seeds at maturity lose their attachment and become scattered and imbedded in the pulp.

Bertin, Columns of. See COLUMN.

Ber'tin, Spongy Bones of. The two small sphenoidal turbinated bones which partially close in the sphenoidal sinuses.

Berÿ'l'ium. GLUCINUM (*q. v.*).

Be'ta. The beet. The name of a genus of plants of the order *Che-nopodeæ*. See also ALPHA.

Be'taine. A ptomaine found in human urine and in poisonous fresh mussels, in beets, and various other vegetable roots.

Be'ta-Naph'thol. See NAPHTHOL.

Be'tel. A celebrated Oriental masticatory, consisting of the areca, betel, or pinang nut, the produce of the *Areca catechu*, a plant of the natural order *Palmæ*. A portion of the nut is rolled up with a little lime in the leaf of the *Piper betel* and chewed; this is a familiar practice in tropical Asia. Betel is said to be stimulant, aphrodisiac, tonic, and astringent. See ARECA.

Bet'ula, bet-yu-lah. The systematic name of a genus of trees, the birch, of the natural order *Betulaceæ*, common in Europe and the United States. **B. Al'ba,** white birch, a species small in size, having smooth white bark; common in Europe and portions of the United States. The leaves and sap are used in medicine; the former are astringent and bitter, and have been regarded as antiscorbutic and anthelmintic; the latter is reputed antiscorbutic and diuretic. It yields birch oil. **B. Lenta,** sweet birch, an American species; the bark and leaves have been used, in infusion, as an excitant and diaphoretic; the volatile oil seems identical with that of gaultheria.

Betula'ceæ. The name of a natural order of European and American trees; it comprises the various kinds of birch and alder.

Bët'ûlin. Birch camphor; a chem-

ical resinoid substance derived from the bark of the white birch.

Bex. (Gr. βηξ, "a cough.") Cough; the Greek equivalent of the more familiar Latin term *tussis*. See BECHICA, and TUSSIS.

Bez'ōär. (Said to be of Persian etymology, and to signify "alexipharmic.") *Ægagropilus*; a morbid concretion of hair sometimes formed in the alimentary canal of certain animals. Marvelous and fantastic properties were formerly attributed to bezoars, which were accounted efficacious against poisons and eruptive, pestilential, and other diseases. **B. Bovi'num**, bezoar of the beef; a variety of bezoar found in the fourth stomach of beeves; also, a biliary calculus found in the gall-bladder. **B., Oriental**, bezoar found in the fourth stomach of the Indian gazelle; formerly the most highly esteemed variety.

Bezoar'dics. A term applied to alexipharmic agents imagined to possess the properties imputed to bezoars; medicines compounded with bezoar.

Bhang, bang. Extract of Indian hemp, or *Cannabis Indica*; also called hashish.

Biauric'ūlate. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *auricula*, "auricle.") Having two auricles, as the heart of mammalia, birds, and reptiles.

Biba'sic. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *basis*, "base.") Having two bases, or capable, as certain acids, of combining with two parts or equivalents of a base.

B. Salts. See SALT.

Bibito'rious. (Lat. *bibere*, "to drink.") Of, or pertaining to, drinking or a drinker. Formerly applied to the rectus internus oculi muscle, because it directed the eye towards the cup in drinking.

Bi'bron's An'tidote. A remedy for the poison of rattlesnake-bite, consisting of iodide of potassium, corrosive sublimate, and bromine.

Bib'ūlouš. (Lat. *bibere*, "to drink.")

Having the quality of absorbing moisture or fluids.

Bicār'bonāte. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *carbonas*, "carbonate.") A salt containing two equivalents of carbonic acid in combination with one of the base.

Bicau'dal, bi-kaw-dl. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *cauda*, a "tail.") Bicaudate; having two tails; double-tailed; an epithet applied to a muscle.

Biçepha'lium. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and Gr. κεφαλη, the "head.") A rather unclassical term, applied to a very large sarcomatous tumor of the scalp, presenting an appearance as of a second head grown upon it.

Biçeph'alous. (From the same.) Having two heads; double-headed.

Bi'çeps. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *caput*, the "head.") Having two heads or origins; applied to a muscle of the arm and to one of the thigh. See MUSCLE.

Bichat, Canal of. See CANAL.

Bichlo'ride of Mer'curỹ. Corrosive sublimate. See HYDRARGYRI.

Bi'chos. A name given to a species of worms that penetrate the toes of the inhabitants of the Indies.

Bicīp'ital. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *caput*, "head.") Two-headed; having two heads or origins; of, or pertaining to, the biceps muscle. **B. Groove**, a longitudinal groove between the tuberosities of the os humeri, into which the long head of the biceps is received. **B. Tu'bercle**, a prominence of the radius to which the tendon of the biceps is attached.

Bicōn'cave. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *concavus*, "hollowed.") Concavo-concave; having both sides concave; hollowed on both sides; applied to a vertebra, to a lens, etc.

Bicon'vex. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *convexus*, "convex.") Convexo-convex; having both sides convex; the opposite of biconcave; applied to a lens.

Bicor'nis. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *cornu*, "horn.") A term applied to

the os hyoides, which has two processes or horns, and formerly to muscles having two insertions.

Bicus'pid. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *cuspis*, a "spear-point.") Having two cusps, tubercles, or points; terminating in two sharp points. **B. Teeth**, the fourth and fifth teeth, the small molars, being the first two pairs of molars in each jaw. See **TOOTH**.

Bidder's Gan'glia. See **GANGLION**.

Bi'fid. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *findere*, "to cleave.") Forked; divided into two; opening with a cleft; divided by a linear sinus with straight margins.

Bifis'tular. Having two parallel tubes.

Bifō'cal. Having two foci; applied to a lens or eyeglass having two parts, the upper for distant and the lower for near use.

Bifo'rate. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *forare*, "to pierce.") Having two entries, apertures, or pores; doubly perforated.

Bifūrca'tion, bi-fur-kay-shun. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *furca*, "a fork.") Division into two branches, or the point of such division; as of a vessel, nerve, trunk, etc.

Biḡās'ter. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and Gr. *γαστήρ*, "belly.") A rather unclassical term, signifying two-bellied; applied to muscles. See **BIVENTER**, and **DIGASTRIC**.

Big'gar. The name of a Bengalese affection with marked cerebral symptoms.

Bigno'nia Capreola'ta. An indigenuous climbing plant, of the nat. ord. *Bignoniaceæ*; the root and other parts have been used in infusion and decoction in syphilis, rheumatism, etc.

Bi'labe. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and Gr. *λαβειν*, "to take hold of.") A two-bladed instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the bladder through the urethra.

Bilat'eral. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *latus*, "side.") Two-sided; having two symmetrical sides; pertaining to the

two sides of a central axis, as the bilateral symmetry of vertebrate and articulate animals. **B. Operation**, a method of lithotomy. (See **LITHOTOMY**.) **B. Symmetry**, an appellation given to the exact resemblance between many muscles, organs, limbs, and parts situated on each side of the mesial line. See **SYMMETRY**.

Bile. (Lat. *bilis*.) The hepatic secretion; a brown, yellow, or greenish, alkaline, viscid, bitter, nauseous tasting fluid secreted by the liver. It consists of water, biliary acids and salts, cholesterin, mucus, coloring matters, fat, lecithin, and inorganic salts. The acids are principally taurocholic and glycocholic, and are combined with sodium or potassium. Its chief offices are to emulsify the fats taken as food, to excite intestinal peristalsis, to render the fæces sufficiently soft, and to diminish putrefaction of the intestinal contents. **B. Acids**, the principal bile acids are taurocholic and glycocholic acids, existing in combination with sodium and potassium; glycocholic acid is the more abundant in human bile. **B. Pigments**, the principal ones are bilirubin and biliverdin, the former imparting a golden-red color to the fresh bile of Carnivora, the latter being the green pigment of the bile of Herbivora. Other pigments have been described in the bile, including bilipyrhin, bilifuscin, and biliprasin. See **CHOLOCHROME**.

Bilhar'zia. (After Dr. Bilharz of Cairo.) *Bilharzia hæmatobia*; distoma hæmatobia. A species of fluke-worm or trematode found in the portal system of blood-vessels, in man and other animals. This trematode hæmatozoon was first described as a distoma, but is now generally known as *Bilharzia hæmatobia*. It is also found in the kidney and bladder, and produces certain formidable endemic diseases, principally in Africa, consisting of disturbance of the uropoietic functions, including hæmaturia. The sexes are separate, the female being so comparatively slender as to be lodged, during

copulation, in a slit-like groove presented by the abdomen of the male. See PARASITES.

Bil'iary. Pertaining to bile. **B. Acids,** bile acids. **B. Appara'tus,** applied to the aggregate of parts that concur in the secretion and excretion of bile; the liver, biliary ducts, etc. **B. Cal'culus.** (See CALCULI.) **B. Concre'tions.** Concretions found in the biliary apparatus. **B. Ducts.** The hepatic, connected with the liver; the cystic, with the gall-bladder; and the ductus communis choledochus, being the common excretory duct of the liver and gall-bladder. (See DUCT.) **B. Fis'tula.** See FISTULA.

Biliā'tion. The excretion of bile.

Biliçy'anin. Blue coloring matter obtained from bilirubin.

Bilifla'vin. Yellow coloring matter derived from bilirubin.

Bilifūl'vine. (Lat. *bilis*, "bile," and *fulvus*, "tawny.") The coloring matter of the bile of the ox.

Bilifus'çin. (Lat. *bilis*, "bile," and *fuscus*, "brown.") A dark, non-crystalline substance met with in gall-stones; a bile-pigment of slight importance.

Bī'lin. (Lat. *bilis*, "bile.") A gummy, pale yellow mass, important constituent of the bile; mixture of bile salts; picromel.

Bil'ious. (From the same.) Pertaining to, containing, affected by, or produced by, bile. An epithet popularly applied, in a vague way, to certain constitutions and affections supposed to arise from superabundant biliary secretion. **B. Temperament.** See TEMPERAMENT.

Bil'iousness. The state of being "bilious." Popularly applied to a disordered condition associated with constipation, headache, depression, coated tongue, and anorexia, and commonly due to acute dyspepsia or malarial conditions.

Biliphe'in. (Lat. *bilis*, "bile," and

Gr. *φαῖος*, "brown.") A coloring matter of bile.

Bilīpra'sin. (Lat. *bilis*, "bile," and *prasinus*, "dark green.") A dark, non-crystallizable substance found in gall-stones; a bile-pigment, somewhat similar to bilifuscin.

Biliru'bin. (Lat. *bilis*, "bile," and *rubus*, "red.") A red bile-pigment, constituting the chief coloring ingredient in human bile.

Biliver'din. (Lat. *bilis*, "bile," and *viridis*, "green.") Cholechlorine; a green bile-pigment, constituting the green coloring matter of the bile of Herbivora. It is the green flocculent precipitate formed by adding an acid to a solution of the yellow coloring matter of bile; it resembles the green coloring matter of leaves.

Biloc'ular, bi-lok-yu-lar. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *loculus*, "small cell.") Double-celled. Having, or divided into, two cells.

Bim'ana. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *manus*, "hand.") Two-handed; applied to an order of Mammalia of a single genus, man being the only mammal possessing two perfect hands.

Biman'ual. Ambidextrous.

Bimus'cular. Having two attaching muscles and two muscular impressions.

Bī'narỹ. (Lat. *binus*, "by couples.") Consisting of two elements or measures. In *Chemistry*, containing two units. In *Anatomy*, branching into two divisions; separating progressively into pairs. **B. Combina'tion,** a combination of chemical elements united atom to atom, singly; a term connected with the theory that combination takes place between the atoms of bodies only. If but one combination of two elementary bodies exists, it is considered *binary*; but if several compounds can be obtained from the same elements, they are presumed to combine in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms, presenting *ternary* and *quaternary* com-

binations. **B. Com'pound**, a compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound performing the function of an element, or of two compounds, each of which performs the function of an element.

Bind'er, Obstet'ric. The abdominal bandage put on after parturition as a support to the abdominal walls.

Binoe'ular, bi-nok-yu-lar. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *oculus*, "eye.") Pertaining to, affecting, or adapted to the use of both eyes. **B. Vision**, vision with both eyes; the faculty of using both eyes harmoniously. The term binocular vision relates to impressions made upon both retinae, combined into single vision.

Binoe'ulus, bi-nok-yu-lus. (From the same.) Applied to a bandage for securing dressings on both eyes.

Binō'dal. Consisting of but two nodes or joints.

Binox'ide. An oxide which contains twice as much oxygen as the protoxide of the same metal, and is capable of combining with an acid to form a salt.

Biodynam'ics, bi-o-di-nam-ix. (Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *δύναμις*, "power.") The doctrine or science of the vital activity or forces.

Bioḡam'ia. (Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *γαμῶ*, to "wed.") Animal magnetism.

Bioḡen'esis. (Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *γενεσις*, "origin.") Archebiosis; the origin or evolution of life. A term for the hypothesis of the genesis or production of living forms by means of portions of living matter given off from preëxisting living matter, embracing the idea that there can be no life without antecedent life, in contradistinction to spontaneous generation, or abiogenesis.

Bioḡnō'sis. (Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *γνώσις*, "knowledge.") The investigation or knowledge of life.

Biolōḡ'ical. Pertaining to biology.

Biol'ogŷ. (Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") The doctrine or science of life; that branch of Physi-

ology which treats of life in general, or the different forces of life. Also that department of natural science which relates to the structure, functions, and relations of living organisms, therefore embracing Botany as well as Zoology. This term has also been extended to apply to a theory of a life-force similar to magnetism, whereby the volition of one individual is believed capable of controlling the actions of another.

Biol'ŷsis. (Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *λυω*, to "dissolve.") The destruction of life; the disorganization of living tissue.

Biolŷt'ic. (From the same.) Impairing, destroying, or tending to the destruction of life. Applied to depressing agents, or those deleterious agents which have a disorganizing tendency and lessen or destroy strength, as powerful acids, salts, narcotics, and metallic substances. See MORPHOLYSIS.

Biomag'netism. (Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *μαγνης*, "magnet.") Animal magnetism.

Biōm'etry. (Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *μετρον*, "measure.") The art of computing and reckoning life. The life table has been spoken of as an instrument of Biometry.

Biōn'omŷ. (Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *νομος*, "law.") Physiology.

Bioph'aḡous, bi-of-ag-us. (Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *φαγεῖν*, "to eat.") Life-eating; an epithet applied in Botany to such plants as derive their sustenance from the absorption of living organisms.

Bī'oplasm. (Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *πλασμα*, "form.") Living matter; germinal matter; a term used to denote the germinal matter supposed to be essential to the functions of all living beings; the rudimentary material formative of the tissues and fluids of living beings, animal or vegetable, and concerned in the nutrition, growth, and changes which the tissues and organs undergo in health and dis-

ease; the germinal, self-propagating material through which all forms of life are manifested; unaltered protoplasm; plasma. See PROTOPLASMA.

Bioplas'mic. (From the same.) Pertaining to, or consisting of, bioplasma.

Bi'oplast. (From the same.) A mass of bioplasma; a bioplastic particle or cell, as a living white blood-corpuscle or an epithelial cell, being the unit of living matter.

Bioplas'tic. (From the same.) Pertaining to a bioplast or bioplasma.

Bios'eopy, bi-os-ko-pe. (Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *σκοπεῖν*, "to view.") An exploration or examination of life. Investigation to determine whether life is extinct.

Biot'ic. (Gr. *βίος*, "life.") Vital; pertaining to life, or to the laws of organic evolution.

Biot'ics. (From the same.) Physiology.

Bioto'mia. (Gr. *βίος*, "life," and *τεμνω*, to "cut.") Vivisection.

Biparasit'ic. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *parasitus*, "parasite.") Parasitic in the second degree; applied to a plant living parasitically on another parasitic plant.

Bipari'etal. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *parietale (os)*, "parietal bone.") Pertaining to the diameter of the cranium from one parietal eminence to the other.

Bip'arous. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *parere*, "to bring forth.") Bringing forth two at a birth.

Bi'ped. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *pes*, "foot.") Having two feet; two-legged.

Bi'plicate. Having two folds or plaits.

Bipō'lar. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *polus*, "pivot.") Doubly polar; having two poles. Applied to cells of the central nervous system, which have two prolongations.

Bipō'rous. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *porus*, "pore.") Having two rounded apertures.

Birch. See BETULA.

Bird's-nest Bodies. Pearly bodies; globes formed of dead epithelial cells arranged in a concentric manner, found in squamous epitheliomata and normally in the thymus gland.

Bird's-nest Cells. Bird's-nest bodies.

Bird's Nest, Edible. The nest of a species of swallow, *Hirundo Esculenta*; mucilaginous in character, and composed of marine algæ, apparently cemented with the bird's vomited food or salivary mucus, although its nature has not been accurately analyzed. It is used in the preparation of a kind of soup which forms an article of luxury for the table in China.

Birth. Parturition. **B., Plural,** the delivery of more than one child at one labor. **B., Posthumous,** that occurring after the death of the child's father.

Birthmark. Venous nævus.

Bische. A malignant dysentery of the West Indies.

Bisex'ual. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *sexus*, "sex.") Of two sexes; having the parts of generation of both sexes; hermaphrodite.

Biskra Button. Aleppo button, or Oriental boil.

Bis'muth. A reddish-white or yellowish-white metal, found native or as a constituent of some minerals; crystallization nearly cubic. Bismuth is brittle, somewhat harder than lead, melts at about 500° Fahr., volatilizes at a high temperature; spec. grav. 9.8. In Medicine, employed chiefly in the preparation of the subnitrate; used in eczema, indigestion, etc. **B., Butter of,** chloride of bismuth. **B., Carbonate of,** bismuth, subcarbonate of. **B., Nitrate of,** bismuth, subnitrate of. **B., Oxide of,** bismuth, subnitrate of. **B., Subcarb'onate of** (Ph. U. S. *Bismuthi Subcarbonas*), a whitish powder containing carbonic acid and bismuth; permanent in the air, odorless, tasteless, and insoluble; of properties simi-

lar to the subnitrate. **B., Subnitrate of, *Bismuthi Subnitratis*** (U. S. Ph.), white bismuth; white oxide of bismuth; pearl white; Spanish white. A heavy white powder containing nitric acid and bismuth. It is permanent in the air, odorless, almost tasteless, and insoluble. It is astringent, and is a valuable remedial agent in gastric and intestinal diseases, etc.; used externally as a drying application to ulcerated surfaces, in leucorrhœa, etc. **B., Valerianate of,** prepared from oxide of bismuth, nitric acid, and valerianate of soda; employed in gastrodynia, neuralgia, and cardiac palpitation as a nervine. **B., White,** bismuth, subnitrate of.

Bis'muthine. A native sulphuret of bismuth, a rare mineral.

Bismu'thum. The pharmacopœial name for commercial bismuth; **BISMUTH** (*q. v.*). **B. Al'bum,** bismuth, subnitrate of.

Bis'toury, *bis-tur-e.* A small, narrow-bladed knife or scalpel, used by surgeons for making incisions. There are the straight, curved, and probe-pointed varieties.

Bisul'câte. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *sulcus*, a "furrow.") Double-furrowed; having two grooves.

Bisul'phâte. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *sulphas*, "sulphate.") A combination of two equivalents of sulphuric acid with one of a base.

Bisul'phide of Carbon. See **CARBON.**

Bisul'phite. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *sulphis*, "sulphite.") A combination of two equivalents of sulphurous acid with one of a base.

Bit'noben. Salt of bitumen; a white, saline substance, much employed in India for innumerable affections.

Bitter Almond. See **AMYGDALA AMARA.**

Bitter-Almond Water. A preparation of oil of bitter almonds and water; used as a vehicle for other

medicines in nervous coughs and spasmodic affections.

Bitter Apple. The plant and fruit of the *Cucumis colocynthis*; of purgative properties.

Bitter Principle. A general term applied to a peculiar principle, of intense bitterness, imparting the characteristic bitter quality to certain vegetables.

Bitter-Sweet. *Solanum dulcamara.*

Bitter Wine of Iron. A tonic solution of white wine, citrate of iron, quinine, etc.

Bit'terness. The quality of being bitter; a peculiar, familiar taste, as of quinine, quassia, etc.

Bit'ters. Applied to various medicinal agents, expressing their quality as particularly perceptible to the taste. **B., Aromatic,** bitters embracing also the properties of aromatics. **B., Styptic,** bitters embracing also the properties of styptics and astringents.

Bitu'men. Mineral pitch; a substance having a pitch-like odor, and readily inflammable, burning without residue. It is composed of various hydrocarbons, and is supposed to be formed in the earth by the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances. It occurs in forms of varying consistency, ranging from fluid to solid. In its most fluid state it constitutes naphtha, a clear, yellowish liquid; having the consistence of oil, it becomes petroleum, which is darker and more viscid; in a compact mass it becomes asphaltum, which is solid and brittle. It also yields benzol, naphtha, paraffin, and various other substances. **B., Barbadeuse,** Barbadoes tar; petroleum.

Bitu'minous. Having the qualities or nature of bitumen; compounded with, or containing, bitumen.

Bitu'ret Reaction. The purplish color produced on adding Fehling's solution to solutions of peptone.

Bi'valent. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *valere*, "to be able.") An epithet ap-

plied to an element or radical to denote, as the expression of its chemical strength, the ability of its atoms to unite with twice the number of monad atoms. Oxygen is a bivalent element, and capable, in chemical reaction, of replacing two atoms of hydrogen, which is univalent. See QUANTIVALENCE.

Biven'ter. (Lat. *bis*, "twice," and *venter*, the "belly.") Having a double belly; the name of muscles which have two bellies, as the occipito-frontalis; the same as digastricus.

Black'berry. The familiar name of the fruit of *Rubus villosus* and other species of *Rubus*.

Black Blood. Venous blood; a term derived from the dark purple hue of such blood, as contrasted with the scarlet arterial blood. **B. Death,** the black plague; an Oriental plague which occurred in Italy in the fourteenth century; it was marked by boils and gangrene of the skin, pneumonia, hæmorrhages, etc., and is believed to have proven fatal to 25,000,000 people in Europe. (See PLAGUE.) **B. Death, New,** the black plague which appeared in Dublin in 1866, and somewhat resembled the foregoing. It has also been designated cerebro-spinal typhus, black fever, etc. **B. Draught,** infusion of senna with sulphate of magnesium; a popular purgative. **B. Drop,** acetum opii. (See OPIUM.) **B. Flux,** a mixture of finely divided carbon with carbonate of potassium, used for the reduction of metals on a small scale. It differs from *white flux* only in the proportion of the ingredients. **B. Haw,** *Viburnum Prunifolium*. **B. Lead,** plumbago, graphite; a mineral carbon containing a small percentage of iron, but no *lead*, its name being derived from its appearance; properly known as graphite. **B. Leg,** a term applied to a form of purpura which occurs among the lumbermen on the Ottawa River of Canada. It is accompanied with hard swelling, of dark venous hue, of the limbs, and appears

to be an aggravated form of scurvy. It is probably contracted from the continuous use of pork, together with the deleterious influence on the blood of the nitrate of potassium used by the packers of that region to preserve the pork. (See PURPURA.) **B. Li'on,** a sloughing syphilitic ulcer, which greatly affected the British soldiery in Portugal. **B. Measles,** a severe form of measles, to which has been given the name *Rubeola nigra*; characterized by a purplish ecchymotic appearance of the eruption. **B. Oak.** (See QUERCUS TINCTORIA.) **B. Turpeth,** protoxide of mercury; also called the gray, ash, or black oxide. **B. Vomit,** *melæna cruenta*. Substances having a more or less black appearance are rejected in various forms of disease, but the peculiar *black vomit* occurs in yellow fever, which is often called, in Spanish, *El vomito negro*. The rejected matter is a dark-colored fluid, somewhat resembling coffee-grounds, acid in reaction, and depositing a sediment of coagulated albumin and disintegrated blood-corpuscles. It consists of blood altered by the secretions of the stomach. **B. Walnut,** familiar name of *Juglans nigra*. **B. Wash,** a lotion prepared by the decomposition of calomel in lime-water; used in cases of syphilitic sores and as a stimulant to sluggish granulations.

Blad'der. A membranous bag; the cyst or sac-like reservoir, the receptacle of the urine in man and other animals. In Botany and Natural History, various objects resembling the mammalian bladder. (See VESICA, and URINARY BLADDER.) **B., Air,** swim-bladder. (See AIR-BLADDER.) **B., Catarrh of.** (See CYSTITIS.) **B., Columnar,** bladder, fasciculated. **B., Fasciculated,** hypertrophy of the muscular fibres of the bladder, wherein the interior of the organ presents corrugations, reticulated ridges, or interlacing columnæ; caused by chronic cystitis. **B. Fu'cus,** the *Fucus vesiculosus*. **B., Fun'dus of,** that part

of the bladder which is in immediate relation with the rectum. **B., Inflammation of**, cystitis. **B., Irritable**, a condition of the bladder demanding frequent micturition, arising from various causes, such as calculus, cystitis, etc. **B., Neck of**, the constricted portion of the bladder, constituting the orifice of the urethra; it is crescentiform, and embraces a small tubercle called uvula vesicæ, formed by the projection of the mucous membrane. **B., Sac'culated**, a condition of the bladder, from obstructed outflow of urine, wherein the mucous membrane becomes pouched between the hypertrophied longitudinal muscular fibres of a fasciculated bladder, and forms deep sacculi (*appendices vesicæ*.) **B., Trigonal space of**, a smooth triangular portion of the interior surface of the bladder, the apex being at the commencement of the urethra, and the base extending from the opening of one ureter to that of the other; over its surface the rugæ are absent. **B., U'rinary**, vesica urinaria; the reservoir which contains the urine. (See URINARY BLADDER.) **B.-Worm**, a name applied to more or less transparent entozoa having the character of cysts or vesicles, embracing a variety of species. See HYDATID, and TAPEWORM.

Blad'dery Fever. Catheter fever, urinary fever, or urethral fever.

Blæ'sitas. (Gr. βλαῖστος, "halting.") Lispings; stuttering; stammering; misenunciation; embracing inaccuracy of enunciation and the substitution of soft for hard consonants, as *d* for *t*, *b* for *p*, etc. The term is somewhat vaguely applied, also, not only to defect of speech, but to distortion of the limbs, angular curvature of the spine, etc.

Blain. A blister; pustule; blotch; an orbicular elevation of the cuticle, containing a watery fluid; also, the discoloration of the skin after a sore or wound. See CHILBLAIN.

Bland. Mild; simple; soothing;

non-irritant; applied to diet, medicinal agents, applications, etc.

Blăstē'ma. (Gr. βλαστίμα, "bud.") Germ; plasma; protoplasm. The matrix or rudimental formative element of tissues; the albuminous substance in animal tissues; the formative lymph of capillary exudation. A term applied to the rudimental mass or primitive basis of an unformed organ, from which it proceeds or grows. The nutritive pabulum necessary for the development and growth of the elements of various structures. In Botany, the embryo of a seed, apart from the cotyledon.

Blăstē'mal. Rudimentary; pertaining to a blastema, or to the rudimental mass of an organ in its formative condition.

Blastocar'dia, blas-to-kar-de-ah. (Gr. βλαστος, "germ," and καρδία, "heart.") The germinal spot of the ovum. See MOLECULE.

Blăst'oderm. (Gr. βλαστος, "germ," and δερμα, "the skin.") Cicatriceula; the membrane in an ovum inclosing the yolk; the germinal membrane of the impregnated ovum. A minute, thin, membranous layer of cells upon the inner surface of the vitelline membrane, formed by the segmentation of the ovum.

Blăstodēr'mic. (From the same.) Pertaining to the blastoderm. (See MOLECULE.) **B. Layers.** These at first consist of two, the *epiblast* and the *hypoblast*; a third layer, the *mesoblast*, being generated subsequently, probably from the hypoblast. The epiblast develops the skin, parts of the nervous system, the organs of special sense, etc.; the hypoblast gives rise to the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, air-passages, etc.; while from the mesoblast proceed the skeleton and its muscles, connective tissues, vascular system, the urinary and generative organs, etc. **B. Vesicle.** See VESICLE.

Blăstōgēn'esis. (Gr. βλαστος,

"germ," and γενεσις, "generation.") In Botany, the propagation of plants by means of buds.

Bläs'topore. In Embryology, the point where the covering of the germinal area is temporarily incomplete.

Bläs'tosphere. An embryo consisting of a single layer of cells, and forming a closed vesicle.

Blat'ta Orienta'lis. Common cockroach; a popular remedy for dropsy in Russia.

Bleach'ing Liq'uid. A solution of chlorinated lime, obtained by transmitting chlorine gas through an emulsion of calcium hydrate. **B. Powder,** a mixture of calcium hypochlorite and calcium chloride.

Bleat-eye. Blearedness; blear-eyedness. A familiar name for chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids; blepharitis.

Bleb. A bulla; a large vesicle or bladdery tumor of the skin, containing serous fluid, as in erysipelas, scalds, etc. See PEMPHIGUS, and BLISTER.

Blēchrōsphyg'mia, blek-ro-sfig-me-ah. (Gr. βλῆχρος, "slow," and σφυγμος, "pulse.") A slow pulse.

Bleeding. Blood-letting; hæmorrhage.

Blēnnadeni'tis. (Gr. βλεννα, "mucus," ἀδην, "gland," and the suffix -itis, signifying "inflammation.") Inflammation of mucous follicles.

Blennelýt'ria. (Gr. βλεννα, "mucus," and ελυτρον, a "sheath.") Mucous discharge from the vagina; LEUCORRHŒA (*q. v.*).

Blennem'esis. (Gr. βλεννα, "mucus," and εμεσις, "vomiting.") Vomiting of mucus.

Blennente'ria. (Gr. βλεννα, "mucus," and έντερον, an "intestine.") Mucous discharge from the intestines; DYSENTERY (*q. v.*).

Blēnnoĝen'ic, blen-o-jen-ik. (Gr. βλεννα, "mucus," and γενναω, to "beget.") Mucific; muciparous; producing, secreting, or generating mucus.

Blēn'noid. (Gr. βλεννα, "mucus," and ειδος, "resemblance.") Mucoid; muciform; resembling, or having the properties of, mucus.

Blēnno'ma. (Gr. βλεννα, "mucus.") A mucous tumor or myxoma.

Blēnnōp'týsis. (Gr. βλεννα, "mucus," and πτωω, "I spit.") Bronchial catarrh with profuse mucous expectoration.

Blennorrhā'ĝia, blen-or-ray-je-ah. (Gr. βλεννα, "mucus," and ρηγνυμι, to "burst.") Blennorrhœa; properly, an excessive discharge of mucus or mucopurulent matter from any mucous surface; hence, constructively, gonorrhœa in the male or female; a discharge, chiefly of mucus or mucopus, from inflammation of the mucous membranes of the urethra, vagina, or conjunctiva, contracted from impure sexual connection. See GONORRHŒA.

Blēnnorrhā'ĝic. Pertaining to blennorrhagia or gonorrhœa.

Blēnnorrhin'ia. Coryza.

Blēnnorrhœ'a. (Gr. βλεννα, "mucus," and ρεω, "I flow.") Blennorrhagia; increased secretion and excessive discharge from any mucous surface; hence, discharge of mucus or mucopurulent matter from the urethra or vagina; gonorrhœa in either the male or female. Sometimes applied, as well as blennorrhagia, to purulent or gonorrhœal ophthalmia. See also BLENNORRHAGIA, and GONORRHŒA.

Blēnnō'ses. (Gr. βλεννα, "mucus," and νοσος, "disease.") An appellation applied to diseases of the mucous membranes.

Blēnnōs'tasis. (Gr. βλεννα, "mucus," and στασις, "rest.") Suppression of a mucous discharge.

Blēnnōtōrrhœ'a. (Gr. βλεννα, "mucus," ουσ, "ear," and ρεω, "I flow.") Otorrhœa.

Blēnnū'ria. (Gr. βλεννα, "mucus," and ουρον, "urine.") Cystirrhœa.

Bleph'ara, blef-ar-ah. (Gr. βλεφαρον, "eyelid.") The eyelids.

Blēpharādenī'tis. (Gr. βλεφαρον, "eyelid," ἄδην, "gland," and the suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflammation.") Inflammation of the glands of the eyelids, or Meibomian glands; ophthalmia tarsi.

Blēpharanthracō'sis. (Gr. βλεφαρον, "eyelid," and ἀνθραξ, "carbuncle.") Gangrenous inflammation of the eyelids.

Blēpharī'tis. (Gr. βλεφαρον, "eyelid," and the suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflammation.") Inflammation of the eyelids; purulent ophthalmia; blepharophthalmia; ophthalmia tarsi. **B. Ciliaris**, blepharitis having its seat in the hair-follicles. **B. Marginalis**, blepharitis having its seat in the margins of the lids. **B. Ulcerosa**, catarrhal or ulcerous blepharitis, succeeding catarrhal conjunctivitis.

Blēpharōādenī'tis. Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

Blēpharō - blēnnōrrhōe'a. (Gr. βλεφαρον, "eyelid," βλεννα, "mucus," and βρω, to "flow.") Gonorrhœal ophthalmia, produced by application of gonorrhœal or leucorrhœal matter to the eye. See OPTHALMIA, PURULENT.

Blepharōdyschrōe'a. (Gr. βλεφαρον, "eyelid," δυσ, "with difficulty," and χροα, "color.") Discoloration of the eyelid; nævus of the eyelid.

Blēpharcedē'ma, blef-ar-e-de-ma. (Gr. βλεφαρον, "eyelid," and οίδημα, "swelling.") Swelling of the eyelids caused by a serous transudate.

Bleph'aron. (Gr. βλεφαρον, the "eyelid.") Palpebra; the eyelid.

Blēpharōphimō'sis. (Gr. βλεφαρον, "eyelid," and φρωσις, "a closing.") Abnormal, especially congenital, narrowing of the palpebral fissure.

Blēpharoplās'ty. (Gr. βλεφαρον, "eyelid," and πλασσω, "to form.") The formation of a new eyelid; the production of an artificial eyelid; an operation for repairing wounds or lesions of the eyelids, by the process

of transplanting from the contiguous sound parts.

Blēpharoplē'gia. (Gr. βλεφαρον, "eyelid," and πλῆγη, "a stroke.") Blepharoptosis; ophthalmoplegia; paralysis of a muscle or muscles of the eyelid, causing drooping of the upper lid. See PTOSIS.

Blēpharorrhōe'a. (Gr. βλεφαρον, "eyelid," and βρω, to "flow.") Mucous discharge from the eyelids.

Blēph'arōspasm. (Gr. βλεφαρον, "eyelid," and σπασμος, "convulsion.") Spasm of the eyelid; palpebral spasm; a spasmodic twitching, tic, or contraction of the eyelid; convulsive motion of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

Blēph'arostat. An instrument to hold the eyelids apart while operating.

Blight. A popular term for Bell's paralysis. In Botany, mildew, a disease incident to cereals and other plants, due to attacks of insects, meteorological influences, or parasitical fungi.

Blind. Sightless. **B. Piles**, cæca hæmorrhoides; piles without any discharge. **B. Spot**, the point at which the optic nerve enters the retina; it is absolutely sightless.

Blind'ness. Loss of sight; absence of vision. (See CÆCITAS.) **B., Color**, achromatopsia; inability to perceive certain colors. **B., Day**, nyctalopia. **B., Moon**, hemeralopia. **B., Night**, hemeralopia. **B., Nocturnal**, hemeralopia. **B., Psych'ical**, sight without recognition, being a loss of intellectual sensation of sight consequent upon lesion of the visual centre. **B., Snow.** See SNOW-BLINDNESS.

Blis'ter. Bulla; bleb; a collection of serous fluid beneath the cuticle; a vesicle of the skin caused by the separation of the horny cuticle from the rete mucosum by the transudation of serous lymph beneath the former. Blisters occur in pemphigus and erysipelas, and are also caused by scalds, burns, the use of irritant plasters, etc. The term blister is also applied to the

vesicant as well as the *vesicle*. A plaster or other agent which, when applied to the skin, irritates it, raises the epidermis, and induces a vesicle containing a serous effusion. Cantharides and mustard are among the familiar blistering substances; they are much employed as counter-irritants. (See EMPLASTRUM.) **B. Beetle, or B. Fly.** (See CANTHARIS.) **B., Mag'istral**, a prompt method of producing a blister, by means of a paste made of powdered cantharides, wheat flour, and vinegar. **B., Perpetual**, a blister kept open for a longer or a shorter time by means of appropriate dressings. **B., White**, *rupia escharotica*.

Blis'tering. The therapeutic measure of producing artificial blisters on the skin. **B. Liquid**, cantharidal collodion.

Blis'ters, Fly'ing. Blisters applied for a short time only, to produce simple redness of the skin, without vesication.

Blood. (Gr. *αἷμα*; Lat. *sanguis*; Fr. *sang.*) A red, slightly translucent fluid circulating through the heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins. In the veins (excepting the pulmonary vein) the color is darker and somewhat purple, owing to the loss of oxygen while passing through the tissues. It constitutes about one-thirteenth of the body, and consists of an almost colorless plasma or liquor sanguinis, in which are suspended the corpuscles. The plasma is chiefly water, containing in solution albumin, sodium chloride and other salts, fibrin-forming substances, small amounts of such nitrogenous bodies as urea, uric acid, and creatin, traces of sugar and certain extractives. There are four varieties of corpuscles: 1. *Blood-plaques* (Bizzozero), or *hæmatoblasts*, minute discs about $\frac{1}{7000}$ of an inch in diameter, which by some are considered the results of the destruction of the white corpuscles. They probably play some part in the formation of clots. 2. *Nucleated red corpuscles*, found only in

the blood of adults in cases of anæmia, but normally in the marrow of bone and in the blood of the fœtus; they are slightly larger than the ordinary red corpuscles. 3. *Red blood-corpuscles* or *cells* are by far the most numerous of the three varieties, averaging about 5,000,000 per cm. of blood; they are biconcave, circular, about $\frac{1}{3200}$ of an inch in diameter, and stained a light yellow by the hæmoglobin they contain; they are not nucleated, and on escaping from the vessels are prone to attract one another and form rouleaux; their function is to carry oxygen to the tissues. 4. The *colorless corpuscles, white cells, or leucocytes*, are finely granular nucleated cells, having the power of amoeboid movement and measuring about $\frac{1}{2500}$ of an inch in diameter; they are present in much smaller numbers than the red corpuscles, the proportion being about 1:400; they have been called *phagocytes*, or scavengers of the tissues, from the fact that they seem to destroy bacteria. **B. Casts.** (See TUBE-CASTS.) **B. Channels**, minute channels, without walls, in granulation tissue through which the blood passes. **B. Clot**, coagulum, crassamentum; the jelly-like mass formed in blood when exposed to the air. A few minutes after blood is shed it apparently separates into a solid, the *clot*, and a fluid, the *plasma*. Coagulation is probably due to the formation of fibrin from the union of fibrinogen and fibrinoplastin, the fibrin contracting and squeezing out the plasma. **B. Corpuscles** (dim. of Lat. *corpus*, "body"). (See BLOOD.) **B. Crystals.** (See HÆMATOIDIN.) **B. Glands**, organs which are concerned in the manufacture of the blood. They include the spleen, thymus, thyroid, suprarenal capsules, and the lymphatic and coccygeal glands. **B. Heat**, the heat of the blood in a condition of health, ranging from a temperature of 98° to about 99° Fahr. **B. Murmurs**, the soft sound heard during the contraction of the heart in the larger vessels in cases of anæmia. **B. Plasma** (Gr. *πλασσω*, to "mould"). (See

BLOOD.) **B. Poisoning**, a term loosely used for either septicæmia or pyæmia; a morbid condition arising from putrefactive germs or their products entering the blood. **B. Pressure**, the presence of the circulating blood upon the walls of the vessels. **B. Root**. (See SANGUINARIA.) **B. Shot**, filled with blood; presenting extravasation of blood. Applied to a state of the eye wherein there is abnormal fulness of the blood-vessels from inflammation or other cause. (See HYPERÆMIA.) **B. Stroke**, sudden congestion of the brain; an old term for apoplexy. **B.-Vessel**, a vessel or canal containing and conveying the blood.

Blood-letting. Bleeding; the operation of opening a vessel for artificial abstraction of a certain quantity of blood. The artificial withdrawal of blood from the body, whether from the general circulation by arteriotomy or phlebotomy, or locally by leeches, scarifications, or wet cupping; the former being the *general*, and the latter the *local*, *topical*, or *capillary* variety of bleeding. Prior to the last half century, the custom of blood-letting was almost universal and was much abused. Indeed, formerly in country districts healthy people were frequently bled "on general principles," and, it would appear, with little or no marked deleterious effect. It has now fallen into almost as extreme disfavor. When practised on an artery, it is called *arteriotomy*; on a vein, *phlebotomy* or *venesection*. It is employed to reduce the actual mass of blood or to diminish the turgescence in any particular organ. The immediate effects are reduction of the force of the pulse, and sometimes syncope. *Arteriotomy* is usually performed on the temporal artery, a partial transverse incision being made, and after the desired quantity of blood has been withdrawn the vessel is severed and the hæmorrhage arrested. *Phlebotomy* is practised on the subcutaneous veins of the neck, face, forearm, leg, hand, or foot. The veins usually selected for

the operation are the median cephalic or basilic, or a vein on the dorsum of the foot. Phlebotomy in the limbs is performed by tying a bandage or handkerchief round the limb, in order that the venous blood may be obstructed, the bandage not being so tight, however, as to compress the arteries. An oblique slit is made in the vein, the desired quantity allowed to flow, the ligature removed, and a compress and bandage applied.

Blood'lessness. Anæmia.

Blood'y. Pertaining to, or of the character of, blood. **B. Flux**, dysentery, especially in its advanced stage; so called from the bloody nature of the intestinal discharges. (See DYSENTERY.) **B. Sweat**, ephidrosis cruenta; a morbid red discoloration of the perspiration, depending probably for its peculiar tint upon the coloring principle of the blood. See HÆMIDROSIS, and EPIDROSIS.

Blotch. A pustule; any circumscribed eruption.

Blowing Sound. Bellows-sound. See BRUIT DE SOUFFLET.

Blowpipe. An instrument consisting of a small conical tube, bent at one end, by introducing which into the flame of a lamp and blowing through it the flame may be directed upon an object, as a mineral substance, to fuse or vitrify it; also, a simple tapering, tubelike instrument of silver or brass, used for the purpose of inflation.

Blue Disease. Blue jaundice of the ancients; a condition in which the most prominent symptom is a peculiar blue discoloration of the skin and mucous membranes, due to imperfect oxidation of the venous blood. See CYANOSIS.

Blue Flag. Iris.

Blue Gum. A term applied to a blue line along the edges of the gums, indicating long-continued introduction of lead into the system.

Blue Mass. A mild preparation of

mercury, from which blue pills are made. See *PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI*.

Blue Ointment. See *UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI*.

Blue Pills. See *PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI*, and *BLUE MASS*.

Blue Stone. The sulphate of copper. See *COPPER*, and *CUPRI SULPHAS*.

Blue Vit'riol. The sulphate of copper; *BLUE STONE* (*q. v.*).

Blunt Hook. An instrument used in obstetrical surgery.

Bo'a. An eruption of red, ichorous pimples. See *HIDROA*, and *SUDAMINA*.

Boat-belly. A greatly retracted or scaphoid abdomen, from emaciation.

Bod'ŷ. (Lat. *corpus*; Gr. *σωμα*.) A mass of matter. The human body is the frame, with its parts, organs, and appendages, considered without reference to its conditions of vitality, etc. This term is also applied in several modes with a restricted sense, as to the human trunk, apart from the limbs, etc.; to the principal or middle portion of a bone or organ, as body of the sphenoid or body of the uterus; to the rectum; to a lifeless body, or corpse, etc.

Bod'ysnatcher. Resurrectionist.

Bog-Bean. *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

Bo'hun U'pas. A bitter, toxic, resinous exudation from incisions in the bark of the Antiar tree of Java.

Boil. Furuncle; a localized gangrenous inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, frequently around a sebaceous gland, forming small, painful swellings, with pus formation, and eventuating in the expulsion of the necrosed centre, or "core." Boils are usually due to local chafing, and probably the introduction into the skin of bacteria. They appear in single, aggregate, or successive form. Constitutional disturbance is usually slight and prognosis favorable. In treatment, incisions are much less employed than formerly. (See *FURUNCULUS*.) **B.**, **Blind**, an indolent boil; one which is located in a sebaceous follicle, and is

non-suppurating or suppurates imperfectly, but gradually subsides, the contents being absorbed. **B.**, **Delhi**. (See *DELHI BOIL*.) **B.**, **Gum**, parulis.

Boil'ing-Point. That degree in the scale of the thermometer at which liquids boil. This varies not only with the liquid, but also with the barometric pressure. The boiling-point of water at sea level (with the barometer at 30 inches) is 212° Fahr. (or 100° Centigrade, or 80° Réaumur); with the barometer at 29 inches it is 210° Fahr.; in a vacuum, 67° Fahr.

Boldo'a Fra'grans. A tree of Chili, of the natural order *Monimiaceæ*; the leaves are used in affections of the liver.

Boldo-glū'çine. A glucoside obtained from *Boldoa fragrans*, and recently proposed as a hypnotic.

Bole. (Gr. *βωλος*, "a clod of earth.") A general term for a massive, translucent, soft, argillaceous earth, formerly much used as astringent, alexipharmic, and external absorbent. Various forms of bole were formerly termed *terræ sigillatæ*.

Bolet'ic Aç'id. An acid found in the *Boletus pseudo-igniarius*.

Bolē'tūs. (Gr. *βωλος*, a "mass.") The name of a genus of fungi, of numerous species, some being poisonous, and others innocuous and edible. **B.** **Esculen'tus**, a European edible mushroom, formerly deemed aphrodisiac. **B.** **Ignia'rīus**, *Agaricus Quercus*; the agaric of the oak; touchwood; tinder. The systematic name of a fungus used as a styptic in cases of hæmorrhage from wounds, and called German tinder or amadou; now seldom employed. (See *AMADOU*.) **B.** **Lar'icis**, larch agaric; white agaric. Formerly used as a drastic purgative and emetic, and to moderate the sweats of phthisis; externally it is a styptic. **B.** **Pur'gans**, *Boletus Laricis*.

Bō'lūs. (Gr. *βωλος*, a "mass.") A form of pharmaceutical preparation wherein medicinal agents are exhibited

in rounded form larger than a pill, but capable of being taken as a pill; also, a kind of argillaceous earth; bole.

Bōmbā'ceæ, bom-bay-she-e. The name of a natural order of tropical trees, including the cotton tree of India (*Bombax*), etc.

Bom'bic Aç'id. An acid obtained from the silk-worm ehrysalis.

Bōm'būs. (Gr. βομβος, "buzzing of bees.") A kind of intermittent buzzing, humming, or ringing noise in the ears; also, the rumbling of flatus through the intestines. See TINNITUS AURIUM, BORBORYGMUS, and FLATULENCE.

Bone. (Gr. ὀστέον; Lat. *os*; Fr. *os*.)
1. The hard substance of which the mammalian framework is composed; 2. An integral part of the framework. Bone consists of about one-third gelatin and two-thirds inorganic material, chiefly phosphate and carbonate of calcium and phosphate of magnesium. In structure bone consists of an outer hard or *compact layer*, and an inner more or less spongy layer—the *cancellous tissue*. The long bones of the limbs contain cavities filled with *marrow*. The minute structure of bone, as seen in transverse section, consists of a number of fine tubes running horizontally—the *Haversian canals*—surrounded by circular layers here and there separated by small spaces—the *lacunæ*. The lacunæ communicate with one another and with the Haversian canals by means of minute and numerous passages—the *canaliculi*. The principal bones of man are as follows: **ASTRAGALUS**, a short, irregularly-shaped bone of the tarsus, supporting the tibia, resting upon the os calcis, and also articulating with each malleolus and with the scaphoid. **ATLAS**, the first cervical vertebra, articulating above with the occipital bone, below with the axis; differs from the other vertebræ in having neither body nor spinous process. **AXIS**, the second cervical vertebra, articulating above with the axis. Its odontoid process represents the

body of the atlas, and occupies the position that would be occupied by the body of the axis. **BASISPHE'NOID**, in man, the body of the sphenoid bone. In some of the lower animals it is a distinct bone. **CALCA'NEUM.** (Lat. *calx*, "the heel.") Os calcis, the largest bone of the tarsus; it forms the heel, and articulates above with the astragalus, anteriorly with the cuboid. **CARPUS**, an assemblage of eight bones between the lower end of the radius and the metacarpus; the bones are the *scaphoid*, *semilunar*, *cuneiform*, *pisiform*, *trapezium*, *trapezoid*, *os magnum*, and *uneiform*. **CAVALRY BONE**, a bony deposit in the tendons of the adductor muscles of the thigh, due to constant pressure; frequently found in cavalry soldiers. **CLAV'ICLE.** (Lat. *clavis*, a "key.") Also called *collar-bone*; a long, slightly S-shaped bone, the inner end of which articulates with the upper bone of the sternum, and the outer end with the acromion process of the scapula. **COC'CYX**, the three or four rudimentary terminal vertebræ. **COS'TA.** (See RIBS.) **CU'BOID**, one of the tarsal bones; is on the fibular side of the foot, between the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones in front and the os calcis behind. **CUNE'IFORM.** (Lat. *cuneus*, "a wedge," and *forma*, "shape.") 1. A pyramidal bone, situated at the upper ulnar side of the carpus, articulating with the semilunar, uneiform, and pisiform bones; 2. Three bones of the tarsus. The *internal cuneiform*, the largest, is on the tibial side of the foot, between the base of the first metatarsal in front and the scaphoid behind. The *middle cuneiform*, the smallest, is between the scaphoid behind, the second metatarsal in front, the internal cuneiform on the inner side, and the external cuneiform on the outer side. The *external cuneiform*, between the middle cuneiform internally, the cuboid externally, the scaphoid behind, and the third metatarsal in front. **ETH'MOID BONE**, a delicate spongy bone situated in the cranium between the orbits, and consisting of

three parts. The *cribriform* or *horizontal plate* forms a part of the anterior fossa of the skull; from its median line projects the *crista galli*, a ridge-like process. The *perpendicular plate* is a thin lamella that descends from the horizontal plate and forms part of the septum of the nose. The *lateral masses* are composed of numerous cells with thin walls between two plates. **FACIAL BONES**, the fourteen bones forming the face. **FE'MUR**, a long bone, the shaft of which is almost cylindrical, articulating above, by means of its *head*, with the innominate bone, below with the tibia and patella. Its chief processes are—the *neck*, to which is attached the head; the *great trochanter*, situated above the angle of the neck and shaft; the *lesser trochanter*, situated beneath the angle; the *linea aspera*, a ridge on the posterior aspect of the shaft; and at the lower end an *internal* and an *external tuberosity*. The lower end is separated into an *internal* and an *external condyle* by the *intercondyloid notch*. **FIB'ULA**, the smaller of the two leg-bones, situated on the outer side of the tibia, with which it articulates at each end. The lower extremity, or *external malleolus*, articulates with the astragalus also. **FRON'TAL BONE**, a shell-like bone, the *vertical portion* of which is situated at the anterior part of the cranium, forming the forehead. The *horizontal portion* forms part of the roof of the orbits. The chief features of the external surface of the frontal portion are the *frontal eminences*, one on each side; the *superciliary ridges*, above the orbits; the *supraorbital arches*, in which are the *supraorbital notches* or *foramina*; the *internal angular processes*, at the inner ends of the supraorbital arches; and the *external angular processes*, at the outer ends. On the internal surface are a *vertical groove*, to which is attached the falx, and depressions produced by the Pacchionian bodies. The *horizontal portion* consists of the two *orbital plates*, separated by the *ethmoid notch*. **HU'MERUS**, the bone of the arm, articulates above with the

glenoid cavity of the scapula, below with the radius and ulna. The chief features of the upper end are the *head*, separated from the shaft by the *anatomical neck*; the *greater tuberosity*, situated on the outer side of the head; the *lesser tuberosity*, on the anterior aspect below the head. At the lower end, which is somewhat flattened, are the *external* and *internal condyles*; the *trochlea*, which articulates with the ulna; the *radial head*, for articulation with the radius; the *olecranon depression*, receiving the olecranon process of the ulna when the arm is extended; and the *coronoid depression*, which receives the coronoid process of the ulna when the arm is flexed. **HY'OID BONE**. (Gr. ὄ, and εἶδος, "shape.") A horseshoe-shaped bone situated above the larynx, and to which the root of the tongue is attached. **IL'IUM**, the broad part of the innominate, that in youth is a separate bone. Its chief characteristics are as follows: the *crest*, or superior edge, terminating anteriorly in the *anterior superior spine*, posteriorly in the *posterior superior spine*. Between each of these is a corresponding *inferior spine*. The anterior border is concave; the posterior is deeply indented by the *great sacro-sciatic notch*. The lower end forms about two-fifths of the *acetabulum*, or articulating surface. Posteriorly is an ear-shaped surface, which articulates with the sacrum. **IN'CUS**, the intermediate of the three ossicles of the ear which connect the drum membrane with the oval window; bears a rude resemblance to an anvil, whence its name. **INNOM'INATE**, the large irregular bone which, with its fellow, forms the anterior and lateral walls of the pelvis. It is composed of three bones, united in adult life—the *ilium*, *ischium*, and the *pubes*. **ISCHIUM**, the bone which forms the lower and back part of the innominate. It presents a *body*, a *ramus*, and a *tuberosity*. Its body forms about two-fifths of the acetabulum. **LACHRYMAL BONES**, the smallest bones of the face, situated at the front of the inner wall of the orbital

cavity, and are about the size and shape of a finger-nail. **LINGUAL BONE.** (See **HYOID.**) **MAGNUM** (*os magnum*), the central and largest bone of the carpus. It articulates on the outer side with trapezoid, on the inner side with the unciform, above with the scaphoid and semilunar, below with the second, third, and fourth metacarpals. **MA'LAR BONES**, irregularly quadrangular bones, one on each side of the face below the orbit. Each bone articulates with the frontal, sphenoid, temporal, and superior maxillary bones. **MAL'LEUS**, the outermost of the chain of ossicles of the ear. The *manubrium*, or handle, is inserted into the drum membrane; the *long process* gives attachment to the tensor tympani muscles; the *head* articulates with the incus. **MAX'ILLARY BONES.** 1. The *inferior maxillary bone*, or lower jaw, consists of a *body*, in the upper edge of which the lower teeth are inserted, and the *rami*, or *perpendicular portions*, terminating in front in the *coronoid process*, at the back in the *articular process*. The angle made by the body and rami in childhood is obtuse, in adult age a right angle, and in old age again becomes obtuse. 2. The *superior maxillary bones* are two rudely quadrilateral bones forming the upper jaw. The superior surface forms part of the orbit. From the superior anterior angle projects the nasal process, forming the side of the bridge of the nose. The lower and outer edge is the *alveolar process*, in which the upper teeth are inserted. Within the body is a pyramidal cavity, the *antrum of Highmore*, which is lined with mucous membrane and communicates with the nasal cavities. The superior maxillary articulates with the frontal, ethmoid, nasal, malar, lacrymal, inferior turbinated, palates, vomer, and its fellow of the opposite side. **METACAR'PUS**, the five long bones of the hand, articulating above with the carpus and below with the phalanges. **METATAR'SUS**, analogous to the metacarpus; forms the bulk of the foot, and is composed of five long bones, articulating above with the tarsus

and below with the phalanges. **NASAL BONES**, two elongated, rudely pyramidal bones, forming by their junction the root of the nose. Each bone articulates with the frontal, ethmoid, and superior maxillary, and with its fellow. **NAVIC'ULAR BONES**, a term sometimes applied to the scaphoid bones. **OCCIP'ITAL BONE**, a trapezoidal, shell-like bone, situated at the back and base of the skull. Its principal process is the *basilar*, which articulates with the sphenoid. Near the upper border is a tubercle, the *occipital protuberance*, from each side of which extend two ridges, the *superior curved lines*, and backward the *crest*. From the middle of the crest extend the two *inferior curved lines*. Back of the basilar process is the *foramen magnum*, which transmits the spinal cord and its membranes to the interior of the skull. On each side of the foramen are the condyles articulating with the atlas. The occipital articulates with the two parietal, two temporal, and sphenoid bones, and with the atlas. **ORBICULAR BONE**, the head-like termination of the long process of the incus, which articulates with the stapes. **PALATE BONES**, two irregular bones situated between the superior maxillary and sphenoid. Each bone forms part of the floor and outer wall of the nasal cavity, the floor of the orbit, and the roof of the mouth. **PARI'ETAL BONES**, two quadrilateral curved bones, forming by their union the roof and sides of the skull. From the lower anterior angle runs upward and backward a branching groove, which receives the middle meningeal artery. It articulates with the frontal, occipital, and squamous portion of the temporal bones and with its fellow. **PATEL'LA**, a flattened, irregularly triangular sesamoid bone, situated in front of the knee-joint, in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor muscle. **PHALAN'GES**, a series of long bones forming the toes and fingers; in the former articulating with the metacarpus, in the latter with the metatarsus. **PI'SIFORM BONE**, a small cir-

cular bone of the carpus, articulating with the palmar surface of the cuneiform. PUBES, the anterior part of the innominate; in infancy a separate bone. Consists of a *perpendicular ramus* and a *body*. The outer end of the body forms about one-fifth of the acetabulum. The inner end articulates with its fellow, forming the *symphysis pubis*. The *linea ilio-pectinea* is a sharp ridge on the upper border of the body, terminating in front as the *spine*. The *descending ramus* passes downward and outward, uniting with the ramus of the ischium. RADIUS, a long bone on the outer side of the forearm. The upper extremity, or *head*, is cylindrical, and articulates with the humerus and ulna. Below the head is the neck, and below this the *tuberosity*, to which is attached the tendon of the biceps muscle. The *shaft* of the bone is prismoid. The lower extremity is larger than the upper, and articulates at the end with the carpus and on the inner side with the ulna. RIBS, the elastic, flattened, curved bones forming the walls of the thorax. Usually twelve in number, but occasionally eleven or thirteen. The posterior extremity of each rib presents a head, with a facet articulating with the bodies of the two vertebræ, and a *neck*, with a tuberosity which articulates with the transverse process of the vertebra above. The anterior end is joined to the corresponding costal cartilage. The *first rib* is the shortest, and presents two grooves, one for the subclavian artery, and one for the subclavian vein. The lower five are called *false ribs*, and of these the last two are connected with the spine only—*floating ribs*. SA'CRUM, the triangular bone forming the posterior wall of the pelvis and the termination of the spine. It is composed of five vertebræ fused together. It articulates above with the last lumbar vertebra, below with the coccyx, and on each side with the innominate bone. SCA'PHOID. 1. The largest bone of the first row of the carpus. Articulates with the radius, trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, and

semilunar. 2. The tarsal scaphoid, situated between the three cuneiforms and the astragalus. SCAP'ULA, a triangular flat bone, situated back of the shoulder, the internal edge forming the shoulder-blade. The principal processes are the *spine*, extending from within outward and terminating in the *acromion process*, and the *coracoid process*, projecting over the *glenoid cavity*. Articulates by means of the acromion with the clavicle, and by means of the glenoid cavity with the humerus. SEMILUNAR, the central bone of the upper row of the carpus. Articulates above with the radius, on the outer side with the scaphoid, and on the inner side with the cuneiform. SES'AMOID BONES, small rounded bones which develop in some of the tendons, usually not until adult life. They are found in the *quadriceps extensor* (the patella), *flexor brevis pollicis* of either extremity, *tibialis posticus*, and occasionally in other tendons. SPHE'NOID BONE (Gr. σφηνη, a "wedge"), an exceedingly irregularly shaped bone situated at the anterior part of the base of the skull, and articulating with all the other cranial bones. The *body* is a hollow shell, within which are the sphenoidal sinuses. The chief processes are—the *greater wings*, articulating with the temporal, parietal, and frontal bones, and forming the middle fossa of the skull; the *lesser wings*, articulating with the frontal and ethmoid bones; the *external pterygoid process*; and the *internal pterygoid process*, which terminates in the *hamular process*. SPHENOIDAL SPONGY BONES, two thin plates of bone, situated in front of the body of the sphenoid, and which usually become attached to the body about the period of puberty. STA'PES, a stirrup-shaped bone, forming the innermost of the three small bones of the middle ear. The *foot-plate* is inserted into the *oval window*; the *head* articulates with the long process of the incus. STER'NUM, a flat, dagger-shaped bone situated in front of the chest. It is composed of three pieces: 1. The *manubrium*, which articulates with the clavicles and the

cartilages of first and second ribs; 2. The *gladiolus*, below the manubrium, which articulates with the cartilages of six ribs; 3. The *ensiform*, or *xiphoid cartilage*, the inferior and smallest of the segments, cartilaginous in youth. TARSUS, seven compact bones, interposed between the tibia and fibula and the long bones of the foot. The bones are the calcaneum, astragalus, cuboid, scaphoid, and the internal middle and external cuneiform bones. TEMPORAL BONES, two irregularly-shaped bones, situated at the sides of the cranium. They are divided into three portions: 1. The *squamous portion*, a thin plate of bone, forming part of the side of the skull; 2. The *mastoid portion*, the posterior part of the bone, which is spongy and contains the mastoid cells; 3. The *petrous portion*, an extremely hard pyramidal process, wedged between the sphenoid and occipital bones, directed inward and somewhat downward and forward, and containing the internal ear. TIBIA, a long, prism-shaped bone, situated on the inner side of the leg. The *head* is expanded into two tuberosities, the upper surfaces of which are cup-shaped and articulate with the femur. Below the head is the *tuberosity*, to which is attached the ligament of the patella. In front of the shaft is the sharp *crest*. The lower end terminates on its inner side in the internal malleolus, and articulates with the astragalus and fibula. TRAPEZIUM, an irregular bone, situated at the lower and outer part of the carpus. It articulates with the scaphoid, trapezoid, and the first and second metacarpal bones. TRAPEZOID, the smallest bone of the second row of the carpus. Articulates externally with the trapezium, internally with the os magnum, above with the scaphoid, and below with the second metacarpal. TRIQUETRAL BONES. (See WORMIAN BONES.) TURBINATED BONES. 1. *Inferior*, a thin, scroll-like, spongy bone, situated on the outer wall of the nasal cavity, below the orifice of the antrum. It articu-

lates with the ethmoid, superior maxillary, palate, and lachrymal bones; 2. The *middle turbinated*, a thin process of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid, projecting into the nasal cavity above the inferior turbinated; 3. The *superior turbinated*, a process of the middle turbinated. TYMPANIC BONE, the anterior wall and the floor of the external auditory canal, which in the fœtus is a separate bone. ULNA, the long bone situated on the inner side of the forearm. Its upper extremity, or olecranon, is hooked, and is articulated with the humerus. Below and in front of this process is the *coronoid*, forming the lower part of the articulating or *sigmoid* cavity. On the outer side of the coronoid is the *lesser sigmoid* cavity, articulating with the head of the radius. The lower extremity is much smaller, articulating with the radius and terminating in the styloid process. Between the lower extremity and the carpus is the interarticular fibro-cartilage. UNIFORM, a wedge-shaped bone, situated at the lower and inner part of the carpus. It articulates externally with the os magnum, internally with the cuneiform, above with the semilunar, and below with the fourth and fifth metacarpal bones. VERTEBRA DENTATA, a name sometimes applied to the *axis*. VERTEBRA PROMINENS, the seventh cervical vertebra, so named from the great length of the spinous process. VOMER, a thin single bone, forming the back part of the nasal septum. It articulates with the ethmoid, sphenoid, two superior maxillary, and the two palate bones. WORMIAN BONES (*ossa triquetra*), supernumerary bones occasionally found in the fontanelles of infants.

Bone'ash. Os ustum; the product of incinerated bones, usually of the ox and sheep; it is principally phosphate of lime, with a small proportion of the carbonate.

Bone'-Binder. Osteocolla.

Bone'-Black. A black, carbonaceous substance, produced by calcining

bones in close vessels; also called ivory-black and animal charcoal.

Bone-Earth. Phosphate of lime; the earthy basis of the bones of animals; the residuum after the calcination of bone. See CALCULI, URINARY, and CORNU USTUM.

Bone'-nippers. A surgical instrument, consisting of a kind of forceps, for cutting off splinters and cartilages and dividing portions of bone during operations.

Boneset. See EUPATORIUM PER-FOLIATUM.

Bonplan'dia Trifolia'ta. (After Bonpland, the naturalist.) The former name of the tree affording angustura-bark. See CUSPARIA FEBRIFUGA.

Bo'ny. Osseous.

Boomah-Nuts. The fruits of *Pycnocoma macrophylla*; imported under the name of galls.

Boraç'ic Aç'id. The former official term for boric acid.

Borā'go Offiçina'lis. Borage; an herbaceous European plant, of the natural order *Boraginaceæ*; the flowers and leaves are aperient.

Bo'rāte. A salt, a compound of boric acid and a basic oxide. The chief borate is the borate of sodium, or borax.

Bo'rated. Containing borax.

Bo'rax. Borate, or biborate of sodium; sub-borate of protoxide of sodium. A native biborate of sodium, found in an impure state (tincal, or crude borax) in Thibet and elsewhere. It is of a white color, with sometimes a grayish, greenish, or bluish shade; inodorous; taste cool and alkaline; of mild refrigerant and diuretic properties; soluble in water. Little used in Medicine, except as an antiseptic lotion in aphthæ and ulcers. Recently it has been asserted to be useful in the treatment of epilepsy. (See SODII BORAS.) When the refined salt is deprived of its water of crystallization by fusion, it forms a vitreous transparent substance,

called glass of borax, or vitreous boric acid.

Borbo'nīa Rusçifo'lia. A small plant of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, a native of South Africa; of diuretic properties; used in asthma and hydrothorax.

Borborÿg'mus. (Gr. βορβορυζω, "to grumble.") *Bombus*; the rumbling sounds produced in the abdomen by the movements of flatus in the bowels or stomach.

Bo'ric Acid. Boracic acid. Obtained from borax, and occurs native in white, transparent crystals; a weak antiseptic.

Born Alive. Applied in medico-jurisprudence to such newly-born infants as manifest acts of life after the entire body has been extruded, respiration being insufficient to establish the condition of being "wholly born alive," according to English law.

Bor'neo Cam'phor. Borneol. A crystalline solid found in crevices of the wood of the *Dryobalanops aromatica*, of the East Indies.

Borōglÿç'eride. An antiseptic compound composed of glycerin and boric acid.

Bo'ron. The base of boric acid and borax, a non-metallic element similar to silicon; obtained in its amorphous state, by heating potassium with boric acid, as an infusible, inodorous, insipid, olive-colored powder.

Bor'ozail. A disease, endemic in Ethiopia, which affects the genital organs of both sexes; it arises from venereal excesses, and has some analogy with syphilis.

Bōs. (Lat., gen. *bovis*.) A genus of ruminant animals, embracing among its species the cow, the bison, the buffalo, etc.

Boswel'lia Serrā'ta. An Oriental tree, of the natural order *Amyridaceæ*, believed to afford olibanum. See JUNIPERUS LYCIA.

Botal' Fora'men, or Botal's Hole. Botalli, foramen of.

Botal'li, Fora'men of. The foramen ovale, the large aperture in the partition between the two auricles of the foetal heart. See FORAMEN OVALE.

Bot'any. (Gr. *βοτανη*, a "plant.") That branch of science which treats of the vegetable kingdom; the science of the structure of plants, the functions of their parts, their places of growth, their classification, description, and terminology. The chief divisions are Structural, Physiological, Descriptive, and Systematic Botany.

Bo'thor. An Arabic term applied to tumors in general, and especially to abscess of the nares.

Bothrioceph'alus, both-re-o-sef-alus. (Gr. *βοθριον*, a "pit," and *κεφαλη*, the "head.") A genus of cestode entozoa, characterized by the possession of two pits or depressions, one on either side of the head, in place of the four sucking disks usually present in tapeworms; the reproductive openings occur on the mesial line of the ventral surface. Three species have been described, as infesting the human intestines: the *Bothriocephalus latus*, or broad tapeworm; the *Bothriocephalus cordatus*, or Greenland tapeworm; and the *Bothriocephalus cristatus*, or crested tapeworm. The broad tapeworm is common in Switzerland, Russia, and other parts of Europe; this sterelminthous parasite grows to an enormous length. See ENTOZOA, and TÆNIA.

Both'rion. (Gr. *βοθριον*, "little pit.") An alveolus, or small fossa; a small deep ulcer on the cornea. See FOSSETTE.

Bo-Tree. The *Ficus religiosa*, the sacred fig-tree of Hindostan. See PEEPUL.

Bot'rÿoid. (Gr. *βοτρυς*, "bunch of grapes," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Clustered in a grape-like or mulberry-like mass; resembling a bunch of grapes in shape.

Böts. A term used to designate the larvæ of certain dipterous insects, gadflies, of the genus *Æstrus*. They hatch

in the stomach of man, though more commonly infesting animals, especially horses. (See *ÆSTRUS*.) Also applied to the *Oxyuris vermicularis*.

Böttger's (or Bœttcher's) Test. A test for the presence of sugar in the urine. It consists of adding a pinch of bismuth subnitrate to equal parts of the suspected urine and potassium hydrate, and boiling. If sugar is present, the bismuth subnitrate becomes black or gray, according to the amount of sugar. If albumin is present, it must be removed, or the test is valueless.

Bottles, Specific-Gravity. Bottles for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids. They are adjusted to contain a known weight of water (usually 500 or 1000 grains) and supplied with tare for the bottle and stopper, so that comparison of an equal volume of any other fluid may determine the specific gravity.

Bot'tle-stoop. A pharmaceutical apparatus for giving the proper inclination to a bottle, to admit of powder being readily removed by the knife, or for other convenience in dispensing. It consists of a block of wood, with a groove in the upper surface.

Botts. Bots.

Bötulin'ic Acid. (Lat. *botulus*, "a sausage.") A peculiar fatty acid produced by the putrefaction of sausages, and considered the cause of their deleterious qualities; believed to be the same principle as allantotoxium.

Bougie', boo-zhe. (Fr., "wax taper.") A slender, flexible, cylindrical instrument for introduction into the urethra; also for the rectum, vagina, œsophagus, and other passages. Bougies are of variable size, and are made either of steel or of slips of linen spread with wax or plaster, and rolled up with the waxed or plaster side outermost; also of silk, gutta-percha, catgut, etc., and sometimes of German silver or other metal. They are introduced into the various canals for the

purpose of exploring and of dilating them when contracted; especially employed for dilatation in cases of stricture of the urethra. **B. à boulé**, a bougie having a pear-shaped extremity, the better to determine the locality of a stricture in the urethra. **B., Armed**, bougie medicated. **B., Bulbous**, bougie à boulé; one with an olive-shaped expansion at the end, in order to detect the presence of a stricture. **B., Caus'tic**, a medicated bougie, its extremity being supplied with a piece of lunar caustic to destroy the obstacle. **B., Hollow**, a bougie having a channel through it, to be used in the same manner as a catheter. **B., Med'icated**, a bougie having its extremity armed with some escharotic or other substance to destroy the obstacle, as the *caustic bougie*. **B., U'terine**, uterine sound.

Bouhon. Popular name for malarial disease of the Sandwich Islands.

Bouil'laud's Disease. An appellation which has been bestowed upon endocarditis, which was elaborately described by Bouillaud.

Bouillon', boo-yong. (Fr.) *Jus*; a broth or soup; a highly nutritious liquid food, prepared by boiling the flesh of animals in water.

Boulim'ia, boo-lim-e-ah. (Gr. prefix βου-, signifying "gross," and λιμος, "hunger.") Voracious appetite. See BULIMIA.

Boulōpei'thiæ. (Gr. βουλομαι, to "wish," and πειθομαι, to "believe.") A term suggested for a form of perversion of belief, or parapeithiæ, being that exaggerated belief which takes hopes for demonstrations and exceptional facts for grand discoveries.

Bouquet', boo-kay. (Fr.) The characteristic flavor or aroma of old wines.

Bourdonnement, boor-doan-mong. A French term applied to tinnitus aurium; sounds in the ears; *syrigmus*, or ringing, *susurrus*, or whizzing, and *bombus*, or buzzing sounds. Also, the

murmur heard when the stethoscope is applied to any portion of the body.

Bour'relet, boor-el-ay. (Fr.) Border; a term applied to the fibro-cartilaginous lip of certain articular cavities, as the glenoid cavity of the scapula and the acetabulum, by which the depth of these cavities is augmented.

Bout de Sein, boo-delh-sain. (Fr.) An instrument placed over the nipple when the infant sucks, for protection where the mother's nipple is in a morbid condition, etc.

Bou'ton d'Alep, boo-tong dal-ep. (Fr.) Delhi sore; Aleppo button; bouton de Bagdad; Aleppo evil. A disorder having numerous local names. It is an endemic cutaneous affection in the Levant, to which children are liable. Tubercles on the face or limbs, which soften and are covered with a scab, and ulcerations long in healing and generally leaving a scar, are marked characteristics. See ALEPPO BUTTON.

Bou'tonnière, boo-to-nyare. (Fr.) A buttonhole; an incision into the urethra, made for the purpose of extracting large calculi. Also a small incision made in the peritoneum or above the pubis, to penetrate the bladder, in certain cases of retention of urine.

Bovi'na Fa'mes. (Lat. *bovinus*, "pertaining to oxen," and *fames*, "hunger.") Ox-appetite; voracious appetite. A term of the same construction as Boulimia, but derived from the Latin instead of the Greek. See BULIMIA.

Bowdich'ia Virgilioi'dēs. The name of a Brazilian tree of the natural order *Leguminosæ*; its bark is astringent.

Bow'els. The intestines or entrails. (See INTESTINES.) Applied also to the state of the evacuations.

Bowman's Capsule. See CAPSULE.

Bowman's Glands. See GLAND.

Boyle's Fuming Liquor. A solution of sulphide of ammonium.

Boyle's Law. That, with the same

temperature, the volume of a gas varies inversely as the pressure.

Bra'chia Cerebri. See ENCEPHALON (BRACHIA).

Bra'chia Copulati'va. See PEDUNCLES OF THE CEREBELLUM.

Brā'chial, bra-ke-al. (Gr. *βραχιων*, "arm.") Pertaining to the arm. **B. Aponeuro'sis.** (See APONEUROSIS.) **B. Artery.** (See ARTERY.) **B. Muscle.** (See MUSCLE.) **B. Plexus.** (See PLEXUS.) **B. Veins.** (See VEIN.)

Brā'chial'gia. (Gr. *βραχιων*, "the arm, and *άλγος*, "pain.") Neuralgia of the arm; pain of the arm, or of any portion of it.

Brachiō'cephal'ic, bra-ke-o-sef-al-ik. (Gr. *βραχιων*, "arm," and *κεφαλη*, "head.") Pertaining to both the arm and head. Applied to the innominate artery and vein, by reason of their ultimate distribution.

Brachiō'eū'bital. Pertaining to both the arm and eubitus. Applied to the internal lateral ligament of the elbow-joint, by reason of its attachments.

Brachiō'cyllō'sis. (Gr. *βραχιων*, "arm," and *κυλλω*, to "make crooked.") Curvature of the arm, and paralysis or loss of power from such curvature.

Brachion'eus. (Gr. *βραχιων*, "arm," and *ογκος*, "a swelling.") A tumor of the arm.

Brachiō'rā'dial. Pertaining to the brachium and radius. Applied to the external lateral ligament of the elbow-joint, by reason of its attachments.

Brachiorrheu'ma. (Gr. *βραχιων*, "arm," and *ρευμα*, "rheumatism.") Rheumatism of the arm.

Brachiō't'omŷ. (Gr. *βραχιων*, "arm," and *τεμνω*, to "cut.") Amputation of the arm.

Bra'chium, bra-ke-um. (Lat., from Gr. *βραχιων*.) The arm; applied especially to that portion of the arm between the shoulder and the elbow, as distinguished from the lacertus, or portion between the elbow and the wrist. **B. Anterior,** one of the brachia

cerebri. (See ENCEPHALON.) **B. Posterior,** one of the brachia cerebri. See ENCEPHALON.

Brach's Symptom. See SYMPTOM.

Brachŷcephal'ic, bra-ke-sef-al-ik. (Gr. *βραχυς*, "short," and *κεφαλη*, "head.") Having the head short from forehead to occiput; having the biparietal diameter of the head nearly equal in length to the antero-posterior diameter. Applied to those nations having the development of the skull in the parietal diameter, or having the cerebral lobes not completely covering the cerebellum.

Brachydae'tŷlous. Characterized by abnormal shortness of the digits.

Brachŷmetrō'pia, bra-ke-me-tro-pe-ah. (Gr. *βραχυς*, "short," *μετρεω*, to "measure," and *ωψ*, "eye.") A visual condition wherein the principal optic focus falls in front of the most external layer of the retina; myopia.

Brādyæsthe'sia. (Gr. *βραδυς*, "slow," and *αιθησις*, "sensation.") Impaired sensation.

Brādyeār'dia. (Gr. *βραδυς*, "slow," and *καρδια*, "heart.") Abnormal slowness of the heart.

Brādŷlā'lia. (Gr. *βραδυς*, "slow," and *λαλεω*, to "talk.") Abnormal slowness of speech.

Brādŷlō'gia. (Gr. *βραδυς*, "slow," and *λογος*, "discourse.") Difficulty of speech; dyslalia.

Brādŷmasē'sis. (Gr. *βραδυς*, "slow," and *μασησις*, "mastication.") Difficult mastication; dysmasesis.

Brādŷpēp'sia. (Gr. *βραδυς*, "slow," and *πεπτειν*, "to digest.") Slow digestion. See DYSPEPSIA.

Brādysu'ria. (Gr. *βραδυς*, "slow," and *ουρειν*, "to urinate.") Dysuria; painful micturition, with constant desire to void the urine.

Braid'ism. Another term for hypnotism; a species of so-called animal magnetism or mesmerism, the phenomena of which were carefully investigated and described by James

Braid about 1843. His method of inducing the hypnotic condition was to cause the patient to fix his gaze (and attention) upon a shining object held above the eyes in such a position as to produce great strain upon the eyes and eyelids. It is claimed to have a distinct therapeutic value, and even to be capable of inducing such "nervous sleep" as to permit surgical operations to be performed as painlessly as though the patient were under the influence of chloroform. Braidism has as yet received but little recognition in Medicine, and the scientific examination of its alleged phenomena appears very imperfect. See MAGNETISM, ANIMAL.

Brain. The cerebrum; in general, the entire central mass of the nervous system contained within the cranium or skull. (See ENCEPHALON.) **B. Fever**, acute meningitis. **B., Little**, cerebellum. **B.-Pan**, the cranium. **B.-Sand**, certain gritty mineral particles, of obscure function, found in the pineal gland and elsewhere in the brain; composed principally of phosphates and carbonates of lime and magnesium, with some organic matter. See PINEAL GLAND. **B., Softening of**, mollities cerebri.

Bram'ble. The familiar name of the genus *Rubus*; any rough, prickly shrub or bush.

Bran. The outer indigestible husk of wheat, enclosing the gluten and starch-cells.

Branch. In *Anatomy*, applied to the principal divisions of blood-vessels, nerves, etc. (See RAMUS.) In *Botany*, a limb or bough; a repetition of the main stem.

Branch'iaë, brank-e-e. (Gr. *βραγχία*.) The gills, or respiratory apparatus, in fishes and certain other animals living in water; analogous to the lungs of land animals.

Branch'ial Arch'es. Cartilaginous arches which in fishes support the gills; also present in the human foetus, and termed subcranial plates. **B. Clefts.** See CLEFT.

Branch'us. Hoarseness.

Bran'dy. (Ger. *Brantwein*, "burnt wine;" Fr. *Eau de Vie*; Sp. *Aguardiente*.) The spirit distilled from wine; alcoholic portion of wine, separated from the aqueous part, etc., being the first liquid product obtained by distillation. It contains, besides about 50 per cent. of absolute alcohol, water and an aromatic, oleaginous flavoring substance, and is a powerful and diffusible stimulant and cordial.

Branks. Popular name for the mumps; parotiditis.

Brasdor's Operation for Aneurism. See OPERATION.

Brash. A rash; an eruption; also, any transient attack of sickness, especially of a dyspeptic nature. **B., Water**, pyrosis. **B., Weaning**, a severe form of diarrhœa which occasionally occurs on weaning.

Brass. An alloy of copper and zinc in variable proportions; it usually contains from about one-fourth to one-third of its weight of zinc.

Brass-Founders' Ague. A peculiar intermittent fever, especially affecting brass-founders and other workmen exposed to the fumes of deflagrating zinc.

Bras'sica. A genus of plants of the natural order *Cruciferae*, including the common cabbage, etc. **B. Flor'ida**, the cauliflower, a tender and digestible variety. **B. Olera'cea**, the name of the familiar cabbage. **B. Na'pus**, rape. An oil expressed from the seeds is used in certain liniments. **B. Ra'pa**, the name of the common turnip.

Brawn. Muscle.

Braye'ra. (After Dr. Brayer.) The name of a genus of trees of the natural order *Rosaceæ*; it consists of but one species, the Abyssinian *Brayera anthelmintica*. (See HAGENIA ABYSSINICA.) Also the name for the female inflorescence of that species; in large doses, emetic, but chiefly used as anthelmintic, against tapeworm. See KOOSSO.

Bread. Food usually prepared by moistening, kneading, fermenting, and baking the ground grain of some cereal, especially wheat.

Bread'-Fruit Tree. *Artocarpus incisa*; the name of a tree of the Pacific isles, of the natural order *Urticaceæ*. This tree attains considerable dimensions, and has broad, lobed leaves. The fruit is multiple, formed by the union of many flowers; it is of roundish form, five or six inches in diameter, and when baked somewhat resembles bread, and is eaten as food.

Break-Bone Fever. See DENGUE.

Breast. The upper anterior portion of the trunk, between the neck and the abdomen; the chest; the thorax. (See PECTUS.) Also, the protuberant gland situated in front of the thorax; in females, the *mamma*, for the secretion of milk; in males, the rudimentary *mammilla*. (See MAMMA.) **B. Bone,** sternum. **B., Gath'ered,** mastodynia, apostematosa. **B. Glass,** milk glass; a roundish glass vessel, having an opening for the nipple, applied to the breast to receive the overflow of milk when secreted too copiously. **B. Pang,** a familiar appellation for angina pectoris. **B., Pigeon.** (See LORDOSIS.) **B.-Pump,** an instrument for drawing the milk out of the breast; antlia mammaria; antlia lactea.

Breath. The air exhaled by the contraction of the lungs at each expiration. It contains a reduced amount of oxygen, which is replaced by carbon dioxide, aqueous vapor, etc. It has both an etiological and a clinical significance, the former in connection with the rebreathing of impure air, ventilation, etc., the latter as affording useful information in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. The term "breath" is also applied to the air received into the lungs on inspiration. See RESPIRATION.

Breathing, Abdominal. Applied to that species of respiration wherein the diaphragm is more used than the intercostal muscles, the thorax moving

only slightly, while the movements of the abdominal walls are very evident; the opposite of *thoracic breathing*. **B. Air,** the quantity of air ordinarily inspired and expired. (See RESPIRATION.) **B. Capaç'itÿ,** the relative number of cubic inches of air which one can forcibly expire after full inspiration.

Breed'ing. Generation. **B., Cross,** the process of breeding from animals of different parentage. **B. in-and-in.** The process of breeding from animals of the same parentage.

Breġ'ma. (Gr. *βρεχσειν*, "to moisten.") Fontanel; sineiput; brechma. Applied to the top of the head, because believed to be humid in infants, or conceived to correspond to the most humid part of the brain, or because this part of the bone is longest in hardening. In the cerebral topography of the adult the term is restricted to the junction of the sagittal with the coronal suture.

Breġmato-ante'rior. In Obstetrics, a term applied to the presentation of the foetal head in which the bregma is anterior.

Breġmato-cot'yloid. In Obstetrics, a term applied to that position of the foetal head in which the bregma is directed to the cotyloid cavity of the pelvis of the mother.

Breġmato-poste'rior. In Obstetrics, a term applied to that presentation of the foetal head in which the bregma is posterior.

Bres'lau Test. A test to ascertain whether an infant breathed before death; the floating of the stomach and bowels in water when in the condition in which first taken from the body, indicating that the infant has been born alive.

Bre'via Va'sa. (Lat., "short vessels.") A term applied to several branches of the splenic arteries and veins.

Brevis'simus Oc'uli. (Lat.; superl. of *brevis*, "short," and *oculus*, the

“eye.”) The shortest muscle of the eye; the obliquus inferior muscle.

Brexia'ceæ. The name of a natural order of exogenous trees.

Brez'ilin. The coloring-matter of Brazil-wood, obtained from several species of *Cæsalpinia*.

Bricklayers' Itch. Eczema in bricklayers, caused by the irritation of lime.

Brick'like Sed'iment. See LATERITIOUS.

Bridge of Nose. The prominent bony portion of the nose, formed by the junction of the two nasal bones.

Bri'dles. A term applied to the tough, irregular bands which sometimes stretch across a cicatrix; the bands across the urethra in stricture; preternatural adhesions in inflamed membranes; membranous filaments found in abscesses, etc.

Bright's Disease of the Kid'ney. See KIDNEY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF.

Brim of the Pelvis. See PELVIS.

Brim'stone. Sulphur. **B., Flowers of,** flowers of sulphur; a term sometimes applied to sublimed sulphur.

Brise'eōque, breez - koak. (Fr. *briser*, “to break,” and *coque*, “shell.”) An instrument for crushing a hollow stone in the bladder.

Brise-pierre, breez-pe-air. (Fr. *briser*, “to break,” and *pierre*, a “stone.”) An instrument for breaking stone in the bladder. See LITHOTRITY.

Brit'tle. Fragile; easily broken; not tough or tenacious; apt to splinter or break without bending.

Bro'ca's Convolu'tion. The third left frontal cerebral convolution.

Brodie's Disease. Gelatinous degeneration of a joint, especially of the knee-joint; probably always tubercular.

Brō'ma. (Gr. *βρωμα*, “food.”) Food; aliment; a preparation of chocolate; also, bromine.

Brō'mal. An oily fluid, obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol;

analogous to chloral. It is oily, colorless, poisonous, and consists of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and bromine; anodyne and hypnotic. **B., Hy'drate of,** a white, pungent, crystalline, soluble substance; odor like that of chloral; analogous to chloral hydrate, and similar in physiological effects, but more caustic, irritating, and narcotic.

Brō'māte. A compound of bromic acid and a basic oxide.

Bromatol'og'ỹ. (Gr. *βρωμα*, “food,” and *λογος*, a “discourse.”) A treatise or dissertation on food; the science or consideration of the nature, quality, and uses of various kinds of aliment.

Brome'lia Ana'nas. Ananas; a West Indian tree bearing a familiar fruit, the pine-apple.

Bromelia'ceæ, bro-mc-le-ay-she-e. The name of a natural order of tropical endogenous plants, including the *Bromelia* among its genera.

Bro'mic Aç'id. A compound of bromine and oxygen.

Bro'mica. Applied to bromine and the bromides, constituting a class of medicinal agents.

Bro'mide. A salt consisting of a combination of bromine with a metallic base, as bromide of potassium. All of the bromides have the power of allaying nervous irritation and promoting tranquillity in various disorders. **B. of Cal'cium,** *calcii bromidum*; a white, soluble, pungent, crystalline salt of hypnotic properties. **B. of I'ron,** *ferri bromidum*; a brick-red, soluble, styptic, deliquescent salt; sedative tonic and alterative. **B. of Potassium,** *potassii bromidum*. **B. of Sodium,** *sodii bromidum*.

Brōmīdrō'sis. (Gr. *βρωμος*, “a stench,” and *ιδρωσ*, “sweat.”) Fœtid perspiration; the transpiration of sweat of offensive odor, due to functional disorder of the sudoriferous glands, etc. It may be general (*bromidrosis universalis*), or partial (*bromidrosis localis*). Used as synonymous with osmidrosis, though the latter literally signifies

simply *odorous*, not necessarily *mal-odorous*, perspiration.

Bro'mine. (Gr. *βρωμος*, a "stench.") Symbol, Br. A chemical, non-metallic element, obtainable from saline springs, the ashes of marine plants, the residue of sea-water, or bittern. It occurs also in a certain South American silver-ore, and elsewhere. It is a liquid of a deep-red or reddish-brown color, of volatile nature, emitting a brownish vapor at ordinary temperature, and of powerful, offensive, and suffocating odor, from which fact it derives its name. It was formerly called muride. In chemical qualities it is related to chlorine and iodine. It is a monad element, combines with oxygen, forming bromic acid, and with hydrogen, forming hydrobromic acid. Bromine has a specific gravity of 3, is poisonous, and of active antiseptic and escharotic qualities. Used externally, especially in hospital gangrene; its salts are depressant and valuable hypnotics. **B., Chlo'ride of.** See CHLORIDE.

Brō'mism. A term applied to the morbid symptoms and general cachectic condition produced by the excessive or continued exhibition of bromine or of its preparations, especially the bromides of potassium and ammonium. The effect of bromide of potassium, administered in medicinal doses, is to reduce nervous activity and to promote sleep. Under certain conditions or idiosyncrasies, however, or as the effect of long-continued or excessive doses, results are produced which constitute a morbid state termed bromism, which may occur in acute or chronic form. These results are manifested on the brain and spinal cord, skin, mucous membranes, organs of circulation and respiration, etc. Somnolency with impaired memory are prominent symptoms, together with eruptions on the skin, tremulousness and difficulty of speech, feeble gait and impaired sensation, reduction of sexual feeling, weakness of heart action, feeble circulation and breathing, pallid skin, with cold extremities; there is some-

times dryness of the tongue, with nausea, flatulence, and eructation. Other bromides produce somewhat similar effects.

Bromium. Bromine.

Brō'mōform. (From *bromine* and *formyle*.) A peculiar substance obtained by distilling a mixture of bromide of calcium with alcohol and water. It is a heavy, volatile liquid compound, and has been employed as an anæsthetic, and recently as a remedy for pertussis. In the latter disease it has caused sudden death. Somewhat analogous to chloroform in chemical structure as well as in its effects. Formula, CHBr_3 .

Brō'mūm. The name (U. S. Ph. 1880) for bromine.

Bro'mus Cilia'tus. Brome-grass; an indigenous plant of the natural order *Gramineæ*; esteemed of emetic, anthelmintic, cathartic, and diuretic properties.

Brōnchadeni'tis. (Gr. *βρογχος*, "windpipe," *ἀδην*, "gland," and the suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflammation.") Inflammation of the bronchial glands.

Brōneh'i, bronk-i. (Gr. *βρογχος*, "the windpipe.") The two main branches of the windpipe; the two tubes, together with their ramifications, formed by the bifurcation of the trachea opposite the third dorsal vertebra; they convey the air to the lungs. The *right bronchus*, wider and shorter than the left, passes nearly at a right angle to the upper part of the right lung; the *left bronchus*, descends obliquely and passes beneath the arch of the aorta to the left lung. **B. Dilata'tion of the.** (See BRONCHIECTASIS.) **B. Oblitera'tion or Compres'sion of the.** This may occur from thickening of the mucous membrane from bronchitis, from pressure of adjacent deposits, thoracic tumors, etc.

Bronch'ia. Bronchi.

Bronch'iaë. Bronchi.

Bronch'ial, bronk-e-al. Pertaining to the bronchi. **B. Arteries.** (See

ARTERY.) **B. Breathing**, tubular respiration; the sound heard over the lungs in cases of consolidation, as from pneumonia. **B. Cells**, the epithelial cells lining the bronchial tubes. **B. Cough**, cough produced by bronchitis. **B. Glands**, the lymphatic glands around the bronchial tubes. **B. Nerves**. (See NERVE.) **B. Sep'tum**, a spur or ridge projecting upward within the trachea at the point of bifurcation. **B. Sound**, the natural sound of the passage of the air in respiration; heard near the upper part of the sternum and between the scapulæ. **B. Tubes**, the minute ramifications of the two bronchi occurring upon their entrance into the lungs and terminating in the pulmonary alveoli.

Brōnchiēc'tasis, bronk-e-ek-ta-sis. (Gr. *βρογχος*, "windpipe," and *εκτασις*, "extension.") Preternatural and morbid dilatation of a bronchus or the bronchi, constituting a rare disease, which arises as a secondary affection; usually confined to one side, and occurs chiefly in the scapular, mammary, and lateral regions.

Brōnch'iole. (Dim. of Gr. *βρογχος*, "windpipe.") A small bronchial tube.

Brōnchiostenō'sis. (Gr. *βρογχος*, "windpipe," and *στενωσις*, "contraction.") Contraction or narrowness of the bronchi; the opposite of bronchiectasis.

Brōnchī'tis, bronk-i-tis. (Gr. *βρογχος*, "the windpipe," and the suffix *-itis*, denoting "inflammation.") Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes. The acute form begins with more or less fever, a sense of soreness or tightness in the chest, a tendency to cough, and usually with coryza and irritation of the pharynx and larynx. At first there is little or no expectoration; later the expectoration becomes free, when the cough is spoken of as loose. **B., Capillary**, the form involving the smaller ramifications of the bronchial tubes; also called catarrhal and lobular pneumonia. **B., Catarrhal**, a slight form,

in which the expectoration is thin. **B., Croupous**, bronchitis with a tenacious exudate, often expectorated in the form of casts of the tubes.

Brōnehlemmī'tis. (Gr. *βρογχος*, "windpipe," *λεμμα*, "skin," and the suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflammation.") Membranous bronchial inflammation, or croupous bronchitis. Also, croup.

Brōneh'oçēle, bronk-o-seel. (Gr. *βρογχος*, the "windpipe," and *χηλη*, a "tumor.") Goitre; tracheocele; swelled neck; cynanche thyroidea; a permanent enlargement of the thyroid gland. It is endemic in certain mountainous districts, particularly in Switzerland. See GOITRE.

Brōnehohæmorrhā'gia, bronk-o-hem-o-ra-je-ah. (Gr. *βρογχος*, the "windpipe," and *αιμορραγία*, "hæmorrhage.") A term used to designate the exudation of blood from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, commonly called bronchial hæmorrhage.

Brōnehōlemmī'tis, bronk-o-lem-i-tis. (Gr. *βρογχος*, "the windpipe," *λεμμα*, "membrane," and suffix *-itis*, denoting "inflammation.") Croupous bronchitis; bronchlemmitis.

Brōnehōph'ony, bronk-of-an-e. (Gr. *βρογχος*, the "windpipe," and *φωνη*, "voice.") The resonance of the voice as normally heard on auscultation over those portions of the chest corresponding with the main bronchi. (See RESONANCE.)

Brōnehōplas'tic. (Gr. *βρογχος*, "windpipe," and *πλασσω*, "I form.") Pertaining to bronchoplasty; applied to that operation.

Brōnehōplās'ty. (From the same.) The operation for closing fistulæ of the trachea.

Brōnehō-pneumō'nia. Catarrhal pneumonia; inflammation of the bronchia and substance of the lungs. See PNEUMONIA.

Bronchorrhā'gia. (Gr. *βρογχος*, "windpipe," and *ρήγνυμι*, to "break forth.") Hæmorrhage from the bronchial tubes.

Brōnchorrhœ'a. (Gr. βρογχος, "windpipe," and ῥέω, to "flow.") Bronchial flux; pituitous catarrh; pneumorrhœa; increased secretion of mucus from the bronchial tubes, whether accompanied with inflammation or otherwise; chronic bronchitis, or bronchitis in which the expectoration is profuse and liquid.

Bronchōt'omy, bronk-ot-o-me. (Gr. βρογχος, the "windpipe," and τέμνω, to "cut.") Cutting into the air-passages; a surgical operation which consists of making an incision into the larynx or trachea, or both, whether to extract a foreign body or permit the passage of air into the lungs. Such incision may be either transverse or vertical. When practised on the larynx, the operation is called *laryngotomy*; on the trachea, *tracheotomy*; and on both, *tracheo-laryngotomy*.

Bronchovesic'ular Respira'tion. See RESPIRATION.

Brōnch'us. (Gr. βρογχος, the "windpipe.") One of the subdivisions of the windpipe; the singular of BRONCHI (*q. v.*). See also TRACHEA.

Brōnze. An alloy consisting of copper, with from ten to thirty per cent. of tin, to which zinc and other metals are often added. A brittle, hard, sonorous, compound metal, similar to bell-metal, and used for bells, statues, cannon, etc.

Bronze-Skin. A peculiar bronze-like discoloration of the skin; usually associated with ADDISON'S DISEASE (*q. v.*).

Broom. *Spartium scoparium* or *Sarothamnus scoparius*. (See SCOPARIUS.) **B. Corn,** a familiar name of the *Sorghum vulgare*, used in broom-making.

Broth. A weak decoction of meat, commonly beef. See BOUILLON.

Brous'saism. The Physiological Doctrine, or opinions and doctrines of Broussais.

Brow. The forehead; front.

Brow Ague. A popular name

for frontal neuralgia; neuralgic pain, often of an intermittent character, and generally felt just above the eyebrow; it is somewhat similar to migraine. See NEURALGIA, FACIAL.

Brownian Motion. The peculiar dancing, oscillating movements of minute particles of matter suspended in liquid, as seen under the microscope.

Brown'ism. The doctrine and opinions of Dr. John Brown. See THEORY, BRUNONIAN.

Brown Mixture. *Mistura glycyrrhizæ composita*.

Brown Rust. A disease of wheat, in which a dry brown powder is substituted for the farina of the grain.

Brū'cia. Brucine.

Bru'cine. (After James Bruce, a Scotch traveler of the last century.) Brucia; vomicine; angusturine; a vegetable alkaloid extracted from false angustura (*Brucia antidysenterica*) and from the bark and seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica*. It is a white, crystallizable bitter, acrid, poisonous substance, soluble in water and alcohol. See NUX VOMICA.

Bruise. Contusion.

Bruise'ment, brwees-mong. (Fr.) Frémissement cataire, or purring tremor; used to signify bourdonnement, as well as bruit.

Bruit, brwe. (Fr.; "sound.") A term applied to various abnormal sounds, heard on auscultation in connection with the heart or vascular system, according as the organs or vessels are affected by disease. **B. de Craquement,** krak-mong ("crackling sound"), a sound produced by the friction of the pericardium, under certain roughened, morbid conditions. **B. de Cuir Neuf,** kweer noof ("new-leather sound"), bruit de eraquement. **B. de Diable,** de-abl ("humming-top sound"), a venous murmur; a continuous humming or whistling sound, usually confined to the large veins at the side of the neck, and dependent upon an impoverished state of the

blood, anæmia, lead-poisoning, etc., the immediate cause being the vibration of the blood flowing from the narrow to the wide portion of the common jugular vein. **B. de Frottement**, frot-mong (the "friction sound"), a sound produced by the rubbing of the roughened surfaces of the lung as it rises and falls during inspiration and expiration. **B. Musculaire** ("muscular sound"), a sound accompanying the first sound of the heart, somewhat resembling the distant roll of wheels; it has been referred to muscular contraction. **B. de Râpe**, rahp ("rasp sound"), a harsh sound, as of wood under the action of a rasp, heard during the contraction of the auricles or ventricles; it indicates contraction of the valvular orifices. **B. de Soufflet**, soo-flay ("bellows sound," "blowing sound"), sometimes heard during the contraction of the auricles, ventricles, or large arteries; generally caused either by the presence of obstructions impeding the current of blood through the heart and its great vessels, or by a change in the composition of the blood, or a clot in one of the heart cavities; sometimes heard under compression of an artery, without necessarily indicating any morbid condition of the heart. **B. Tympanique**, timpan-eek, the clear sound produced on percussion of the stomach and intestines when containing air. See **TYMPANITIS**.

Brun'ner's Glands. See **GLAND**.

Brush Burn. A term applied to wounds produced by violent friction.

Bru'tia. A thick pitch obtained from Brutia, in Italy.

Brÿg'mus. (Gr. βρυχω, to "gnash the teeth.") Gnashing or grating of the teeth, a symptom in certain diseases; brygma; odontoprisis, especially among children suffering from gastric derangement, worms, etc., but also frequently present when there is no apparent disorder to excite it.

Bryo'nia. Bryony; the name (U. S.

Ph.) for the root of *Bryonia alba* and *Bryonia dioica*; an active hydragogue cathartic. **B. Africa'na**, an African species, used in decoction as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. **B. Al'ba**, a climbing herbaceous European plant, of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*. The root is succulent, and of an acrid, bitter taste. It is a drastic cathartic. **B. Dioi'ca**, common bryony; the root is of cathartic and emetic properties.

Bry'onin. The active bitter principle of bryonia; a cutaneous irritant and vesicant; used in pleurisy, rheumatic fever, etc.

Brÿōplās'tic. (Gr. βρυον, "moss," and πλασσω, "I form.") A term loosely applied to germinating and parasitic diseases.

Bū'bō. (Gr. βουβων, "groin.") *Apostema inguinis*; adenophyma inguinale. A term applied, in general, to any circumscribed inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, especially in the groin or axilla, secondary to any irritation in the lymph territory of the inflamed gland. The term is now almost exclusively confined to swelling of the glands of the groin consequent on venereal irritation of the genitals. Buboes are classed as simple and specific; the former is also termed sympathetic. The specific variety is divided into chancreous or virulent bubo and syphilitic bubo. The glands first affected are those in most direct communication with the sore; buboes occur most frequently on the side of the body occupied by the source of irritation, occasionally on both sides, and sometimes on the side opposite the position of the exciting sore. **B., Creeping**, a term applied to a bubo which, having ruptured, has a tendency to ulcerate over the neighboring integument. **B., Idiopathic**, primary bubo. **B., Malignant**, a term applied to specific bubo. **B., Pestilential**, bubo symptomatic of the plague. **B., Primary**, a form of simple suppurating bubo, not preceded by any syphilitic

symptoms, or lesion of the genitals; formerly thought to occur from direct absorption of the syphilitic virus, without the previous formation of a chancre. This is the *bubon d'emblée* of the French. **B.**, **Primitive**, bubo, primary. **B.**, **Simple**, sympathetic bubo; adenitis. This variety may be caused by mere mechanical irritation, by urethritis or chancre acting as a simple local irritant, or by erysipelas, boils, or other non-venereal irritants of the genitals. It often consists only of slight swelling and tenderness of the gland, ending in a few days by resolution, and is seldom serious. **B.**, **Specific**, syphilitic bubo. **B.**, **Sympathetic**, bubo, simple. **B.** **Syphilitic**, enlargement of the lymphatic glands in most direct communication with the initial sore, an almost constant symptom of early syphilitic infection. The seat of this bubo is most commonly the groin, and it is there generally double. The enlargement is usually perceived about eleven days after the induration of the sore, and is of gristly hardness, almond-shaped, devoid of inflammation, painless, of ready mobility, and insensible to pressure. **B.**, **Venereal**, specific bubo. **B.**, **Virulent**, a form of specific bubo consisting of an abscess inoculated with the pus of a chancre; it is never met with in gonorrhœa or syphilis, being a consequence of the local sore only.

Bubonadenitis. Bubo.

Bubonāl'gia. (Gr. *βουβων*, the "groin," and *ἀλγος*, "pain.") Pain in the groin or inguinal region.

Bubon d'Emblée. (Fr.) Bubo, primary.

Būbon'ōçēle. (Gr. *βουβων*, "groin," and *ζηλη*, "tumor.") Inguinal hernia, in which the bowel protrudes no farther than the groin. It is more frequent in the male sex.

Būbonōrrhēx'is. Inguinal hernia, accompanied with division of the peritoneum or devoid of a sac.

Bubon'ulus. (Dim. of "bubo.") A painful enlargement of the lymphatics on the dorsum of the penis.

Buc'ca. (Lat.) The mouth; the cheek; the hollow inner part of the cheek. (See **GENA**.) Also applied to the vulva.

Buc'cal. (Lat. *bucca*, the "cheek.") Pertaining to the cheek; sometimes applied to that which concerns the mouth.

Bucçinator. See **MUSCLE**.

Bucco-Labialis Nerve. See **NERVE**, **BUCCAL**.

Buccophārynge'al. Pertaining to both the mouth and pharynx. **B.** **Aponeuro'sis**, intermaxillary ligament.

Bue'eūla. (Dim. of Lat. *bucca*, "cheek.") The fleshy part beneath the chin.

Bu'ehu, boo-koo. A drug prepared from the leaves of several species of *Barosma*, a South African plant. Buchu is diuretic, and is used in urethritis, gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, and other affections of the urinary organs. See **BAROSMA**, and **DIOSMA CRENATA**.

Buck'et Fever. Dengue.

Buck'-Eye. The familiar name for several species of *Æsculus* indigenous in the Western States, as the *Æsculus glabra*, *Æsculus Pavia*, *Æsculus flava*, and *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. The bark is of tonic and astringent properties.

Buck'-Thorn. *Rhamnus catharticus*.

Buck'wheat. The *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, an Asiatic plant of the natural order *Polygonaceæ*; highly nutritious, and cultivated for food in Europe and America.

Buenē'mia. (Gr. *βου*, a prefix signifying "gross," and *ζυμη*, the "leg.") Elephantiasis. See **BARBADOES LEG**, and **ELEPHANTIASIS**.

Buf'fy Coat. The grayish or buff-colored upper layer of blood-clot formed in blood drawn in certain inflammations and other diseases, the subnormal coloring being due to the sinking of the red

corpuseles below the surface of the blood previous to coagulation.

Bug'gerÿ. Unnatural carnal intercourse, by the anus, or with any animal; sodomy.

Bu'gleweed. *Lycopus Virginicus*, a plant possessing narcotic and astringent properties.

Bu'lam Fever. A name applied to yellow fever, on the west coast of Africa.

Bula'ma Boil. A boil observed on the west coast of Africa, produced by the larva of an insect.

Bula'ta. A name given to a substance somewhat similar to gutta-percha, yielded by a tree of Dutch Guiana.

Bulb. A term applied to various anatomical parts which resemble, in shape, certain bulbous roots, as the expansion of a vessel or canal. **B. of the Aorta**, the great sinus of the aorta near its beginning. **B. of the Hair**, the part whence the hair originates. (See **HAIR**.) **B. of Jugular Vein**, the expansion near the beginning of the external jugular vein. **B. of Rachidichus**, medulla oblongata. **B. of a Tooth**, the vascular and nervous papilla contained in the cavity of a tooth. **B. of the Ure'thra**, the posterior dilated, bulb-like portion at the commencement of the corpus spongiosum penis, the included urethra being the bulbous portion. (See **URETHRA**.)

Bul'bar. Pertaining to the medulla oblongata; applied to certain diseases. **B. Paralysis.** See **PARALYSIS**.

Bulbocavernosus. Accelerator urinæ; constrictor eunni.

Bulbocavernous Glands. Cowper's glands.

Bul'bus Aor'tæ. Bulbus arteriosus; also, bulb of the aorta. **B. Arteriosus**, the anterior of the three compartments in the rudimentary condition of the heart of the embryo; its divisions subsequently constitute the pulmonary artery and the aorta. **B. Olfacto'rius**, olfactory bulb, a

name given to that part of the olfactory nerve which is expanded into a bulb-like form and rests upon the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. (See **OLFACTORY NERVE**.) **B. Vagi'næ**, bulbus vestibuli. **B. Ve'næ Jugula'ris**, bulb of the jugular vein. **B. Vestibu'li**, a plexus of intricately anastomosing veins within a fibrous investment, situated between the vestibule of the vagina and the rami of the pubic arch on each side; it has been considered as analogous with the male bulb.

Bulim'ia. (Gr. *βου*, a prefix signifying "gross," and *λιμος*, "hunger.") **Boulimia**; addephagia; eynorexia. Voracious appetite; ox-appetite; canine-appetite; wolf-appetite. A form of disease (analogous to polydipsia, or insatiable desire of drink) marked by the greatest voracity and excessive, morbid, and almost insatiable hunger; sometimes seen in hysteria and pregnancy and among the imbecile and insane. See also **PICA**.

Bulim'ic. Pertaining to bulimia.

Bu'lithus. (Gr. *βους*, "ox," and *λιθος*, "stone.") A bezoar, or concretion, found in the intestines of the ox or cow. See **BEZOAR**.

Bul'la. A bleb; a water-bubble; a blister, or transparent vesicle caused by burns, scalds, and various skin diseases, and consisting of a large portion of the cuticle detached from the skin by the extravasation of a transparent watery fluid. **Bullæ** are usually of a larger size than vesiculæ. (See also **PEMPHIGUS**, and **HYDATID**.) Also the name of a genus of univalve mollusca.

Bul'late. (Lat. *bullæ*, a "blister.") Having bullæ, or bladderly elevations; pertaining to a bulla.

Bull-dog Forceps. See **FORCEPS**.

Bun'du. A substance obtained from an African plant, and analogous to strychnine.

Bun'ion, bun-yon. (Gr. *βουνιον*, a "turnip.") Inflammatory swelling of the bursa, situated over the tarsus,

metatarsus, or phalanges, but usually over the metatarso-phalangeal joint of the great toe.

Buphthäl'mia, byuf-thal-me-ah. (Gr. βους, "ox," and οφθαλμος, "eye.") Ox-eye; dropsy of the eye; the first stage of hydrophthalmia; a turgesence of the vitreous humor, which, by forcing the iris forward, forms a sort of border around the crystalline lens. Keratoglobus, with distension so considerable as to prevent closure of the lids.

Bupleu'rum Rotundifo'lium. An herbaceous plant of the natural order *Umbelliferae*; herb and seeds somewhat aromatic.

Burcquism. Metallo-therapy.

Burdach, Columns of. See COLUMN.

Bur'dock. The familiar name of the *Arctium lappa* and *Lappa Minor*.

Burette', boo-ret. (Fr., "eruet.") A graduated glass tube, having a small aperture and furnished with a stop-cock; designed to measure the quantity of the reagents used.

Bur'gundy Pitch. Pix Burgundica; an impure resinous substance, the concrete juice of the *Abies excelsa*, obtained by exudation from the incised bark.

Burn. A lesion caused by heat; injury or destruction of tissue, produced by the direct application of excessive dry heat or flame to the body; distinguished from *scalds*, which are produced by humid heat. Burns are of greater or less extent, from simple cutaneous inflammation to total destruction of the part, and have been classified, according to the depth to which the tissues are injured, into simple burns, or those of the first degree, those accompanied with vesication, and those with eschars.

Bur'nett's Disinfect'ing Flu'id. A strong solution of chloride of zinc; a deodorant and antiseptic, much used in the preservation of dead bodies.

Burns, Lig'ament of. Fascia lata.

Burnt Alum. Alumen exsiccatum.

B. Sponge, sponge, minutely divided, burned until black and friable, and pulverized; formerly used as a remedial agent in goitre and scrofulous swellings.

Bur'sa. (Gr. βουρσα, "a sac.") A sac or purse; scrotum. **B. Cor'dis**, pericardium. **B. Mucosa**, singular of BURSÆ MUCOSÆ (q. v.).

Bur'sæ Mucosa. Small closed sacs or spaces in the connective tissue, lined with a synovial membrane, lubricated with a small amount of serous fluid, and situated about the articulations, especially the larger ones of the upper and lower extremities, lying under the tendons, protecting points exposed to repeated pressure, or interposed between surfaces which move upon each other so as to ease friction. The synovial fluid which they secrete to lubricate tendons and joints and render their motion easy, in consequence of bruises or sprains sometimes collects to a great extent. The bursæ are generally either of a roundish or oval form, and arranged under two classes, *spherical* and *vaginal*. Certain of them, as that over the patella and that under the deltoid, are constantly present, but new bursæ may form at any part exposed to abnormal pressure and friction, as over the head of the metacarpal bone of the great toe (*bunion*). Like the great serous cavities, they are in direct communication with the lymphatics, and inflammatory products are consequently absorbed from them with great readiness. They are liable to inflammation (*bursitis*), acute or chronic, and to chronic enlargement, with fibroid thickening of the walls or with the presence of the so-called melon-seed bodies.

Bur'sal. (Gr. βουρσα, "sac.") Pertaining to a purse, bag, sac, or follicle; relating to bursæ.

Bursa'lis. The obturator internus muscle.

Burse'ra Gummi'fera. Jamaica bark tree; a West Indian plant of the natural order *Terebinthaceæ*; it exudes a transparent, yellow, balsamic resin,

solid externally, soft internally; of sweetish taste and turpentine odor.

Bursera'ceæ, bur-se-ray-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous trees; sometimes referred to the *Amyridaceæ*.

Bursi'tis. (Gr. *βουσα*, "sac," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of a bursa. See **SYNOVITIS**.

Bur'sula. Scrotum.

Bu'tea Frondo'sa. An Indian tree, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*; it yields gum butea, which has been confounded with kino. See **KINO**.

Bu'tea Gum. See **GUM**.

But'ter. (Gr. *βουτυρον*; Lat. *butyrum*; Fr. *Beurre*.) A concrete oil, the fatty part of the milk of the females of the Mammalia (especially the cow and goat), separated by mechanical agitation. Also applied to various vegetable substances somewhat resembling butter. In Pharmacy, the term *butter* is applied to certain butter-like salts, as of antimony, bismuth, etc., meaning the ehlorides. (See **BUTYRIC ACID**.) **B.**, **Artificial**, oleo-margarine. **B.-Cup** (see **RANUNCULUS**). **B. of Caca'o**, an oily, concrete, white, sweetish substance obtained from the cacao, or choeolate-nut. Used as the excipient of suppositories. **B. of Cō'eo**, a sweetish, fatty, concrete substance, separable from cocoa-nut milk. **B.-and-Eggs**, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. **B.-nut**, *Juglans einerea*. **B.-Tooth**, an ineisive tooth. **B.-Tree**, applied to several trees which yield oil used as a substitute for butter. See **BASSIA**, and **CARYOCAR**.

But'tocks. Nates; fleshy part of the body, formed by the glutei museles and the ischii.

But'ton, Bisk'ra. Aleppo button.

Buttonhole Operation. Boutonnière operation.

Butua. Pareira brava.

Bu'tyl. The name of an organic radical contained in a numerous family of compounds. **B. Chloral**, $C_4H_5Cl_3O, H_2O$. Croton chloral; anodyne and anaesthetic. **B. Hy'dride**, a carbohydrate obtained from petroleum; inhalation produces sleep and uneonseiousness; resembles nitrous oxide in action.

Butyra'ceous. (Lat. *butyrum*, "butter.") Having the qualities of, or resembling, butter.

Butyr'ic Acid. An oily, limpid liquid, one of the volatile acids of butter; found in perspiration, musele-juice, etc.

Bu'ty'rin. The essential fatty matter of butter; the butyrate of glyeerin.

Bux'ine. An alkaloid derived from the leaves of the buxus, or common box-tree; probably identical with beerine.

Bux'us Sempervi'rens. The box-tree, a European evergreen tree of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*; its wood is hard and heavy, and of various uses in the arts; the leaves are bitter and aromatic, and have been used in decoction in cases of worms, dyspepsia, etc.

Bÿs'sus. (Gr. *βουσσος*, "flax.") Vulva; the pudendum muliebre. In Botany, a genus of lichens.

Byttneria'ceæ, bit-ner-c-ay-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants, embracing the *Theobroma cacao*, which yields the choeolate-nut.

C.

Caa-atay'a. A bitter Brazilian plant, of cathartic properties.

Čăb'alline. (Lat. *caballus*, "horse.") Pertaining to, or fit only for, horses; applied to a coarse kind of aloes.

Cab'bage. (See BRASSICA OLERACEA.) **C.-Tree,** familiar name of the genus *Arcea*. Also the *Geoffræa inermis*.

Čăçæ'mia. (Gr. *zaxos*, "bad," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") A faulty or morbid condition of the blood.

Čăcan'thrax. (Gr. *zaxos*, "bad," and *ἀνθραξ*, "burning coal.") Malignant pustule. See ANTHRAX.

Caca'o. The cocoa- or chocolate-nut; cocoa; the bruised seeds of the *Theobroma cacao*. The seeds, reduced to a paste, mixed with sugar and flavored, constitute *chocolate*.

Čăca'tion. (Gr. *χεζω*, "to go to stool.") Defecation.

Čăc'atory. A kind of intermittent fever, with diarrhœa.

Cacha'ea, katch-ak-ah. Rum made from the sugar-cane in Brazil.

Caç'alot. A species of whale yielding spermaceti. See CETACEUM.

Cachœ'tic. Pertaining to cachexia. Also, one manifesting cachexia. Applied to remedies against cachexia. **C. Diseases,** constitutional diseases, as gout, serofula, tuberculosis, etc.

Cachelcō'ma. (Gr. *zaxos*, "bad," and *έλκος*, an "ulcer.") A malignant ulcer.

Cachex'ia, kak-ex-e-ah. (Gr. *zaxos*, "bad," and *ἔξις*, "habit.") Cachexy. A depraved habit of body. A vitiated condition of nutrition, without febrile or nervous disease. A deep alteration of the system, or chronic condition of ill-health, associated with impoverished or depraved blood, from malnutrition, loss of blood-elements, or the presence of a morbid agent.

Cachexia is an expression of a general defective nutrition of the various tissues, and may be due to direct deprivation of the blood from diseases of organs involved in its elaboration; to persistent loss of blood-elements from suppuration or hæmorrhages; to certain poisons introduced from without, or morbid agents generated within the body; hence many varieties are referred to as cancerous, syphilitic, scorbutic, tuberculous, or uræmic cachexia. The term is employed by many pathologists as synonymous with constitutional disease, indicating the morbid condition preceding the mere local manifestation. **C. Ictericæ,** jaundice. **C. Renalis,** Bright's disease. **C. Venerea,** syphilis.

Cachinna'tion. (Lat. *cachinnare*, "to laugh aloud.") A tendency to immoderate laughter, hysterical or otherwise.

Cacao. Caeao.

Cacoalexite'ria. (Gr. *zaxos*, "bad," and *αλεξω*, to "ward off.") Alexipharmic.

Cacochol'ia. (Gr. *zaxos*, "bad," and *χολη*, "bile.") Vitiated state of bile-secretion.

Čăeoehrœ'a. (Gr. *zaxos*, "bad," and *χρoια*, "color.") A bad color or complexion.

Čăe'oehroi. (From the same.) Applied to morbid conditions presenting a bad state of the complexion.

Cacochyl'ia. (Gr. *zaxos*, "bad," and *χυλος*, "chyle.") Depraved chyli-fication. Indigestion.

Cacochym'ia. (Gr. *zaxos*, "bad," and *χυμος*, "juice.") A vitiated state of the fluids of the body, especially the blood. Faulty chymification; malassimilation. **C. Plum'bea,** lead-poisoning. **C. Vene'rea,** syphilis.

Čăcocol'pia. (Gr. *zaxos*, "bad," and *χολπος*, "vagina.") A disordered

or vitiated condition of the vagina or vaginal entrance.

Căco'des. (Gr. *xaxos*, "bad," and *oζειν*, "to smell.") Having an offensive odor.

Căc'odŷl. (Gr. *xaxos*, "bad," *oζειν*, "to smell," and *δλη*, "matter.") Cadet's fuming liquid. Alkarsin. Arsen-dimethyl. A clear, poisonous, malodorous liquid obtained from acetyl. Formula, $AS_2(CH_3)_4$.

Căcoë'thes. (Gr. *xaxos*, "bad," and *ηθος*, "habit.") A term used to denote a bad habit or disposition, or vitiated character; applied to malignant sores, ulcers, fevers, etc.

Căcoġalăc'tia. (Gr. *xaxos*, "bad," and *γαλα*, "milk.") A disordered or vitiated state of the milk.

Căcoġen'esis. (Gr. *xaxos*, "bad," and *γενεσις*, "origin.") Generation of a morbid condition or an abnormal organism. The production of a monster or of a pathological state, growth, or product. False, morbid, or monstrous formation.

Caconŷeh'ia. (Gr. *xaxos*, "bad," and *ονυξ*, "a nail.") A morbid or defective state of a nail.

Căcopho'nia, kak-o-fo-ne-ah. (Gr. *xaxos*, "bad," and *φωνη*, "voice.") A dissonant, harsh, or strident condition of voice. Depraved or altered vocal state. Cacophony.

Cacoso'mium. (Gr. *xaxos*, "bad," and *σωμα*, a "body.") Hospital or lazaretto for leprosy and other incurable disorders.

Căcothănă'sia. (Gr. *xaxos*, "bad," and *θανατος*, "death.") A difficult or painful death; reverse of euthanasia.

Cacta'cœa, kak-tay-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants, having the cactus as a type. They are succulent tropical American shrubs, armed with spines and bearing gaudy blossoms.

Căc'tus. Familiar name for plants of the order *Cactaceæ*. **C. Grandiflora,** night-blooming cereus. An ornamental, tropical American plant;

a tincture has been employed in cardiac disorders. **C. Opuntia,** Indian fig. A plant of the natural order *Cactaceæ*. The leaves are considered refrigerant.

Căcŷmen (Lat.; pl. *Cacumina*). The "top;" as the tops of plants.

Cădă'ver. (Lat., from *cadere*, "to fall.") A corpse, or dead human body.

Cădăv'eric. (Lat. *cadaver*, "corpse.") Belonging to a cadaver, or corpse; cadaverous. Applied to the aspect, color, odor, and other phenomena resembling those of death. **C. Soft'ening of the Stom'ach.** Softened state of fundus and cardiac extremity from post-mortem action of gastric juice, sometimes observed after death. **C. Hyperæmia.** See *HYPERÆMIA*.

Cadav'erine. (From the same.) A ptomaine produced by various bacteria in decomposing animal tissues. It is clear and syrupy, and its odor somewhat resembles that of semen. It is produced by the comma bacillus in cholera, and seems to be the cause of the degeneration of the intestinal epithelial cells in that disease. Formula, $C_5N_{14}H_2$.

Cadav'eris Sec'tio. Dissection of the dead body for the purpose of pathological examination.

Cadaveriza'tion. A state resembling that of a cadaver, as of a part exhibiting pallor, numbness, etc.

Cadav'erous. (Lat. *cadaver*, "corpse.") Pertaining to, or having the qualities of a cadaver. Resembling a dead body; wan, ghastly. **C. Face.** (See *FACE*.) **C. Hyperæ'mia,** cadaverie hyperæmia. See *HYPERÆMIA*.

Cadet's Fuming Liquid. Alkarsin. See *CACODYL*.

Cadm'i Sul'phas. Sulphate of cadmium. The name (U. S. Ph.) for soluble colorless prismatic crystals, of similar properties to sulphate of zinc; astringent and emetic; used in spots on the cornea and in chronic conjunctival inflammation.

Cad'mium. (Lat. *cadmia*, "calamine," the common zinc ore.) Klaprothium; melinum. A whitish, ductile,

malleable zinc-like metal found in several of the ores of zinc. Symbol, Cd. Specific gravity, 8.7. Astringent and emetic in property; only the sulphate and iodide are used in medicine. **C. I'odide of.** A preparation of similar properties to those of iodine; employed as an ointment in certain scrofulous swellings, etc. **C. Sulphuricum, eadmii sulphas.**

Cādū'ea. (Lat. *cadere*, "to fall.") A term sometimes applied to the deciduous membrane, from its being cast off from the uterus.

Cādū'city. (Lat. *caducus*, "falling.") Feebleness of old age; senility. The age preceding decrepitude.

Cadu'cus Mor'bus. Falling sickness; epilepsy.

Çæ'eal, se-kal. (From "cæum.") Of, or pertaining to, the cæcum; blind, or closed at one end. See **CÆCUM.**

Çæ'çitas, se-sit-as. (Lat. *cæcus*, "blind.") A general term for blindness. **C. Diurna,** nyctalopia. **C. Nocturna,** hemeralopia.

Çæçī'tis, se-si-tis. (Lat. *cæcum*, "blind gut," and the Gr. suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflammation.") An unclassical term for inflammation of the cæcum, or of the appendix vermiformis. Typhlitis.

Çæ'eum, se-kum. (Lat. *cæcus*, "blind.") The "blind gut" or caput coli; a cul-de-sac, about two inches and a half in length, situated between the termination of the ileum and commencement of the large intestine, invested with peritoneum, and filling the right iliac fossa. It is open at one extremity only; the ileo-cæcal valve (valve of Bauhin) shuts off all communication between it and the ileum; and the appendix vermiformis cæci is attached to it. The structure and relations of the cæcum render it peculiarly liable to two forms of disorder—accumulation of the contents of the alimentary canal, and inflammation. (See **TYPHILITIS.**) **C. Fora'men,** frontoethmoidal foramen.

Çæru'leus Mor'bus. "Blue disease." See **CYANOSIS.**

Çærulo'sis Neonato'rum. Cyanopathy.

Çæsalpin'ia, ses-al-pin-e-ah. (Named after A. Cæsalpinus.) A genus of trees of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, indigenous in India, Brazil, the West Indies, etc.

Çæsa'rean Operation or Section. Operation of extracting a fœtus from the womb by an incision through the abdomen. See **OPERATION.**

Çæ'sia. Oxide of cæsium.

Çæ'sium. (Lat. *cæsius*, "gray.") Symbol, Cs. A rare alkaline, electro-positive metal, having properties resembling those of potassium; discovered by Bunsen and Kirchhoff in 1860, in certain German mineral spring waters, by the presence of a peculiar bluish-gray line (whence its name) exhibited in the spectrum analysis.

Çæso'nes. A term formerly applied to children born by the Cæsarean operation.

Çäf'fea. The name of the seed of the *Coffea Arabica*, or coffee-plant; coffee.

Caffeina. Caffeine. The name (U. S. Ph.) of a feeble alkaloid prepared from the dried seeds of *Coffea Arabica.*

Caffeine. A bitter, highly nitrogenized alkaloid extracted from *Coffea Arabica* and from various species of *Thea.* It is identical with them. Its citrate is used as a diuretic in cardiac dropsy. See also **COFFEA ARABICA.**

Cagot. See **CRETINISM.**

Cai'eput Oil. Cajeput.

Caïn'ca. The name of a plant of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*; the bark of the roots has been used as a tonic and diuretic.

Caj'eput. Cajuputi oleum. See **OIL.**

Cal'abar Bean. The bean of *Physostigma venenosum*, a leguminous African plant; it is of toxic properties, and

produces nausea and myosis. See ORDEAL NUT.

Calabash-Tree. See CRESENTIA CUJETE.

Cala'dium Segui'num. An Indian plant, of the natural order *Araceæ*. It has an acrid juice. Has been employed in rheumatic affections, in pruritis vulvæ, etc.

Cal'ami Ra'dix. Calamus-root. See CALAMUS.

Cal'amine. (Lat. *calamus*, a "reed," because it forms masses of reed-like appearance.) Native impure carbonate of zinc; a pulverulent mineral.

Calamin'tha. (Gr. *zalos*, "beautiful," and *μινθη*, "mint.") Calaminth. The name of a genus of European aromatic herbs, of the natural order *Labiatae*.

Cal'amus. (Lat., "a reed.") The name (U. S. Ph.) of the rhizome of *Acorus calamus*. It is a feeble aromatic and stomachic. Also, the name of a genus of Asiatic plants, of many species, of the natural order *Palmaceæ*. They yield the familiar "rattan." **C. Ro'tang** or **Draco**, a plant of the natural order *Palmaceæ*; generally supposed to yield the substance known as dragon's blood, formerly employed as an astringent in hæmorrhages, etc. **C. Scripto'rius.** (Lat. *calamus*, "reed," and *scribere*, "to write," a "writing pen.") The name applied to a small, angular groove at the upper extremity of the medulla, upon the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle. At the end is a small cavity, lined with gray substance, and called the "ventricle of Arantius." **C. Vulga'ris**, *Acorus calamus*.

Cal'appite. Vegetable bezoars; calcareous concretions occasionally found inside of coconuts.

Calca'neal. (Lat. *calx*, "the heel.") Pertaining to the calcaneum, or heel.

Calca'neum. (From the same.) A term occasionally used for calx; the

os calcis, or heel-bone; the largest of the tarsal bones. See BONE.

Cal'car. A spur; ergot. Also, calcaneum.

Calca'reous. (Lat. *calx*, "lime.") Pertaining to, containing, or having the character of, lime. **C. Degeneration.** (See INFILTRATION.) **C. Earth**, lime.

Cal'ces. A term formerly applied to oxides. See CALX.

Calçif'erous. (Lat. *calx*, "lime," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Containing, or producing, lime or carbonate of lime.

Calçif'ea'tion, kal-sif-ik-ay-shun. (Lat. *calx*, "lime," and *facere*, "to make.") Cretefaction. Calcareous infiltration. The deposition in the coats of arteries and in fibrous tumors of calcareous or other insoluble crystalline matters. Deposit of lime salts in a tissue. See INFILTRATION.

Calçig'enous, kal-sij-en-us. (Lat. *calx*, "lime," and *genere*, "to beget.") In Chemistry, applied to metals which with oxygen form a calx or earthy-looking substance; distinguished from *kaligenous* metals.

Calçig'erous Cells. (Lat. *calx*, "lime," and *gerere*, "to carry.") A term applied to the bone-cells in the intertubular substance of the dentine of a tooth.

Calçig'radus. (Lat. *calx*, "heel," and *gradare*, "to step.") One who walks on his heels.

Cal'çii Bro'midum. Bromide of calcium. A white, soluble, granular salt containing hydrobromic acid and calcium; deliquescent, odorless, highly pungent, and of neutral reaction. Has been used as a hypnotic in an exhausted state of the nervous system.

Cal'cii Carbo'nas Præcipita'tus. Precipitated carbonate of calcium; precipitated chalk; a fine, white, impalpable powder containing carbonic acid and calcium. It is odorless and tasteless, resembles creta præparata, and is much used in the preparation of tooth-powders.

Cal'çii Chlor'idum. Chloride of

ealeium; ealeis murias; muriate of lime. A salt containing hydrochloric acid and ealeium.

Căl'çii Hypophos'phis. Hypophosphite of calcium. The name for colorless prisms or thin scales of pearly lustre, containing hypophosphorous acid and ealeium; odorless, bitter, and of neutral reaction. It has been highly recommended as furnishing phosphorus to the tissues. Dose, 1 to 5 grains in syrup. Employed in chronic phthisis.

Căl'çii Io'didum. Prepared by the action of iodide of iron on milk of lime; has been used in phthisis.

Căl'çii Phos'phas Præcipita'tus. Precipitated phosphate of calcium. A light, white, amorphous powder, containing phosphoric acid and ealeium; odorless, tasteless; has been employed in scrofula, osteomalacia, etc.

Căl'çii Sulphure'tum. Sulphuret of lime; hydrosulphate of lime. A solution (diluted with glycerin if the skin is irritable) is used as a wash in itch, etc.

Călçinâ'tion, kal-sin-ay-shun. (Lat. *calx*, "lime.") The expulsion of volatile constituents by subjecting a substance to strong heat. Formerly applied to the oxidation of metals effected by the action of the air; the oxides thus formed being denominated *calces*. Now generally applied to the process of submitting an infusible mineral substance to heat, so as to deprive it of its water or other volatilizable substance and convert it into a state of powder; carbonate of lime is reduced to lime by calcination, or the expulsion of carbonic acid.

Căl'çinatory. (From the same.) A vessel used in calcination.

Călçina'tus. Reduced to powder or deprived of volatile constituents by subjection to strong heat. See CALCINATION.

Căl'çine. (Lat. *calx*, "lime.") To burn, as lime; to reduce to a powder; to deprive of volatile constituents, or to oxidize by subjection to heat. To subject to CALCINATION (*q. v.*).

Cal'çis Lactophos'phas. Lactophosphate of lime. Prepared from phosphate of lime dissolved in free lactic acid. Employed where phosphorus is indicated.

Cal'cis Sul'phas. Sulphate of lime; plaster of Paris; gypsum. Much used in surgery to make immovable dressing for fractured limbs, etc.

Cal'cis Sul'phis. Sulphite of lime. See SULPHUROUS ACID.

Căl'çite. (Lat. *calx*, "lime.") A mineral comprising many varieties of carbonate of lime,—limestone, marble, chalk, etc.

Căl'çium, kal-se-um. (Lat. *calx*, "lime.") Symbol, Ca. A whitish or yellow metallic element discovered by Davy in 1808; not occurring naturally in a separate state, having a strong affinity for oxygen. Specific gravity, about 1.5. The metallic basis of lime and basis of chalk. **C., Bromide of.** See BROMIDE OF CALCIUM, and CALCIUM BROMIDUM.

Căle Sin'ter. (Ger. *kalk*, "lime," and *sinter*, "to drop.") A German name for the deposits from springs holding carbonate of lime in solution. Petrifying springs.

Cal'culi. Plural of CALCULUS (*q. v.*).

Calcūlif'ragous. (Lat. *calculus*, "stone," and *frangere*, "to break.") Lithontriptic; having power to break or reduce calculi or stone in the bladder.

Căl'eūlous. (Lat. *calculus*, "a stone.") Pertaining to, or having the nature of, stone or calculus. Having a calculus; applied especially to those suffering from stone in the bladder.

Căl'cūlus, kal-kyu-lus. Pl. **Calculi.** (Lat. *calculus*, a "pebble," dim. of *calx*, "limestone.") A more or less hard concretion, occurring most frequently in the ducts and reservoirs of the body. Calculi may be found in the gall-bladder, bile-ducts, tear-ducts, pancreas, prostate, lungs, salivary glands and ducts, digestive tract, uterus, and in any part of the

urinary passages. **C., Arthritic**, *Tophi*, are composed chiefly of uric acid, and found in the neighborhood of the joints in those of a gouty diathesis. **C., Biliary**, concretions of cholesterin sometimes containing lime salts found in the gall-bladder and ducts. **C. Dentalis**. (See ODONTO-LITHUS.) **C., Lacteal**, or **Mammary**, are composed of lime salts, and found in the ducts of the mammary gland. **C., Mulberry**. (See **C., Vesical**.) **C., Nasal**, or *Rhinolith*, calcareous concretions found in the nasal passages. **C., Pulmonary**, concretions of carbonate of lime found in the lungs; often deposited in a cicatrized tubercular area. **C., Renal**, concretions deposited from the urine in the kidneys. The varieties are the same as in vesical calculi. **C., Salivary**, concretions found in the salivary ducts, and composed of lime salts. **C., Vesical**, concretions found in the bladder. In five-sixths of all cases they are of a reddish color and consist of uric acid. Next in frequency are dark-brown calculi, composed of oxalate of lime. Less frequent are calculi of the phosphates of lime, magnesium, and ammonium. Calculi composed of carbonate of lime, xanthin, or cystin are rare. Vesical calculi seldom have the same composition throughout. Usually they are composed of a nucleus around which are deposited layers of the other constituents. *Mulberry calculi* are nodulated and composed of oxalate of lime.

Călefă'çients. (Lat. *calidus*, "warm," and *facere*, "to make.") Warmth-producing external applications. Applied to certain stimulating substances, such as mustard, pepper, etc., which excite a sensation of warmth in the parts to which they are applied.

Călefae'tion. (From the same.) Application of heat; the use of calefacients.

Călei'dophōne. (Gr. *zalos*, "beautiful," *εἶδος*, "appearance," and *φωνη*, "sound.") An optic and acoustic in-

strument for rendering visible the vibrations necessary to the production of sound.

Calēn'dūla. Marigold. The name for the fresh flowering herb of *Calendula officinalis*. **C. Alpi'na**, *Arnica montana*. **C. Arven'sis**, wild marigold, a plant of the natural order *Compositæ*; sometimes preferred to the *Calenda officinalis*. **C. Officina'lis**, chrysanthemum, *Caltha vulgaris*, garden marigold; a familiar plant of the natural order *Compositæ*; chiefly cultivated for its flowers; has been used as an aperient, diaphoretic, etc., and extolled in cancer.

Căl'entūre. (Span. *calentura*, from Lat. *calere*, "to be warm.") A remittent fever of the tropics.

Căl'içes, kal-is-seez. (Lat. pl. of *calix*, "a cup.") The processes of the infundibula of the kidney, embracing the papillæ and forming a eup-like pouch around each, and opening into the pelvis of the kidney, whither they convey urine.

Caliga'tion. (Lat. *caligare*, "to be dark.") Cloudiness of the anterior surface of the crystalline lens.

Căli'gō. A disease of the eye, imparting dimness of sight, obscurity, and blindness. **C. Tenebrarum**, hemeralopia.

Căl'ipers. Instrument for measuring the diameters of cavities and bodies, as the pelvis, chest, etc. **C. of Baudelocque**, an instrument for taking the external measurement of the pelvis. See PELVIMETER.

Căliisa'ya. A variety of cinchona. The *Cinchona flava*.

Călisthēn'ics, kal-is-then-ix. (Gr. *zalos*, "beautiful," and *σθενος*, "strength.") Simple, systematic exercises to promote health, strength, and grace of movement. The term is usually applied to rhythmical exercises, practised with little or no apparatus, in distinction from the more violent and elaborate exercises included under the term "gymnastics."

Callicar'pa America'na. (Gr. *καλος*, "beautiful," and *καρπος*, "fruit.") French mulberry. An indigenous shrub of the natural order *Verbenaceæ*; employed in disorders of the skin.

Cal'lipers. See CALIPERS.

Cal'lisen's Opera'tion (for artificial anus). See COLOTOMY, and OPERATION.

Callit'richē Ver'na. Water chickweed; an indigenous species of the single genus (*Callitriche*) of the natural order *Callitrichaceæ*. It is diuretic, and employed, in tincture or decoction, in dropsy.

Cāl'los'ity. (Lat. *callus*, "hardness.") Tyloma, clavus, keratoma. The state of being callous. Hardness, induration, and horny thickness of the skin from friction or continuous pressure; a corn. Also applied to the induration of cicatrices, old ulcers, etc.

Cāl'lous. (From the same.) Hard; indurated; insensible; having the skin thickened from accumulation of horny layers. Firm and gristle-like. Condition characterized by callosity.

Cāl'lus. (From the same.) Hardened skin, as on hands or feet; callosity. Also applied to new growth of osseous tissue formed about the uniting fracture of a bone. In Botany, applied to small, hard protuberances. The term *calli* is also applied to the nodes of gout. **C. Defin'itive**, the osseous growth permanently left after formation and absorption of the provisional callus. **C. Provi'sional**, the temporary deposit of plastic material formed about uniting fracture of a bone; the cartilaginous capsule, resulting from the effused lymph around the broken part, first surrounding the fractured ends of a long bone.

Calm'ative. Soothing. Tending to produce depressing effect on the centres of motor nerves.

Cāl'omel. (Gr. *καλος*, "beautiful," and *μελας*, "black.") Hydrargyri chloridum mite, mild chloride of mercury, mercurous chloride. An alterative and

purgative much used. (See HYDRARGYRUM.) **C. Stools**, the green, spinach-like evacuations occurring in consequence of the continued internal use of calomel.

Calōm'elas. Formerly the pharmacopœial name for CALOMEL (*q. v.*).

Ca'lor. Heat. A moderate or natural heat. (See FERVOR.) **C. Anima'lis**, animal heat. **C. Fer'vens**, boiling heat, or 212° Fahr. **C. Le'nis**, gentle heat, between 90° and 100° Fahr. **C. Mor'dicans**, biting heat; applied to a dangerous symptom in typhus, in which there is a pungent heat upon the skin, conveying a disagreeable tingling to the fingers. See also HEAT, INTERNAL.

Cāl'orēs'gençe. (Lat. *calor*, "heat.") The property whereby certain substances intercept or absorb the calorific rays of light. Professor Tyndall's term to designate the transmutation of the ultra-red or invisible heat-rays of the spectrum of the electric light into rays of higher refrangibility—that is, into visible rays—by causing them to impinge upon a plate of platinum, which they raise to a white heat. See FLUORESCENCE.

Calor'ic. Heat.

Cāl'oriç'ity. (Lat. *calor*, "heat.") Heat; the condition of heat. Applied especially to the faculty exhibited by the organs of generating heat sufficient to maintain life and preserve the balance of temperature.

Calōrifā'çient. (Lat. *calor*, "heat," and *facere*, "to make.") Heat-producing. Capable of producing heat. Relating to the power of generating heat. Applied to fat, starch, and other substances believed to generate heat in the animal system.

Cāl'orif'ic. (From the same.) Heat-producing; imparting the effects of heat.

Cāl'orifica'tion. (From the same.) The function of generating heat in organized bodies.

Calorim'eter. (Lat. *calor*, "heat.")

and Gr. *μετρον*, "measure.") Instrument to measure heat. A name, of unclassical composition, applied to an apparatus for determining the specific heat of bodies, either by measuring the heat by reference to the quantity of ice which a body liquefies, or otherwise.

Cal'tha Palus'tris. Marsh marigold; cowslip. An indigenous herbaceous plant of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*.

Calum'ba, also written **Calumbo**, **Columbo**, etc. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Jateorrhiza Calumba* or *Cocculus palmatus*, a plant of the natural order *Menispermaceæ*; indigenous in Mozambique and the East Indies. It is an aromatic, non-astringent, appetizing, bitter tonic. **C.**, **American**, yellow gentian, meadow pride. The root is sometimes substituted for the true calumba. (*Fraseria*, Ph. U. S.)

Cālva'ria. (Lat. *calvus*, "bald.") The skull, especially the superior portion of the skull, above the occipital protuberance; the skull-cap. **C. Cur'ta**, congenital malformation of the cranium.

Cālvi'ties, kal-vish-e-ez. (From the same.) Alopecia calva. Baldness; want of hair, particularly at the top of the head. (See **ALOPECIA**.) **C. Palpebra'rum.** Loss of the eyelashes.

Cāl'x. The heel, calcaneum.

Cāl'x. A term formerly applied to protoxide of calcium, or lime. **C. Chlora'ta**, chlorinated lime. The pharmacopœial name for chloride of lime. **C. Extinc'ta**, caustic hydras; slaked lime; hydrate of lime; procured by adding water to caustic lime or quicklime (*calx viva*). **C. Sulphura'ta**, sulphurated lime. A mixture composed principally of sulphide of calcium and sulphate of calcium; used as a depilatory. **C. e Tes'tis**, lime prepared from shells. **C. Viva**, quicklime; oxide of calcium; unslaked or uncombined lime; obtained by heating masses of limestone to redness in a limekiln. Its external action is escharotic, but it is little used in medicine. See **LIME**.

Cāl'ycan'thus. A genus of plants of the natural order *Calycanthaceæ*. **C. Flor'idus**, Carolina allspice; sweet shrub; an indigenous species of *Calycanthus*, the root of which is of emetic properties.

Cal'yces. Calices.

Ca'lyx. (Lat., from Gr. *καλυξ*, "flower-cup.") In Anatomy, a membranous sac surrounding the papillæ of kidney. (See **CALICES**.) In Botany, the external floral envelope. The term is also applied to the vascular capsule inclosing the vesicle, formed of the three layers of the ovarium. In general, a cup-like cavity or inclosure.

Camas'sia Esculen'ta. Quamash; bread-root, prairie turnip. An indigenous plant of the natural order *Liliaceæ*, the bulbs of which are eaten by the Indians.

Cam'bium. Formative fluid. A viscid glutinous fluid abounding in spring between the bark and the album of trees, supposed to be the principal agent in furnishing the material for forming from its inner surface new layers of wood, and from its outer of bark. **C. Lay'er**, a layer of juicy cells between the inner bark and the wood of exogenous trees; it is loaded with a rich mucilaginous sap, which nourishes new cells forming rapidly by division.

Cāmbō'gia. Gamboge. A gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii*, a Siamese plant of the natural order *Guttiferæ*. It is yellowish, odorless, and opaque; a powerful drastic hydragogue cathartic; used in dropsy, etc. See **GAMBOGE**.

Cāmbū'ea. Applied to buboes and venereal ulcers, either inguinal or located near the genitals. See **BUBO**.

Camel'lia The'a. Tea-plant. See **TEA**.

Cam'era. (Lat., "a chamber.") A chamber; an arched roof. The chamber of the skull. Applied to the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. Also the form of *camera obscura* used

in photography. **C. Cor'dis**, periscardium. **C. Lu'cida**, a right-angled prism used in microscopy to reflect certain rays at an angle of 90°.

Camomile. See CHAMOMILE.

Campa'na. (Lat. *campana*, "a bell.") The name of a bell-shaped vessel used in making sulphuric acid.

Campan'ula. (Dim. of Lat. *campana*, "a bell.") The bellflower. **C. Trache'lium**, Canterbury bell.

Campan'ulate. (Lat. *campanula*, dim. of *campana*, "a bell.") Having the form of a little bell; bell-shaped.

Campeachy-wood. Hæmatoxy-lon.

Cām'phor, kam-for. Formula, C₁₀H₁₆O. A peculiar solid, concrete, volatile oil; a stearopten derived from various species of the genus *Camphora*, especially from the wood of *Laurus Camphora*, *Cinnamomum Camphora*, or *Camphora officinarum*, an indigenous tree of the East Indies of the natural order *Lauraceæ*; purified by sublimation. Camphor is whitish, translucent, of strong, fragrant odor, and is somewhat unctuous to the touch, and of crystalline texture. It is imported from China, Japan, Siam, etc. Camphor is soluble in alcohol and ether, and slightly so in water; its properties are narcotic, diaphoretic, sedative, anodyne, antispasmodic, and antaphrodisiac. It is employed in diseases with typhoid symptoms and in diarrhœa; and applied externally, dissolved in alcohol or oil, in bruises, sprains, etc.; its effect in moderate doses is to allay nervous irritation; but it is toxic in large doses. A rare form, called Malay camphor, is obtained from *Dryobalanops Camphora*, in the Malay peninsula. **C., Bro'mide of**, camphor monobromated. **C. Monobro'mated**, the name (U. S. Ph.) for a white or colorless crystalline substance, soluble in alcohol and ether, but not in water, formed by acting on camphor with bromine. It is permanent in the air, and has a camphoraceous odor and taste. Its action is similar to that of the

bromides, and it is employed as a sedative in hysteria, delirium tremens, and similar nervous disorders. **C. I'odized**, a combination of iodine and camphor, as a substitute for the inhalation of iodine.

Cām'phora. The pharmacopœial name for camphor. **C. Monobroma'ta**, camphor monobromated. **C. Offiçina'rum**, the name of a plant from which is derived officinal camphor; an Asiatic evergreen, of the natural order *Lauraceæ*.

Cāmphora'çeous. Relating to, partaking of, or having the nature, of camphor.

Cām'phoræ Flo'rēs. Flowers of camphor; sublimated camphor.

Cām'phorāted. Containing camphor. Impregnated with camphor.

Cāmphor'ic. Pertaining to camphor; having the qualities of camphor; applied to an acid obtained from camphor.

Cām'p'sis. (Gr. *καμψις*, "a bending.") Bending of a bone or cartilage from its normal shape without fracturing.

Cāmpylor'rachis. (Gr. *καμπυλος*, "bent," and *ραχίς*, "spine.") A monstrosity having a distorted spine.

Cāmpylor'rhi'nus. (Gr. *καμπυλος*, "bent," and *ῥίς*, "nose.") A monstrosity having a crooked nose.

Cam'wood. The wood of *Baphia nitida*, a red dyewood.

Canada Bal'sam. A turpentine produced by *Abies balsamea*. See BALSAMUM CANADENSE.

Cānāl'. (Lat. *canalis*, "channel.") A term applied to any passage of the body other than ducts of glands, blood-vessels, and air-passages. **C., Alimen-tary**, the passage-way from the lips to the anus. **C., Anterior Dental**, a small passage in the superior maxillary bone, through which pass the anterior dental vessels and nerves to the front teeth. **C., Anterior Palatine**, in the superior maxillary bone; transmits the anterior palatine vessels and naso-pala-

time nerves. **C., Auditory**, extends from the external ear to the tympanic membrane. **C., Carotid**, in the petrous portion of the temporal bone; transmits the internal carotid artery to the cavity of the skull. **C., Central of Modiolus**, through the axis of the cochlea; transmits a small artery and nerve. **C., Ciliary** (*canal of Fontana*), a minute vascular canal in the ciliary ligament. **C., Crural**, the space on the inner side of the femoral vein, between that vessel and the crural sheath. **C. of Fontana**. (See **C., CILIARY**.) **C., Haversian**. (See **BONE**.) **C., Infraorbital**, in the upper part of the superior maxillary bone, transmits the infraorbital artery and nerve, and terminates in the infraorbital foramen. **C., Inguinal**, or **Spermatic**, a passage about an inch and a half in length, extending from the internal abdominal ring above, downward, inward, and forward, to the external abdominal ring. In the male it transmits the spermatic cord, in the female the round ligament. **C., Lachrymal**, commence at the inner extremity of each eyelid in the puncta lachrymalia, empty into smaller canals, the *canaliculi*, which communicate with the lachrymal sac. They drain the tears into the nasal duct. **C. of Müller**, a small canal in the Wölffian body of the foetus. **C., Nasal**, a groove in the nasal bone, transmitting the nasal nerve. **C. of Nuck**, a tubular prolongation of the peritoneum of the female foetus, which extends into the inguinal canal. **C. of Petit**, a space between the edge of the crystalline lens and its suspensory ligament. **C., Sacral**, continuation of the vertebral canal in the sacrum; transmits the sacral nerves. **C. of Schlemm**, a circular canal in the sclerotic near the sclero-corneal junction. **C., Semicircular**, three bony canals in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, forming a part of the internal ear. They communicate with the general cavity of the labyrinth. **C., Spermatic**. (See **CANAL, INGUINAL**.) **C., of Spinal**

Cord, in the foetus a passage leading from the ventricles of the brain to the lower end of the spinal cord. In the adult it persists only for about half an inch in the upper part of the cord. **C., Spiral, of Cochlea**, the spiral cavity of the cochlea, which takes two turns and a half. **C. for the Tensor Tympani**, in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, transmits the corda tympani nerve. **C., Vertebral**, the passage formed by the bodies and laminae of the vertebrae for the reception of the cord and its membranes. **C., Vidian**, a passage through the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, transmits the Vidian nerve. **C. of Wirsung**, a name occasionally applied to the pancreatic duct.

Cānalie'ulate. (Lat. *canaliculus*, dim. of *canalis*, "canal.") Channeled, furrowed, or grooved. Characterized by little canals.

Cānalie'uli. (Pl. of *canaliculus*.) A term which Morgagni applied to the large lacunæ which secrete mucus in the canal of the urethra. The word is also applied to the ramifications proceeding from the lacunæ of bone.

Cānalieulizā'tion. The formation of canaliculi, or the numerous ramifications from the lacunæ of bone.

Cānalie'ūlus. (Lat., dim. of *canalis*, "canal.") A word used to describe various small channels in different organs of the body; applied particularly to the canal joining the punctum and lachrymal sac. See **CANALICULI**.

Cana'lis. Canal; meatus. **C. Reu'niens**, a small canal between the sacule in the membranous labyrinth and the canal of the cochlea.

Cān'cellate, kan-sel-ait. (Lat. *cancelli*, "lattice-work.") Cancellous. Formed of cancelli; applied to the spongy structure of bone. Latticed; lattice-like; cross-barred; marked by lines crossing one another.

Cānçel'li. (Lat., "lattices.") Lattice-work; minute divisions in the reticulated structure of bones; cellu-

lar or spongy inner bone-texture, consisting of numerous communicating pores or cells containing a marrow-like matter.

Căn'cel'lus. A word descriptive of the lattice-work bone-formation. See CANCELLI.

Căn'çer, kan-ser. (Lat., "a crab," called also **Carçino'ma**, from Gr. *καρκινος*, "crab.") A pathological growth, consisting of epithelial cells held in the meshes of a connective-tissue network. **C., Chimney-sweeper's,** epithelioma of the scrotum, to which chimney-sweepers are particularly liable; due to irritation of the soot in the folds of the scrotum. **C., Col'loid,** any carcinoma that has undergone colloid degeneration. Resembles a mass of calves'-foot jelly. **C., Enceph'aloid** (soft, medullary, or acute cancer), a cancer in which the cells are considerably in excess of the stroma. **C., Epitheliom'atous,** a cancer the cells of which resemble those of the skin—*squamous epithelioma*—or those of glands—*cylindrical epithelioma*. **C., Lipomatous,** any variety of cancer in which many of the cells are infiltrated with fat. **C., Melanotic,** any variety in which the cells are infiltrated with pigment-granules. **C., Scir'rhus** (hard cancer, connective-tissue cancer), a cancer in which there is an excess of the cells. Due to partial cicatrization. **C., Villous,** any cylinder-epithelioma with branching papillæ.

Căn'çer-bandage. A crab; a bandage resembling a crab in the number of its legs, and called the *split-cloth of eight tails*.

Căn'çer-cell. A specific cell which was at one time supposed to exist, and to be the cause of cancer.

Căn'çer-juice. A milky fluid containing numerous epithelial cells, that can be squeezed from scirrhus and encephaloid cancers.

Căn'çerous. Pertaining to, having the nature of, or characterized by, cancer.

Căn'eriform. (Lat. *cancer*, "crab," and *forma*, "form.") Cancer-like; canceroid. Also, crab-like; having the form of a crab.

Căn'eroid, kan-kroyd. (Lat. *cancer*, and Gr. *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Canceriform; ekeloid, or keloid; ecarcinoid. A barbarous word signifying cancer-like; resembling cancer; that which assumes the appearance of cancer. Like *semi-malignant*, this word is applied to tumors having some only of the characteristics of true cancerous growths; and to tumors having a superficial resemblance to cancer. Epithelial cancer. See also KELOID. **C. Ul'cer,** rodent ulcer.

Căn'erum O'ris. (Lat.) Noma; gangrenous stomatitis. A phagedænic ulceration of the cheek and lip, rapidly proceeding to sloughing; occurring in the mouth, especially of ill-fed children; of ten as a sequela to an eruptive fever.

Căndică'tion. (Lat. *candere*, "to be white.") In Chemistry, a whitening or bleaching; the process of becoming or making white.

Canel'la. (Lat., dim. of *canna*, a "reed.") The name of a genus of the natural order *Canellaceæ*. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of *Canella alba*. **C. Al'ba,** white canella, a West India tree, the bark of which is aromatic and stimulant, and a bitter tonic. Also called *Cinnamomum album*.

Canine'. (Lat. *canis*, "dog.") Resembling the qualities, or structure, of a dog. Characteristic of the dog or dog-tribe. **C. Ap'petite,** voracity; insatiable desire for food. (See BULIMIA.) **C. Laugh,** sardonic laugh, *risus caninus*. A sort of laugh, or spasmodic contraction of the facial muscles, inducing a peculiar expression known as the sardonic laugh. **C. Mad'ness,** hydrophobia. **C. Teeth,** the cuspid teeth. See TEETH.

Cănī'nus. (From the same.) Canine muscle; a name given to the *levator anguli oris*. See MUSCLE.

Căni'tiēs, kan-ish-c-eez. (Lat. *canus*, "hoary.") Trichonosis poliosis. Whiteness or grayness of the hair, especially of the hair of the head. It usually occurs in consequence of old age, but may be congenital or accidental, sometimes following extreme emotion; the cause is obscure.

Can'ker. Any ulceration of the mouth.

Can'na. Canna-starch. The name for the fecula prepared from the rhizome of a species of herbaceous plants; used like arrowroot.

Can'nabīn. A poisonous resin derived from *Cannabis Indica*. See BHANG.

Can'nabis America'na. American hemp. The name for the flowering tops of *Cannabis sativa* of North America. Extract of hemp is a powerful narcotic, producing exhilaration, followed by stupor. **C. In'dica**, Indian hemp. A kind of hemp; an urticaceous plant well known in India, South America, etc; it yields cannabin, churrus, and an intoxicating drug called bhang, or haschish; considered to be a variety of the common hemp, *Cannabis sativa*; anæsthetic, hypnotic, antispasmodic, and aphrodisiac. (See BHANG, and CHURRUS.) **C. Sati'va**, common hemp, the seed of which (*hempseed*) is oily and mucilaginous. The principal varieties are CANNABIS AMERICANA and CANNABIS INDICA (*q. v.*).

Căn'nūla. See CANULA.

Cănthar'idal Collo'dion. See COLLODION.

Cănthăr'idēs. Pl. of CANTHARIS (*q. v.*).

Cănthăr'idin. $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$. A peculiar crystalline non-alkaloidal substance, the active vesicating principle of cantharides.

Canthar'idism. Applied to the aggregate symptoms resulting from cantharides poisoning.

Căn'tharis. (Pl. *Cantharides*. Gr. *zavθapoc*, "beetle.") Spanish fly. The dried insect, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, belonging to the order *Coleoptera*, found

on the ash, elder, etc. On external application an active and the most common vesicatory; internally an irritant to the genital and urinary organs. It is an active irritant poison, and is collected principally in Southern Europe. Toxic doses produce strangury, swelling of the genitals, bloody stools, etc.; less than half a drachm of the powder and an ounce of the tincture have proven fatal. **C. Vesicato'ria**, the blister-beetle or Spanish fly; a coleopterous insect; the ordinary blistering insect used in Europe. See CANTHARIS.

Cănthēc'tomy. (Gr. *zavθoc*, "angle of eye," and *εστεινω*, to "cut out.") Excision of the canthus.

Cănthī'tis. (Gr. *zavθoc*, "angle of eye," and the suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the canthus of the eye.

Căn'thōplasty. (Gr. *zavθoc*, "angle of eye," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Mrioplastice of the canthus. Plastic operation for enlarging the palpebral aperture. Re-formation of the angle of the eye when the lids are insufficiently cleft, or transplantation of a portion of the conjunctiva to the external canthus of the eye.

Cănthor'raphy. (Gr. *zavθoc*, "angle of eye," and *ραφη*, "suture.") Suture of the canthus. Operation to reduce the palpebral fissure.

Căn'thus. (Gr. *zavθoc*, "angle of eye.") Palpebral commissure, or angle of the eyelids; the *inner*, greater, or *nasal* canthus is that nearer to the nose; the other being the *outer*, lesser, or *temporal* canthus. See PALPEBRA.

Căn'ula. (Dim. of Lat. *canna*, "a reed.") A small tubular surgical instrument made of metal, gutta-percha, or other substances, employed for various purposes.

Caout'chouc, koo-chook. India-rubber; gum elastic. A familiar, highly-elastic resinous substance, the prepared concrete milky juice obtained by incisions made in several plants, as

Siphonia elastica and other arboraceous plants. It is a hydrocarbon, insoluble in water and alcohol, but soluble in the essential oils and in ether; tenacious, elastic, unaltered by exposure to air, fusible at 150°. Chiefly derived from India and South America, and used for a great variety of purposes. Combined with sulphur and exposed to high temperature, it becomes *vulcanized rubber*.

Caout'chouçin, koo-ehoo-sin. The active principle of caoutchoue.

Căpillă'çeous. (Lat. *capillus*, "hair.") Hair-like; hairy; resembling a hair.

Capil'laire. A cough-syrup made from "maiden-hair." See ADIANTUM.

Căp'illaries. (From the same.) Capillary vessels; minute, hair-like, ultimate blood-vessels, connecting the arterial and venous systems; a network of microscopic vessels, being the minute ramifications of arteries, distributed through almost every part of the body, and constituting the capillary or intermediate vascular system; they have a distinct action, not, however, of rhythmic contraction and dilatation.

Capillar'ity. (From the same.) Capillary attraction.

Cap'illary. (From the same.) Hair-like; small; resembling a hair in size; fine like hair. **C. Attrac'tion**, capillarity. The force causing the rise of liquids in minute tubes. The attraction whereby a tube dipped in liquid causes it to rise in the bore higher than the surrounding surface of the liquid, as in the phenomenon of the ascent of sap in plants. **C. Bronchi'tis**, inflammation involving the minute bronchial tubes. (See BRONCHITIS.) **C. Fis'sure**, a hair-like, minute crack in the cranium. **C. Tubes**, minute tubes, less than the twentieth of an inch in diameter. **C. Ves'sels**, capillaries. Network of minute vessels between the finest branches of the arteries and the veins. See CAPILLARIES.

Capillie'uli. (Pl. of *Capilliculus*, dim. of Lat. *capillus*, "hair.") The

extreme arterial and venous radicles pervading the ultimate elements of every organ.

Capil'liform. (Lat. *capillus*, "hair," and *forma*, "form.") Formed like hair; in the shape of a hair or of hairs.

Capil'lus. (Lat., "a hair.") The hair of the head; also sometimes applied to that of the beard, etc.

Căp'ital. (Lat. *caput*, the "head.") Belonging to the head or summit, or to life. Of vital importance; applied to the more momentous surgical operations.

Capitel'lum. (From the same.) Applied to the rounded surface of the inferior end of the humerus.

Capito'nes. (Lat. *caput*, "the head.") Fœtuses having heads so large as to impede parturition.

Capit'ulum. (Dim. of Lat. *caput*, "head.") A little head; applied to a protuberance of bone received into the hollow of another bone.

Capparida'ceæ, kap-ar-id-ay-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants, including the *Capparis*, or caper-plant, and comprising a great number of species of herbs, shrubs, and trees; they are for the most part tropical, and some species are of toxic properties.

Căp'reolate. (Lat. *capreolus*, a "tendrill.") Resembling the tendrils of a vine. Applied to the spermatie vessels (*vasa capreolaria*), from their appearance.

Cap'ric Acid. (Lat. *capra*, "she-goat.") A volatile acid, a constituent of butter formed from the milk of either goats or cows.

Caprilo'quium. (Lat. *caper*, "a goat," and *loqui*, "to speak.") Egophony.

Caprō'ic Acid. (Lat. *caper*, "goat.") A fatty acid existing as a glyceride in cow's milk. See HEXYL.

Caproylam'ine. A ptomaine found in putrefying yeast. See PTOMAINE.

Cap'ryl. The radical of a series of compounds, including caprylic acid and

caprylic alcohol. The former, in combination as a glyceride, exists in various animal fats. The latter is identical with octylic alcohol.

Cap'sicum An'nuum. A species of tropical plants of the natural order *Solanaceæ*, the fruit of which yields cayenne pepper, African pepper, or capsicum, which is also assigned to *Capsicum fastigiatum* and other species of capsicum. Capsicum is of pungent, biting taste, a local and arterial stimulant, devoid of narcotic effect; a diuretic and stomachic tonic, and rubefacient; irritant to skin and mucous membrane. The active principle is called capsaicin.

Căpsi'tis. (Lat. *capsa*, "case," and the suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the capsule of the lens. See PHACITIS.

Căp'sular. Relating to, or like, a capsule.

Cap'sule, kap-sool. (Lat. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, "box.") A little chest. A membranous expansion, or bag-like covering, inclosing a part or an organ or the extremity of a bone at articulation. Also, the membrane containing the crystalline lens of the eye. In Chemistry, a small shallow cup for evaporating. In Pharmacy, a small ovoid case or shell of gelatin, made of two parts fitting together, for administering nauseous medicines. In Botany, a dry, syncarpous, superior fruit, dehiscent by valves for the escape of the seeds. **C., Bowman's,** the sacular dilatation of the renal uriniferous tubes which embraces the Malpighian bodies. (See KIDNEY.) **C., Gelatin,** a capsule devised for the exhibition of nauseous medicines. (See CAPSULE.) **C. of Glis'son,** the cellulo-vascular membrane surrounding the vena porta and its hepatic ramifications. (See GLISSON, CAPSULE OF.) **C., Re'nal,** suprarenal capsules. Two yellowish, triangular, flattened, ductless, adenoid bodies, covering the upper part of the kidney; in the foetus they are as large as the kidneys themselves—much larger than in the adult. A peculiar cachexia is

connected with a morbid state of the suprarenal capsules: this is known as "Addison's disease," and accompanied with anæmia, languor, debility, cardiac feebleness, and a singular bronzed appearance of the skin. (See ADDISON'S DISEASE.) **C., Suprarenal,** capsule, renal. **C., Syno'vial,** a membranous bag about movable articulations, etc.; these capsules furnish a synovial fluid to favor the motions of parts. (See BURSA MUCOSA and SYNOVIA.) **C. of Tenon,** tunica vaginalis of the eye.

Capsuli'tis. (From *capsule*, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") An unclassical term signifying inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens. **Capsitis.** See PHACITIS.

Ca'put. (Lat., "the head.") The head; also, the top or head of a bone or other part. The term has also been applied to the glans penis. **C. Co'li,** "head of the colon," the blind gut. The cæcum. **C. Gallina'ginis,** veru montanum. The crest of the urethra, a fold of mucous membrane on the inferior wall of the prostatic portion of the urethra. **C. Obsti'pum,** torticollis; wry-neck; a twisting of the neck from unequal contraction of the muscles. **C. Succeda'neum,** an œdematous swelling of the scalp over the presenting portion of the head of the foetus.

Căr'amel. A dark-brown, viscid, porous mass, produced by burning sugar.

Cărăt'è, kar-at-ay. (Sp.) Pinta; lota. A cutaneous disease endemic in Mexico and the northern parts of South America.

Carbazo'tate of Ammo'nia. Compound of ammonia with picric acid; has been used in intermittent fever.

Carbazot'ic Acid. (From *carbon* and *azote*.) Picric acid; formed by action of nitric acid on indigo and various other substances.

Car'bo Anima'lis. Animal charcoal. The name (U. S. Ph.) for

animal charcoal prepared from bone. See CARBON, ANIMAL.

Car'bo Liġ'ni. Charcoal. The name (U. S. Ph.) for charcoal prepared from soft wood. It is disinfectant, absorbent, and antiseptic; employed to prevent putrefaction in dyspepsia, etc.; as a cataplasm to gangrenous ulcers, etc., and for various other purposes.

Car'bolate. A salt compounded of carbolic acid and a base.

Cărbōl'ic Acid. (Lat. *carbo*, "coal," and *oleum*, "oil.") C_6H_6O . Phenol; phenic acid. A poisonous product obtained from the distillation of coal-tar; it is colorless, solid, of a burning taste and the odor of creasote; soluble in water and alcohol; a powerful and valuable antiseptic and disinfectant; in solution a local irritant and anæsthetic. Generally used externally in solution as a dressing for wounds, in hospital gangrene, chronic ulcers, etc. See ACID, CARBOLIC.

Cărbōn. (Lat. *carbo*, "coal.") Symbol, C. A non-metallic element, widely distributed, and predominating in all organic compounds. It is allotropic in the form of diamond, graphite (or *black lead*), and charcoal; occurs variously associated in the numerous forms of *coal*, and "performs as fundamental a part in living nature as silicon in dead nature." It is combustible; insoluble in all liquids; combines with oxygen to form carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, and with hydrogen to form various carburetted hydrogens; and is a constant ingredient of the atmosphere. **C., Animal**, animal charcoal; bone-black. The residue of bones after exposure to a red heat without access of air; it is composed chiefly of charcoal and phosphate and carbonate of lime. (See CHARCOAL, ANIMAL.) **C., Bisul'phide of**, a poisonous compound of carbon and sulphur; a colorless, diffusive, malodorous, aromatic liquid; employed externally as an anodyne. **C. Diox'ide**, carbonic acid. **C. Disul'phide**, bisulphide of carbon.

CS₂. A colorless, volatile, inflammable, toxic liquid, of marked taste and odor, not soluble in water; recommended as a local anæsthetic. **C., Mineral**, graphite; anthracite. Mineral charcoal, containing various proportions of earth and iron without bitumen.

Cărbonæ'mia. (Lat. *carbo*, "charcoal," and Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood.") An unclassical term denoting the accumulation of carbonic acid in the blood.

Car'bonate. A salt compounded of carbonic acid and a salifiable base. Carbonates and bicarbonates are compounds of carbonic acid with alkalies, constituting two classes of well-defined salts.

Car'bonated. Impregnated with, combined with, or converted into, carbon or charcoal. Also, impregnated with carbonic acid.

Cărbōn'ic Acid. CO₂. Fixed air; carbon dioxide; a pungent, colorless, unflammable, asphyxiant, gaseous compound of carbon and oxygen, in the proportion of 6 parts by weight of carbon and 16 of oxygen. It exists in the atmosphere, supports neither respiration nor combustion, and is a product of combustion, respiration, and fermentation. Rapidly fatal to animal life when inhaled, even much diluted; plants imbibe it for their nutrition, retaining the carbon and giving out the oxygen.

Carbon'ic Ox'ide. CO. Carbon monoxide. A colorless, tasteless gas, produced when carbon is burned with an imperfect supply of oxygen. It extinguishes combustion, burns with a blue flame, forming carbonic acid, and is fatal to animal life, being a direct poison when inhaled.

Carboniza'tion. (Lat. *carbo*, "coal.") Conversion into carbon by combustion. The process of driving off the volatile elements of organic matter by heat, leaving only the carbon.

Carbono-hy'drous. Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

Cărbūnele, kar-bunk-l. (Lat. *carbunculus*; dim. of *carbo*, "coal.") An-

thrax; multiple furuncle; a circumscribed, indurated, gangrenous, deep-seated, painful inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue, terminating in sloughing. It may be distinguished from a boil as being larger, of longer duration, having no central core, inducing constitutional disturbance, usually occurring singly, having several points of suppuration, being less defined and prominent, but more extensive in its sloughing. Carbuncle is probably caused by the introduction of certain microorganisms into the tissues, and often occurs on the back of the trunk or neck. See ANTHRAX.

Carbun'culus. Carbuncle.

Car'buret. (Lat. *carbo*, "coal.") A non-acid compound of carbon and some other element. Carbide.

Car'buretted. (From the same.) Containing carbon; combined with carbon, after the manner of a carburet.

C. Hydrogen. See HYDROGEN.

Cărcinō'ma, kar-sin-o-mah. (Gr. *καρκινος*, "crab.") The Greek term, equivalent to the Latin *cancer*. Some authors have endeavored to differentiate the word from cancer, as applying it to an incipient variety, etc., but it is commonly used as synonymous with **CANCER** (*q. v.*).

Cărcinom'atous. (From the same.) Pertaining to carcinoma, or cancer.

Car'damom. The dried capsules of a Malabar plant, referred to several species of *Elettaria* and *Amomum*; capsules and seeds furnish a warm aromatic, carminative stomachic. See **AMOMUM**.

Carden's Operation. See **OPERATION**.

Cărdia. (Gr. *καρδια*, "heart.") The heart. Also applied to the œsophageal orifice of the stomach, or that opening which admits the food into the stomach. Also, the pit of the stomach.

Cărdiac. (From the same.) Pertaining to the heart; pertaining to the cardia. *Cardiac* and *distal* are applied

to the situations in which the ligature is employed in operations for aneurism—the former denoting the situations above, the latter below, the aneurysmal sac. **C. As'pect**, the aspect toward the heart.

Cardi'aġra. (Gr. *καρδια*, "the heart," and *αγρα*, "seizure.") Gout or pain in the heart; cardialgia.

Cărdial'gia, kar-de-al-je-ah. (Gr. *καρδια*, "heart," and *αλγος*, "pain.") **Gastrodynia.** *Ardor ventriculi.* Literally, heartache, but loosely employed to denote any pain in the cardiac region—gastralgia, gastrodynia, etc. So-called *heartburn*, a symptom of dyspepsia. **C., Nervous,** a term applied to painful affections of the stomach not consequent upon perceptible structural change.

Cardiăsth'ma. Cardiac dyspnœa; dyspnœa caused by disease of the heart.

Cardiatro'phia. (Gr. *καρδια*, "heart," *a*, priv., and *τροφη*, "nourishment.") Atrophy of the heart.

Cardiee'tasis. (Gr. *καρδια*, "heart," and *εκτασις*, "extension.") Dilatation of the heart.

Car'dioçele, kar-de-o-seel. (Gr. *καρδια*, "heart," and *χηλη*, a "tumor.") Cardiac hernia; protrusion of the heart through wound of the diaphragm.

Cardiodŷn'ia. (Gr. *καρδια*, "heart," and *οδυνη*, "pain.") Pain in the heart; **CARDIAGRA** (*q. v.*).

Cardioġ'mus. A term applied to cardialgia; also sometimes to palpitation of the heart and to angina pectoris. Also, aneurism of the heart or great vessels.

Car'diogram. The recorded tracing of a cardiograph.

Car'diograph. (Gr. *καρδια*, "heart," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") A modification of the sphygmograph for autographically registering the movements of the heart, the systole of the auricles, that of the ventricles, and the instant of the shock or pulsation of the heart.

Cărdiōmală'cia. (Gr. *καρδια*,

“heart,” and *μαλαξια*, “softness.”) *Molities cordis*. Softening of the heart.

Cardiom'eter. (Gr. *καρδια*, “heart,” and *μετρον*, “measure.”) An instrument, adaptable to a large artery, to determine the pressure of the blood and intensity of the heart's action. *Hæmadynamometer*.

Cardiom'etry. (From the same.) Measurement of the heart by percussion and auscultation.

Cardiōt'omy. (Gr. *καρδια*, “heart,” and *τομη*, “incision.”) Dissection of the heart.

Cardiot'romus. (Gr. *καρδια*, “heart,” and *τρομος*, “tremor.”) Fluttering of the heart; tremorous cardiac palpitation.

Cardi'tis. (Gr. *καρδια*, “heart,” and the suffix *-itis*, “inflammation.”) *Myocarditis*; inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

Cār'ica Papa'ya. *Papaw-tree*. The name of a tropical tree of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*; it has a soft herbaceous stem, and bears a fruit the size of a melon having an acrid and milky juice; the juice, seed, and root have been regarded as anthelmintic. See also **PAPAW**.

Ca'ries, ka-re-ecz. (Lat., “rotteness.”) A chronic destructive, usually tubercular, inflammation of bone, analogous to ulceration of the soft tissues. A term applied to various species of disintegration of osseous tissue.

Carmin'ative. (Lat. *carmen*, “a charm.”) A remedy to aid the expulsion of flatus from the stomach and intestines, relieve griping, and allay internal pain. The carminatives are generally of the class of aromatics. The chief are the essential aromatic oils, chloroform, charcoal, ethers, and camphors. They are frequently prescribed with purgatives to prevent pain.

Car'mine. A leucomaïne of uncertain action, obtained from yeast, wine, and meat extract. Also a coloring matter obtained from cochineal.

Carneæ Columnæ. *Carneous columns of the heart*.

Car'neous. (Lat. *caro*, “flesh.”) Consisting of, or resembling, flesh.

Car'neous Col'umns. (Lat. *carneus*, “fleshy.”) *Fleshy columns*; a term applied to the irregular rounded muscular projections, or fasciculi, in the cardiac cavities. See **HEART**.

Carnificā'tion. (Lat. *caro*, “flesh,” and *feri*, “to become.”) *Hardening of any tissue from overgrowth of connective tissue, due to chronic inflammation*. A term used by Laennec to denote a condition of the lung in which its tissue resembles muscular flesh, both in appearance and consistence.

Carniv'orous. (Lat. *caro*, “flesh,” and *vorare*, “to eat.”) *Flesh-devouring; feeding on flesh*. Occasionally applied to caustic substances destructive of excrescences in wounds, ulcers, etc.

Ca'ro. (Gen. *carnis*; Lat., “flesh.”) *Flesh*; the thick, red, fibrous portion of muscular tissue.

Carot'ic. (Gr. *καρος*, “stupor.”) *Pertaining to stupor, or to the carotid arteries*.

Carot'ids. (From the same.) *The large arteries of the neck which convey blood to the head*. See **ARTERY**.

Car'pal. (Gr. *καρπος*, “wrist.”) *Pertaining to the carpus or wrist*.

Carphōl'ogÿ, kar-fol-o-je. (Gr. *καρφος*, “chaff,” and *λεγω*, “to collect.”) *Floccitation; floccilation*. The movements of the hands and fingers observed in delirious patients, as if they were searching for or gathering imaginary objects. A familiar illustration of the act is observed in the delirious and dying in picking at the bedclothes, as if to pull the flocculi from them. It denotes intense cerebral irritability and debility, and is frequently seen in severe cases of typhoid fever.

Carpot'ica. *Disorders affecting impregnation*.

Car'pus. (Gr. *καρπος*, “wrist.”) *The wrist, composed of eight carpal*

bones, arranged in two rows. See BONE.

Cärrageen'. Carrageen; Irish moss. A whitish, subtransparent, algaceous plant, *Chondrus crispus*, used for jellies, as a substitute for Iceland moss, etc. It forms an excellent diet for the sick.

Carragee'nin. Mucilaginous substance yielded by carrageen.

Car'ron Oil. Linimentum ealeis (U. S. Ph.). Received its name from having been largely used as an application for burns at the Carron Iron-works of Scotland.

Cär'tiläge. (Lat. *cartilago*, "gristle.") A non-vascular, elastic, dense tissue, of which in foetal life the skeleton is formed; in adults found chiefly in the joints, the walls of the air-passages, and the external ear. Cartilage which finally becomes bone is called *temporary*; that which does not become ossified, *permanent*. Cartilage is classified according to its minute structure as follows: 1. *Hyaline* or *true* cartilage, a dense, pearly-bluish tissue, surrounded by a fibrous membrane, the *perichondrium*. It is composed, microscopically, of ovoid cells containing a nucleus and nucleolus in a homogeneous or slightly granular matrix. Examples are the articular and costal cartilages and all the temporary cartilages. 2. *Fibrous cartilage*, consisting of white fibrous tissue and true cartilage. Examples are the interarticular cartilages of the knee, elbow, and other joints, and the cartilages surrounding some of the articular surfaces. 3. *Yellow* or *reticular* cartilage, consisting of a reticulum of yellow elastic tissue, containing true cartilage in its meshes. Found in the auricle, epiglottis, and larynx. **C., Aor'tic**. The second right costal cartilage, so called because the sounds of the aortic valves are best heard in that situation.

Car'tilages, Arytenoid. (See LARYNX.) **C., Bronchial**, are imperfect rings partly surrounding the bronchi. There are six or eight for each bronchus.

C., Costal, the prolongations of the anterior end of the ribs. The upper seven are joined to the sternum, each of the next three to the cartilage immediately above; the last two project free in the walls of the abdomen. **C., En'siform**, or **Xiphoid**, the third piece of the sternum, which becomes ossified in adult life. **C., of Santorini**. (See LARYNX.) **C., Semilunar**, two crescentic plates attached to the edge of the articular surface of the tibia. **C., Thyroid**. (See LARYNX.) **C., of Wrisberg**. (See LARYNX.)

Cartiläg'inous. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, cartilage.

Cär'ui. The fruit of the *Carum Curvi*; earaway-seeds.

Ca'rum. A European plant of the natural order *Umbelliferae*. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the fruit of the *Carum Curvi*. It is carminative, but is chiefly employed as a flavor.

Cär'unele. (Lat. *caruncula*, dim. of *caro*, "flesh.") A little portion of flesh; a small fleshy excrescence, or abnormal growth.

Cärün'eula Lacryma'lis. The small, red adenoid body in the inner canthus of the eye. **C. Mammilla'ris**, the olfactory tubercle; a papilla of gray matter in the anterior lobe of the brain. Also applied to the extremities of the lactiferous tubes in the nipples. **C. Sublingua'lis**, a papilla beside the frænum linguæ, at the apex of which is the termination of Wharton's duct.

Cärün'eulæ. Nymphæ. Formerly applied to tumors within the urethra, consisting of vascular excrescences or of small polypi. **C. Myrtiform'es**. (Lat. *myrtus*, "myrtle," and *forma*, "form.") Small, reddish granulations or projections of mucous membrane, of variable form and number, observed near the lower orifice of the vagina. They are looked upon as the atrophied remnants of the ruptured hymen.

Cä'rüs. (Gr. *ζαρος*, "stupor.") Profound lethargic sleep.

Cārȳocar'. Butter-tree; a genus of South American trees, the fruit of which yields a butter-like pulp.

Caryōçinēt'ic. (Gr. *καρυον*, "nucleus," and *κινεω*, to "move.") Karyokinetic. A term used to denote the aggregate changes which the dividing nucleus undergoes during cell-multiplication. See CELL.

Caseā'tion, kay-se-ay-shun. (Lat. *caseus*, "cheese.") Cheesy degeneration. A term applied to one of the retrogressive changes which occurs in tuberculous tissues, the products of which present the appearance and consistence of cheese. A species of fatty degeneration in which the liquid products have been absorbed.

Ca'sein. (From the same.) Lactalbumin; caseum; the albumin of milk. An alkali albumin, the nitrogenized constituent occurring in milk; coagulable by means of rennet or acid, and forming the principal constituent of cheese. A similar principle occurs in certain leguminous seeds, and is called legumin or vegetable gluten. See ALBUMIN.

Ca'sein-fi'brin. The name given to the hypothetical compound of the solvent gastric fluid and alimentary casein.

Ca'seous. (Lat. *caseus*, "cheese.") Resembling, or having the qualities of, cheese.

Cashew'-tree. A tropical American and West Indian tree of the sumac family, natural order *Anacardiaceæ*. It yields a fruit of which wine is made, and a kidney-shaped nut, yielding an oil, used as a caustic for warts, etc.; also as a marking-ink. See ACAJOU, and ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE.

Cassā'va. A starchy substance much employed for food in South America, and prepared from the root of the *Jatropha Manihot* after removal of its poisonous qualities. It is a sort of crude tapioca.

Casserian Ganglion. See GANGLION.

Cas'sia, kash-e-ah. A genus of leguminous plants of purgative properties,

several species of which produce senna. **C. Fis'tula**, purging cassia; the fruit of a species of cassia indigenous in Egypt and India; it is of mild laxative property. **C. Sen'na**, the plant which yields senna. The leaves of senna are of bitter taste, and yield an active principle called cathartin. They are a hydragogue cathartic, and apt to gripe.

Cast. A fibrinous mould formed in the cavity of any of the tubular viscera. In diphtheria casts of the nasal cavities, trachea, bronchi, vagina, œsophagus, or intestines may be formed. Casts may also be formed in the intestines as a result of simple inflammation. *Renal casts, tube-casts*, are found in the tubules of the kidney in all varieties of inflammation of that organ. They consist of the coagulable constituent of the blood. **C., Blood**, casts containing red blood-cells, most frequently seen in acute inflammation of the kidneys. **C., Epithelial**, casts containing epithelial cells of the uriniferous tubules. Found in acute, and less frequently in chronic, inflammation. **C., Fatty**, casts containing oil-globules, resulting from fatty degeneration of the epithelial cells lining the uriniferous tubules. Found chiefly in chronic parenchymatous nephritis. **C., Granular**, casts containing granules of disintegrated cells. Found in all varieties of inflammation of the kidney, but rarely in chronic interstitial nephritis. **C., Hyaline**, perfectly transparent casts, probably composed of fibrin. Found chiefly in chronic interstitial nephritis. **C., Waxy**, a hyaline cast that is not perfectly transparent. Found in amyloid degeneration of the kidneys.

Cast in the Eye. Strabismus.

Castā'nea. Chestnut. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the green leaves of the *Castanea vesca*; used in whooping cough. **C. Equina**, *Æsculus hippocastanum*. **C. Ves'ca**, the chestnut tree; a tree of the natural order *Cupulifera*.

Castillo'a Elas'tica. A tropical American tree of the natural order *Artocarpaceæ*, which yields caoutchouc.

Cās'tor. The odorous secretion of the beaver. **CASTOREUM** (*q. v.*). **C. Fi'ber**, the beaver which furnishes the castor or castoreum. **C. Oil.** See **OIL**.

Cāsto'reum. (Gr. *καστωρ*, "beaver.") Castor. A peculiar substance obtained from the preputial follicles of the beaver or *Castor Fiber*; it is yellowish, malodorous, bitter, and of antispasmodic and stimulant properties.

Cāstrā'tion. (Lat. *castrare*, "to emasculate.") Emasculation. **Orehotomy.** The operation of removing the testes, or the genital organs. Sometimes applied to excision of one testicle.

Cātaeau'sis. Spontaneous or preternatural combustion.

Cātacl'asis. (Gr. *κατακλαζω*, to "break to pieces.") A fracture, as of a bone. Also, palpebral eversion.

Cātacl'ei'sis. (Gr. *κατακλειω*, to "look up.") Morbid adhesion of the eyelids.

Cāt'acl'ysm. (Gr. *κατακλυζω*, to "deluge.") An affusion; douche. Also, a elyster,

Cātacl'rot'ic. A term applied to oscillations in the down-stroke of a sphygmogram.

Cātaḡlos'sum. (Gr. *καταγειν*, "to draw down," and *γλωσσα*, "tongue.") An instrument with which to depress the tongue.

Cāt'alepsy. (Gr. *καταλαμβάνειν*, "to seize.") A somewhat uncommon functional nervous disorder, with sudden powerlessness, loss of consciousness, morbid suppression of the will and senses, and more or less rigidity of voluntary muscles, the limbs and trunk maintaining any position given them; but with continuance of the action of the heart and lungs; "trance." The affection is of obscure pathology.

Catalep'tic. Pertaining to, or affected with, catalepsy.

Cātāl'pa. Indian bean. A genus of large American trees of the natural order *Bignoniaceæ*; the bark is considered a stimulant tonic, and a decoction

of the pods has been recommended in asthma.

Cātal'ysis. (Gr. *καταλυειν*, "to dissolve.") Chemical reaction promoted by the presence of an apparently unaffected substance. The presumed decomposition and formation of new compounds by the contact or mere presence of an extraneous substance which itself undergoes no apparent chemical modification. Such reaction is questioned, however, by some chemists. Also, paralysis. Applied by Marshall Hall to abolition of function in disorders of the nervous system, in contradistinction from **ERETHISM** (*q. v.*).

Cataly't'ic. (From the same.) Pertaining to, or producing, catalysis. The term has been applied to agents supposed to destroy a morbid condition in the blood.

Cātamē'nia. (Gr. *καταμηνιος*, "monthly.") Applied to the monthly discharge of blood from the ovaries in the normal state of the female, from puberty to the climacteric. Also known as the *meneses*, *menstrual discharge*, *courses*, etc. See **MENSTRUATION**.

Catame'nial. (From the same.) Pertaining to the catamenia.

Cātaph'ora. (Gr. *καταφορα*, "a fall.") Lethargic sleep, with privation of sensation. A kind of coma, with short intervals of imperfect waking, sensation, etc.

Cat'aplastm. (Gr. *καταπλάσσω*, to "plaster over.") A poultice-like application, medicated or otherwise. See **POULTICE**.

Cat'aract. (Gr. *καταβρακτης*, "down-rushing.") An opacity of the crystalline lens or of its capsule. **C.**, **Black**, a dark-brownish pigmentation of the lens. **C.**, **Capsular**, opaque defects in the capsule of the lens. **C.**, **Cortical**, opacity of the superficial layers of the lens. **C.**, **Diabetic**, any form developing in the course of diabetes. **C.**, **Lamellar** or **Zonular**, opacities occurring in the layers of the lens intermediate between the nucleus

and periphery. **C., Morgagnian** or **Fluid**, liquefaction of the outer layers of the lens. **C., Polar**, opacity situated at either pole of the lens. **C., Pyramidal**, a conoidal opacity of the anterior pole, the base being directed backward. **C., Secondary**, cataract developing in the capsule after the lens is removed.

Catarac'tous. Pertaining to, or affected with, cataract.

Cata'ria. The leaves and tops of the *Nepeta cataria*, or catnep.

Cātarrh', kat-ar. (Gr. κατα, "down," and ρέω, to "flow.") A term applied generally to a febrile affection with inflammation of the mucous membranes, attended with increased secretion. It is commonly restricted, however, to inflammatory affections of the upper part of the air-passages, with congestion, discharge from nostrils, sore throat, hoarseness, cough, etc. **C. Epidem'ic**, catarrh presumed to be due to some particular condition of the atmosphere, and affecting a whole country; epidemic influenza; *La Grippe*.

Catarrh'al. (From the same.) Pertaining to catarrh.

Catarrhus Æstivus. Hay fever.

Catastal'tic. (Gr. καταστέλλω, to "restrain.") Having power to restrain; astringent, as agents which repress evacuations, etc. Applied by Marshall Hall in his diastaltic nervous system to the downward direction of the nerve influence, or *vis nervosa*.

Catastal'tics. (From the same.) Various applied to hæmatostatics, sedatives, and styptics.

Cat'echu, kat-ek-yu. A dry, brown, astringent extract obtained from the Indian *Acacia catechu*; also called *terra japonica*. *cutch*, *gambir*, etc. Employed as an astringent in diarrhœa, intestinal hæmorrhage, etc.

Cätelectröt'onus. See ELECTROT-ONUS.

Cat'gut. Cord prepared from sheep intestines, used for ligatures and su-

tures. **C., Car'bolized**, catgut soaked for some time in a solution of carbolic acid in olive oil.

Cathæret'ic. (Gr. καθαιρειν, "to raze.") Destructive; mildly caustic.

Cathæret'ics. (From the same.) The milder caustics as iodine, creasote, etc.; substances which reduce warts, etc. Applied also to remedies which reduce superfluous flesh.

Cathar'sis. (Gr. καθαιρω, "to purge.") Purgation of a passage, medically or naturally.

Cathar'tic. (From the same.) Purgative. Pertaining to the nature or action of cathartics.

Cathār'tics. (From the same.) A term applied to purgatives in general, but often restricted to a more limited signification, and used for purgatives of moderate activity. Among the familiar cathartics may be numbered castor oil, rhubarb, senna, aloes, Epsom salt, etc.

Cathar'tin. (From the same.) The active principle of senna and jalap.

Catheret'ic. Cathæretic.

Cāth'eter. (Gr. καθετηρ, "something put in.") A slender surgical instrument of tube-like form, perforated near the extremity, to be introduced into a cavity of the body. Chiefly used by surgeons to pass into the urinary bladder, for the purpose of evacuating the urine in case of retention. Catheters are made of elastic gum, metal, etc. (See also BOUGIE.) **C., El'bowed**, a form of catheter having an elbowed curve at the extremity. **C., Eusta'-chian**, a short catheter, slightly curved at the distal extremity, inserted into the orifice of the Eustachian tube through the nose, for the purpose of conveying air or fluids to the middle ear. Air is forced in by means of an elastic bag (Politzer's bag) fitted to the outer end. **C., Na'sal**, a hook-shaped form of the catheter, having a right-angled bend at the extremity, for introduction through the nostril. **C., Prostatic**, one with a large curve, to

evacuate the urine in cases of hypertrophied prostate.

Catheter Fever. See FEVER.

Căth'eterism or **Cătheteriză'tion.** The process of introducing a catheter.

Căth'ode. (Gr. *κατα*, "down," and *όδος*, "a way.") Kathode. The negative pole. That part of a galvanic battery by which the electric current leaves substances through which it passes; the surface at which the electricity passes out of a body in electrolysis.

Cathod'ic. (From the same.) Pertaining to the cathode or negative pole of a battery. **C. Closure Contraction,** the contraction of the muscles which occurs when the galvanic circuit is completed, one of the poles being on a motor point. **C. Opening Contraction,** the muscular contraction which occurs when the galvanic current is broken.

Căt'iön, kat-e-on. (Gr. *κατα*, "down," and *εἶμι*, "to go.") A term applied to an electro-positive substance which, in electro-decomposition, is evolved at the cathode. See also ANION.

Căt'ling. A straight, sharp-pointed, double-edged knife for dividing ligaments, etc., in amputation.

Catnep. See CATARIA.

Cătop'trics. (Gr. *κατοπτρον*, "mirror.") That part of Optics which deals with the phenomena of reflected light.

Cătop'tric Test. (From the same.) A test examination of the eye for cataract, or for the differentiation of cataract from amaurosis, by the use of a lighted taper, and observation of the three images reflected from the cornea and lens capsules, after the pupil has been enlarged by the use of belladonna. This test has been largely superseded by ophthalmoscopic examination.

Cat's Eye. A term applied to a morbid yellowish opalescent appearance of the fundus of the eye. See AMAUROTIC CAT'S EYE.

Cauca'sian, kaw-kay-shun. That variety of mankind known as the Indo-

European, including the white and highly civilized nations of Europe, America, etc.

Cauda Equina. See NERVE.

Caul. The epiploön or omentum. The term is also applied to a portion of the amnion or foetal membranes when covering the face and head of a child at birth.

Cauliflower Growth. A morbid growth bearing the appearance of a cauliflower-head. **Papilloma. C. Excres'cence,** a cancerous disease of the uterus, especially of the os uteri, bearing some resemblance to a cauliflower head. See EPITHELIOMA.

Caulophŷl'lum. (Gr. *καυλος*, "stalk," and *φυλλον*, "leaf.") The name for the rhizome and rootlets of the *Caulophyllum thalictroides*; considered emmenagogue, diaphoretic, demulcent, and antispasmodic. **C. Thalictroi'dēs,** Blueberry, cohosh, papoose-root; an herbaceous American plant of the natural order *Berberidaceæ*; yielding caulophyllum.

Cau'ma. (Gr. *καίω*, to "burn.") Synocha. Intense heat, as the burning heat of fever. Also, the burned spot produced by cautery.

Caus'is. (From the same.) The act of burning; cautery.

Causo'ma. Inflammation.

Caus'tic, kaw-stik. (Gr. *καίω*, "to burn.") Biting; burning; escharotic; producing causticity. Applied to substances which disorganize and destroy organic tissue with which they may be brought in contact. Caustics are employed to destroy unhealthy, exuberant, or malignant growths, establish issues for the purpose of counter-irritation, etc. Among the familiar caustic agents are potash, soda, and lime; nitrate of silver, carbolic, chromic, nitric, sulphuric, and hydrochloric acid; chloride of zinc; red-hot platinum wire, moxa, etc. The very active caustics are known as escharotics. **C. Al'kali,** an alkaline hydrate or oxide comparatively pure, retaining its caustic proper-

tics. **C. Ar'rows**, small arrows or cones composed of chloride of zinc and flour for insertion into tumors. **C., Black**, concentrated sulphuric acid, made into a paste with saffron. Recommended in gangrenous and carcinomatous ulcers. **C., Coag'ulating**, a caustic which, by combining with the tissues of the body, forms an insoluble compound, as the nitrate of silver, etc. **C., Fluidifying**, liquefacients, as the solutions of potash, of soda, of ammonia, etc. **C., Lunar**. (See LUNAR CAUSTIC; also, ARGENTI NITRAS.) **C. Potash**. See POTASSA.

Caustic'ity. The quality which characterizes caustic bodies; corrosiveness.

Caus'ticum Æthiop'icum. Caustic, black. **C. Commu'ne**, potential cautery; common caustic. A compound of quicklime and black soap in equal parts. Also, potassa fusa.

Cau'terant. (Gr. *καυτηρ*, "burner.") Having caustic character, or having the quality of a cautery. A cauterizing substance. Caustic; cautery.

Caute'rium. Cautery.

Cauterizā'tion. The process of burning a morbid part by the application of fire, heated instruments, etc. The application of cautery or caustic.

Cau'tery, kaw-ter-e. (Gr. *καυτηρ*, "burner," from *καίειν*, "to burn.") "Firing." The application of caustic substance, or of heated metal, to burn living tissues. A burning, searing, corroding, or disorganizing any solid part of the animal body. Also, the caustic substance or heated metal employed for the purpose. "Actual cautery" denotes the employment of fire, white-hot metal, or other means of actual burning, while "potential cautery" indicates the use of lunar caustic, potassa, and other caustic substances. The word "cautery" is usually restricted to the former meaning. It was formerly much used to prevent arterial hæmorrhage and as a counter-irritant. **C., Ac'tual**, the employment of actual burning; the therapeutical application of white-

hot metal or fire to remove morbid flesh, etc. (See ACTUAL CAUTERY.) **C., Button**, an instrument for actual cautery, consisting of a thick iron wire shank terminating in an iron disk or button about half an inch in diameter. **C., Galvan'ic**, actual cautery in the form of a platinum wire made intensely hot by electricity. **C., Gas**, actual cautery, wherein the instruments are heated by means of ordinary illuminating gas. Attempt has also been made to apply actual cautery in the form of the flames of hydrogen, etc. **C., Paquelin's**, actual cautery in the form of a platinum tube, which is maintained at an even temperature during its use by means of a current of benzene vapor constantly directed through it. **C., Potent'ial**, therapeutical burning by means of the application of the ordinary caustic substances, as potassa, lunar caustic, etc. The use of common caustic. **C., Vir'tual**, cautery, potential.

Ca'val. Pertaining to the vena cava.

Cavalry Bone. See BONE.

Cav'ernous. (Lat. *cavus*, "hollow.") Hollow; containing small cavities or caverns; sponge-like; full of hollows. **C. Gan'gion**. (See CAROTID NERVE.) **C. Bodies**. (See CORPORA CAVERNOSA.) **C. Respiration**. (See RESPIRATION.) **C. Si'nus**, a sinus on the base of the cranium. (See SINUS.) **C. Tex'ture**, erectile tissue. The spongy substance constituting the major part of the penis and clitoris. (See TISSUE, ERECTILE.) **C. Tu'mor**. (See TUMOR, also ANGEIOMA.) **C. Whis'per**, an auscultatory blowing sound, heard over pulmonary cavities when the patient whispers. **C. Voice**, pectoriloquy.

Cavita'ria. See ENTOZOA.

Cav'ities, Splanchnic. A term occasionally applied to the three cavities of the body which contain the viscera—namely, the cranium, chest, and abdomen.

Cav'ity. A hollow, natural or

morbid, as a splenic or pulmonary cavity. **C.**, **Pul'monary**, vomica; an abnormal space of evacuation formed in the lung as the result of certain morbid processes chiefly tubercular which terminate in the destruction of portions of the pulmonary tissues.

Cayenne' Pep'per, kay-en. Ground pods and seeds of *Capsicum annuum*. See **CAPSICUM**.

Cayenne Pepper Grains. A term which has been applied to designate the red crystalline deposit of uric acid in the urine.

Cebadil'la, thay-bad-eel-ya. (Sp., from *cebada*, "barley.") The seeds of the *Asagræa officinalis*, a plant of the natural order *Melanthaceæ*. The seeds yield **VERATRIA** (*q. v.*).

Çe'cal. Pertaining to the cæcum. See **CÆCAL**.

Çe'city. (Lat. *cæcus*, "blind.") A state of blindness.

Cecu'tiency. (Lat. *cæcus*, "blind.") Cloudiness of vision; partial blindness; tendency to cecity.

Ce'dron. The seeds of *Simaba Cedron*, an American tree of the natural order *Simarubaceæ*; popularly used as an external remedy for snake-bites; also used in malarial poisoning.

Celandine. See **CHELIDONIUM**.

Celas'trus. New Jersey tea; red root. The name of a genus of plants of the natural order *Celastraceæ*. Of bitter, astringent properties; has been recommended in splenic enlargement, etc. **C. Scan'dens**, climbing celastrus; climbing staff-tree; false bitter-sweet. A climbing plant of the United States and Canada, the bark of which is used familiarly as emetic, diaphoretic, and alterative.

Celery. *Apium graveolens*.

Çe'lis. Macula. Spot or blemish on the skin. See **KELIS**.

Cell. (Lat. *cella*.) A small nucleated mass of protoplasm, capable of growth and reproduction. Also a small cavity in bone lined with mucous membrane. A protoplasmic cell represents the

smallest particle of matter possessing the functions of life—growth and reproduction. All animal tissues are composed of cells and intercellular substance in varying proportions. They contain a *nucleus*, and sometimes within the nucleus a *nucleolus* (little nucleus). Cells are composed of a delicate network, the *cytomitoma*, and a homogeneous substance, the *paramitoma*. In the nucleus the network is called the *karyomitoma* or *chromatin*, and the homogeneous substance is called the *nuclear sap*, or *achromatin*. When young they have no limiting membrane or *cell-wall*; as they grow older a cell-wall forms. They vary in size from $\frac{1}{120}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{5000}$ of an inch. Multiplication of cells takes place by simple division, or *fission*; by indirect division, or *karyokinesis*, a complicated series of changes beginning in the nucleus; or by budding, or gemmation, in which prolongations are sent out, separate from the *mother-cell* and form *daughter-cells*. **C.**, **Apoplee'tic**, a cavity in the encephalon following effusion of blood and its subsequent absorption. **C.**, **Bron'chial**, applied to the terminations of the bronchial tubes within the lungs; air-cells. **C.**, **Compound Granule**, any cell that has undergone complete fatty degeneration. Granular appearance is due to oil-globules. **C. of Corti**, the terminal cells of the "hairs" of the organ of Corti. **C. of Deiter**, small cells within the cochlea. **C.**, **Epithelial**, cells covering the skin and mucous membranes, and forming the secreting structure of glands. In mass are called *epithelium*. Nucleus is small. **C.**, **Giant**, a large cell with several nuclei near the periphery. Found chiefly in tubercles and in some varieties of sarcoma. **C.**, **Lymphoid**, a cell possessing the power of amoeboid movement, and having a large nucleus. The white blood-corpusele is an example.

Cell-Doctrine. The theory that cell-formation is the fundamental principle of life, growth, and reproduction.

Cellif'erous. (Lat. *cella*, "cell,"

and *ferre*, "to bear.") Cell-producing. Bearing cells.

Çel'loid. (Lat. *cella*, "cell," and Gr. *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Cell-like; resembling a cell or cellule.

Çel'lular. (Lat. *cella*, "cell.") Areolar; relating to, containing, or consisting of, cells or cellulæ. **C. Membrane.** (See MEMBRANE.) **C. Tissue,** areolar tissue. (See TISSUE.) **C. Tissue of Bones.** See CANCELLI.

Çel'lule. (Lat. *cellula*, dim of *cella*, "cell.") Cellula. A little cell, cavity, or interstice. Applied to the small cavities between the laminae of cellular tissue, those of the hyaloid membrane, etc. See CELL.

Çellūlī'tis. (Lat. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, "cell," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") An unclassical term applied to inflammation of the cellular or loose connective tissue, whether the subcutaneous areolar tissue, or that interposed between muscles and viscera, or surrounding various organs. (See ÆTHIMYPHITIS.) **C. Or'bitæ,** inflammation of the cellular tissues of the orbit. **C. Venena'ta,** diffuse cellular inflammation. Dissection-wound; inflammation of the cellular tissue, occasioned by absorption of a poison from a cadaver or the venom from a reptile's bite, etc. See WOUND.

Çell'ūloid. (From *cellulose* and Gr. *ειδος*, "resemblance.") A familiar artificial explosive substance, manufactured from several ingredients, chief among them being vegetable fibrin (cellulose), or gun-cotton, and camphor, condensed under high pressure. It is made in imitation of ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., and much used in the manufacture of various articles.

Çell'ūlōse. (Lat. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, "cell.") A starch-like compound of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. One of the substances constituting the cellular tissue of plants, being the material forming the walls or sides of the vegetable cells. It is one of the most abundant of vegetable substances, and forms the skeleton of plants; is tough,

elastic, colorless, insoluble in water or alcohol. Cellulose has been found in the envelopes of the two grades of animal life represented by the Ascidians and Salpinæ, and, it is said, in the corpora amylacea of the brain and spinal cord.

Çelōt'omÿ, se-lot-o-me. (Gr. *ζηλη*, "hernia," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Kelotomy. Incisive operation for strangulated hernia. An old operation for the radical cure of inguinal hernia, by ligating the hernial sac and spermatic vessels. Operations for hernia in general. Herniotomy.

Cel'tis Occīdenta'lis. The hackberry, or nettle-tree. An American tree of the natural order *Urticaceæ*, the bark of which is said to be anodyne and its berries astringent; has been employed in dysentery.

Cem'bra Pine. The *Pinus Cembra*, a forest tree of Asia and Europe, producing an odorous turpentine known as Carpathian balsam. The nuts contain an edible kernel and yield an oil.

Çem'ent. The bone-like layer at the tooth-root. The crusta petrosa of the tooth. The substance, less bony than dentine, forming a thin coating or outer crust on the root of the tooth. It commences at the cervix or neck of the tooth, at the termination of the enamel, and increases in thickness to the lower extremity of the root.

Çen'ehroid. (Gr. *κεγγρος*, "millet," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling the millet.

Çenō'sis. (Gr. *κενωσις*, "evacuation.") Evacuation; inanition as opposed to repletion. See KENOSIS.

Centau'rium. (Gr. *κενταυρος*, "centaur.") A name of the *Erythraea centaurium*, possessing properties resembling those of gentian.

Centau'rÿ, Amer'ican. The familiar name of the *Sabbatia angularis*; *Chironia angularis*.

Çent'igrade Thermometer. See THERMOMETER.

Çent'igramme, sen-te-gram. The

hundredth part of a gramme; about 0.15 of a grain avoirdupois; or one-sixth of a grain Troy.

Cent'ilitre, *sen-te-lectr.* The hundredth part of a litre; about 0.61 cubic inch, or 2.7 fluidrachms.

Cent'imetre, *sen-te-metr.* The hundredth part of a metre; about 0.39 inch, or 4 lines.

Centradiaph'anes. (Gr. *κεντρον*, "centre," *α*, priv., and *διαφανης*, "transparent.") A cataract solely nuclear, or owing to obscurity of the central part of the crystalline lens.

Cent're. Mid-point, or most important part, of a body, organ, inflammation, system, etc. Also applied to a nerve ganglion controlling a function; nervous centre. **C.**, **Accelerans**, a hypothetical centre in the medulla which causes acceleration of the heart-beats. **C.**, **Auditory**, the centre for the perception of sound in the temporo-sphenoidal lobes. **C.** **Cardio-inhibitory**, that which slows the heart-beats, in the medulla. **C.**, **Cough**, a hypothetical centre in the medulla, supposed to cause coughing when stimulated. **C.**, **Ejaculatory**, that which causes the ejaculation of semen. **C.**, **Epigast'ric**, a term sometimes applied to the plexuses of the sympathetic around the cœliac axis. **C.**, **Heat-regulating**, a hypothetical centre in the medulla. **C.**, **Phren'ic**, the tendinous centre of the diaphragm. The central aponeurosis, or *cordiform tendon*, of the diaphragm. **C.**, **Respiratory**, in the floor of the fourth ventricle. **C.**, **Speech**, usually in the third left frontal convolution; in left-handed people in the corresponding convolution on the right side. **C.**, **Vaso-constrictor**, that which causes contraction of the vessels; probably in the medulla. **C.**, **Vaso-dilator**, that which excites dilatation of the blood-vessels; probably in the medulla. **C.**, **Visual**, the centre for sight, in the occipital lobe.

Cent'ric. Pertaining to, acting on, or proceeding from, the centre.

Cent'rum. Centre. (See VERTEBRÆ.) **C. Commu'ne**, the solar plexus. **C. Ovale majus**, the oval plane of white matter seen when the cerebral hemispheres are cut across on a level with the corpus callosum. **C. Ovale minus**, the white matter seen when smaller portions of the hemisphere are cut across. **C. Tendino'sum**, centre, phrenic.

Cephaë'lis Ipecacuan'ha. An herbaceous South American plant, which yields ipecacuanha.

Cephalæ'a. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head.") Disorders affecting the head.

Cephalæ'mia, *sef-al-e-me-ah*. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and *αιμα*, "blood.") Cerebral hyperæmia; morbid determination of blood to the vessels of the brain; congestion of the brain.

Cephalag'ra, *sef-al-ag-ra*. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and *αγρα*, "seizure.") Severe pain in the head; gout in the head.

Cephalal'gia, *sef-al-al-je-ah*. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and *αλγος*, "pain.") Headache. Cephalodynia. Hyperæsthesia of the muscles of the head. Applied to every kind of headache. **C. Spasmod'ica**, *cephalæa spasmodica*, sick-headache with shifting, spasmodic pain, etc.; often recurrent.

Cephalan'thus Occidenta'lis. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and *ανθος*, "flower.") Button-bush, an ornamental shrub of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, growing in all parts of the United States, near small bodies of water. The bark of its root has been employed as a tonic and laxative.

Cephalat'omy. Cephalotomy.

Cephalhæmatō'ma. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," *αιμα*, "blood," and suffix *-ομα*, "tumor.") Blood tumor of the cranial region. An effusion of blood occurring in newly-born infants, forming a tumor upon the head; situated beneath the pericranium upon the surface of the skull. It is comparatively rare, and is to be distinguished from the more common caput succedaneum,

which is an effusion of serum external to the pericranium. Cephalhæmatoma is usually observed some hours after birth; it is attributed to constriction of the os uteri during parturition.

Çephal'ic. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head.") Pertaining to the head. A remedy for affections of the head. **C. Ar'tery**, the common carotid artery. **C. Vein.** See VEIN.

Çephalī'tis. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and the suffix *-itis*, denoting "inflammation.") Enecephalitis. Inflammation of the brain and the cerebral membranes. See PHRENITIS.

Çeph'aloçÿsts. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and *κυστις*, "bladder.") Cestoidea.

Çephalodÿm'ia. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and *δύω*, to "sink into.") A double monstrosity, having the heads united.

Çephalodÿn'ia. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and *όδυνη*, "pain.") Headache; pain in the head. Cephalalgia.

Çeph'alograph. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and *γραφειν*, "describe.") An instrument for taking the measure of the human head.

Çeph'aloid. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling the head. Enecephaloid.

Çephalōmeningi'tis. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," *μηριγξ*, "membrane," and suffix *itis*, "inflammation.") Meningo-cephalitis. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Çephalom'eter. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument to measure the head. A kind of forceps to determine the dimensions of the foetal head during parturition.

Çephalo-pharyngē'us. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and *φαρυγξ*, "pharynx.") The superior constrictor muscle. See MUSCLE.

Cephalospinal Flu'id. The cerebro-spinal fluid.

Çeph'alostat, *sef-al-o-stat.* (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and *ισταναι*, "to set.") A head-rest, or apparatus to fix the

head and secure immobility, as during ophthalmic operations, etc.

Çeph'alotōme. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and *τομη*, "incision.") An instrument, of various forms, for breaking down the foetal head in cephalotomy.

Çephalot'omy. (From the same.) The dissection, or opening, of the head. The cutting or breaking down of the head of the foetus in the operation of embryotomy.

Çeph'alotribe. (Gr. *κεφαλη*, "head," and *τριβω*, to "crush.") An instrument, consisting of a strong, solid-bladed forceps, for crushing the foetal head in the operation of cephalotripsy.

Çephalotrip'sy, *sef-al-o-trip-se.* (From the same.) An operation for crushing together the bones of the foetal head by means of the cephalotribe, in order to extract the foetus when parturition is impeded by narrowed pelvic outlet.

Çera. See CERATE.

Çerā'ceous, *se-ray-shus.* (Lat. *cera*, "wax.") Waxy; having the character, appearance, consistence, or texture of wax.

Çe'rate. (Lat. *cera*, "wax.") A greasy substance composed of wax, resin, or spermaeeti mixed with lard. CERATUM (U. S. Ph.). A mixture of 30 parts of white wax and 70 parts of lard. The officinal cerates are: **C. Cam'phoræ**, containing 3 per cent. of camphor liniment. Slightly stimulating. **C. Canthari'dis**, contains 35 per cent. of powdered cantharides. Spread on soft leather, it forms the ordinary fly-blisters. **C. Ceta'cei**, contains 10 parts of spermaeeti. Used as a dressing and as a basis for other substances. **C. Extrac'ti Canthar'idis**, prepared with an alcoholic extract of cantharides. Said to be more efficient than the C. Cantharidis. **C. Plum'bi Subacetat'is** (*Goulard's cerate*), contains 20 per cent. of solution of subacetate of lead. Used as a dressing in burns, etc. **C. Resi'næ** (*basilicon ointment*), contains 35 per cent. of resin. Used

as a stimulant to indolent ulcers. **C. Sabi'næ** (*savine cerate*), contains 25 per cent. of extract of savine. Irritating, and sometimes used to produce a continuous blister.

Çeratec'tomy. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn," and *εκτομος*, "cut out.") Kerectomy. Section of the cornea.

Çerati'asis. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn.") A morbid state marked by the growth of horny tumors.

Çer'atin. (From the same.) Horny substance of the nails, etc. See **KER-ATIN.**

Çerati'tis. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Keratitis.

Ceratoglo'bus. Hydrophthalmia.

Çër'ato-glos'sus. A name for a part of the hyo-glossus muscle. See **MUSCLE.**

Çer'atoid. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Horn-like. Resembling a horn.

Çeratō-iri'tis. See **KERATO-IRITIS.**

Çerato'ma. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn," and suffix *-oma*, "condition" or "tumor.") A horny growth or formation. **Kerato-ma.**

Çeratomalā'cia. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn," and *μαλαξια*, "softness.") Softening of the cornea. **Keratomalacia.**

Çeratonÿx'is. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn," and *νοσσω*, to "prick.") The operation of puncturing the cornea, as for the purpose of introducing a needle in couching for cataract. See **KERATONYXIS.**

Çeratorrhex'is. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn," and *ρηξις*, "rupture.") Rupture of the cornea.

Çera'tum. See **CERATE.**

Cer'bera Tan'ghin or **Tanghin'ia Venenif'era.** A tree of the natural order *Apocynaceæ*. It is a native of Madagascar, and bears a fruit the kernel of which possesses toxic properties.

Çerch'nus, serk-nus. (Gr. *κερχνος*, "roughness.") Hoarseness; wheezing.

Çereā'lia. A general term applied to the edible grains. The corn tribe.

Çerebel'lar. Pertaining to the cerebellum.

Cerebel'lum. See **ENCEPHALON.**

Çër'ebral. (Lat. *cerebrum*, "brain.") Pertaining to the cerebrum or brain.

C. Arteries. (See **ARTERY.**) **C. Mac'ula,** cerebral spots or markings.

Tache cerebrale. A term applied to the flush produced by the irritation of the skin from drawing the fingertip across it. It is considered an indication of inflammation of the brain or its membranes. **C. Nerves.** (See **NERVE.**)

C. Surprise, a term applied to the stupor immediately following commotion; as that following convulsions in children, or that instantaneous and transient stupor which occurs in cases of wounds of the brain. **C. System,** a general term, including the cerebrum, nerves of special sense, those nerves which convey volition, and the intra-vertebral cord of cerebral nerves.

Çerebrā'tion. (Lat. *cerebrum*, "brain.") The cerebral action involved in mental function; the intellectual process of the brain.

Çer'ebric Aç'id. A name given to a certain peculiar nitrogenous substance found in the gray matter of the brain; cerebriinic acid.

Cër'ebrin. (Lat. *cerebrum*, the "brain.") $C_{17}H_{33}NO_3$. A nitrogenous glucoside found in the brain-tissue, in the axis-cylinders of nerves, and in pus-corpuscles.

Çerebri'tis. (Lat. *cerebrum*, "brain," and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") A word of unclassical form used for encephalitis, or inflammation of the brain. An inflammation of the brain-substance, whether involving the membranes or otherwise, often dependent on local injury or foreign deposit.

Çerebro-mala'cia. (Lat. *cerebrum*, "brain," and Gr. *μαλαξια*, "softness.") **Mollities cerebri.**

Çerebro-spi'nal. Relating to, or involving, both brain and spinal structure. **C. Fever.** (See **FEVER.**) **C. Fluid,** *Sub-arachnoidean fluid.* The

fluid contained in the arachnoid. **C. Sys'tem**, that portion of the nervous system consisting of the cerebro-spinal axis (composed of the brain and spinal cord), and the cerebral and spinal nerves, which are connected with the axis. See SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM.

Çer'ebrum. The brain proper. See ENCEPHALON.

Çerec'tomy. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn," and *εκτεμνειν*, "to cut out.") Ceractomy. Kerectomy. Corneal section. Excision of a layer or portion of the cornea.

Çerevis'ia. *Zythum*. Malt-liquor; beer and ale; a fermented decoction of malt and hops.

Çerevis'iaë Ferment'um. Barm, beer-yeast; a ferment obtained in brewing beer from the albuminous principles in the malt, and consisting of the yeast-plant, *Torula cerevisiaë*.

Çe'rium. Symbol, Ce. Sp. gr. 6.7. A rare brittle metal, never found isolated, being generally associated with lanthanum. It was first discovered in the Swedish mineral cerite. The oxalate of cerium is believed to be a gastric sedative, and is largely given in the vomiting of pregnancy.

Çerō'sis. (Gr. *κηρος*, "wax," and suffix *-osis*, signifying "condition.") A term applied to a morbid state of tunics, membranes, or epithelium, consisting in wax-like scales.

Çerū'men. (Lat. *cera*, "wax.") Aurium sordes. Ear-wax. The wax-like, yellowish, unctuous secretion of the ear, given out by the ceruminous and sebaceous glands of the meatus auditorius.

Çeru'minous. Pertaining to cerumen. **C. Glands**. See GLAND.

Çerūs'sa. Ceruse; lead carbonate, or subcarbonate of lead. The "white lead" used by painters. **C. Açeta'ta**, sugar of lead; saccharum Saturni; the superacetate of lead. **C. Citrina**, massicot; yellow oxide of lead.

Çer'vical. (Lat. *cervis*, "neck.")

Pertaining to the cervix or neck. **C. Region**. (See MUSCLE.) **C. Triangles**, the triangles into which the irregularly quadrilateral space of the side of the neck is divided by the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle; they are called *anterior* and *posterior triangles*. The anterior triangular space is subdivided into three smaller triangles; the submaxillary and the superior and inferior carotid; the posterior triangular space is subdivided into the occipital and subclavian triangles. **C. Ver'tebræ**, the first seven vertebræ of the spine. See VERTEBRÆ.

Çer'vix. (Lat., "neck.") The neck; especially the hinder part of the neck. In an extended sense the term is applied generally to the constricted parts of certain other organs, as the neck of the bladder and of the uterus. **C. U'teri**, the neck of the womb.

Çer'vus. (Lat., "stag.") Cornu cervi; hartshorn. The horn of *Cervus Elaphus*. See CORNU CERVI.

Çestoi'dea. See ENTOZOA.

Çeta'cea, se-tay-she-ah. (Lat. *cetus*, a "whale.") An order of vertebrated mammiferous marine animals, including the whale kind. They are distinguished from true fishes by being warm-blooded, breathing air, and possessing a horizontal tail-fin.

Çetā'ceous. (From the same.) Pertaining to, or having the character of, the whale or whale kind. Also, relating to cetaceum.

Çetā'ceum, se-tay-she-um. Spermaceti. Nearly pure cetin; an odorless, tasteless, crystallized, unctuous substance, resembling paraffin, obtained from the head of the *Physeter Macrocephalus*, or sperm whale. Crude cetaceum is mixed with oil, from which it is separated, and afterward purified. It is demulcent and emollient; chiefly used in ointments.

Çetra'ria Islan'dica. Lichen Islandicus. Iceland moss; a lichen obtained chiefly from Norway and Iceland. It is demulcent, tonic, and

nutritious; has been recommended in pulmonary diseases.

Cha'fing. Intertrigo; attrition. Excoriations, abrasion, and inflammation, produced by friction of parts or between the folds of the skin, etc.

Chala'za. (Gr. *χαλαζα*, "hail.") Chalazion.

Chala'zæ. (From the same.) The poles of the egg of the bird. Two small spirally-twisted, cord-like projections of the internal layer of the albumen, extending from the poles of the yolk to the extremities of the egg.

Chala'zion. (From the same.) Grando; Meibomian cyst. A small encysted, round, hard tumor, colorless and transparent, and somewhat resembling a hailstone, occurring especially in the substance of the eyelid, from chronic enlargement of a Meibomian gland, due to retained secretion. It has also been termed *hordeolum induratum*, being considered the indurated remnants of a sty.

Chalazōnephri'tis. Chronic interstitial or granular nephritis.

Chalk-stones. A term applied to the deposits which are formed, especially in the joints, in connection with the gouty diathesis. Their chemical structure is entirely different from that of chalk, as they are composed principally of urate of sodium, and they are denominated chalk-stones with reference to their appearance and physical character, in which they bear some resemblance to chalk. See GOUT.

Chalyb'eate, kal-ib-e-ait. (Lat. *chalybs*, "steel.") Ferruginous. Pertaining to, or containing, iron. Applied to any medicine having iron in its composition. **C. Waters.** See MINERAL WATERS (chalybeate).

Chalybs. Steel; iron. See FERRUM.

Chamæme'lum Nob'ile. The *Anthemis nobilis* or Chamomile.

Chamber. (Gr. *ζαμαρα*, "vaulted room.") A hollow or cavity. See CAMERA.

Chambers of the Eye. See EYE.

Cham'omile. Anthemis; an agent much used in spasmodic infantile troubles. Chamomile is a mild stomachic bitter tonic, used as a remedy for weakness of digestion; an infusion is employed to assist vomiting; the leaves and flowers are odorous and of bitter, nauseous taste; the flowers are chiefly used. See ANTHEMIS NOBILIS.

Chan'ere, shank-er. Primary sore or ulcer, the result of direct application of the syphilitic virus. See SYPHILIS.

Chan'eroid, shank-royd. Chancre-like sore; soft chancre, or non-infecting venereal ulcer. See SYPHILIS.

Change of Life. Climacteric epoch; sexual involution; menopause. See CLIMACTERIC.

Chaps. Rhagades. The popular name for cracks, clefts, or fissures of the skin; they occur where the integument has become hardened by infiltration, as in the erythema of the hands and wrists in cold weather, in chronic eczema, psoriasis, etc. Chaps also occur on the nipple, etc. Careful drying of the part whenever it becomes moist, and the use of zinc ointment and glycerin soap, are the remedies.

Char'coal. Coal made by charring wood under turf, or in such other manner as to exclude the air. Or, generally, the residue, from similar processes, of animal, vegetable, and many mineral substances. Charcoal is much used as absorbent, deodorant, etc. There are several varieties, including gas-carbon, lamp-black, etc. (See CARBO.) **C., Animal,** animal carbon; a mixture of charcoal and bone-ash, prepared by heating bones in a closed vessel; also called bone-black, ivory-black, etc. See CARBON, ANIMAL.

Charcot's Disease. (See LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.) **C. Crystals,** phosphate of spermine, found in sputum and semen, and in the blood in leucocythæmia. **C.'s Disease of the Joints,** the name given to a disease of the joints occurring in locomotor ataxia, and referred to disseminated insular sclerosis.

It most commonly attacks the knee-joint, which quickly becomes swollen; erosion of the articular surfaces takes place, and the disorder often results in great permanent deformity.

Char'latan, shar-lat-an. A medical pretender; a "quack."

Char'pie, shar-pe. (Fr.) Filaments from old linen for wound-dressing. Lint.

Char'tæ. The officinal name for paper saturated or covered with medicinal agents. There are but three: **Charta Cantharidis**, paper saturated with a mixture of white wax, spermaceti, turpentine, olive oil, water, and cantharides. Intended as a substitute for blistering plaster, but is inefficient. **C. Potassii Nitratiss**, bibulous paper saturated with a solution of potassium nitrate and dried. The fumes from the burning paper may be inhaled to relieve the paroxysm of asthma. **C. Sinapis**, paper one side of which is spread with a mixture of black mustard, benzin, and solution of gutta-percha. In most cases officinal mustard paper is unnecessarily severe in its effects.

Chaulmoo'gra. The *Gynocardia odorata*, a genus of plants of the natural order *Capparidaceæ*. In India, where it is native, it is used as a remedy in leprosy, the seeds being given internally, and the oil obtained from them being rubbed on the eruption. **C. Oil**. See **OIL**.

Cheesy Degeneration. Caseation (*q. v.*). **C. Tu'bercle**, term applied to any mass of tissue which has undergone complete fatty degeneration and caseation.

Cheili'tis. (Gr. *χειλος*, "lip," and the suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflammation.") Inflammation of the lip.

Cheilocarçinō'ma. (Gr. *χειλος*, "lip," and *καρκινωμα*, "a cancer.") Cancer of the lip.

Cheiloplasty. (Gr. *χειλος*, "lip," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Morioplastice of the lip; plastic surgery practised upon the lip. The surgical operation

for artificial lip, appropriating for its repair a portion of the surrounding healthy substance. See **PLASTIC SURGERY**.

Cheiraġ'ra. (Gr. *χειρ*, "hand," and *ἄγρα*, "seizure.") Gout, or rheumatic pain, of the hand. See **GOUT**.

Chelido'nium Ma'jus. The greater celandine, an herb of the natural order *Papaveraceæ*, yielding a yellow juice, which has been used externally in some skin diseases. Its root has been regarded laxative and diuretic.

Che'loid. (Gr. *χηλη*, "claw," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Chelis; cheloma. A term applied to a tumor of the skin resulting from overgrowth of connective tissue within the corium. See **KELOID**.

Chem'ical Affin'ity. The mutual attraction between the particles of bodies, forming new compounds by their union in definite proportions. See **AFFINITY**.

Chēm'ism. Reliance upon organic chemistry to solve vital problems. Also, an account of the chemical process or changes accompanying a function.

Chem'istry. (Arab. *kimia*.) "That branch of science which treats of the composition of substances and the changes which they undergo." The science treating of the composition and reaction of elements and compounds. Inorganic chemistry treats of inorganic or mineral substances. Organic chemistry, a term which formerly denoted that branch of chemistry relating to the properties of organized bodies and their products, is now chiefly limited to that branch covering the properties and reactions of the carbon compounds. Practical or applied chemistry treats of the methods by which the products of chemistry are applied to economical purposes, to their uses in the arts, and of the conditions essential to their best use. **C., Pathological**, the science of the deviation of atoms from their normal function. **C., Pure**, treats of the elementary constitution of bodies,

the modes and proportion of composition, and the processes of decomposition and decay, etc.

Chemō'sis. (Gr. *χημη*, "an aperture," and suffix *-osis*, signifying "morbid condition.") A swollen condition of the conjunctiva, forming an elevated ring around the cornea, which thus has the appearance of being at the bottom of a hollow.

Chenopo'dium Anthelmin'ti-cum. Wormseed, goose-foot, stinkweed. This plant grows plentifully in different parts of the United States. Both its seeds and the oil therefrom are employed as a vermifuge.

Chest. The splanchnic cavity enclosed by the ribs and sternum, and containing the heart and lungs. (See THORAX.) **C. Measurer**, an apparatus devised by Dr. Sibson to determine the chest-expansion, and accurately measure the respiration movements. It resembles the STETHOMETER (*q. v.*).

Cheyne-Stokes Respiration. See RESPIRATION.

Chias'ma. (Gr. *χιαζω*, to "mark with a χ.") Optic commissure. The decussation or X-like crossing of the fibres of the optic nerve.

Chick'en-Breast'ed. Prominence of the sternum, with sinking in of the sides of the chest. Usually a symptom of rachitis.

Chick'en-Pox. The familiar name for VARICELLA (*q. v.*).

Chil'blain. Pernio; kibe. A painful local cutaneous swelling and inflammation from severe cold. A variety of blain common among the young, usually affecting the feet or hands, and indicating debility and deficient vital power. Chilblains present three stages—the erythematous, bullous, and gangrenous—and are liable to degenerate into painful, indolent ulcerations.

Childbed. Parturition. **C. Fever**, a familiar synonym of puerperal fever. See FEVER.

Chill. Rigor. **C., Conges'tive**, cold stage of congestive fever.

Chim'ney-Sweep'ers' Can'cer. Cancer seroti. See CANCER.

Chin'cough. Whooping cough. See PERTUSSIS.

Chinoi'dine. (From *China*, "Peruvian bark," and Gr. *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Chinoidinum, quinoidine, a mixture of the alkaloids of Peruvian bark, obtained during the manufacture of quinine.

Chirag'ra. (Gr. *χεῖρ*, "hand," and *ἀρρα*, "seizure.") Gout in the articulations of the hand.

Chirarthri'tis. (Gr. *χεῖρ*, "hand," *ἄρθρον*, "joint," and the suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Articular inflammation of the hand.

Chi'rism. (Gr. *χεῖρ*, "hand.") Spasm of the wrist, hands, or fingers.

Chiro'nia. A genus of plants of the natural order *Gentianaceæ*, comprising several species of South African herbs or small shrubs.

Chirōp'odist. (Gr. *χεῖρ*, "hand," and *πους*, "foot.") One skilled in affections of the feet and hands; especially one who treats corns, etc.

Chirur'gical, ki-rur-jik-al. (Gr. *χεῖρ*, "hand," and *εργον*, "work.") Pertaining to surgery; surgical.

Chlōās'ma. (Gr. *χλωα*, "a green herb.") Liver-spot; phaeus. Also tinea versicolor. Cutaneous pigmentary discoloration, of a yellowish-brown or liver-color tint, occurring in blotches. It most frequently occurs in the front of the body, sometimes on the face; the patches usually rise little or not at all above the surface; the discoloration is seated in the rete mucosum. It was formerly believed to be due to disorder of the liver, and hence called "macula hepatica," but is now referred to a parasitic fungus. **C. of Pregnancy**, the pigmented spots often seen on the skin during pregnancy.

Chlorace'tic Acid. An acid formed by the action of chlorine on acetic acid, the hydrogen of the latter being

replaced by chlorine. It is a caustic somewhat similar in action to nitric acid.

Chlo'ral. Formula, C_2Cl_3HO . The term used to designate a liquid compound of chlorine, carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, obtained by the continued action of alcohol and chlorine, from which two words the name is derived—*chlorine* and *alcohol*. An impure liquid is first obtained, which when distilled and purified produces an oily, colorless fluid called anhydrous chloral, and this, from long standing, undergoes decomposition, ultimately forming a solid. Also the Ph. name for chloral hydrate. **C., Cro'ton.** Butyl-chloral; crotonate of chloral, obtained by the action of chlorine on aldehyde. An anæsthetic which when taken internally exerts its chief effect on the trigeminals, and hence is used in migraine. **C. Hy'drate**, so-called "chloral," being a combination of anhydrous chloral and water; a colorless, pungent, bitter, crystalline substance, employed as a hypnotic; a potent remedy in spasmodic disorders; in large doses a dangerous poison. Formula, $C_2HCl_3(HO)_2$.

Chloralam'ide. Chloral formate; a bitter, colorless, crystalline substance, very recently introduced as a hypnotic.

Chlo'ralism. A paralyzed state of the system, consequent upon the immoderate or prolonged use of chloral hydrate.

Chlo'ral-u'rethane. Ural; an excellent and safe hypnotic; a solution of urethane in chloral; recommended as soporific in 1889.

Chlorantha'ceæ, klor-an-thay-she-e. The name of a natural order of tropical exogenous plants, of stimulating properties.

Chlo'rate. A compound of hydrochloric acid and a base.

Chlo'ride. A compound of chlorine and a radical. Common salt (chloride of sodium), calomel, and chloride of lime may be enumerated among the

familiar chlorides. **C. of Bromine,** a yellowish, volatile, odorous liquid, of powerful caustic properties. **C. of Lime,** bleaching powder; a pulverulent material produced by the action of chlorine on slaked lime. It is familiarly employed as a disinfectant.

Chlo'rinated. Applied to substances which have been treated with chlorine. Thus, chloride of lime is a chlorinated lime.

Chlo'rine. (Gr. *χλωρος*, "green.") Symbol, Cl. Chlorum. A greenish gas, never found uncombined, but occurring abundantly, as in chloride of sodium, or common salt, and in other forms. Has been called dephlogisticated marine acid, oxymuriatic acid, etc. Its non-acid compounds are called chlorides. It is a powerful bleaching and disinfecting agent. An aqueous solution of it has been given internally in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, and it has been inhaled with doubtful results in the early stages of phthisis, better effects being obtained in cases of chronic bronchitis.

Chlo'rodÿne. The name of a proprietary narcotic mixture said to contain ether, chloroform, morphine, cannabis Indica, and other sedatives.

Chlo'roform. Chloroformyl; trichloromethane. $CHCl_3$. A heavy, colorless, oleaginous volatile liquid, composed of chlorine, carbon, and hydrogen; of marked odor; antispasmodic, narcotic, and inhalant anæsthetic. Chloroform was introduced in 1847; it is the perchloride of a hypothetical base termed formyl; has been used with advantage in asthma; and is a powerful general anæsthetic agent, and the most convenient and easy to administer; usually administered by inhalation, but much care is required, as occasionally its inhalation has caused death from depression of cardiac action. It is a much more dangerous anæsthetic than ether. See ANÆSTHETIC.

Chloroformizā'tion. The anæsthetic condition produced by the inhalation of chloroform.

Chloroformum. Chloroform.

Chloroformum Purificatum. Purified chloroform. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a heavy, colorless, diffusive liquid, largely used as an anæsthetic.

Chloroformum Vena'le. Commercial chloroform. The name (U. S. Ph.) for unpurified chloroform; it should contain 98 per cent. of chloroform; employed in liniments, etc.

Chlo'roid. A term applied to the chlorous plate which is in connection with a zinc plate in a voltaic circle; denoting the negative pole, from its exhibiting the attraction which is characteristic of chlorine. The positive pole is termed ZINCROID.

Chlo'rophÿll, klo-ro-fil. (Gr. *χλωρος*, "green," and *φυλλον*, "leaf.") Leaf-green. The green coloring matter of leaves; a complex, granular substance, imparting its green tint to foliage. See CHROMULE.

Chloro'sis. (Gr. *χλωρος*, "green.") Cachectic anæmia; "green sickness" of young females, with anæmia and dysmenorrhœa; an affection characterized by deficient growth of the corpuscular elements of the blood, pallid countenance, and suppression or retention of catamenial discharge. It is a variety of anæmia, occurring in a peculiar diathesis or habit of body, and almost without exception affecting young women about the period of puberty. Lurid, yellow or greenish complexion, languor, listlessness, debility, breathlessness, cardiac symptoms, depraved appetite, and amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, and leucorrhœa, are among its symptoms. The prognosis is usually favorable.

Chlorot'ic. Pertaining to chlorosis; applied to those affected with that disorder.

Chlo'rous. Pertaining to chlorine. Also applied to the negative element of a binary compound. Electro-negative. The chlorous pole is that pole of a particle of zinc or hydrochloric acid which has the attraction or affinity

characteristic of chlorine. See ZINCIOUS POLE.

Chlo'rōzōne. A substance composed of chlorine and ozone; a disinfecting agent.

Cho'anæ Na'rium. (Gr. *χουνη*, "funnel.") The posterior nares; a name applied to the two large openings at the upper and front part of the pharynx.

Choke'-damp. (Ger. *Dampf*, a "vapor.") Carbonic acid; carbon dioxide or carbonic anhydride. Impure carbonic acid gas accumulated in coal-pits, wells, mines, etc.; often destructive of life by preventing the respiration of air. It is applied by miners to all irrespirable gases or vapors. See also FIRE-DAMP.

Cholæ'mia. (Gr. *χολη*, "bile," and *αίμα*, "blood.") Jaundice; increase of bile in the blood. A morbid state of the system, with blood-poisoning from suppression of bile-secretion. Applied to a condition of coma with convulsions due to the presence in the blood of bile or its constituents.

Chol'-agoōgues, kol-ag-ogz. (Gr. *χολη*, "bile," and *ἀγωγος*, "expeller.") Agents which lessen the amount of bile in the blood. Purgatives causing discharge of bile into the alimentary canal. The chief cholagogues are the mercurial preparations, including calomel and blue pill; podophyllin; aloes; and rhubarb.

Choleçÿstec'tomÿ. (Gr. *χολη*, "bile," *κύστις*, "bladder," *εκ*, "out," and *τομη*, a "cutting.") Operation of cutting gall-stones out of the gall-bladder. Excision of gall-bladder.

Choleçÿstī'tis. (Gr. *χολη*, "bile," *κύστις*, "bladder," and the suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Choleçÿstot'omÿ. (Gr. *χολη*, "bile," *κύστις*, "bladder," and *τομη*, "incision.") Incision of the gall-bladder, as in operation for removing gall-stones.

Choledochī'tis. (From *choledo-*

chus, and the suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the ductus choledochus.

Choled'oehus. (Gr. *χολη*, "bile," and *δοχος*, "containing.") Containing or receiving bile. Applied to the united ducts of the liver and gall-bladder. See BILIARY DUCTS.

Chole'ic. (Gr. *χολη*, "bile.") Pertaining to bile or bile-product. **C. Acid.** Taurocholic acid; bilic acid. A fatty acid found abundantly in human bile.

Cholelithi'asis. The formation of biliary calculi.

Cholemi'sia. Vomiting bile.

Chöl'era. (Gr. *χολη*, "bile," and *ρῆω*, to "flow.") Asiatic cholera. An infectious disease caused by the *Spirillum cholerae* (comma bacillus), and characterized by vomiting, violent purging, abdominal pain, muscular cramps, and collapse. The stools have the appearance of small particles of rice floating in serum, the rice-like bodies being masses of intestinal epithelium. Occasionally the stools contain bile, the *bilious* form. **C., Chicken,** a fatal epidemic disease of chickens, caused by a microorganism, and attended with ulcerative inflammation of the digestive and lymphatic systems. **C. Infantum,** a severe gastro-intestinal inflammation occurring in infants, probably due to one or more of the ptomaines. **C. Morbus. C. Nostras.** A non-infectious, non-inflammatory disease of the stomach and intestines, the symptoms of which closely resemble those of cholera; caused by the products of decomposing food.

Cholera'ic. Pertaining to the cholera.

Chol'erine. (Dim. of "cholera.") Resembling cholera, sometimes applied to the first stage of cholera.

Chol'eroid. (Gr. *χολερα*, "cholera," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling cholera.

Cholesteatō'ma. (Gr. *χολη*, "bile,"

and *steatoma*.) A small pearly encysted tumor, containing cholesterin; it has been observed in the pia mater and in the subcutaneous connective tissue.

Choles'terin. (Gr. *χολη*, "bile," and *στερος*, "solid.") $C_{26}H_{44}O$. A crystallizable, spermaceti-like, white, shining, insipid, inodorous substance found in the nervous system and in the blood and bile. It has also been discovered in yolk of egg, in various vegetable substances, as peas, and in olive and almond oils, etc. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in ether, chloroform, boiling alcohol, etc. Cholesterin forms the greater bulk of most gall-stones, being formed into coherent masses by inspissated mucus. It is never found in urine in health, but occurs in certain morbid states, as in advanced renal degeneration.

Chol'ic Acid. Cholalic acid. A peculiar acid, derived from taurocholic and glycocholic acids, heated with alkalis.

Cho'line. $C_5H_{15}NO_2$. A poisonous ptomaine, found in both animal and vegetable tissues.

Chololith'ic. (Gr. *χολη*, "bile," and *λιθος*, "stone.") A term applied to a calculous concretion in the gall-bladder or bile-ducts.

Cholorrhœ'a. (Gr. *χολη*, "bile," and *ρῆω*, "to flow.") An abnormal discharge of bile.

Cholū'ria. (Gr. *χολη*, "bile," and *ουρον*, "urine.") Presence of bile in the urine.

Chondoden'dron Tomento'sum. A climbing vine, native of South America, yielding pareira brava.

Chon'drin. (Gr. *χονδρος*, "cartilage.") A glucoside found in cartilage; a proximate principle which may be obtained by boiling the cornea, the permanent cartilages, etc.

Chondri'tis. (Gr. *χονδρος*, "cartilage," and the suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Cartilaginous inflammation.

Chondrōgen'esis. (Gr. *χονδρος*,

“cartilage,” and γενεῖν, “to beget.”) Cartilago formation.

Chon'droid. (Gr. χονδρος, “cartilage,” and εἶδος, “resemblance.”) Cartilaginiform, resembling cartilage. Applied to a variety of cancer, the morbid product of which bears some similarity to cartilage.

Chondrol'ogŷ. (Gr. χονδρος, “cartilage,” and λογος, “discourse.”) Description or science of cartilages.

Chondro'ma. (Gr. χονδρος, “cartilage,” and suffix -oma, signifying “tumor.”) Cartilaginous tumor. A cartilaginous growth proceeding from bones. The term has been especially applied to scirrhous or fibro-cartilaginous tumor of the brain.

Chondros. See CARTILAGE.

Chondro'sis. (Gr. χονδρος, “cartilage,” and suffix -osis, signifying “morbid state.”) Chondroma; the progress of chondroma. A cartilaginous outgrowth or morbid state of cartilage. Also, chondrogenesis.

Chondrōt'omŷ. (Gr. χονδρος, “cartilage,” and τεμνειν, “to cut.”) Dissection or division of cartilage.

Chon'drus. The name (U. S. Ph.) for *Chondrus crispus* and *Chondrus mammilosus*; nutritive and demulcent. **C. Crispus**, carrageen; Irish moss, a plant of the natural order *Algucææ*. See **CARRAGEEN**.

Chopart's Operation. See **OPERATION**.

Chor'da. (Gr. χορδη, “chord.”) A cord or cord-like structure; sinew; tendon; nerve or nerve-filament. A collection of fibres. **C. Dorsa'lis**, dorsal cord; notochord. The fœtal rudiment of the vertebral column. **C. Ductus Arteriosi**, the ligamentum arteriosum, the remains of the ductus arteriosus of the fœtus. **C. Mag'na**, tendo Achillis. **C. Tym'pani**, a filament of the facial nerve distributed to the tympanum. **C. Ventric'uli**, the gastric plexus of the par vagum.

Chor'dæ Tendin'ææ. Tendinous cords connecting the carneæ columnæ

of the heart to the auriculo-ventricular valves. **C. Voca'lēs**, the vocal cords, formed by the free edge of the inferior thyro-arytenoid ligaments. **C. Willis'ii**, the small fibres crossing the sinuses of the dura mater.

Chordee'. (Gr. χορδη, “chord.”) Painful imperfect erection of the penis during gonorrhœa, with downward incurvation. This affection of the penis is most common in the second and third weeks of gonorrhœa, and occurs chiefly at night. Frequent micturition, upright posture, local application of cold water, and the use of opium suppository are among the usual palliatives.

Chordī'tis. (Gr. χορδη, “chord,” and suffix -itis, “inflammation.”) Inflammation of the vocal cord.

Chore'a. (Gr. χορεια, “a dance.”) St. Vitus's dance. A disease of the nervous system, characterized by a succession of irregular, clonic, involuntary movements, of limited range, occurring in almost all parts of the body. Chorea has been called “insanity of the muscles” and “delirium of the sensori-motor ganglia.” There is usually entire absence of rhythm and method in the recurrence of the movements, and not individual muscles, but coördinated groups, are affected. The disease is most common in childhood, especially among girls from eight to twelve years old. Control of the muscles is not lost, but voluntary motions are interfered with by the involuntary contractions. There is commonly cessation of the spasms during sleep. **C., Elec'trical**, a form of the disease, the movements of which much resemble those excited by electricity.

Chore'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, chorea.

Cho'rion. (Gr. χοριον, “skin.”) Shaggy chorion. The second or external enveloping membrane of the fœtus; the after-birth. It is a thin, transparent membrane, and entirely surrounds the fœtus in utero. It is by

some thought to consist of two laminae, the exochorion and endochorion. It is exterior to the amnion and interior to the decidua. The name is also used for the dermis or true skin.

Cho'roid, ko-royd. (Gr. *χοριον*, "chorion," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling the chorion. Applied to the second membrane of the eye, a vascular tunic immediately internal to the sclerotic.

Choroidi'tis. (From *choroid*, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the choroid membrane of the eye, specific or otherwise.

Choroidō-rētini'tis. Inflammation of both the choroid and retina. **C. Pigmento'sa**, a variety in which these members are atrophied, speckled with pigment, and unnaturally adherent.

Choromā'nia. (Gr. *χορος*, "dance," and *μανια*, "madness.") Chorcomania. A nervous disease characterized by various rhythmic movements. The dancing mania of the Middle Ages.

Chrisma. Ointment.

Chrō'māte. A compound of chromic acid and a base.

Chrō'māt'ic. (Gr. *χρωμα*, "color.") Pertaining to, or exhibiting, color. **C. Aberration**. See ABERRATION and CHROMATISM.

Chrō'mātism. (Gr. *χρωμα*, "color.") The aberration of refrangibility, by which the rays of light are decomposed and the correctness of their transmission through convex lenses destroyed. See ABERRATION.

Chrōmatōp'sia. (Gr. *χρωμα*, "color," and *οφτις*, "vision.") Vision with subjective color-perception. Applied to a visual state said to occur in inflammation of the optic nerve, jaundice, etc., wherein an iridescent impression is made on the retina.

Chrōmatū'ria. (Gr. *χρωμα*, "color," and *ουρον*, "urine.") The secretion and discharge of urine of an unnatural color.

Chrome Yel'low. Chromate of

lead; it is largely made use of as a pigment.

Chro'mic. Pertaining to, or obtained from, chromium. **C. Ac'id**, a teroxide of chromium, derived from a mixture of bichromate of potassium and oil of vitriol. It is a valuable escharotic for removal of syphilitic and other morbid growths.

Chromidrō'sis. (Gr. *χρωμα*, "color," and *ιδρωσ*, "sweat.") Discolored perspiration; abnormal coloration of the perspiratory secretion or sweat-glands; it is usually of black or dark color.

Chro'mium. (Gr. *χρωμα*, "color.") A whitish, brittle metal of 5.5 specific gravity, so called from its remarkable tendency to form colored compounds. It forms the coloring element of the ruby, emerald, etc.

Chrōmōphÿto'sis. (Gr. *χρωμα*, "color," and *φυτον*, "plant.") Cutaneous discoloration in brownish patches, usually presenting upon the superior portion of the thorax. See PHYTOSIS.

Chro'mule. (Gr. *χρωμα*, "color," and *ουλη*, "matter.") The coloring-matter of plants. It is distinguished from "chlorophyll," the application of which is limited to the green ingredient of plant-cells.

Chrōn'ic. (Gr. *χρονος*, "time.") A term applied to diseases when the progress is slow and the duration prolonged; used in contradistinction from *acute*, which is applied to diseases of relatively short duration and greater violence, the symptoms of which proceed with greater rapidity.

Chrÿsan'themum. (Gr. *χρυσος*, "gold," and *ανθεμον*, "flower.") See CALENDULA OFFICINALIS.

Chrÿsaro'bin. (Gr. *χρυσος*, "gold," and *araroba*.) The name (U. S. Ph.) for a substance extracted by certain solvents from Goa powder, a deposit in the wood of the trunk of *Andira Araroba*. It is a crystalline powder, pale yellow in color, without taste or odor. It may be converted by oxidizing agents into chrysophanic acid, by which

name it is often erroneously called. In India it is employed in skin diseases.

Chrysophan'ic Acid. (Gr. χρυσος, "gold," and φαίνω, to "make shine.") $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$. Rheic acid. An odorless crystallizable acid procured from certain lichens, from the roots of various species of *Rheum*, from chrysarobin, etc. The term is also applied to *rheïn*, or chrysarobin, a mixture of proximate principles forming the chief constituent of "Goa powder," the product of the decay of a Brazilian tree; employed as a local application in psoriasis, tinea tonsurans, and other cutaneous diseases.

Chrys'ophyll. (Gr. χρυσος, "gold," and φύλλον, "leaf.") A variety of chromule of a golden-yellow color.

Chthonophā'gia, kthon-o-fay-je-ah. (Gr. χθων, "earth," and φαγεῖν, "to eat.") Earth-eating, dirt-eating. A West Indian affection of the functions of nutrition, involving desire to eat dirt.

Chūr'rus. A name for extract of Indian hemp. See CANNABIS INDICA, and BHANG.

Chylā'ceous. (Gr. χυλος, "juice.") Pertaining to, or consisting of, chyle.

Chyle, kile. (From the same.) The white or milky fluid, consisting of the fatty matter of aliment, in a condition of emulsion or fine mechanical division, with the intestinal juices. It is converted from chyme, in the duodenum and the rest of the small intestines, during digestive process, absorbed by the lacteal vessels, and conveyed into the blood by the thoracic duct. See CHYME.

Chylif'erous. (Gr. χυλος, "juice," and φέρω, to "bear.") Transmitting, or bearing, chyle, as the lacteal vessels. **C. Ves'sels,** lacteals; vessels which convey chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct.

Chylifecā'tion. Chylifaction. Chyle-formation and -absorption. Process of separation, during the digestive processes, of chyle from chyme.

Chylopoiet'ic Vis'cera. (Gr. χυλος, "juice," and ποίεω, to "make.") Parts involved in producing chyle.

Chy'lous. Pertaining to, or resembling, chyle.

Chylūria. (Gr. χυλος, "chyle," and ουρον, "urine.") Milky urine; galacturia; chylorrhœa urinalis; chylous urine. The excretion of urine of a milky appearance without apparent renal lesion; it is a disorder occurring chiefly in tropical climates, and there are usually more or less distinct traces of blood in the urine; a microscopic nematode entozoon, the filaria sanguinis hominis, is generally found in the blood and urine of the patient suffering from this malady.

Chyme, kime. (Gr. χυμος, "juice.") The semi-fluid, pulpy mass formed by the food after it has been digested in the stomach and acted upon by the gastric secretions. After passing from the stomach into the duodenum the chyle is separated from it in the small intestines, and the excrementitious portion passes along the large intestine for anal expulsion.

Chymificā'tion. Digestive transformation of aliment into chyme. The process of becoming or of forming chyme.

Çiba'rious. (Lat. *cibum*, "food.") Esculent; edible; pertaining to, or useful for, food.

Çicatri'cial. (Lat. *cicatrix*, "scar.") Pertaining to cicatrix.

Çicatric'ūla, sik-a-trik-yu-lah. (Dim. of Lat. *cicatrix*, "scar.") The blastoderm of a bird's ovum. A small round white spot observed on the surface of the yolk-bag of an impregnated egg; it is the germinal membrane, from which the future being is developed.

Çica'trix, sik-ay-trix. (Lat., "a scar.") The mark, seam, scar, or elevation, first of a red color, afterward white, remaining after the healing of a wound or ulcer. The cicatrix of a bone is known as callus.

Cicatriza'tion. (Lat. *cicatrix*, "scar.") Cicatrix formation. The process by which solutions of continuity in an organ or tissue are repaired.

Cicu'ta. See CONIUM MACULATUM.

Cicu'ta Viro'sa Aquat'ica. Water hemlock; a plant of the natural order *Umbelliferae*, a native of Europe. Its roots, which are often mistaken for wild smallage, and eaten as such, are a violent poison, producing tremors, vertigo, burning in the stomach, etc.

Çil'ia. (Pl. of Lat. *cilium*, "eyelash.") The eyelashes, or hairs growing from the margins of the eyelids. Also applied to certain filaments on the free surfaces of epithelial cells.

Çil'iarÿ. (Lat. *cilium*, "eyelash.") Pertaining to the cilia, or eyelashes, or to the eyelids, or to certain structures and appendages involved in the accommodative process of the eye. **C. Margin,** tarsal margin. The free extremity of the eyelids, at the junction of the skin and lining mucous membrane; the edge from which the cilia or eyelashes proceed.

Çil'iate. (Lat. *cilium*, "eyelash.") Fringed; fimbriated; furnished with cilia.

Çil'ium. (Lat.). The eyelash; also the eyelid, or ciliary margin. Singular of CILIA (*q. v.*).

Çillō'sis. Palpebral tremor; spasmodic agitation of the eyelids.

Cimicif'uga. (Lat. *cimex*, "bug," and *fugo*, to "put to flight.") The name (U. S. Ph.) of branch, undergrowth, and rootlets of the plant known as *Cimicifuga racemosa*. **C. Raçemo'sa,** black snake-root; sometimes called *Actæa Racemosa*. A plant of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, growing in various parts of America. Its rhizome and rootlets, the Ph. name of which (U. S.) is cimicifuga, are tonic and somewhat antispasmodic, being employed in cases of chorea and uterine convulsions with good results.

Cincho'na, sin-ko-nah. The pharmacopœial name (U. S.) for the bark

of any species of *Cinchona*, containing at least 3 per cent. of alkaloids. Peruvian bark. The genus *Cinchona* comprises many species of trees, all of which are natives of South America, and are found chiefly in Peru and Bolivia. Varieties: 1. *C. Flava*, yellow cinchona, *calisaya-bark*. Imported in the form of *quilled* or *stick Calisaya* and *flat Calisaya*. The latter is the most useful, because it contains less of the epidermis of the bark. 2. *Cinchona rubra*, red cinchona; also called *cascaquilla roxa* and *colorada*. This too comes in the form of quills and flat pieces. 3. *Cinchonæ pallidæ cortex*, pale cinchona, is officinal in the Br. Ph. 4. *Non-official barks* are brought from the northern part of South America, and comprise *Carthagena bark* and *Pitaya bark*. Cinchona contains numerous alkaloids, of which only four are used medicinally, viz.: *Quinine*, *Quinidine*, *Cinchonine*, and *Cinchonidine*. Other alkaloids are *Quinamine*, *Quinidine*, *Homoquinine* or *Ultraquinine*, *Cinchonamine*, *Paytine*, *Homocinchonine*, *Homocinchonidine*, *Cuscunine*, *Cuscunidine*, *Aricine*, *Paricine*, *Paytamine*, *Dihomocinchonine*, *Dicinchonine*, *Diquinidine*, *Javanine*, *Cincholine*. Cinchona also contains *Kinic*, *Kinovic*, and *Cinchotannic* acids, red and yellow coloring matter, and a volatile oil. *Officinal Preparations:* *Extractum Cinchonæ*, both solid and fluid; *Extractum cinchonæ Flava Liquidum* (Br.) *Infusum cinchonæ*; *Tinctura Cinchonæ*; and *Tinctura cinchonæ composita* or *Huxam's Tincture*. Of the preparations the latter is the most used. *Dose:* $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fluidrachms.

Çinchonā'ceæ, sin-ko-nay-she-c. (From *cinchona*.) The name of a natural order of exogenous tropical trees or shrubs, including the cinchona. The plants of this order have been referred by some to the *Rubiaceæ*. The bark of many species has remarkable anti-periodic properties.

Çinchonidi'næ Sul'phas. A neutral sulphate of cinchonidine, occurring

in white, silky, needle-like crystals. Soluble in 100 parts of cold water and in 70 parts of alcohol. Its action is similar to that of sulphate of quinine, but the dose must be about one-third larger.

Çinchoni'næ Sul'phas. A sulphate of cinchonine, resembling the sulphate of quinine in appearance and effects. The dose should be slightly larger than that of the latter salt.

Cinera'ceous. Cineritious.

Çineri'tious, sin-er-ish-yus. (Lat. *cineres*, "ashes.") Ash-colored; ashy; having the character, appearance, or consistence of ashes. Applied to the exterior or cortical part of the brain. **C. Tubercle,** a portion of the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

Çinēt'ica. Diseases or agents affecting the muscles or muscular action.

Çin'gūlūm, sing-gyu-lum. In general, a girdle; applied to the waist; to a fibrous bundle in the brain; and especially as a designation of herpes zoster, or shingles, from the girdling development of the vesicles around some portion of the body.

Çin'nabar. HgS. Red sulphide of mercury. Also applied to the red resinous juice of the *Calamus rotang*, an East Indian tree. When pulverized, cinnabar is called vermilion, and is employed as a pigment. Chrome cinnabar is a very basic chromate of lead; and cinnabar of antimony is mercuric sulphide.

Cinnamo'mum or **Cin'namon.** The inner bark of the shoots of the *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*. It is an effective and pleasant aromatic, moderately pungent in taste, and is one of the best cordial, carminative, and restorative spices, readily relieving nausea and flatulency.

Cin'namon-Tree. The *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*, a tree of the natural order *Lauraceæ*, a native of Ceylon, yielding a volatile oil.

Çioni'tis. (Gr. *τιων*, "uvula," and

suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflammation.") Inflammation of the uvula.

Çionot'omy. (Gr. *τιων*, "uvula," and *τομη*, "incision.") Abscission of the uvula.

Çir'çinus. (Gr. *κίρκινος*, "circle.") **Zona ignea.** A term applied to herpes zoster, or shingles.

Çir'cle of Haller. A circle of veins beneath the nipple. **C., Lower Polar,** an imaginary line separating the meridional from the cervical zone or region of dangerous placental attachment in the womb. **C., Upper Polar,** an imaginary line separating the fundal from the meridional zone on the inner surface of the womb. **C. of Willis,** the anastomoses between the branches of the internal carotid and vertebral arteries at the base of the brain. It is formed behind by the posterior cerebral artery, on each side by the trunk of the internal carotid and posterior communicating, and in front by the anterior cerebral and anterior communicating arteries.

Çireulā'tion, ser-kyu-lay-shun. (Lat. *circularē*, "to encompass.") The movement of the blood from the heart, through the arteries, capillaries, and veins back to the heart. **C., Collateral,** circulation through communicating branches when a blood-vessel is occluded. **C., Portal,** the passage of the blood from the organs of digestion by means of the portal vein, to the liver, and to the inferior vena cava by means of the hepatic veins. **C., Pulmonary** or **Lesser,** the passage of venous blood from the right ventricle to the lungs by means of the pulmonary artery, through the pulmonary capillaries, and its return as arterial blood through the pulmonary vein to the right auricle. **C., Systemic,** the course of the blood other than in the foetal and pulmonary systems.

Cir'culatory. Pertaining to the circulation of the blood.

Cir'culus Arterio'sus Ir'idis. The artery encircling the iris. **C. Venosus,**

a distinct space about the area opaca of the blastoderm.

Cir'cumagen'tēs. (Lat. *circum*, "around," and *agere*, "to go.") Applied to the oblique muscles of the eye.

Çircumcī'sion, ser - kum - sizh - un. (Lat. *circumcidere*, "to cut about.") The abscission of an annular portion of the prepuce or foreskin; practised surgically in cases of extraordinary length or contraction of the prepuce or when necessitated by disease, and as a religious rite by Jews, Mohammedans, etc. See PHIMOSIS.

Çircumelu'sion. (Lat. *circum*, "around," and *claudere*, "to close.") A mode of acupressure wherein, the needle having been passed back of the artery, wire or thread is drawn around the needle-ends to increase compression over the track of the artery.

Çircumdūe'tion. (Lat. *circum*, "around," and *ducere*, "to lead.") Perispalsis. The continuous circular motion of a limb around an imaginary axis, the rotating limb describing the surface of a cone.

Cir'cumflex. (Lat. *circum*, "around," and *flectere*, "to bend.") Bent about; bent circularly; winding round; curved like a bow; a term applied to certain arteries, veins, etc.

Çir'eumscribed. (Lat. *circum*, "around," and *scribere*, "to draw.") Applied to inflammations, swellings, etc., clearly marked from surrounding parts.

Çircumvāl'late. (Lat. *circum*, "around," and *vallum*, "trench.") Surrounded by a ridge; applied to certain lingual papillæ consisting of a central part divided from a circumference by a narrow circular fissure.

Çirrhon'osus. (Gr. *χιρρος*, "tawny," and *νοσος*, "disease.") Yellowness of the serous membranes; a post-mortem appearance of certain fatal diseases.

Çirrhō'sis. (Gr. *χιρρος*, "tawny.") Chronic interstitial inflammation; sclerosis. A term applied in general to a chronic, non-suppurative inflammation,

affecting the interstitial connective tissue of the different organs, and not the structures by which the proper physiological function is performed; resulting in a dense, contracted, fissured, granular condition of an organ, with obliteration of vessels. Used especially and originally with reference to such a condition of the liver. Also applied to a yellow coloring matter sometimes morbidly secreted by the tissues. **C. of the Kidney**, interstitial nephritis. **C. of the Liver**, Cirrhosis hepatis; chronic or interstitial hepatitis; granular or hobnailed liver. A form of cirrhosis producing a dense, granular, wrinkled condition of the liver, with deformity, diminution in size, and atrophy. It frequently results from protracted hyperæmia and chronic irritation produced by spirit-drinking. **C. of the Lung**, interstitial pneumonitis; fibroid degeneration of the lung. A form of cirrhosis with consolidation or contraction of pulmonary tissue, accompanied with dilatation of the bronchi.

Çirrhōt'ic. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, cirrhosis.

Çir'socēle. (Gr. *χιρσος*, a "varix," and *κηλη*, "tumor.") A varicose dilatation of the spermatic vein. Varicocele.

Çir'soid. (Gr. *χιρσος*, "varix," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling a varix or varicose vein; applied to certain forms of aneurism in which the dilatation of the arteries resembles the state of a varicose vein, the artery presenting contortion, dilatation, and elongation.

Çirsōm'phalus. (Gr. *χιρσος*, "varix," and *ὀμφαλος*, "umbilicus.") Varicose condition of the vessels surrounding the umbilicus.

Çirsōphthal'mia. (Gr. *χιρσος*, "varix," and *ὀφθαλμος*, "eye.") Ophthalmia varicosa; a high degree of ophthalmia, involving a general varicose condition of the blood-vessels of the conjunctiva.

Çirsot'omÿ. (Gr. *χιρσος*, "varix," and *τομη*, "incision.") Incision or ex-

eision of a varix; treatment of variees by cutting.

Cissam'pelos Capen'sis. A plant of the natural order *Menispermaceæ*, growing in the mountainous parts of the Cape of Good Hope. The Boers use its root as an emetic and cathartic. **C. Pareira**, the pareira brava (American wild vine); the name pareira brava is given to three separate drugs, the rarest of which is produced from the *Cissampelos Pareira*, a native of South America.

Cis'tus Cre'ticus. A plant of the natural order *Cystineæ*, from which is obtained ladanum or labdanum, a gum-resin of dark color and pleasant odor; formerly employed in making warm plasters, and sometimes internally as a stomachic; it is also obtained from *Cistus ladaniferus* and *C. laurifolius*.

Cit'râte. A compound of citric acid and a base.

Cit'ric Acid. (Lat. *citrus*, "a lemon tree.") An organic crystalline acid obtained from lemons, limes, etc., and employed in medicine as antiseptic, refrigerant, and diuretic. See ACID.

Cit'rine Ointment. (From the same.) Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis. See UNGUENTUM.

Ci'trus Auran'tium. The systematic name of the orange-tree, an evergreen of the natural order *Aurantiaceæ*, bearing white flowers at the same time as the ripened fruit. The flowers are used as a perfume, and on distillation yield a small quantity of essential oil, as do also the leaves of the tree. The yellow rind of the fruit is an aromatic bitter used in dyspepsia, etc., and orange-juice is a pleasant acid, employed as a drink in febrile or scorbutic affections. (See ORANGE, and AURANTUM.) **C. Limet'ta Berga'mium**, a tree bearing a fruit from the rind of which the oil of bergamot is obtained. **C. Med'ica**, or **Limo'num**, the systematic name of the lemon-tree, the fruit of which has a pleasant odor, for which it is dependent upon

the oil of the rind. The outer rind or peel is used in the same cases as the **CORTEX AURANTII** (which see); the juice is a sharp, but pleasant acid, employed as a beverage in febrile affections. Its properties are refrigerant and antiseptic.

Çiv'et. An unctuous substance yielded by two glands in the anal pouch of the civet cat.

Civiale's Operation for Stone. See OPERATION.

Clamp. A metallic surgical instrument for compressing parts, aiding in tightening sutures and ligaments, etc.

Clap. Familiar name for GONORRHEA (*q. v.*).

Clarifica'tion. (Lat. *clarus*, "clear," and *facere* "to make.") A pharmaceutical operation, the process of clearing liquids; separation from a liquid of insoluble substances interfering with its transparency. It is effected by subsidence, decantation, filtration, etc.

Clark's Column. See COLUMN, CLARK'S.

Classifica'tion. (Lat. *classis*, "class," and *facere*, "to make.") Scientific distribution into groups. The formation of classes, as of diseases, objects of natural history, etc., with reference to their characteristics and peculiarities.

Claud'ent. (Lat. *claudere*, "to close.") Shutting; drawing together.

Claustrum. See ENCEPHALON.

Clausu'ra. (Lat. *claudere*, "to close.") Closure, or imperforation, as of a canal. **C. U'teri**, imperforation of the uterus.

Clavā'tion. (Lat. *clavus*, "a nail.") Gomphosis. A form of articulation, as that of the teeth in the alveoli.

Clav'icle. The collar-bone. See BONE.

Clavic'ular. Pertaining to the clavicle, or collar-bone.

Clav'us. (Lat., "a nail.") A corn or callosity; small, deep, callous thickening of the epidermis, especially on

the toes; it results from hypertrophy of the papillæ of the derma, usually produced by intermittent pressure. The term has also been applied to condyloma of the uterus; tubercle on the conjunctiva, etc.

Clavus Hyster'icus. An acute, neuralgic pain, often associated with hysteria, but occurring also in other conditions, which is felt in a localized point in the head, and is described by the patient as such a sensation as might be produced by a nail being driven into the part.

Clay. A primitive earth, formerly called argil, but now alumina.

Cleans'ings. A vulgar synonym of lochia.

Cleav'age. Segmentation; separation, as of muscles into their natural striæ.

Cleft Pal'ate. Congenital palatine fissure, frequently associated with hare-lip.

Clefts, Branch'ial. Five or six fissures found in the fœtus between the branchial arches; they are normally obliterated early in fœtal life; occasionally, however, a portion of one is left unelosed and forms a branchial fistula connecting the pharynx with the outer surface of the neck. This congenital defect is usually found immediately above the sterno-clavicular joint.

Cleido-mas'toid. Pertaining to the mastoid process and the clavicle. Applied to a muscle. See **MUSCLE**.

Cleisāg'ra. (Gr. κλεις, "clavicle," and ἄγρα, "seizure.") Gout of the clavicular articulation.

Clem'atis Erec'ta. Upright virgin's bower, a plant of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, native of Europe, and cultivated in America. Its leaves have been regarded as resisting venereal poison, and also as diuretic and diaphoretic. **C. Flam'mula**, a plant, native of Europe, bearing very acrid leaves. In some sections of the United States it has been cultivated for orna-

ment. **C. Vital'ba**, common virgin's bower. The leaves of the *Clematis vitalba* are acrid, and are sometimes employed medicinally; an infusion has been used in itch.

Clēptomā'nia. (Gr. κλεπτειν, "to steal," and μανια, "madness.") Cleptomania; kleptomania. A morbid condition involving disposition to purloin chattels.

Clergyman's Sore Throat. Aphonia clericorum. Dysphonia clericorum. A morbid condition of the throat, attributed to excessive use of the voice, and constituting a form of chronic follicular laryngo-pharyngitis. See **DYS-PHONIA CLERICORUM**.

Climac'teric, klim-ak-ter-ik. (Gr. κλιμακτηρ, "a step.") A term originally applied to certain epochs in the life of an individual, imagined to be critical or to mark a period at which the body had undergone an entire change, retaining none of the structural elements from the previous epoch; these periods were variously reckoned, most commonly in multiples of seven, the ninth multiple, or sixty-third year, being regarded as the so-called "grand climacteric." At present the word has lost its original significance, and is applied somewhat vaguely to various critical periods in life, with marked physiological or developmental changes, such as the period of puberty; it is especially used with reference to the time of the cessation of menstruation in females; change of life. (See **MEN-OPAUSE**.) **C. Disease**, this term has been applied to a particular disease, supposed to be distinct from the natural decay, said to occur in advanced life, or at about the sixty-third year; appearing suddenly, and inducing debility, dyspepsia, insomnia, cephalalgia, etc. The existence of such an independent disease is exceedingly dubious. **C. Teething**, production of teeth late in life, after the loss of the permanent teeth; usually between the sixty-third and the eighty-first year; that is, be-

tween the two "grand climacteric years" of the ancients.

Clí'mate. (Gr. *κλιμα*, "region.") The general result in a given place or country of the temperature, amount of rainfall, moisture, and sunshine, direction and velocity of the wind, and the elevation above sea-level.

Climãt'ic. Pertaining, or referable, to climate.

Climatol'ogy. (Gr. *κλιμα*, "region," and *λογος*, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, climate. Meteorology.

Clín'ic. Clinical. A clinical lecture. Bedside instruction, or study of disease from actual patients. See CLINICAL.

Clín'ieal. (Gr. *κλινη*, "bed.") Pertaining to a bed; applied to lectures delivered at the bedside, or the practical study and tuition of disease there; and, in general, to all that pertains to the practical study of pathology from living subjects.

Clí'noid. (Gr. *κλινη*, "bed," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling a bed; applied to four processes of the sphenoid bone. See PROCESS.

Cliseom'eter. (Gr. *κλισης*, "inclination," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument to determine the pelvic inclination, and to determine the relation between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body.

Clitoridec'tomy. (Gr. *κλειτορις*, "clitoris," *εξ*, "from," and *τομη*, "cutting.") Excision of the clitoris.

Clit'oris. (Gr. *κλειω*, to "shut up.") Æstrus; penis muliebris. An erectile organ in females, analogous to the penis of the male. It is a small, elongated body, situated at the superior part of the vulva, beneath the anterior commissure, between the nymphæ; its base is surrounded by a slight fold, similar to the prepuce; it is not perforated by the urethra, is supplied with erectile tissue, and its internal structure resembles that of the corpus cavernosum of the penis.

Clit'orism. (From the same.) The abuse, or a morbid enlargement, of the clitoris. Unnatural intercourse of women.

Clitorí'tis. (From *clitoris*, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the clitoris.

Clitorōt'omÿ. (From *clitoris*, and Gr. *τομη*, "incision.") Amputation or excision of the clitoris. Clitoridectomy.

Cli'vus Blumenbach'ii. The slope of Blumenbach; the name given to an inclined surface behind the dorsum ephippii of the sphenoid bone.

Clo'aca. (Lat., "a sewer.") The name given to the cavity or pouch at the extremity of the intestinal canal of birds, reptiles, and many fishes, which receives the fæces, urine, and semen of the male and the ovum of the female. The plural of the word (*cloacæ*) is employed to designate the openings in the shell of the new bone leading to the enclosed dead bone in cases of necrosis.

Clōn'ic. (Gr. *κλονος*, "commotion.") Relating to *clonus*. A term applied to spasmodic movements which are of short duration and alternate with periods of relaxation, as in epilepsy; in contradistinction to *tonic*, which signifies a constant rigidity. See CONVULSION. and SPASM.

Clō'nus. (From the same.) A term denoting an irregular spasmodic muscular contraction. **C., Ankle,** irregular convulsive contractions produced by sudden forcible flexion of the foot in certain diseases of the spinal cord.

Clot. Coagulum; the red, solid, fibrinous mass separating from newly-drawn blood. The crassamentum of the blood. The other portion is a clear yellow liquid, called serum. The clot is the product of the formation of fibrin, which is attributed to the union, under the influence of a ferment, of the fibrinogen which is contained in the liquor sanguinis with the fibrinoplastic substance which is contained in

the blood-globules, etc. See CRASSAMENTUM, and THROMBOSIS.

Cloudy Swelling. Degeneration, parenchymatous.

Club-foot. Talipes; kylosis.

Club-hand. Manus eurtā. A distortion of the hand analogous to the deformity of club-foot; contraction occurring either as abnormal flexion or extension of the hand.

Clÿp'eal. (Lat. *clypeus*, "shield.") Scutiform. Pertaining to, or resembling, a shield; applied to the thyroid cartilage.

Clÿs'ter. (Gr. *κλύζειν*, "to wash out.") Enema; glyster; injection; lavamentum. A liquid, medicated or otherwise, injected into the intestines, through the anus, by means of a syringe, etc. See ENEMA.

Cnidō'sis, nid-o-sis. (Gr. *κνιδῶς*, "nettle.") The Greek equivalent of the Latin "urticaria" and English "nettle-rash;" all the terms being derived from the itching and burning sensation, suggesting that produced by the nettle, which accompanies this disorder. See URTICARIA.

Coägūlā'tion. (Lat. *coagulare*, "to curdle.") The curdling or changing of a fluid into a more or less solid mass. Thickening of a fluid; formation of clot. The term formerly signified "crystallization," but it is now applied to the partial solidification of a fluid by heat or cold, or by the addition of some agent, as the thickening of the albuminous portion of certain fluids, the curdling of milk, etc. Especially, the formation of the COAGULUM (*q. v.*).
C. Necrosis. See NECROSIS.

Coäg'ulūm. (From the same.) Applied in general to the more or less solid mass formed in a fluid by the process of coagulation, as the curd of milk, the insoluble form of albumin, etc. In its special application to the coagulated blood it is termed *clot*. See BLOOD, and CLOT.

Coal Tar. A dark, semi-liquid substance obtained as a product of the dry

distillation of bituminous coal. It supplies many valuable materials in the arts, as well as many other commodities and medicines, such as amyl aniline, benzole, carbolic acid, etc.

Coälēs'cence, ko-al-es-ens. (Lat. *coalescere*, "to grow together.") Concretion; the act of growing together; adhesive or intimate union of parts previously separated.

Coäptā'tion. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *aptare*, "to fit.") Adjustment of edges of solution of continuity. The act of adjusting. Setting the broken extremities of a bone in their normal position; reduction of a dislocated bone.

Coäretā'tion. (Lat. *coarctare*, "to press together.") A pressing together, narrowing, stricture, or contraction of any hollow tube, as of the larynx, intestine, urethra, or a blood-vessel.

Coärticūlā'tion. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *articulare*, "to join.") Abarticulation.

Co'balt. Symbol, Co. A brittle, hard, heavy metal, of 8.5 specific gravity, chiefly found in combination with arsenic or with sulphur and arsenic. It is one of the few metals that are attracted by the magnet. Not used in medicine.

Cō'caïne. C₁₇H₂₁NO₄. An alkaloid obtained from the *Erythroxylon Coca*, an Andean plant, of the natural order *Violaceæ*, found wild in Peru; it is crystallizable, soluble in ether and alcohol, and slightly so in water; in some respects resembles eaffeine. Administered internally, it is a heart stimulant. Applied to mucous membranes or the skin denuded of epithelium, it causes local anæsthesia; its application to the conjunctiva produces mydriasis, and paralyzes the accommodative function. It is much used to produce local anæsthesia of a mucous surface by painting with a solution of the drug. In Medicine and Surgery it is usually employed in the form of hydrochlorate of cocaine, which possesses the advantage of increased solubility.

Cocçinēl'lin. Carmine. The coloring principle of cochineal.

Coc'culus In'dicus. The berries of the *Anamirta cocculus*, being the same as the *Menispermum cocculus*, Linn. These berries contain a kernel which is whitish and oily, and very bitter in taste, and possess a bitter poisonous principle called pierotoxin. The plant is a powerful poison, and is never given internally as a medicine, though the powdered berry made into an ointment is sometimes employed in certain skin diseases.

Coc'cus Cac'ti. Coccus of the caetus. The *Coccinella*, or cochineal insect, native of Mexico, Central America, etc. They have a faint, heavy odor, an acrid, bitter, and astringent taste, are of blackish-red color on the outside and purple-red within. The use chiefly made of them is giving a red color to tinctures, etc. The Cochineal of the Pharmacopœia consists of the dried female insects.

Cocçyāl'gia, kok - se - al - je - ah. (From *coccyx*, and Gr. *αλγος*, "pain.") Pain in the coccygeal region. See COCCYGODYNIA.

Cocçyge'al. Pertaining to the coccyx.

Cocçyḡōdŷn'ia. (Gr. *κοκκυξ*, "coccyx," and *οδονη*, "pain.") Coccydynia; coccyalgia; pain in the coccyx and its neighboring structures, experienced whenever any movement of the coccygeal joints is produced, as in sitting down, etc. It occurs chiefly among women, and indicates inflammation or other morbid change of, or about the fibrous tissues of, the coccyx. In general, any neuralgic pain of the coccygeal region.

Coccyx. See BONE.

Cochin Leg. Applied to a leg affected with elephantiasis; named from the frequent appearance of the disorder at Cochin.

Cochine'al. Dried insects used for coloring matter, native of South America, Mexico, etc. They are found on

several species of caetus, especially *C. Cochinillifer*. At a suitable time the insects are gathered from the plant, plunged into hot water, and then dried in the sun, in which state they have the appearance of small rough berries or seeds of a grayish-purple color.

Coeh'lea. Conehoid cavity of the internal ear. See EAR.

Cochlea're. (Lat. *cochlea*, "snail-shell.") Coehlear. A spoon; a spoonful.

Cochlea'ria Armora'cia. The horse-radish plant, the root of which, *Armoracizæ Radix*, is stimulant and rubefacient.

Cocilla'na. The bark of a variety of *Guarea*, used as a stimulating expectorant in bronchitis.

Co'coa, ko-ko. A substance consisting of the roasted and powdered fruit of the *Theobroma Cacao*, a tree of the West Indies. See THEOBROMA.

Cocoö'lein. Cocoanut oil. See COCOS NUCIFERA.

Cocoon'. The silkworm chrysalis; the envelope of silky tissue covering the larvæ of certain arachnides, etc., while they are in a chrysalis state.

Co'cos Nuçif'era. A plant of the natural order *Palmæ*. It bears as its fruit the cocoanut. The sap of the tree, when fermented, is known as palm wine. Cocoanut oil has been used in place of cod-liver oil in tuberculosis.

Cōc'tion. (Lat. *coquere*, "to boil.") A term used in various senses to denote preparation from a crude state, as in digestion, or reduction of aliment to chyle.

Co'deine, Codei'na, or Code'ia. The name applied to an alkaloid discovered in opium by Robiquet in 1832. Its properties are narcotic, and it is said to possess about half the strength of morphine. The muriate of codeine seems to be of greater strength than codeine alone.

Co'dex. A collection, as of regula-

tions or medical formulæ; a term applied to the Pharmacopœia of Paris.

Cod-liver Oil. See OIL.

Çœlelmin'tha. See ENTOZOA.

Çœ'lia, se-le-ah. (Gr. *κοιλια*, "belly," from *κοιλος*, "hollow.") The abdomen; the belly; the inferior splanchnic cavity. The term has also been applied to the stomach.

Çœ'liac. (From the same.) Pertaining to the cœlia, or cavity which contains the intestines. **C. Artery.** (See ARTERY.) **C. Axis,** the first single trunk given off by the abdominal aorta; **CÆLIAC ARTERY** (*q. v.*). **C. Plex'us,** prolongation of the solar plexus. See PLEXUS.

Çœli'æca. (Gr. *κοιλια*, "belly.") Disorders, or medicinal agents, affecting the digestive organs.

Çœliag'ra. (Gr. *κοιλια*, "belly," and *αγρα*, "a seizure.") Gout of the abdomen.

Çœliäl'gia. (Gr. *κοιλια*, "belly," and *αλγος*, "pain.") Abdominal pain. **Tormina.**

Çœliomyal'gia. (Gr. *κοιλια*, "belly," *μυς*, "a muscle," and *αλγος*, "pain.") Abdominal myalgia; pain in the muscles of the abdomen.

Çœliospas'mus. (Gr. *κοιλια*, "belly," and *σπασμος*, "spasm.") Abdominal spasm or cramp.

Çœliot'omy. (Gr. *κοιλια*, "belly," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") A term recently proposed by Dr. R. P. Harris for incisions in the anterior part of the abdomen, being etymologically more accurate than laparotomy.

Çœli'tis. (Gr. *κοιλια*, "belly," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Abdominal inflammation.

Çœlō'ma. (Gr. *κοιλος*, "hollow.") A large, round ulcer of the cornea.

Çœnosthe'sis. (Gr. *κοινος*, "common," and *αισθησις*, "perception.") Common feeling; a term denoting the general sensibility of the system; self-consciousness, the feeling of self-existence or individuality.

Çœnu'rus. (Gr. *κοινος*, "common,"

and *ουρα*, a "tail.") A species of hydatid. A cystose bladder presenting a number of heads of immature tapeworms. See HYDATID.

Coff'ea Arab'ica. A plant of the natural order of *Rubiaceæ*, affording coffee. It is native in Arabia, Persia, and the warm climates of Asia and America. A decoction of the roasted berry is the coffee of domestic parlance. Coffee is a vascular and nerve stimulant, these properties depending upon the alkaloid *caffeinic* and empyreumatic oils. It is a valuable remedy in opium-poisoning.

Cohes'ion. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *hæreo*, "to stick.") The operation of the attraction of aggregation or force producing molecular adhesion. **C., Attrac'tion of,** the tendency of the molecules of a body to cohere and form aggregate masses. It is the antagonist of AFFINITY.

Cōhobā'tion. Continuous redistillation of a liquid from the same materials.

Coïn'dicant. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *indicare*, "to indicate.") Concurrently symptomatic. Applied to confirmatory signs, or those offering similar indications.

Coï'tion, ko-ish-un. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *ire*, "to go.") Coitus; copulation; sexual intercourse.

Co'itus. Coition.

Cola'tion. (Lat. *colare*, "to strain.") Process of straining.

Colato'rïum. (From the same.) A strainer; a sieve.

Col'chici Ra'dix. Colchicum-root. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the cormus of *Colchicum autumnale*; narcotic, diuretic, and cathartic.

Col'chicine. An alkaloid obtained from the seed and cormus of COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE (*q. v.*).

Col'chicum Autumna'le. Meadow saffron; a plant of the natural order of *Colchicacæ*, native of Europe. Its cormus and seeds are used medicinally, possessing similar properties.

It is narcotic, diuretic, and cathartic, and is a valuable remedy in gout. In excessive doses it is an acro-narcotic poison.

Col'cothar. Oxidum ferri rubrum. A mixture of red oxide of iron and the persulphate, possessing the general properties of the preparations of iron.

Cold. The absence of heat, or the sensation produced by reduction of the heat of the body. The term is popularly applied to congestion of mucous membrane, etc. Coryza; catarrh.

Col'eoçele. (Gr. *κολεος*, "vagina," and *κηλη*, "tumor.") Vaginal tumor.

Cöl'ic. (Gr. *ζωλον*, "colon.") A painful spasm of the smooth muscular fibres of the intestines. Pertaining to the colon. **C.**, **Hepat'ic**, the pain caused by the passage of gall-stones from the liver to the intestines. **C.**, **Lead**, colica pictonum, painter's colic, saturnine colic. A variety of colic due to the absorption of any of the salts of lead. Common in painters and workers in white lead. **C.**, **Nephrit'ic**, renal colic, the pain caused by the passage of calculi from the pelvis of the kidney through the ureter to the bladder.

Colica Menstrua'lis. Dysmenorrhœa. **C. Pictonum.** Lead colic. Named from Poitou in France, where it is said to have been epidemic.

Coli'tis. (Gr. *κολον*, "colon," and suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflammation.") Enteritis colica; inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon. Dysentery.

Col'lagen, kol-laj-en. (Gr. *κολλα*, "glue," and *γενναω*, to "produce.") The gelatinous base of connective tissue. An intercellular substance found in bone, cartilage, and various tissues of the body; transformed into glue by boiling.

Collapse'. (Lat. *collapsus*, a "falling together.") Depression of the vital powers; prostration; shock to the nervous system, often following severe injury. A state of nervous prostration;

when extreme, the functions are in a state of partial, or nearly complete, abeyance. It may terminate in death, or proceed through gradual reaction to recovery. Collapse presupposes great nervous exhaustion, and may be regarded as a final and extreme degree of shock. **C. Pulmonary**, atelectasis pulmonum. A condition in which the lung is more or less devoid of air.

Colles's Frac'ture. Name applied to a fracture of the lower end of the radius. See FRACTURE.

Cölliq'uament. (Lat. *colliqueo*, to "melt.") Applied to the first rudiments of an embryo in generation. Also, the substance formed by melting, or the result of colliquative process.

Cölliq'uative. (From the same.) A term applied in general to excessive liquid evacuation; or the copious perspiration and diarrhœa occurring in certain wasting diseases, as phthisis.

Collo'dion. Collodium.

Collo'dium. (Gr. *κολλα*, "glue.") Collodion. The Pharmacopœial name (U. S.) for gun-cotton dissolved in alcohol and ether for surgical dressing, the ether and alcohol rapidly evaporating, and leaving a thin varnish-like coating. **C. cum Canthar'ide**, collodion with cantharides. Cantharidal collodion. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a solution composed of cantharides, flexible collodion, and chloroform. When applied externally it produces vesication. **C. Flex'ile**, flexible collodion. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a preparation consisting of collodion 92 parts, Canada turpentine 5 parts, and castor oil 3 parts. On drying it does not contract like ordinary collodion. **C. Styp'ticum**, styptic collodion; styptic colloid; *xylostyptic ether*. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a compound fluid, for immediate use in dressing wounds when an astringent effect is desirable, with the exclusion of air. It consists of tannic acid, alcohol, stronger ether, and collodion.

Cöloid', kol-loyd. (Gr. *κολλα*, "glue," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.")

Gelatiniform; resembling glue or jelly; glue-like. The term is of various application, being employed in general to denote the matter composing the tissue of all living parts; more definitely to certain feebly diffusive substances which are not crystallizable, but have the peculiarity of becoming gelatinous when combined with water, and in solution pass with difficulty, or not at all, through minutely porous septa,—as gum, gelatin, or albumin; and especially to a peculiar morbid product, resembling in its character glue or jelly, and found associated with cancer and various other forms of new growth. (See CANCER, and DEGENERATION.) **C. Degeneration.** See DEGENERATION.

Collō'ma. (Gr. *κολλα*, "glue," and suffix *-oma*, signifying "morbid state" or "tumor.") A term applied to the gelatiniform matter, non-vascular and amorphous, commonly found in cysts. Also a glue-like tumor or growth.

Cōllonē'ma. (Gr. *κολλα*, "glue.") Colloid sarcoma; colloid tumor. A tumor composed of a peculiar soft gelatiniform tissue, or œdematous connective tissue.

Cōl'lūm. (Lat., "neck.") The neck; the part joining the head and body; especially the anterior, as distinguished from the cervix, or posterior, portion of the neck. Also, the portion of an organ bearing resemblance to a neck. In Botany, applied to the point of union between the ascending and descending axis; the coarcture. **C. U'teri,** cervix uteri, neck of the uterus. The strait, inferior portion of the uterus opening into the vagina by the os uteri. **C. Vesi'cæ,** cervix vesicæ, neck of the bladder; the anterior portion of the bladder, continuous with the urethra.

Cōllŷr'ium. A wash or lotion for the eyes.

Colobō'ma Ir'idis. A fissure of the iris, generally the inferior portion, with prolongation of the pupil; it may be congenital or traumatic.

Colobō'ma Palpebra'rūm. De-

fect similar to the preceding, but affecting the eyelid.

Col'oçynth, kol-o-sinth. The name of a drug obtained from the gourd of *Citrullus colocynthis*, a cucurbitaceous plant; a hydragogue cathartic of great strength, and as such is often given in dropsy. In small doses used for the relief of constipation.

Coloçŷn'thin. A glucoside, the bitter principle of colocynth, of cathartic properties.

Colom'ba. A name for the root of the *Cocculus palmatus*. See CALUMBA, and COLUMBO.

Cō'lon. (Gr. *ζωλον*.) The principal portion of the large intestine, extending from cæcum to rectum; it is distinguished into the ascending colon in the right lumbar region; the transverse colon, passing from the right to the left side; the descending colon, in the left lumbar region; and the sigmoid flexure, marking a double curvature in the left iliac fossa, and terminating in the rectum.

Cōlōn'itis. Colitis; coloënteritis. Inflammation of the colon, a local affection commencing in the submucous tissue, and subsequently attacking the mucous membrane with its glandular structures, and producing lesions undistinguishable from those of dysentery. This inflammation induces gangrenous destruction and ulceration of the mucous membrane and underlying cellular tissue, as in dysentery; and the term is used as synonymous with dysentery in general.

Cōl'ophonŷ. Pix nigra; the dark-colored resinous residuum after the distillation of the volatile oil from common turpentine.

Col'or, kul-or. "That quality of a body which affects our sensation with regard to its hue, tint, or appearance to the eye." Newton gives the seven primitive prismatic colors as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, but more recent authorities classify them as primary and secondary, the

primary being red, blue, and yellow, and the secondary green, purple, and scarlet.

Colors, Accidental or Complementary. A series of optical phenomena also known as ocular spectra. Colors depending on affections of the eye, as distinguished from those belonging to light itself. Purely subjective sensations of color, often resulting from looking at bodies of opposite color. Thus if the eye be directed for some time to a white object, and then turned aside, a well-defined image of the object will appear with a reverse color. This appearance is termed the accidental or complementary color. The eye, tiring of the real color, relieves itself with an appearance of its complement.

Color of object.	Complement.
Black	White.
Red	Bluish-green.
Orange	Blue.
Yellow	Indigo.
Green	Violet (reddish).
Blue	Orange-red.
Indigo	Orange-yellow.
Violet	Bluish-green.

Of course this complement consists of the remainder of the primary colors after subtracting the color viewed.

Col'or-blindness. A visual defect, with inability to discriminate certain colors. It may be combined with perfect vision in other respects. See ACHROMATOPSIA, and DALTONISM.

Colostrā'tion. The name of an infantile affection, supposed to be due to colostrum.

Colōs'trūm. The first and imperfect milk secreted after confinement. It is of laxative properties, and contains less casein and more albumin than ordinary milk, and cells filled with yellow fat-globules. **C. Corpuscles,** the granular cells found in the milk during the early part of lactation. They are epithelial cells which have undergone complete fatty degeneration.

Colōt'omy, ko-lot-o-me. (Gr. *κολον*, "colon," and *τομη*, "incision.") The operation of opening the colon either

anteriorly or posteriorly, to create an artificial anus. The incision may be inguinal or lumbar.

Colpāl'gia. (Gr. *κολπος*, "vagina," and *αλγος*, "pain.") Vaginal pain.

Colpatrē'sia. (Gr. *κολπος*, "vagina," and *ἀτραχτος*, "imperforate.") Imperforation of the vagina.

Cōlpeurŷn'ter. (Gr. *κολπος*, "vagina," and *εὐρυνω*, to "dilate.") An instrument, consisting of a rubber bag, to be introduced empty into the vagina, and filled with water, ice, etc. It is employed to induce efficient labor-pains in certain cases of antepartum uterine hæmorrhage.

Colpī'tis. (Gr. *κολπος*, "vagina," and suffix *-itis*, signifying "inflammation.") Inflammation of the vagina.

Col'pocèle, kol-po-seel. (Gr. *κολπος*, "vagina," and *κηλη*, "tumor.") Elytrocele. Vaginal tumor or hernia.

Colpoptō'sis, kol-pop-to-sis. (Gr. *κολπος*, "vagina," and *πτωσις*, a "falling.") Prolapsus vaginae. Vaginal prolapse.

Colporrhā'gia. (Gr. *κολπος*, "vagina," and *ρήγνυμι*, to "break forth.") Elytrorrhagia; discharge of blood from the vagina.

Colpor'rhāphy. (Gr. *κολπος*, "vagina," and *ράφη*, "suture.") Elytrorrhaphy; suture of the vagina. See also EPISEIORRHAPHY.

Colporrhœ'a. (Gr. *κολπος*, "vagina," and *ρέιν*, "to flow.") Leucorrhœa.

Colpō'sis. (Gr. *κολπος*, "vagina," and suffix *-osis*, "morbid state.") Colpitis; inflammation of the vagina. See LEUCORRHŒA.

Colpōt'omy. (Gr. *κολπος*, "vagina," and *τομη*, "incision.") Vaginal incision, sometimes made to effect delivery.

Colum'bo. The familiar name of the root of the *Jateorrhiza Calumba*. It is a bitter tonic, usually agreeable to the stomach. See CALUMBO.

Columel. See EAR.

Cōlūm'næ Car'neæ. The column-like bundles of muscular fibres projecting into the ventricular cavities of the heart. Some of the columnæ are mere ridges on the inner surface of the ventricles; others are cords attached by each extremity to the ventricular wall; and still others are attached by one extremity to the wall of the ventricles, by the other extremity to the chordæ tendinæ of the tricuspid or mitral valves. The latter are termed *columnæ papillares*.

Col'umns. A term used in Anatomy to signify structures resembling a pillar. **C. or Pillars of Abdominal Ring.** There are two. The outer pillar is formed by the portion of Poupert's ligament which is attached to the spine of the pubes. The inner pillar is formed by the free border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle. **C. of Bertin.** (After the French anatomist, Bertin.) Formerly applied to portions of the cortical substance of the kidney which run inward between the pyramids. **C. of Burdach, Columns of Gall, Cuneiform Columns,** "posterior root-zone;" the outer portions of the posterior median columns of the spinal cord. **C. of Spinal Cord.** See SPINAL CORD.

Colza Oil. See OIL.

Cō'ma. (Gr. *ζωμα*, "deep sleep.") A state of deep unconsciousness, from which the subject either cannot be aroused or can be aroused with difficulty only. *Lethargia* is sometimes used to signify coma from which the patient can be aroused, and *carus*, coma from which he cannot be aroused. Coma occurs in many diseases of the brain and its coverings, such as embolism, hæmorrhage, meningitis, etc., and in concussion or compression resulting from injuries. It is also produced by narcotic poisons, such as opium, ether, and chloroform. **C., Küssmaul's,** diabetic coma. **C. Vig'il,** wakeful coma. A condition in which the patient is apparently half conscious and muttering irrelevant words and disconnected sen-

tenees. Most frequently seen in severe cases of typhoid fever.

Cōm'atose. (Gr. *ζωμα*, "lethargy.") Lethargic; in deep sleep; pertaining to, or affected with, coma.

Combreta'ceæ, kom-bre-tay-she-e. The name of a natural order of tropical exogenous plants used in domestic medicine as astringents.

Cōmbūs'tion. (Lat. *comburare*, "to burn.") Oxidation which occurs with sufficient rapidity to cause an appreciable degree of heat. **C., Sponta'neous,** combustion effected between two bodies at common temperatures without the direct intervention of fire.

Comedō'nes, kom-e-do-nee-z. (Lat. *comedo*, to "consume.") Grubs; a term applied to the inspissated, sebaceous, and epithelial substance apt to accumulate in the cutaneous follicles and appear on the surface as small round spots. The sebaceous matter may be squeezed out, affording the appearance of little maggots or grubs, whence their popular designation. Usually occurs on the face or chest. See also ACNE.

Com'minūted. Broken into more than two pieces, as bone in certain fractures. See FRACTURE.

Cōm'missure. (Lat. *committere*, "to unite.") Commissura; juncture; a joining together; applied especially to the converging fibres uniting the cerebral hemispheres. Also the point of union of various parts, as the angles of the lips, eyes, etc. (See also ENCEPHALON.) **C., Optic,** the X-like crossing of the optic nerves. See CHIASMA.

Commū'nicable. Contagious.

Compat'ible. Applied to agents capable of being properly exhibited together.

Complemen'tary Air. The amount of air capable of being inhaled into the lungs on forced inspiration, in addition to the tidal air of ordinary respiration. (See RESPIRATION.) **C. Colors.** See COLORS.

Complete'. A term applied to inguinal hernia, when protruding through the external abdominal ring.

Com'plicated Frac'ture. Fracture involving adjacent injury. See FRACTURE.

Complicā'tion, kom-plik-ay-shun. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *plicare*, to "fold.") Interaction of morbid conditions. The co-existence of two or more diseases; the occurrence during the course of a disease of some other affection, or of some modifying symptom or group of symptoms not ordinarily observed.

Com'pound Frac'ture. A fracture communicating with the air through a wound in the soft parts. **C. Radical**. See RADICAL.

Com'press. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *premo*, to "press.") A linen fold or pad for local pressure. Folds of lint, rag, etc., for application to a part where pressure is required, or as a means of the superficial application of hot or cold water or medicinal agents.

Compressed' Air. An agent which has been resorted to in the treatment of various organic diseases involving dyspnoea, as chronic bronchitis, phthisis, etc.

Comprēs'sion of the Brain. In general, a morbid cerebral state, due to pressure. A condition of the brain, arising from its structure being so squeezed that its functions are interfered with. This may arise from effusion of blood within the skull, the growth of a tumor, the accumulation of pus or serum, or the depression of some large portion of the bony parietes. Treatment is chiefly surgical, involving the use of the trephine.

Compres'sor. Applied to a muscle or instrument producing compression. (See MUSCLE.) **C. of Dupuytren**, a sort of tourniquet for compressing the femoral artery. See DUPUYTREN, COMPRESSOR OF.

Conā'rium. A name applied to the pineal gland. See GLAND.

Cōn'cāve. Presenting an arched hollow.

Cōneā'vo-cōn'cāve. Bi-concave. Concave on both surfaces. **C.-con'vex**, having one side concave and the reverse convex, as a lens.

Cōnçēp'tion, kon-sep-shun. (Lat. *concipere*, "to conceive.") The impregnation of the ovum by the contact of the semen; the first stage of generation on the part of the female. **C., False**, an imperfect impregnation, an irregular production, as of a mole; destruction of the vitality of the fœtus, with the subsequent change of the ovum in size, etc.

Con'cha, konk-ah. A part resembling a shell; any conchoid object, as the external ear. See EAR.

Con'cho-he'lix. The smaller muscle of the helix. See MUSCLE.

Con'choid. (Gr. *χορχη*, "shell," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Shell-like; resembling a shell.

Conchol'o'gy, konk-ol-o-je. (Gr. *χορχη*, "shell," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of shells and shell-fish.

Coneōc'tion, kon-kok-shun. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *coquere*, "to boil.") The act of boiling one substance with another.

Concōm'itant. Accompanying, as symptoms.

Concrēte', kon-kreet. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *creresco*, to "grow.") Condensed; applied to substances converted to a solid consistence.

Concrē'tion. The condensation, as of a fluid substance, to a more solid consistence. A more or less solid mass formed by condensation, coagulation, etc. Also the abnormal union of parts. The term is especially applied to an osseous deposit or solid extraneous body in an organ or texture, as in the case of calculus. (See CALCULUS.) **C., Calca'reous**, brittle, earthy deposits. phosphate of lime, etc., in the arteries and cardiac valves, especially in advanced age. **C., Pul'monary**, solid irregular masses of phosphate of lime,

found in the lungs of consumptive patients. **C.**, **Salivary**, deposits of phosphate and carbonate of lime, found in the ducts which convey the salivary secretion into the mouth.

Concūs'sion of the Brain. (Lat. *concutere*, "to shake together.") The severe agitation, shaking, shock, or general disturbance of the minute parts of the brain, as that caused by severe injury to the head.

Condensā'tion. The process of reduction to a denser form.

Cōn'dōm, or **Cūn'dōm.** A covering for the penis during copulation, to prevent impregnation or the communication of venereal disease; originally the prepared cæcum of a sheep, but now artificially made from various substances; named from its proposer.

Conduc'tor. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *ducere*, "to lead.") A substance admitting the transmission of force, especially of heat, electricity, and sound. Also, an instrument directing the surgical knife, forceps, etc. See **DIRECTOR**.

Condylarthro'sis. (Gr. *κονδυλος*, "knuckle," and *αρθρον*, "joint.") Articulation by condyles. See **ARTICULATION**.

Cōn'dýle. (Gr. *κονδυλος*, "a knuckle.") A rounded articular protuberance, as of the humerus and the femur.

Con'dýloid. (Gr. *κονδυλος*, "condyle," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Condyle-shaped; resembling a condyle. **C. Foramina.** See **FORAMEN**.

Con'dýlō'ma. (Gr. *κονδυλος*, "knuckle," and the suffix *-ωμα*, signifying "tumor.") Mucous tubercle. A rounded, fleshy, wart-like, indolent excrescence, one of the secondary manifestations of syphilis, usually appearing near the pudenda and anus.

Cōnfectiō'nes. Confections. Official preparations consisting of drugs incorporated with saccharine substances, usually sugar, syrup, or honey. (See also **CONSERVA**, and **ELECTUARY**.)

Two confections are officinal in the United States. **C. Opii** (Br. Ph.), consists of compound opium-powder and syrup. There is 1 grain of opium in 40 grains of the confection. **C. Piperis** (Br. Ph.), confection of black pepper, consists of black pepper, caraway-seed, and honey. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. **C. Rosæ** (U. S. Ph.), confection of rose, consists of red rose, sugar, honey, and rose-water. Used in the preparation of pills. **C. Rosæ Caninæ** (Br. Ph.), confection of hips, is used in Europe in the preparation of pills. **C. Scammonii** (Br. Ph.), confection of scammony, is composed of scammony, ginger, oil of caraway, oil of cloves, syrup, and honey. As a cathartic is given in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm. **C. Sennæ** (U. S. and Br. Ph.) contains senna, coriander, cassia fistula, tamarind, prune, fig, sugar, and water. An excellent laxative. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. **C. Sulphuris** (Br. Ph.) is composed of sublimed sulphur, syrup of orange, and tartrate of potassium. Dose, as a laxative, 1 to 2 drachms. **C. Terebinthinæ** (Br. Ph.), confection of turpentine, consists of oil of turpentine, licorice-root, and honey. Dose, 20 grains to 1 drachm.

Confine'ment. The period of parturition. Childbirth.

Con'flūēnt. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *fluere*, "to flow.") Running together. A term applied to eruptions in which the pustules run together, as in smallpox.

Congēla'tion, *kon-je-lay-shun.* (Lat. *con*, and *gelo*, to "freeze.") The conversion of liquids into solids by the abstraction of heat. The term is also applied to the benumbing of a part of the body by ice, etc., usually applied in a bladder or bag; a method sometimes employed in minor surgical operations.

Congēn'ital. (Lat. *con*, "with," and *genitus*, "born.") Existing at birth, as disease, malformation, etc.

Congēs'tion. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *gerere*, "to heap.") A local accu-

mulation, or torpid stagnation, of blood in the vessels of an organ or part. Active or arterial congestion consists in an excessive flow of blood to a part, as in the beginning of inflammation. Passive or venous congestion consists of stagnation or retardation in the flow of blood from a part.

Conġēs'tive. Due to, or involving, congestion. **C. Fe'ver.** See FEVER, CONGESTIVE.

Conġlōm'erāte. Massed; formed of lobules under one membrane.

Conġlū'tināte. Cemented; agglutinated together by a tenacious substance.

Conif'eræ, ko-nif-er-e. (Lat. *conus*, "cone," and *ferre*, "to bear.") *Pinaceæ*; the name of a natural order of exogenous plants, widely distributed, and including the pine, cedar, and many evergreens.

Coni'i Fo'lia. Leaves of conium. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves of *Conium maculatum*. (See CONIUM.) **C. Fructus,** the name (U. S. Ph.) for the full-grown fruit of *Conium maculatum*.

Co'nine. A powerful toxic alkaloid extracted from conium.

Coni'um. Hemlock. An umbelliferous plant of the genus *Conium*, of which *Conium maculatum* is the most common. The Ph. name (U. S.) of the full-grown fruit of *Conium*, gathered in its unripened state. It contains two alkaloids, *conine* and *methyleconine*. It is a vaso-motor and spinal paralyzant, and in toxic doses causes vertigo, numbness of the limbs, convulsions, and death, although death may occur from paralysis without convulsions or coma; used chiefly in asthma, whooping cough, and tetanus.

Conjūneti'va. Conjunctiva membrana; the mucous membrane covering the cornea and anterior sclerotic and lining the eyelids. See MEMBRANE.

Conjūnetivi'tis. (Lat. *conjunctiva*, and the Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") An unclassical word denoting inflam-

mation of the conjunctiva. **C., Granular.** TRACHOMA (*q. v.*).

Cōn'nāte. (Lat. *con*, "with," and *natus*, "born.") Born with one; congenital, as diseases, etc.

Connēc'tive Tis'sue. See TISSUE.

Conoid Ligament. See LIGAMENT.

Cōnsānes'ġent, kon-san-es-ent. A term applied to wounds in progress of healing; an analogue of *convalescent*.

Con'sciousness. The perception of mental processes or of sensation. **C., Double,** a rare mental condition in which the individual has two mental and moral conditions, suddenly changing from one to the other. When in one mental condition he cannot recollect any of the circumstances of the other.

Consēc'ūtive Combinā'tion. The chemical process for the production of a series of salts formed one from another.

Consēn'sūāl. Applied to simultaneous motions of which the remoter is involuntary.

Consēr'va. (Lat. *conservare*, "to preserve.") A conserve; a pharmaceutical preparation of a vegetable substance with sugar. See CONFEC-TIONES.

Conser'vative. Preservative and restorative.

Consis'tence. Degree of density or hardness.

Consis'tent. Dense; not fluid.

Constipā'tion. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *stipare*, "to fill up.") Costiveness; confinement or infrequent action of the bowels, or the difficult expulsion of hardened fæces.

Constit'uent. Essential ingredient; vehicle of a prescription.

Constitu'tion. The nature, composition, particular temperament, condition, and peculiarity of an individual; the state of the organs of the body, their relation, activity, etc.

Constitu'tional. Pertaining to the

constitution or to the whole body; inherent in the constitution of an individual.

Constitutional Water. A chemical term signifying that portion of water in a salt which is not generally expelled at the boiling-point, and is in more intimate connection with the chemical properties of the salt than the water of crystallization.

Constric'tor. (Pl. *constrictores*. Lat. *con*, "together," and *stringere*, "to bind.") Compressor; a muscle or instrument to contract any orifice of the body or to compress a part. Various muscles are so called. See **MUSCLE**.

Consultā'tion. Deliberation of practitioners with regard to a patient.

Consump'tion. (Lat. *consumere*, "to waste away.") A popular term for pulmonary phthisis. (See **PHTHISIS**.) C., **Galloping**, acute pulmonary phthisis. See **PHTHISIS**.

Contā'gion. (Lat. *contingere*, "to affect.") The process by which specific diseases are communicated from person to person. Specific diseases may be communicated by contact or by near proximity of the sick to the well, when the process is termed *direct* contagion. If communicated indirectly by means of clothing, food, etc., *infection* is the more correct term. (See **INFECTION**.) Contagion is often incorrectly used for **CONTAGIUM** (which see).

Contā'gionist. (From the same.) One who believes that certain specific diseases, such as cholera and yellow fever, are transmitted by contagion.

Contā'gious. (From the same.) Communicable; having the character of contagion; capable of being communicated from the sick to the well by personal contact or close proximity; applied to diseases which may be transmitted by immediate contact or otherwise. See also **INFECTIOUS**.

Contā'gium. (From the same.) The matter derived from a previously existing case of contagious disease, which when introduced into the system

will produce that disease. Contagium may be carried by the air, clothing, furniture, water, food, etc. When such things contain a contagium, they are said to be *infected*. Contagium is frequently if not invariably a microorganism.

Continued Fever. See **FEVER**.

Contīnū'itŷ. Uninterrupted connection; a union of parts so intimate as to be inseparable without laceration or fracture. C., **Solu'tion of**, the division, as by fracture or laceration, of parts previously continuous.

Contrāetil'itŷ. (Lat. *contrahere*, "to draw together.") The property possessed by muscular fibres of shortening on the application of various stimuli. Contractility due to nervous stimulation may be *voluntary*, as in the case of the muscles of the skeleton, or *involuntary*, as in the smooth muscular fibres of the intestine, uterus, etc.

Contrac'tion, Fibril'lary. Twitching of muscular fibres, as seen in progressive muscular atrophy and other diseases of the nervous system.

Contrāe'ture. Persistent contraction of a muscle or group of muscles, caused by disease of the central nervous system.

Contra-fis'sūra. (Lat. *contra*, "against," and *fissura*, "a cleft.") A cranial fracture, produced by a *contre-coup* opposite the part on which the blow is received.

Contra-in'dicānt. (Lat. *contra*, "against," and *indicare*, "to show.") A condition, symptom, or modification indicating that a certain remedy or mode of treatment is to be avoided or abandoned.

Contra-in'dicāted. Forbidden by the pathological condition.

Con'tre-coup, koantr-koo. (Fr.) Counter-stroke. An injury resulting from a blow given to a distant part. Applied to cranial fracture on the side opposite that which received the blow. See **CONTRA-FISSURA**.

Contū'sion. Bruise; lesion from a

blow with a blunt body, without apparent wound.

Cō'nūs. A cone or conical body, as the *coms arteriosus* or infundibulum of the ventricle of the heart. Sometimes applied to the crescent surrounding the optic disk.

Convalēs'gence, kon - val - es - ens. (Lat. *convalescere*, "to grow strong.") The period of recovery after disease; the state between cessation of disease and complete restoration to health.

Convalla'ria. A genus of plants of the natural order *Liliaceæ*, native of Europe and of several of the southern United States. **C. Majalis**, lily-of-the-valley, possesses cathartic and diuretic properties, and is a powerful heart stimulant. Probably depends for its activity on the presence of the glucosides *convallarin* and *convallamarin*.

Convēr'gence. Mutual inclination, as of visual lines.

Con'vex. Curved outward on the external surface; the reverse of concave.

Convēx'ō-con'eave. Convex on one side, and concave on the other.

Convēx'ō-con'vex. Convex on both sides; bi-convex.

Convōlū'tion. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *volvere*, "to roll.") The state of being wound or folded upon itself, as the brain or intestines. **C-s,** **Cer'ebral,** gyri cerebri; the undulating, projections noted on the cerebral surface.

Convolvula'ceæ, kon-vol-vu-lay-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants, abundant in the tropics; the roots are purgative.

Convōl'vulus Bata'tas. The sweet potato, a plant of the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*; the only edible root of the genus *Convolvulus*. It forms a common article of diet in the United States. **C. Jala'pa,** the former name of the jalap-plant, now referred to the genus *Ipomœa*. **C. Pandura'tus,** wild potato vine. A plant, the

root of which has been prescribed freely in some parts of America, especially in Virginia, in cases of gravel, it being given either in the form of powder or decoction. **C. Scammo'nia,** the systematic name of the scammony-plant. Native of Syria and Mexico. It yields a gummi-resinous juice, which is a drastic hydragogue cathartic. **C. Se'pium.** The juice of this plant is the German scammony, violently purgative in its effects, sometimes given in dropsical affections.

Convūl'sion. (Lat. *con*, "together," and *vellere*, "to pull.") Spasm; eclampsia; "fit;" violent, spasmodic, involuntary, alternate muscular contraction and relaxation. Applied especially to more or less general purposeless muscular contractions, occurring simultaneously and successively for a variable time; the term "spasm" being distinctively applied to similar more localized purposeless contractions. Both convulsions and spasms may be either *tonic* or *clonic*. Convulsions occur in epilepsy, tetanus, hydrophobia, and chorea. Infantile, puerperal, and uræmic convulsions are among the familiar forms. See also SPASM.

Convūlsī'va. Spastica. Agents, such as strychnine, capable of augmenting the irritability of muscles and exciting convulsions.

Coördinā'tion. (Lat. *co-*, "together," and *ordo*, "order.") Harmonious adjustment of muscular action, or combining of muscular contractions simultaneously or successively, to execute a definite object.

Copāi'ba, ko-pay-bah. (Span. pron., ko-pi-bvah.) A stimulant and laxative oleoresin, procured from the *Copaifera multijuga* and other species. Its properties are stimulant and diuretic, and it is used frequently as a remedy in gonorrhœa and gleet.

Copaif'era Officīna'lis. The systematic name of the tree from which is obtained copaiba. It is a native of

Venezuela, and grows also in Martinique and Trinidad.

Cophō'sis. (Gr. *κωφος*, "deaf.") Deafness; deprivation or diminution of hearing.

Cop'per. (Cu.) A heavy, reddish, elastic, tenacious metal. Specific gravity, 8.6. It is found native, and also in various ores, the most prominent of which are copper pyrites, red oxide of copper, malachite, etc. See also **CUPRUM**.

Cōp'perās. Sulphate of iron; green vitriol, much used in dyeing black, in making ink, and in medicine as a tonic. *Blue copperas* is sulphate of copper; also called blue vitriol and bluestone.

Coprōc'tic. (Gr. *κοπρος*, "fæces.") Fæcal; pertaining to the fæces.

Coprōs'tasis. (Gr. *κοπρος*, "fæces," and *ιστημι*, "to stand.") Intestinal obstruction; constipation; arrest of fæcal movement in the intestinal canal.

Copūlā'tion, kop-yu-lay-shun. (Lat. *copulare*, "to couple.") Sexual congress; sexual intercourse; coition.

Cor. (Lat.) The HEART (*q. v.*).

Cor'æoid, kor-ak-oyd. (Gr. *κοραξ*, "beak," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling a crow's beak; applied to various parts, of such appearance.

Cord. Chorda; funis; funiculus; the umbilical cord, joining the placenta and fœtus. (See **CHORDA**.) **C. Spermatic.** (See **SPERMATIC CORD**.) **C-s,** **Vo'cal,** the ligaments of the glottis, to which is attributed the production of voice. See **THYREO-ARYTENOID LIGAMENT**.

Cor'dial, kord-yal. (Lat. *cor*, "heart.") Cardiac; a warm medicine, quickening the circulation. A warm stomachic, or stimulating medicine for exciting the cardiac action; an aromatic, spirituous stimulant.

Core. (Lat. *cor*, "heart.") The centre of a carbuncle, etc., formed of dead tissue; the sloughy cellular substance in boils.

Corēe'lisis. (Gr. *κορη*, "pupil of

eye," and *κλειω*, to "close.") Oclusion of the pupil.

Corēe'tasis. (Gr. *κορη*, "pupil," and *εκτασις*, "extension.") Dilatation of the pupil.

Corēe'tomỹ. (Gr. *κορη*, "pupil," *εξ*, "out," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Iridectomy. Operation for artificial pupil by cutting out a portion of the iris. See **CORETOMY** and **IRIDECTOMY**.

Corēctō'pia. (Gr. *κορη*, "pupil," *εξ*, "out," and *τοπος*, a "place.") Displacement of the pupil; state of the pupil in an abnormal position, out of the centre of the iris.

Corediāl'ysis. (Gr. *κορη*, "pupil," and *διαλυσις*, "loosening.") Iridodialysis. Operation for artificial pupil, consisting of detaching a part of the iris from the ciliary body.

Coremorpho'sis. (Gr. *κορη*, "pupil," and *μορφωσις*, "formation.") Operation for artificial pupil. See **IRIDECTOMY**.

Corēnelei'sis. (Gr. *κορη*, "pupil," and *εγζηλειω*, to "shut up.") Iridodesis. In operation for artificial pupil, the process of excising a portion of the iris drawn through an incision made in the cornea.

Co'replasty. (Gr. *κορη*, "pupil," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Forming artificial pupil. **Coremorphosis.**

Corēt'omỹ. (Gr. *κορη*, "pupil," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Incision into the iris. A general term applied to various operations for the formation of an artificial pupil. See also **IRIDECTOMY**.

Corian'drum Sati'vum. The coriander-plant, of the natural order *Umbelliferae*. Its seeds have an aromatic odor, pleasant taste, and carminative effects. They are generally employed to conceal the taste of other medicines.

Co'riũm. The derma, cutis, or internal cutaneous layer; the true skin. (See **INTEGUMENT**.) **C. Phlogis'ticum.** **BUFFY-COAT** (*q. v.*).

Corn. A small, local, epidermic

induration, especially of the toes; a thickening of the cuticle caused by undue friction or intermittent pressure, usually situated on an articular prominence.

Corna'cææ, kor-nay-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants, including the dog-wood.

Cor'nea. See EYE.

Cor'neal. Pertaining to the cornea.

Corneī'tis. (Lat. *cornea*, and the Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") An classical term for inflammation of the cornea. CERATITIS or KERATITIS (*q. v.*).

Cor'nēous. (Lat. *cornu*, "horn.") Horny; resembling, or having the character of, horn. **C. Tissue**, the tissue which forms the nails. See TISSUE.

Cor'nū Ammo'nis. The pes hippocampi of the brain. See ENCEPHALON.

Cor'nu Çer'vi. Hart's horn, formerly much used in preparation of ammonia, which is often called spirit of hartshorn.

Cor'nua U'teri. A designation of the Fallopian tubes or the uterine angles at their origin.

Cor'nus. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of the root of *Cornus florida*; tonic and astringent. **C. Alternifo'lia**, a tree of the natural order *Cornaceæ*. Its bark is regarded as diaphoretic and astringent. **C. Flōr'ida**, the dog-wood, a small tree of the natural order *Cornaceæ*, growing in all parts of the United States. Its bark has been employed as a substitute for cinchona.

Corō'na. (Lat., "crown.") A crown; a surrounding part bearing a resemblance to a crown. **C. Den'tis**, crown of a tooth; that portion of a tooth projecting above the gums. (See TOOTH.) **C. Glan'dis**, the prominent margin of the glans penis. **C. Ven'eris**, a macular syphilitic eruption on the forehead.

Cor'onāl As'pect. Aspect toward the crown of the head. **C. Su'ture**, suture of parietal and frontal bones of skull. See SUTURE.

Cor'onary. Resembling a crown. **C. Ar'teries**. See ARTERY.

Cor'onoid. (Gr. *χορῶνη*, "crow," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Shaped like a crow's beak; applied to two *processes*. See PROCESS.

Cor'pora. Plural of CORPUS (*q. v.*). **C. Albicantia**, the bulbs of the fornix. **C. Amyla'cia**, areas of amyloid degeneration occasionally found in nervous tissue and in the prostate gland. **C. Arantii**, the small nodes, one of which is situated in the centre of each segment of the aortic valves. **C. Cavernosa**, two cylindrical masses of erectile tissue situated on either side of the penis, and forming the bulk of the organ. Similar structures in the clitoris. **C. Genuculata**, two eminences on the inferior surface of the optic thalami. **C. Olivaria**, two olive-shaped masses behind the pyramids of the medulla. **C. Pyramidalia**, two bundles of white matter, situated one on either side of the anterior fissure of the medulla. **C. Quadrigemina**, four hemispherical prominences beneath the corpus callosum, forming the *optic lobes*. The anterior pair are called the *nates*, the posterior the *testes*. **C. Restiformi**, the cord-like bodies or *columns* extending from the medulla to the cerebrum.

Corpse. (Lat. *corpus*, "body.") Cadaver; a lifeless body.

Cor'pulence, kor-pyu-lens. Corpulent state; obesity; polysarcia; excessive increase of the body from accumulation of fat.

Cor'pulent. Obese; having excessive fatty accumulation; exhibiting corpulence.

Cōr'pūs. (Lat., "body.") An anatomical term applied to a number of structures. **C. Albicans**, the *corpus luteum* some time after parturition. **C. Callo'sum**, the commissure uniting the hemispheres of the cerebrum. The *greater commissure*. **C. Cavernosum Vaginæ**, the erectile tissue of the vagina. **C. Ciliare**, the ciliary muscle. **C. Dentatum**, or **C. Cinereum**, a small grayish body seen

within either hemisphere of the cerebrum on section. **C. Fimbriatum**, the lateral thin edge of the fornix. Also called the *Tænia hippocampi*. **C. Highmorianum**, an imperfect fibrous septum of the testicle. **C. Luteum**, a yellowish nodular overgrowth of membrana propria of the ovisac, which develops after the ovum has escaped. **C. Spongiosum**, the tubular erectile structure surrounding the urethra. **C. Striatum**, a body consisting of the caudate and lenticular nucleus in each lateral ventricle of the brain.

Cör'püſcle, kor-pus-sl. A loosely-applied anatomical term for any minute rounded body or particle. **C.**, **Blood**, the small colored biconcave disks and round colorless cells suspended in the liquor sanguinis. (See BLOOD.) **C. of Gluge**, any cell that has undergone fatty degeneration. **C. of Krause**, minute, ovoid or spherical bodies, found on the ends of certain nerve-fibres. **C. of Laennec**, fibroid granules occasionally found on the pericardium. **C.**, **Malpighian**, the small white aggregation of cells found in the spleen. **C.**, **Pacinian**, bodies found on the termini of nerve-fibres in the skin. **C.**, **Tactile**, of **Wagner**, minute bodies found in the papillæ of the skin and surrounded by nerve-fibres.

Corpüs'culär. Pertaining to corpuscles. Also, cacoplastic.

Corrëc'tive. An ingredient modifying the action, or mitigating the unpleasant effects, of a prescription.

Correlä'tion of Growth. A phrase expressive of the fact that certain structures, apparently unconnected, yet invariably coexist; *e. g.* only ruminating animals have cleft hoofs.

Corrigan Pulse. Water-hammer pulse; the peculiar sharp pulse felt when the wrist is elevated in cases of aortic regurgitation. First described by Mr. Corrigan.

Cor'rigent. Corrective.

Corröb'oränt. A tonic, invigorating remedy.

Corrö'sion. (Lat. *corrodere*, "to gnaw away.") The action of corrosives.

Corrö'sive. Eating into or disorganizing; a substance that actively destroys organic tissue, as caustics, etc. **C. Sub'imate**, mercuric chloride; hydrargyri chloridium corrosivum. See HYDRARGYRUM.

Cor'rügäted. (Lat. *corrugare*, "to wrinkle.") Wrinkled; folded.

Cor'rügätor. A muscle contracting into wrinkles. (See MUSCLE.) **C. Supercilii**. See MUSCLE.

Cor'tex. (Lat., "bark.") The bark, rind, or outer covering, as of plants. **C. Aurantii**, orange-peel; carminative; used for flavoring. **C. Cerebri**. (See ENCEPHALON.) **C. Ovi**. See MEMBRANE.

Corti, Rods and Cells of. See EAR.

Cor'tical. (Lat. *cortex*, "bark.") Pertaining to the cortex, bark, or external covering. **C. Sub'stance**, applied to the exterior part, or cineritious matter, of the brain; also the external substance of the kidney.

Cory'za. Acute nasal catarrh; "cold in the head." A limpid, ropy, mucous defluxion from the nostrils.

Costa. A rib. See BONE.

Cos'täl. Pertaining to the ribs; applied to certain CARTILAGES (*q. v.*).

Cos'tive. Affected with constipation.

Cos'tiveness. Constipation.

Cotÿle'don. Seed-lobe, or seminal leaf, of the embryo or young plant (*Bot.*).

Cöt'ÿloid Cavity. (Gr. *κοτυλη*, "small cup," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") A cup-shaped cavity, as the acetabulum. **C. Ligament**. See LIGAMENT.

Couch'ing. The old operation of forcing a cataractous lens into the vitreous.

Cough. Tussis; hex. Violent, sonorous expiration after closure of glottis.

Cou'lomb. Unit of quantity in electrical measurement; one ampère per second.

Cou'marin. The odoriferous principle of the tonka bean.

Coun'ter-Exten'sion. Holding of the upper part of a limb while the lower is extended, to reduce dislocation, fracture, etc. See EXTENSION.

Coun'ter-Irrita'tion. Derivation; revulsion; an irritation of one part of the body, artificially established with a view to diminish, counteract, or remove certain morbid processes which may be going on in another more or less remote part of the system. The counter-irritants include rubefacients, epispastics, vesicants or blistering agents, and pustulants.

Coup-de-Soleil. (Fr.) Insolation. SUN-STROKE (*q. v.*).

Courses. Menses; catamenia.

Covolam. An Indian tree (*Ægle marmelos*) producing bela.

Cowper's Glands. See GLAND.

Cowpox. The smallpox of cattle; a popular term for vaccinia.

Coxäl'gia. (Lat. *coxa*, "hip," and Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain.") An unclassical term for ischialgia, morbus coxarum, or pain of the hip or haunch. See also HIP-JOINT DISEASE.

Coxa'rius Mor'bus. Hip-joint disease.

Coxa'rum Mor'bus. Disease of the hips. Caries of the head of the os femoris, with permanent shortening of the limb, spontaneous luxation of the bone, etc. See HIP-JOINT DISEASE.

Coxi'tis. (Lat. *coxa*, "hip," and the Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the hip-joint.

Crab Louse. *Pediculus pubis*.

Cra'dle. *Arculus*.

Cramp. Sudden, violent, involuntary muscular contraction; a painful muscular spasm. **C., Wri'ter's,** scrivener's palsy. A condition of the fingers due to long-continued writing, in which

they are unable to hold or direct the pen properly.

Crā'nial. (Gr. *κρανιον*, "skull.") Pertaining to the cranium or skull.

Crā'nioclāsm. Crushing of the foetal skull with forceps.

Crā'nioclāst. Cephalotribe.

Crāniōl'ogÿ. (Gr. *κρανιον*, "skull," and *λογος*, "discourse.") Science of skull-forms.

Craniōm'eter. (Gr. *κρανιον*, "skull," and *μετρον*, "measure.") Instrument for cranial measurement.

Crā'niō-tā'bes. Localized cranial softening occurring in rickets.

Craniōt'omÿ. (Gr. *κρανιον*, "skull," and *τομη*, "incision.") Perforating and crushing the foetal skull in parturition to render delivery possible. **C. For'ceps.** See FORCEPS.

Crā'nium, *kra-ne-um.* The skull; the osseous cavity containing the encephalon. See BONE, and ENCEPHALON.

Craquement de Cuir Neuf, *krak-mong deh kweer-noof.* (Fr.) An auscultatory sound, suggesting the crackling of new leather, sometimes heard when the pericardium is thickened with lymph.

Crassamēn'tūm. The clot of blood, composed of fibrin and red globules with serum.

Cream of Tar'tar. Potassium bitartras. Purified tartar, or argol, being the bitartrate of potassium, so called because it rises like cream to the surface of the liquor in which it is purified.

Crē'asōte. (Gr. *κρεας*, "flesh," and *σωζω*, to "preserve.") An oily, colorless, antiseptic liquid, distilled from wood-tar, possessing the properties of coagulating albumin and of preserving meats from decomposition. Externally it has been used in cutaneous affections, and internally in phthisis, diabetes mellitus, gastric diseases, etc. In excessive doses it is poisonous.

Crēasō'tum. The name (U. S. Ph.) for CREASOTE (which see).

Crē'atīn. (Gr. *κρεας*, "flesh.") A crystallizable substance of organic origin, obtained from muscular tissue; it yields CREATININ (which see).

Creāt'inīn. An alkaline crystallizable substance found in the juice of muscles, and also obtained by the action of strong acids on creatin.

Cremas'ter. The muscle which draws up or suspends the testicle. See MUSCLE.

Cremā'tion. (Lat. *cremare*, "to burn.") Incineration; consuming a body by burning. The disposal of the dead by means of fire instead of by earth-burial.

Crēp'itant. (Lat. *crepitare*, "to crack.") Crackling; creaking; manifesting crepitation.

Crēpitā'tion. (From the same.) A term applied to various crackling sounds, as the grating of fractured ends of bones; a noise emitted during the calcination of certain salts; the grating sound or sensation occasioned by pressing the finger upon a part affected with emphysema; the cracking of the joints; and especially an auscultatory crackling sound of the lungs, heard chiefly during inspiration in acute pneumonia.

Crēp'itus. (From the same.) A crackling sound, as the gnashing of the teeth, the grating of joints, etc. See CREPITATION.

Crescen'tia Cujetē. Calabash tree; tropical American tree; fruit-pulp considered pectoral.

Crest. (Lat. *crista*, "a crest.") An eminence, or ridge, bony or otherwise; an elevated appendage.

Crē'ta, kre-tah. Chalk; a native carbonate of lime. **C. Præpara'ta,** prepared chalk. The name (U. S. Ph.) for native carbonate of calcium, prepared by levigation. It is used externally as an absorbent, and internally as an antacid, being peculiarly adapted to diarrhœa attended with acidity.

Cretā'ceous. (Lat. *creta*, "chalk.") Chalky; pertaining to, or of the nature of, chalk.

Crē'tīn. One suffering from cretinism.

Crē'tinism. A disease endemic in certain countries, and characterized by enlargement of the thyroid gland (goitre) and weakened mental faculties. If it occurs during childhood, growth and development are impeded. By many it is thought to be an infectious disease. It is most common in various parts of Switzerland. Cretins are often improperly called Cagots.

Crib'riform. (Lat. *cribrum*, "sieve," and *forma*, "form.") Ethmoid; sieve-like; perforated. Variously applied in Anatomy, especially to the perforated plate of the ethmoid bone. **C. Mem'brane,** *membrana decidua.*

Cri'coid. (Gr. *κρίζος*, "ring," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Ring-shaped; annular; resembling a ring.

Crim'inal Malprac'tice. A term applied chiefly to the unlawful production of abortion.

Cri'nōnēs, kri-no-nee. Comedones; a secretion from the sebaceous glands of the skin, appearing chiefly on the face and back.

Cri'sīs. (Gr. *κρίνω*, to "decide.") A turning-point or period marking a change in, or termination of, disease. As a mode of termination of fever it is opposed to *lysis*.

Cris'ta. (Lat.) A "crest." A term applied in Anatomy to processes of bones in the form of a sharp ridge or crest. **C. Acūs'tica,** a yellowish transverse projection in the ampullæ of the semicircular canals of the internal ear. It is covered with columnar epithelium, from which project the auditory hairs. **C. Gal'li,** cock's crest. A sharp process projecting upward from the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. To it is attached the falx cerebri. **C. Ilii** (rarely used.) The superior margin of the iliac bone.

Crith. (Gr. *κριθη*, "a barley-eorn.") A unit of gaseous weight, being the weight of a litre of hydrogen at 0° C., or about .09 gr.

Crit'ical. Pertaining to crisis; applied to symptoms or *periods* of change in a disease of decisive or dangerous character. **C. Age or Period,** the period of cessation of catamenia of the female. See CHANGE OF LIFE.

Cro'cus. Saffron. Spanish saffron. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the stigma and part of the style of *Crocus sativus*. Saffron is a deep orange in color, has a sharp, bitter taste and a peculiar aromatic odor. It is sometimes employed as a stimulant. **C. Sa-ti'vus,** *Crocus officinalis*; the saffron-plant, yielding crocus.

Crop. Craw; an enlargement of the inferior portion of the œsophagus in birds.

Cross-birth. Parturition impeded by preternatural presentation; a presentation necessitating version.

Crot'chet. Sharp-ended hook for extracting the fœtus after craniotomy.

Cro'ton Chlo'ral. Butyl chloral hydrate; a crystalline solid resembling chloral, but having butyl instead of ethyl as a base. A useful analgesic in facial neuralgia.

Cro'ton Tig'lium. A plant, native of Ceylon, possessing in all its parts medicinal power. Its root, wood, and seeds are of drastic cathartic property. Croton oil is obtained from its seeds, and its acrid matter yields crotonic acid.

Croup, kroop. Pseudo-membranous laryngitis; diphtheritic laryngitis; true croup. An inflammatory disease of the larynx, in which a false membrane is formed and obstructs the entrance of air to the lungs. In many cases, if not in all, croup is diphtheria with the false membrane situated in the larynx. The most characteristic symptoms are a sharp ringing, metallic cough, difficult breathing, and cyanosis. **C., False, Spasmodic, or Catarrhal,** an incorrect term for spasmodic laryngitis.

Crown. Corona; applied to various surmounting parts having circular form. (See CORONA.) **C. of Tooth,** corona dentis. **C. of the Glans,**

corona glandis. **C. of the Trephine,** the saw of the trephine. **C. of Venus,** corona veneris.

Crū'cial. (Lat. *cruca*, "cross.") Having the form of a cross. **C. Incision,** cross-shaped incision; two incisions crossing each other. **C. Ligaments.** See LIGAMENT.

Crū'cible. A chemical vessel or melting-pot, of graphite, metal, etc., used for exposing substances to intense heat.

Crū'dity. Rawness. Crude state, as of undigested matter in the stomach.

Crū'ra. (Pl. of Lat. *crus*, "leg.") Applied in anatomy to certain parts bearing some resemblance to a leg or root, as the *crura diaphragmitis*.

Cru'ral. Pertaining to the crura, thigh, leg, or leg-like structure; femoral.

Crūso-creāt'inine. The name of a leucomaine found in muscle.

Crūs'ta Lac'tea. Milk-crust; the eczema pustulosum or impetiginosum, occurring in infants, and formerly referred to faulty lacteal secretion on the part of the mother; also called tinea lactea, porrigo larvalis, and psoriasis infantilis. **C. Petrō'sa,** a thin layer of osseous tissue on the roots of the teeth.

Crustā'cea. (Lat. *crusta*, "shell.") The name of an order of Arthropoda, having a crust-like shell, as the lobster, crab, etc.

Cruveilhier's Disease. Progressive muscular atrophy.

Crÿpt. (Gr. *κρυπτειν*, "to conceal.") A small, hollow secreting gland in the skin or mucous membrane; a little sac or follicle.

Crÿp'tæ Mucō'sæ. Crypts of Lieberkühn; mucous crypts; applied to the mucous follicles or small tubular glands of the intestines.

Crÿptoeoc'cus. The yeast-fungus of the vinous fermentation. Sprout-yeast. Saccharomyces.

Crÿptodid'ÿmus. (Gr. *κρυπτειν*, "to conceal," and *διδυμος*, "double.") A monstrosity in which one fœtus is contained in another.

Crÿptōgā'mia. (Gr. *κρυπτος*, "hidden," and *γάμος*, "nuptials.") The name of an order of flowerless plants of obscure fructification. All other plants are included under a second grand division, called *Phanerogamia*.

Crÿptōg'amous. (From the same.) Pertaining to the Cryptogamia. A term applied in general to creatures whose organs of reproduction are hidden or obscure.

Crÿp'topine. (Gr. *κρυπτον*, "hidden," and *ὄπιον*, "opium.") An organic alkaloid derived from opium. Formula, $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$.

Crÿptopÿ'ic. (Gr. *κρυπτειν*, "to conceal," and *πυον*, "pus.") Applied to a disease kept up by a hidden abscess.

Crÿptor'ehid, krip-tor-kid. (Gr. *κρυπτος*, "hidden," and *ὄρχις*, "testis.") A term applied to a male whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum.

Crÿs'tal. (Gr. *κρυσταλλος*, "clear ice.") The regular form assumed by a substance in the transition from a fluid to a solid state, through the inherent power of cohesive attraction. It is bounded by plane surfaces symmetrically arranged, each species of crystal having fixed axial ratios.

Crÿs'talline. (Gr. *κρυσταλλος*, "crystal.") Resembling, or of the nature of, crystal. The crystalline lens. **C. Lens.** See EYE.

Crÿstallī'tis. (Gr. *κρυσταλλος*, "crystal," and the suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the crystalline lens. Phacitis.

Crÿstallizā'tion. (Gr. *κρυσταλλος*, "crystal.") Molecular aggregation into regular geometric solids. The process by which a substance in the transition from a fluid to a solid state assumes the form and texture of a crystal. **C., Alternate,** a phenomenon which takes place when several crystallizable substances, with slight attraction, are present in the same solution. That which is largest in quantity and least soluble crystallizes first, *in part*; the

least soluble substance next in quantity then begins to separate; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited, in successive layers, from the same solution. **C., Water of,** the water which is separated from most crystals on exposure to heat or to the atmosphere. Most crystals have their crystalline form modified, and sometimes destroyed, by the loss of water, and hence the name.

Crÿs'talloid. (Gr. *κρυσταλλος*, "crystal," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling crystal or the crystalline. Variously applied to the crystalline, to its capsule, to substances which diffuse easily through animal membranes, etc. See COLLOID.

Cube'ba. A genus of tropical shrubs of the natural order *Piperaceæ*; they have an acrid, hot, aromatic taste. Cubeba is the name (U. S. Ph.) for cubebs, the dried unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*.

Cu'bital. Pertaining to the cubitus, or forearm.

Cū'bitūs. (Lat. *cubare*, "to lie down.") The forearm, comprising the *ulna* and *radius*; the portion of the arm from elbow to wrist. The term is also applied to the elbow and to the ulna.

Cū'boid. (Gr. *κυβος*, "cube," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Cube-like in form. See BONE.

Cu'cumis Coloçÿn'this. The name formerly applied to the plant yielding colocynth. The *Citrullis colocynthis*. (See COLOCYNTH.) **C. Sati'vus,** the systematic name of the *cucumber plant*.

Cūcūr'bit. (Lat. *cucurbita*, "gourd.") A gourd-shaped vessel used in distillation. Also, a cupping-glass.

Cūcur'bita Citrul'lus. The systematic name of the watermelon-plant.

Cucurbita'ceæ, ku-kur-bit-ay-she-a. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants, chiefly subtropical, comprising the gourd, pumpkin, etc. The

medicinal agent *colocynth* is derived from this order.

Cuirass' Can'çer, kwe-ras. A breastplate-like mass of cancer of the chest.

Cul-de-sac. A pouch or blind sac-like cavity.

Culture-media. The substances used in growing microorganisms for experimental purposes. Fluid culture-media are usually broths of animal tissues, filtered and sterilized by heat. For some purposes peptone is added to the broth. Solid culture-media are usually composed of broths containing enough gelatin to cause solidification when cool. Agar-agar is often used in place of gelatin.

Culture Oven. A metallic box so arranged that the interior can be maintained at any temperature desired for the growth of microorganisms.

Cundurán'go. Condurango, the bark of an Ecuador plant, of uncertain value, introduced into the United States as a remedy for cancer.

Cune'iform. (Lat. *cuneus*, "wedge," and *forma*, "form.") Wedge-shaped. (See BONE.) **C. Col'umns**, columns of Burdach; small fibres of white substance in the posterior columns of the spinal cord.

Cun'nus. Vulva.

Cu'pel. A small, flat, cup-like crucible of bone-ash.

Cupella'tion. The process of purifying gold and silver by melting them with lead in a eupel.

Cu'pola. The dome-like extremity of the canal of the cochlea.

Cupped. Applied to blood drawn in inflammation when the buffy coat is concave on its upper surface.

Cup'ping. A method of blood-letting by means of a scarificator and cupping-glass. Dry cupping signifies the application of a cupping-glass without scarification, a method of counter-irritation, etc.

Cū'prēous. (Lat. *cuprum*, "copper.") Pertaining to, consisting of, or

having the appearance or nature of, copper.

Cu'pri Açe'tas. Acetate of copper; verdigris. $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$; 199.2. An officinal deep-green, prismatic salt, efflorescing on exposure to the air and with a strong metallic taste. It is rarely used in medicine, and is never given internally. **C. Sulphas**, sulphate of copper; blue vitriol; blue stone. $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$; 249.2. A deep-blue crystalline, mildly escharotic salt, freely soluble in water, and with a styptic metallic taste. It is an efficient emetic in doses of 5 grains. It is also used as an astringent in diarrhoea, in doses of $\frac{1}{4}$ grain. Externally it is used as an escharotic, and in solution as a stimulant to sluggish granulations.

Cuprum. Copper. Officinal in the Br. Ph. as fine copper wire. **C. Ammoniatum**, ammoniated copper. A combination formed by mixing ammonium carbonate and sulphate of copper. It was officinal until 1880, and was at one time employed as an antispasmodic in nervous diseases. It is now seldom if ever used. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Cū'prūm. (Lat.) A familiar red metal. COPPER (*q. v.*).

Cupulif'eræ. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants of the temperate zones, comprising the oak, chestnut, hazel, etc.

Cura're. An alkaloid derived from a South American plant; a violent poison, also called woorari. It is employed by South American Indians to poison their arrows. There are several kinds, one being obtained from the *Strychnos toxifera*, and others from *S. Gubleri* and *S. Crevauxi*. The active principle of the drug is *curarin*, believed to be about twenty times stronger than curare.

Cūr'ative. Of healing tendency.

Cur'cas Pur'gans. A tropical shrub yielding the Barbadoes nut.

Cur'cuma Paper. Paper stained with a decoction of turmeric, employed

as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it receives a brown stain.

Curcu'min. The resinous coloring constituent of turmeric-root.

Curd. The coagulum which separates from milk upon the addition of acid, rennet, or wine.

Curette. Spoon-shaped instrument, for cataract operation, etc.

Cur'rent. A so-called "flow," as of electricity.

Curve of Carus. The imaginary curved line representing the axis of the pelvis.

Curved Lines. A name applied to certain rough ridges on the exterior surface of the occipital bone.

Cūsp. (Lat. *cuspis*, "spear-point.") Applied to the points on the summit of the crown of a tooth. See **TOOTH**.

Cusparia Febrifuga. *Galipea cusparia*.

Cūs'parine. A principle found in angustura-bark.

Cūs'pidāte. (Lat. *cuspis*, "spear-point.") Spear-shaped. Sharp-pointed, as canine teeth.

Cūspida'ti. (From the same.) The pointed canine or eye teeth. See **TOOTH**.

Cutā'neous, kyu-tay-ne-us. (Lat. *cutis*, "skin.") Pertaining to, or affecting, the skin.

Cū'ticle. See **INTEGUMENT**.

Cū'tis. (See **INTEGUMENT**.) **C. Anseri'na,** "goose-skin;" a condition of the skin presenting rigid erect papillæ, from contraction of pilar muscles over a considerable area; it may be induced by cold, fear, and other causes.

Çyanhydrō'sis. Chromidrosis of blue color.

Çyan'ic. (Gr. *κυανος*, "blue.") A term applied to the blue appearance caused by cyanosis.

Çy'anin. (From the same.) The coloring matter which bestows the red and the blue tints upon various flowers.

Çyanodēr'ma. (Gr. *κυανος*, "blue," and *δερμα*, "skin.") Blue discoloration of the skin.

Çyan'o'gen, si-an-o-jen. (Gr. *κυανος*, "blue," and *γεννωω*, to "generate.") Symbol, CN. An acid, colorless, combustible, and poisonous gas having the odor of bitter almonds. Combined with hydrogen, it forms hydrocyanic acid, and with metals the cyanides.

Çyanōp'athy. (Gr. *κυανος*, "blue," and *παθος*, "disease.") **Morbus cœruleus.** Blue disease; **CYANOSIS** (*q. v.*).

Çyanō'sis, si-an-o-sis. (Gr. *κυανος*, "blue," and suffix *-osis*, "morbid state.") Bluish discoloration of the skin, due to deficient oxygenation of the blood. Occurs in any disease in which the passage of the blood through the lungs is interfered with. In the new-born it is *cærulosis neonatorum*.

Çyan'ūrin. (Gr. *κυανος*, "blue," and *ουρον*, "urine.") A rare bluish pigment of the urine.

Çyelico't'omy. (Gr. *κυκλιτος*, "circular," and *τομη*, "incision.") Division of the ciliary body.

Çyeli'tis, sik-li-tis. (Gr. *κυκλος*, "circle," and the suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the ciliary body of the eye; it is evidenced by a circle of congested sclerotic tissue around the corneal margin.

Çy'eloid, si-kloyd. (Gr. *κυκλος*, "circle," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Like a circle.

Çycloplē'gia. (Gr. *κυκλος*, "circle," and *πληγη*, "stroke.") Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

Çyclōt'omy. (Gr. *κυκλος*, "circle," and *τομη*, "incision.") Incision through the ciliary body of the eye.

Çyesiol'ōg'y, si-e-ze-ol-o-je. (Gr. *κησις*, "pregnancy," and *λογος*, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, pregnancy.

Çylicot'omy. (Gr. *κυλιξ*, "cup," and *τομη*, "incision.") Cutting the ciliary muscle; **CYCLOTOMY** (*q. v.*).

Çylindrō'ma. (Gr. *κυλινδρος*, "cylinder.") A rare variety of tumor, resembling myxoma, and containing peculiar hyaline cylindrical masses.

Found chiefly in the orbit and in the adventitia of blood-vessels.

Çylo'sis. Lameness; malformation. See KYLLOSIS.

Çynan'che, sin-ang-ke. (Gr. κυων, "dog," and ἄγχω, "to choke.") An obsolete term for any inflammation of the pharynx or larynx. **C. Maligna,** an old term for diphtheritic pharyngitis. **C. Tonsillaris,** acute tonsillitis. Rarely used.

Çynan'chum. A genus of plants of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*, including several species. The *Cynanchum Monspeliacum* yields a gum-resin purgative in its effects, but is very little used. The *Cynanchum oleæfolium* is a native of Arabia and Egypt; its leaves are mixed with senna, whose action it resembles.

Çynän'thropyĭ. (Gr. κυων, a "dog," and ανθρωπος, "man.") A species of mania, or melancholia, in which the patient believes himself a dog.

Çyn'ic Spasm. (Gr. κυων, a "dog.") A convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face. See CANINE LAUGH, and SPASM.

Çynoġlos'sum. Hound's-tongue; a genus of plants of the natural order *Boraginacææ*, natives of Europe and North America. It is aromatic and mucilaginous, and some authorities have accorded it narcotic properties.

Çynolys'sa. (Gr. κυων, a "dog," and λυσσα, "madness.") Canine madness. Hydrophobia.

Çynophō'bia, sin-o-fo-be-ah. (Gr. κυων, "dog," and φοβος, "fear.") False hydrophobia, the result of fright following a harmless dog-bite.

Çynorex'ia. (Gr. κυων, a "dog," and ὄρεξις, "appetite.") Canine appetite. Bulimia. See BULIMIA.

Çyot'rophyĭ. (Gr. κυος, "fœtus," and τροφειν, "to nourish.") Nutrition of the fœtus.

Çypho'sis, si-fo-sis. (Gr. κυφωσις, a "hunchback.") Round shoulders. Angular spinal deformity. Gibbosity of the spine. Curvature of the spinal

column, with posterior convexity. See LORDOSIS, and SCOLIOSIS.

Çypripe'dium. (Gr. Κυπρις, a name of Venus, and πεδιον, "slipper.") Venus's slipper, familiarly known as lady's slipper, a genus of plants of the natural order *Orchidaceæ*, including a number of species found native in India, Mexico, Europe, United States, etc. The root of several of the species is regarded as a mild nerve tonic and antispasmodic.

Çyrotom'eter. (Gr. κυρτος, "curved," and μετρον, "measure.") An instrument to record the shape of the circumference of the chest.

Çyst, sist. (Gr. κυστις, "bladder.") An abnormal cavity enclosed by a distinct membrane, and containing a fluid or semifluid substance. **C., Dentigerous,** a variety found in the jaws and connected with the teeth. Also applied to dermoid cysts containing teeth. **C-s., Dermoid,** congenital cysts found most frequently in the ovaries; contain sebaceous material and occasionally hair and teeth. **C., Extravasation,** formed by the extravasation of blood into a closed cavity. **C., Exudation,** results from an excess of secretion in serous cavities, such as the bursæ. **C., Meibomian.** *Chalazion,* occurs in the eyelids, and is due to secretion retained in a Meibomian gland. **C., Retention,** result from the accumulation of secretion in a gland, the duct of which is occluded. These include the sebaceous cysts of the skin, or wens, ranula, encysted hydrocele, and cysts of the mammary gland.

Çystal'gia. (Gr. κυστις, "bladder," and ἄλγος, "pain.") Pain in the bladder.

Çystānençēphā'lia. A species of anencephalia in which a bladder filled with fluid is substituted for the brain.

Çystēc'tasy. (Gr. κυστις, "bladder," and ἐκτεινω, "to stretch out.") Dilatation of the bladder; a mode of lithotomy. See LITHECTASY.

Çys'tic, sis-tik. Pertaining to a cyst, or to the urinary- or gall-bladder. **C. Artery.** (See ARTERY.) **C. Duct.**

(See DUCT.) **C. Oxide**, Cystin. **C. Tumors**. See TUMOR.

Çyștiçēr'eūs, sis-te-ser-kus. (Gr. *κυστις*, "bladder," and *κερως*, "tail.") Small cysts in animal tissue, containing the immature form or scolices of any species of tape-worm. See TÆNIA.

Çys'tin. $C_3H_7NSO_2$. Amido-lactic acid. A peculiar crystalline substance, of rare occurrence, found either in solution or in the form of small crystals in the urine, or as calculi in the urinary passages.

Çystinū'ria. The presence of cystin or cystic oxide in the urine, in solution or as a deposit.

Cystirrhœa. Cystorrhœa.

Çyști'tis. (Gr. *κυστις*, "bladder," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the bladder; vesical catarrh. A disorder attended with dysuria, pain, and swelling in the hypogastric region, etc. The urine contains epithelial cells and pus. In the chronic form the walls of the bladder become thickened and the cavity much diminished in size.

Çys'titōme. A surgical instrument for lacerating the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Çys'tōblast. Cell-nucleus; cyto-blast.

Çys'tōbūbonoçele. Inguinal hernia, involving the bladder.

Çyštōcarçinō'ma. Cystic degeneration of cancer.

Çys'toçele, sis-to-secl. (Gr. *κυστις*, "bladder," and *ζηλη*, "tumor.") Vesical hernia. Hernia formed by protrusion of the bladder.

Çyštodyn'ia. Pain in the bladder. Cystalgia.

Çys'toid. Of cystic character.

Çyštōlithi'asis. (From the same.) Formation of stone in the bladder; aggregate of symptoms produced by vesical calculus.

Çyštōlith'ic. (Gr. *κυστις*, "bladder," and *λιθος*, "stone.") Pertaining to vesical calculus.

Çyštō'ma. (Gr. *κυστις*, "bladder,"

and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") A cystic growth. Tumor with newly-formed cysts.

Çyštōmē'rōçele. Vesical hernia through the femoral ring.

Cystoparal'ysis. Cystoplegia.

Çys'toplasty. (Gr. *κυστις*, "bladder," and *πλασσειν*, "to form.") An operation for vesico-vaginal fistula, or in general any plastic operation involving the bladder.

Çyštōplē'gia. (Gr. *κυστις*, "bladder," and *πληγη*, "stroke.") Vesical paralysis. See ENURESIS.

Çyštorrhā'gia, sis-to-ray-je-ah. (Gr. *κυστις*, "bladder," and *ρηγνυω*, to "burst forth.") Vesical hæmorrhage.

Çyštorrhœ'a, sis-to-re-ah. (Gr. *κυστις*, "bladder," and *ρειν*, "to flow.") A term formerly used for cystitis, with large amounts of pus and mucus in the urine.

Çys'toseōpe. (Gr. *κυστις*, "bladder," and *σκοπειν*, "to examine.") An instrument with which to examine the interior of the bladder.

Çyštōs'copÿ. (From the same.) Examination of the interior of the bladder; the use of the cystoscope.

Çyštōspās'tic. Relating to vesical spasm.

Çys'totōme. (Gr. *κυστις*, "bladder," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") An instrument for incising the bladder, the capsule of the lens, etc.

Çyštōt'omÿ. (From the same.) Incision or puncture of the bladder; opening of encysted tumors. See also LITHOTOMY.

Çÿ'tisine. An immediate, bitter, toxic vegetable principle found in the seeds of the *Cytisus Laburnum*; it is a crystalline alkaloid of hypnotic effect.

Cÿti'tis. (Lat. *cutis*, "skin," and the Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the skin. DERMATITIS (*q. v.*).

Çÿ'tōblast. (Gr. *κυτος*, "cell," and *βλαστος*, "germ.") The nucleus of cells.

Çÿtoblāstē'ma. (From the same.)

An old term for the supposed fluid in which it was thought that cells originated by the aggregation of particles.

Çytoġen'esis. Cytogeny.

Çytoġenēt'ic. Pertaining to cell-multiplication.

Çyťōġ'enỹ, si-toj-en-e. (Gr. *κυτος*, a "cell," and *γενεσις*, "production.") Cell-formation, development, or multi-

plication; the power of cells to produce fresh cells. See CELL.

Çy'toid, si-toyd. (Gr. *κυτος*, a "cell," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling a cell; cell-like; cyst-like; applied to the corpuseles in mucus, pus, etc.

Çyťōl'ogỹ, si-tol-o-je. (Gr. *κυτος*, "cell," and *λογος*, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, cells.

D.

Dacrỹadenāl'ġia, dak-re-ad-en-al-je-ah. (Gr. *δακρυ*, "tear," *αδην*, "gland," and *αλγος*, "pain.") Disease, pain, or neuralgia of lachrymal gland.

Dacrỹadeni'tis. (Gr. *δακρυ*, "tear," *αδην*, "gland," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

Dacrỹçyťstāl'ġia, dak-re-sis-tal-je-ah. (Gr. *δακρυ*, "tear," *κυστις*, "sac," and *αλγος*, "pain.") Pain in the lachrymal sac.

Dacrỹoblēnnorrhœ'a. (Gr. *δακρυ*, "tear," *βλεννα*, "mucus," and *ρεω*, to "flow.") Mucous discharge from the lachrymal sac.

Dac'rỹoçyťst, dak-re-o-sist. (Gr. *δακρυ*, "tear," and *κυστις*, "sac.") The lachrymal sac.

Dacrỹoçyťsti'tis. (Gr. *δακρυ*, "tear," *κυστις*, "sac," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Acute inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

Dac'rỹohæmorrhœ'a. (Gr. *δακρυ*, "tear," *αιμα*, "blood," and *ρεω*, to "flow.") Dacryhæmorrhysis. Sanguineous lachrymation; effusion of tears mixed with blood.

Dac'rỹoid. (Gr. *δακρυ*, "tear," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Tear-like; resembling a tear.

Dac'rỹolite. (Gr. *δακρυ*, "tear,"

and *λιθος*, "stone.") A lachrymal concretion; calculus in the lachrymal sac.

Dacrỹolithi'asis. (From the same.) Daeryolite formation; morbid state inducing the formation of lachrymal concretions.

Dacrỹō'ma. (Gr. *δακρυ*, "tear," and suffix *-oma*, "morbid state.") Excessive secretion of tears, owing to obstruction of the puncta lachrymalia. Epiphora.

Dac'rỹōps, dak-re-opz. (Gr. *δακρυ*, "tear," and *ωψ*, "eye.") A weeping eye. Applied to a swelling of the lachrymal sac or one of its ducts.

Dacrỹopỹorrhœ'a. (Gr. *δακρυ*, "tear," *πυον*, "pus," and *ρεω*, to "flow.") Purulent lachrymation.

Dacrỹorrhœ'a. (Gr. *δακρυ*, "tear," and *ρεω*, to "flow.") Excessive flow of tears.

Dacrỹōsoleni'tis. (Gr. *δακρυ*, "tear," *σωλην*, "canal," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the lachrymal ducts.

Dactỹl'ion. (Gr. *δακτυλος*, "a finger.") Dactylium; "webbed fingers;" morbid adhesion of the fingers.

Dactỹli'tis, dak-til-i-tis. (Gr. *δακτυλος*, "finger," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation, or swelling, of the fingers or toes; it may occur

in tertiary syphilis, and in other diseases. Also applied to paronychia.

Dactylōl'ōgŷ, dak-til-ol-o-je. (Gr. *δακτυλος*, "finger," and *λογος*, "discourse.") Finger-talking; conversation by means of the fingers.

Dalto'nian. One affected with Daltonism, or color-blindness.

Dal'tonism. Color-blindness; a term arising from the fact that Dalton, the distinguished originator of the atomic theory, suffered from the affection. See ACHROMATOPSIA.

Damia'na. A recently-introduced remedy employed in cases of sexual impotency, its properties being believed to be aphrodisiacal.

Damps. Applied to various noxious gases, as *choke damp* and *fire damp*, found in mines.

Dăn'delion. (Fr. *dent de lion*, "lion's tooth.") A familiar name of a composite indigenous plant, the *Taraxacum dens-leonis*.

Dăn'druff. Dandruff. Pityriasis; scurf on the head.

Dandy Fever. Dengue.

Daph'ne Alpi'na. A genus of diminutive plants of the natural order *Thymelacææ*, from the bark of which is obtained an aërid, volatile, alkaline principle, to which the different species of *Daphne* owe their power of vesication.

Dăr'tious. Pertaining to the skin.

Dăr'toid. (From *dartos*, and Gr. *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling the *dartos*.

Dăr'tōs. (Gr. *δαρτος*, "flayed.") The thin, smooth, reddish, areolar, vascular, subcutaneous layer of tissue, containing unstriped muscular fibre, which constitutes the proper tunica of the serotum.

Dar'winism. (After Charles Darwin, the distinguished naturalist.) The Darwinian Theory; the Darwinian hypothesis of descent by evolution, modified by "natural selection" and "sur-

vival of the fittest." See also THEORY (Darwinian).

Dătisea'cææ, dat-is-ka-she-e. The name of an unimportant natural order of exogenous plants of Europe and Asia.

Dātu'ra Stramō'nium. A plant with rank leaves and trumpet-shaped flowers, familiarly known as Jamestown (or Jimpson) weed, or thorn-apple. The leaves and seeds, as well as its root, have medicinal properties resembling those of belladonna.

Dătū'rine. The active principle of *Datura Stramonium*, nearly identical with atropine.

Day'-blindness. Nyctalopia.

Day'-sight. Day-vision; hen-blindness; hemeralopia; a visual affection in which the sight is strong only during clear daylight. See HEMERALOPIA.

Dĕaf, def. Surdus. Devoid of hearing.

Deaf-Mu'tism. Deafness accompanied with absence of power of articulate speech, usually congenital, though the dumbness may arise from early deafness.

Deaf'ness. Condition of being deaf; absence of the sense of hearing, partial or total, congenital or acquired.

Death. The cessation of vital phenomena. **D., Black**, the fatal epidemic, malignant purpuric fever, or plague, which ravaged Europe during the fourteenth century. See BLACK DEATH.

Death-rate. Annual mortality per 1000 of a given population.

Dĕbil'itānts. (Lat. *debilis*, "weak.") Applied to agents which allay excitement; antiphlogistics.

Debīl'itŷ. (From the same.) Asthenia. Weakness; feebleness; reduced vigor; lack of strength, mental or physical.

Dĕbridement, day-breed-mong. (Fr. *dĕbrider*, "to unbridle.") Unbridling; removal of filaments, or cutting a part constricting another; espe-

cially used to indicate enlarging the orifice of a wound in operating.

Dec'ağrāmme, dek-ag-ram. (Gr. *δεξα*, "ten," and *gramme*.) Ten grammes, a weight in the metric system equivalent to 154.34 grains Troy.

Decal'cified. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *calx*, "lime.") Deprived of calcareous matter.

Dec'alitre, dek-al-ect'r. (Gr. *δεξα*, "ten," and *litre*.) Ten litres; a measure in the metric system equivalent to 610.28 English cubic inches.

Dec'ametre, dek-am-eet'r. (Gr. *δεξα*, "ten," and *metre*.) Ten metres; a linear measure in the metric system equivalent to 393.71 English inches.

Decānta'tion. The pharmaceutical process of removing the clear fluid from sediment.

Decāpitā'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *caput*, "head.") Decollation.

Decāp'itator. (From the same.) A hook with a sharp cutting edge, used in decapitation of the fœtus.

Decārbonizā'tion. The process of depriving a substance of carbon or carbonic acid.

Deçid'ua (*Membra'na*). The spongy mucous membrane of the uterus, produced at conception and cast off after parturition. See **MEMBRANE**.

Deçid'uous, de-sid-yu-us. (Lat. *deciduus*, "falling off.") Shedding; falling off; caducous. Applied to those skin diseases in which the epidermis is frequently cast off. In Botany, applied to trees that are not evergreen. **D. Teeth**, temporary or milk teeth.

Deç'igramme, des-ig-ram. (Lat. *decimus*, "one-tenth," and "gramme.") One-tenth of a gramme; a weight in the metric system equivalent to 1.54 grains Troy.

Deç'ilitre, des-il-ect'r. (Lat. *decimus*, "one-tenth," and "litre.") One-tenth of a litre; a measure in the metric system equivalent to 6.1 English cubic inches.

Deç'imetre, des-im-ect'r. (Lat. *decimus*, "one-tenth," and "metre.") One-tenth of a metre; a linear measure in the metric system, equivalent to 3.937 English inches.

Dec'linātor. An instrument for pushing aside the dura mater during trephining.

Decline'. Deterioration; decay; abatement of violence of disease; also applied to a wasting disease; phthisis; tabes.

Decœ'tion, de-kok-shun. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *coquere*, "to boil.") The solution of vegetable principles obtained by boiling the drug containing the principles in water. Only those substances are suitable for decoctions the principles of which are not altered or volatilized by heat. Decoctions are now but little used. They have the disadvantage of easily fermenting, of disagreeable taste, and of large dose. Only two are officinal in the United States—**D. CETRARIE** and **D. Sarsaparillæ Compositum**. The following are the decoctions most in use: **D. Aloes Compositum** (Br. Ph.), contains extract of Socotrine aloes, myrrh, saffron, carbonate of potassium, extract of liquorice, compound tincture of cardamom, and water. A mild cathartic. Dose, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidounce. **D. Cetrariæ**, made by boiling 5 parts of Iceland moss in 100 parts of water. A demulcent. May be taken in the amounts of 1 pint daily. **D. Hæmatoxyli** (Br. Ph.), a decoction of logwood and cinnamon. An astringent useful in diarrhœa. Dose, 2 fluidrachms to 2 fluidounces. **D. Sarsaparillæ Compositus**, made by boiling 10 parts of sarsaparilla, 2 parts of sassafras, 2 parts of guaiacum-wood, 2 parts of liquorice, 1 part of mezereum, in 100 parts of water. Used as an alterative in secondary syphilis, chiefly as an adjuvant to iodide of potassium. Dose, from 1 to 6 fluidounces.

Decöllā'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *collum*, "the neck.") Decapitation; the separation of the fœtal head from

the trunk, the latter remaining in the uterus—an operation resorted to in certain cases of transverse presentation.

Decōl'lator. Decapitation; an instrument for use in decollation.

Decolorā'tion. The pharmaceutical process of depriving liquids, etc. of their color, as by passing through animal chareoal, bleaching, etc.

Decōmposi'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *componere*, "to place together.") Analysis; the resolution of a body into its constituent principles; the separation of the component parts of bodies previously united by chemical attraction. Also applied to putrefaction.

Decorticā'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *cortex*, "bark.") Stripping off the bark or external layer of plants.

Decrēpitā'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *crepitus*, "crackling.") Crepitation; the crackling, bursting sound of certain crystallized bodies when exposed to heat, and thereby deprived of the water of crystallization; it is due to bursting of the walls containing small portions of the water, upon its conversion into steam.

Decū'bitūs. (Lat. *decumbere*, "to lie down.") Applied to the recumbent posture; the act of lying down, or the prostrate position of the sick.

Decūs'sāte. Intersecting; presenting decussation.

Decūssā'tion, de - kus - ay - shun. (Lat. *decussare*, "to divide crosswise.") Applied to an X-like crossing or intersection of lines, nerves, or fibres, as that of the optic nerves, which cross each other in the cranium.

Dēdēnti'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *dens*, "tooth.") The shedding of teeth; applied to the second teething.

Dēdōlā'tion. Cutting off obliquely or in a thin slice.

Dēfecā'tion, def-e-kay-shun. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *fæces*, "dregs.") In general, the separation of dregs; applied especially to the act of evacuating

the fæces; the discharge *per anum* of non-assimilable alimentary residue.

Dēf'erent. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Applied to a duct carrying semen from the testicles; *vas deferens*, or spermatic duct.

Defervēs'çençe. (Lat. *defervescere*, "to cool down.") Abatement of heat; reduction of febrile temperature. Crisis.

Deflāgrāting Mixtures. Those generally made with nitre, the oxygen of which is the active element of their combustion.

Deflāgrā'tion. A sudden and sparkling combustion of a substance, though without violent explosion, attended with much evolution of flame and gas.

Deflāgrātor. A form of galvanic battery consisting of two plates of copper and zinc coiled around without touching each other, and capable of being nearly wholly immersed in an acid fluid.

Deflect'ed. Bent downward.

Deflorā'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *flora*, "flower.") Deflowering; the act of depriving a female of virginity.

Deflū'viūm Capillo'rum. (Lat.) Falling off of hair; progressive thinning of the hair; *athrix simplex*.

Deflūx'ion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *fluere*, "to flow.") Coryza; catarrh; downward flow of mucus.

Deformā'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *forma*, "form.") Deforming process; deformity.

Defōrm'itỹ. (From the same.) Distortion; asymmetry; deviation from the normal type; abnormal structure or appearance, congenital or acquired.

Degēnerā'tion, de-jen-er-ay-shun. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *gener*, "kind"—unlike one's ancestors.) Metamorphosis. An abnormal chemical change in the protoplasm of tissues; retrograde change of protoplasm. Protoplasm is subject to four varieties of degeneration, viz.: CLOUDY SWELLING, which occurs

only in cells, and is characterized by an increase in the size of the involved cell, by a loss of transparency, and by disappearance of the cell-nucleus. Acetic acid reproduces the normal transparency, and causes the nucleus to become evident again. The chemical change is unknown. This variety occurs chiefly in tissues in the early stage of inflammation. **FATTY DEGENERATION** is the conversion of protoplasm into fat, and is due to interference with the nutrition of the part involved. The fat is in the form of minute granules, which distinguishes fatty degeneration from *fatty infiltration*, in which the fat occurs in large drops. A cell that has undergone complete fatty degeneration is called a *compound granule-cell*. Such cells are common in pus. **MUCOUS DEGENERATION** is the conversion of tissues into a substance resembling mucus, and consisting of mucin and water. It is most frequent in intercellular substance, but occasionally is found in cells. *Mucous tissue* is found normally in the vitreous humor of the eye and in the umbilical cord; pathologically in many varieties of tumors. *Mucous tissue* must not be confounded with *mucous membranes*. **COLLOID DEGENERATION** is the conversion of cell-protoplasm into a yellowish substance resembling "calves'-foot jelly." The colloid material is an acid albuminate, and contains sulphur. Normally it is found in the thyroid gland; pathologically in epithelial tumors. **D., Calcareous**, calcareous infiltration. (See **INFILTRATION**.) **D., Lardaceous**, amyloid or lardaceous infiltration. (See **INFILTRATION**.) **D., Quain's**, chronic inflammation of the heart-muscle, with overgrowth of connective tissue. Cardiac cirrhosis; fibroid degeneration of the heart.

Deglūtī'tion, deg-loo-tish-un. (Lat. *deglutire*, "to swallow down.") The act of swallowing.

Degradā'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *gradus*, "step.") Degeneration; reduction to a lower grade.

Degūstā'tion. (Lat. *de*, intens., and *gusto*, to "taste.") The act of tasting.

Dehīs'çençe. (Lat. *de*, intens., and *hiscere*, "to gape.") Spontaneous bursting open, as of fruit to discharge seed.

Deh̄ydrā'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water.") Anhydration; the abstraction of water from a chemical compound.

Deiters' Processes. See **PROCESS**.

Dejēc'tion. (Lat. *dejacere*, "to cast down.") A casting down; defecation. Despondency.

Delete'rious. (Lat. *delere*, "to destroy.") Injurious; poisonous; pernicious; noxious; harmful.

Del'hi Boil. Delhi sore. **D. Sore**, an endemic ulcer of the Levant. See **BOUTON D'ALEP**.

Deligā'tion. (Lat. *de*, intens., and *ligare*, "to bind.") Bandaging; ligation.

Deliques'çençe, del-ik-kwes-ens. (Lat. *deliquescere*, "to melt away.") A term applied to the change of form from a solid to a liquescent state, effected in certain salts, etc. by reason of absorption of moisture when exposed to the air, as in the case of nitrate of sodium or chloride of lime.

Delī'quium (del-ik-we-um) **An'imī**. Swooning; syncope.

Delir'ious. Raving; wandering; pertaining to delirium, applied to one affected with delirium.

Delirium. See **DERANGEMENT**.

Delirium Tremens. See **DERANGEMENT**.

Delitēs'çençe. (Lat. *delitescere*, "to lie hid.") Sudden disappearance, as of inflammation; hidden condition.

Deliv'erÿ. Parturition; childbirth; the completion of labor.

Dēl'phine. An alkaloid found in the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*. Externally it is used in paralysis, rheumatism, and neuralgia, its action re-

sembling that of veratrine. It is extremely poisonous.

Delphin'ium. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the seed of the *Delphinium consolida*. It has been employed as a diuretic in dropsy. **D. Consol'ida**, a plant of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, native of Europe and cultivated in America. The seeds are diuretic, and when given in large doses they are cathartic and emetic. The plant is also known as the larkspur.

Děl'toid. (From the Greek letter *delta* (Δ) and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Shaped like the Greek letter delta (Δ); nearly triangular; applied to a large triangular muscle covering the shoulder-joint, etc. **D. Muscle.** See **MUSCLE**.

Delusion. See **DERANGMENT**.

Dementia. See **DERANGEMENT**.

Dēm'oděx. (Gr. *δημος*, "fat," and *δηξ*, wood-eating worm.) Acarus; steatozoon; demodex folliculorum; Owen's name for the worm-like parasite of the human sebaceous sacs and hair-follicles.

Dēm'onstrātor. One who exhibits the anatomical parts when dissected, and instructs in practical anatomy; one who gives practical instruction.

Demūl'cents. (Lat. *demulcere*, "to soften.") Applied to soothing medicines or agents, usually of a mucilaginous character, which protect sensible surfaces from irritation. Among demulcents are, *acaciæ gummi*, *althæa*, *amylum*, *cera*, *cetaceum*, *hordeum*, *sassafras*, *tragacanth*, *ulmus*, etc.

Děn'droid. (Gr. *δενδρον*, "tree," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Tree-like. Resembling a tree, as certain mosses divided at the top into branches.

Dengue Fever. See **FEVER**.

Dens. (Lat.) A tooth. See **TOOTH**.

Děn'sitŷ. (Lat. *densus*, "thick.") Compactness; the quantity of matter contained in a given bulk; the opposite of rarity.

Děn'tāl. (Lat. *dens*, "tooth.") Pertaining to the teeth. **D. Arch'es.**

The arches formed by the succession of alveoli in each jaw. **D. Arteries.** (See **ARTERY**.) **D. Canals.** (See **CANAL**.) **D. Cartilage.** (See **CARTILAGE**.) **D. Cav'ity**, cavity in the interior of the teeth, containing the dental pulp. **D. Nerves.** (See **NERVE**.) **D. Pulp.** (See **TISSUE**, **PHANEROGENOUS**.) **D. Veins.** See **VEIN**.

Děn'taphōne. (Lat. *dens*, "tooth," and Gr. *φωνη*, "sound.") The name of a box-like instrument placed on the teeth to assist the hearing.

Denta'ta. (Lat. *dentatus*, "tooth-ed.") The name of the second vertebra, or axis, so called because of its projecting tooth-like or odontoid process.

Den'tate. (From the same.) serrate; toothed; edged with saw-tooth-like projections.

Den'tes. (Lat., pl. of *dens*, "tooth.") Teeth. See **TOOTH**.

Den'ticle. (Dim. of Lat. *dens*, "tooth.") A little tooth or projection.

Dentic'ulāte. Having denticles.

Denticulatum. See **LIGAMENT**.

Den'tiform. (Lat. *dens*, "tooth," and *forma*, "form.") Having the form of a tooth; tooth-like; odontoid.

Den'tifrice. (Lat. *dens*, "tooth," and *frico*, to "rub.") A tooth powder; a substance rubbed on the teeth to cleanse them.

Den'tinal Tubes. Minute tubes of the dentine, diverging from the pulp-cavity.

Den'tine. (Lat. *dens*, "tooth.") The tooth-substance; the tissue of the body of the tooth. See **TOOTH**.

Den'tist. (Lat. *dens*, "tooth.") One who confines himself to the treatment of, and operations upon, the teeth; one who practises dentistry and dental surgery.

Den'tistry. (From the same.) Treatment of affections of the teeth.

Denti'tion. (From the same.) The process of cutting teeth; teething; the appearance of teeth from the alveoli and gums.

Den'toid. (Lat. *deus*, "tooth," and Gr. *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling a tooth; tooth-like; odontoid; denticiform.

Deōb'strūents. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *obstruere*, "to obstruct.") Aperients; applied to agents capable of removing obstructions and opening the passages of the body.

Deō'dorizer. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *odor*, "scent.") Deodorant; disinfectant; an agent destroying offensive odors.

Deōp'pulative. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *oppilo*, "I stop.") Deobstruent; aperient.

Deor'sum Ver'gens. (Lat.) Turning of the eyes downward.

Deōxidā'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and "oxidation.") Reduction from the state of an oxide. The separation of oxygen from a body with which it is combined.

Dephlegma'tion, de-fleg-may-shun. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *phlegma*, "phlegm.") Process of depriving a body of water, as in the repeated distillation of spirits or acids.

Dephlogis'ticated, de-flo-jis-tik-ayed. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *phlogiston*, "inflammable principle.") An old term denoting deprived of *phlogiston*, or the inflammable principle; *i. e.* burned or oxidized. **D. Air, oxygen gas. D. Muriatic Acid, chlorine.**

Depilā'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *pilus*, "hair.") Removal of hair.

Depil'atorŷ. (From the same.) A substance employed to destroy or remove hair from the body, as caustic alkali.

Deplē'tion. (Lat. *deplere*, "to empty.") Emptying; blood-letting; purgation.

Deplūmā'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *pluma*, "feather.") A disease of the eyelids, in which the eyelashes fall off.

Depōlarizā'tion. The destruction of polarity.

Depōs'it. (Lat. *de*, "down," and

ponere, "to put.") A sediment, or precipitation from solution; a collection of morbid particles in the body; infiltration of a part.

Deprāvā'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *pravus*, "bad.") Perversion; corruption; degeneration; deterioration.

Deprēs'sant. Diminishing the force of cardiac contraction; reverse of stimulant.

Deprēs'sants. (Lat. *deprimere*, "to press down.") Sedatives; the reverse of stimulants. Applied to agents diminishing the force of cardiac contraction and increasing its frequency.

Deprēs'sion. (From the same.) Low or depressed physical or mental condition. Also, a hollow or excavation. Applied in a special sense to couching, an operation for cataract.

Deprēs'sor. (From the same.) A down-drawing muscle or instrument. See **MUSCLE**.

Deprimens Oculi. The rectus inferior oculi.

Dēp'ūrants. Depuratives; applied to agents, such as purgatives, diaphoretics, and diuretics, the use of which is supposed to purify the blood.

Depūrā'tion. (Lat. *depurare*, "to cleanse.") Purification; clarifying process. The freeing of fluids from extraneous substances; defecation.

Dēradeni'tis. (Gr. *δερη*, "neck," *ἀδην*, "gland," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the cervical glands.

Dērānēncephā'lia, der-an-en-sef-ay-le-ah. A variety of anencephalia in which is present only a small portion of the brain, on the cervical vertebræ.

Derānge'ment. Disturbance in the functions of organs; a general term applied to innumerable varieties of mental aberration: **ANDROPHONOMANIA.** (Gr. *άνηρ*, a "man," *φονος*, "murder," and *μανια*, "madness.") Homicidal insanity; a form of monomania involving an uncontrollable desire to commit murder. **DELIRIUM**, a disturbance in the func-

tions of the brain, characterized by delusions and hallucinations. **DELIRIUM, ACUTE**, or **TYPHOMANIA**, a form of mental disease resembling very closely severe typhoid fever, running a rapid course, and usually terminating in fatal exhaustion. **DELIRIUM, ALCOHOLIC**, delirium caused by the excessive use of alcohol. **DELIRIUM OF GRANDEUR**, delusions of possessing great wealth or of being a person of great importance, etc. A frequent symptom in the earlier stages of general paresis. **DELIRIUM, TRAUMATIC**, mental derangement following injuries and surgical operations. Frequently caused by alcohol. **DELIRIUM TREMENS**, *mania a potu*, the mental derangement caused by the long-continued use of excessive quantities of alcohol; characterized by a wild expression of countenance, incoherent talk, hallucinations, insomnia, restlessness, and tremulousness. **DELU'SION**, an erroneous belief regarding clearly established facts. (See **ILLUSION** and **HALLUCINATION**.) *Ideal delusions* are false convictions arising spontaneously. For instance, the subject believes that he is an emperor or a devil. *Sensorial delusion* is the belief in the reality of illusions or hallucinations. **DEMEN'TIA**, a symptom of mental disease, characterized by feebleness of all the functions of the intellect. Occurs in the later stages of general paresis, chronic alcoholism, and many varieties of insanity. *Acute or Primary Dementia* is a disease of early maturity, often beginning with mania or melancholia, soon followed by profound mental torpor. The duration is long, but recovery is not infrequent. *Secondary Dementia*. Mental torpor, which often ushers in convalescence from acute mania. **DEMONOMA'NIA**, mental disease, in which the subject has the delusion that he is in the power of devils. Also applied to religious monomania. **HALLUCINA'TION**, the fancied perception of objects or impressions which do not exist or which are not present at the time. For instance, the subject may imagine that

he sees an enemy or a friend, hears voices, or smells a disagreeable odor. Hallucinations may affect any of the special senses, and are then called hallucinations of sight, hearing, smell, taste, etc. **ID'IOCY**, mental deficiency of varying degree, due to imperfect development or disease of the nerve-centres. It is usually congenital, but may develop in early infancy. Consanguinity, drunkenness, and scrofula in the parents seem to be the most frequent causes. **ILLU'SION**, the false interpretation of external impressions. For instance, the subject may mistake a man for a dog, or believe that the food in his mouth has a taste which it does not possess, etc. As with hallucinations, there may be illusions of any of the special senses. **INSAN'ITY**, acquired derangement of the mental faculties, irrespective of loss of consciousness, due to disease of the brain. **INSANITY, CIRCULAR** or **ALTERNATING**, is characterized by the uniform succession of certain symptoms, beginning with varying degrees of mental exaltation, followed by a brief period of sanity, and ending in mental depression. **INSANITY, DOUBTING**, melancholia associated with doubt and indecision in regard to everything. **INSANITY, EPILEPTIC**, is insanity to which epilepsy bears a causal relation. **INSANITY, HOMICIDAL**, is a form of impulsive insanity, of which the chief symptom is a desire to kill one or any person. **INSANITY, IMPULSIVE**, uncontrollable desire to perform any action against the subject's better judgment. Suicidal and homicidal insanity, kleptomania, etc., are varieties of impulsive insanity. **INSANITY, MORAL**, is characterized by moral perversion with but little change in the intellectual faculties. **INSANITY, PRIMARY**, begins in early life, is often congenital, and is manifested by various delusions, by moral perversion, and by insane impulses. **INSANITY, PRIMARY CONFUSIONAL**, is marked by rapidly developed fever, confusion of ideas, and mild delirium. It terminates in several weeks either in recovery or in

chronic insanity. **INSANITY, PRIMARY DELUSIONAL**, insanity unconnected with other mental diseases, and characterized by various delusions. **INSANITY, SECONDARY DELUSIONAL**, develops from other mental disease, and is marked by various delusions. **INSANITY, TRANSITORY**, any form of insanity lasting but a few days. **MA'NIA**, abnormal mental excitement, which finds its expression in violent anger, great anxiety, preternatural gayety, etc., associated with increased muscular activity. It may occur as a symptom of various forms of insanity, or may be a primary disease, when it is called *simple mania*. **MA'NIA A PO'TU**, insanity caused by excessive indulgence in alcoholic drinks. **Delirium tremens**. **MELANCHO'LIA**, a variety of acquired mental disorder, in which there are despondency, self-depreciation, depression, and, usually, irritability, events being correctly observed, but imperfectly understood. In *simple melancholia* there are no delusions and few unnatural impulses. Many forms of insanity begin with simple melancholia. In *melancholia with delusions*, or *acute melancholia*, there is usually some delusion, which is made the ground of self-accusation. Homicidal, and more particularly suicidal, impulses are common. *Melancholia agitata* is characterized by great motor excitement, and resembles mania. **MONOMA'NIA**, mental unsoundness on only one subject.

Der'byshire Neck. An English name for goitre or bronchocele.

Derivā'tion. (Lat. *derivare*, "to draw off water.") Counter-irritation; revulsion; the process of drawing fluids from inflamed parts, as by the application of blisters over the part or at a distance from it; applied also to any similar removal of morbid manifestations by suitable application.

Deriv'ative. (From the same.) Revulsive; inducing derivation; changing the usual course, or diverting from one part to another, as blisters and other agents reducing a morbid condi-

tion in one part by their action on some other organ or tissue.

Der'ma. (Gr. *δερμα*, "skin.") Corium; cutis; the internal layer of the skin; the true skin. See **INTEGUMENT**.

Der'mad. (From the same.) Toward the dermal aspect.

Der'mal. (From the same.) Pertaining to the skin.

Dermāl'gia. (Gr. *δερμα*, "skin," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Pain in, or neuralgia of, the skin.

Dermatag'ra. (Gr. *δερμα*, "skin," and *ἄγρα*, "seizure.") Dermagra. Cutaneous affection. Pellagra.

Dermatal'gia. Dermalgia.

Dermati'tis. (Gr. *δερμα*, "skin," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the true skin; erythema. Erysipelatous inflammation. **D. Exfoliati'va**, acute inflammation of the skin accompanied with exfoliation of the cuticle and excessive desquamation. Pityriasis rubra. **D. Venenata**, a variety caused by poison ivy, and similar poisonous substances.

Dēr'matoid. (Gr. *δερμα*, "skin," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling the skin.

Dērmatōl'ōgy, der-mat-ol-o-je. (Gr. *δερμα*, "skin," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of the structure and diseases of the skin.

Dērmatōl'ŷsis. (Gr. *δερμα*, "skin," and *λυσις*, "loosening.") Pachydermatocle; cutis pendula; hypertrophied increase of the skin, with loose, folded, or pendulous condition.

Dermato-Melasma Suprarenale. **ADDISON'S DISEASE** (*q. v.*).

Dermatoneu'ria. Neurosis of the skin.

Dermatōphŷ'tæ, der-mat-o-fi-te. (Gr. *δερμα*, "skin," and *φυτον*, "plant.") Diseases of the skin from vegetable fungi; including porrigo and sycosis.

Dērmatō-Sclerō'sis. (Gr. *δερμα*, "skin," and *σκληρος*, "hard.") Scleroderma; cutaneous affection with indu-

ration and contraction of the affected integuments.

Dermatō'sēs. (Gr. *δερμα*, "skin.") A generic term for cutaneous diseases.

Dermatōsŷph'ilis. Cutaneous or exanthematous affections due to syphilis.

Dermatōzō'a. (Gr. *δερμα*, "skin," and *ζωον*, "animal.") Applied to parasitic animals infesting the skin, as the acarus, filaria, and pediculus; applied also to affections of the skin marked by their presence. See ECTOZOA.

Der'mic. (Gr. *δερμα*, "skin.") Pertaining to the skin; dermal.

Der'moid. Dermatoid.

Dermoid Cysts. See CYST.

Dēr'mōphŷte. (Gr. *δερμα*, "skin," and *φυτον*, "plant.") A parasitic plant of the skin.

Dermōt'omŷ. (Gr. *δερμα*, "skin," and *τεμνω*, to "cut.") Dermatotomy; anatomy or dissection of the skin.

Derosne's Salt. See SALT.

Descemet, Membrane of. See MEMBRANE.

Dēsçemeti'tis. Inflammation of Descemet's membrane.

Descendens Noni. See NERVE.

Desiccā'tia. (Lat. *desiccare*, "to dry out.") Applied to certain astringents which exhaust moisture, etc.

Desiccā'tion. (From the same.) Drying; the process of drying precipitates, etc., by various modes; removal of moisture, as from organic tissue; reduction to perfect dryness.

Desic'cative. (From the same.) Applied to an agent having the power of desiccation, or drying up the moisture from a wound, ulcer, etc.

Desmi'tis. (Gr. *δεσμος*, "ligament," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of a ligament.

Desmobacte'ria. (Gr. *δεω*, "to bind.") Filobacteria; one of the four primary divisions of the schizophytes according to the classification of Cohn, including Bacillus, Leptothrix Beg-

giota, and Crenothrix. See BACILLUS, and BACTERIA.

Desmodŷn'ia. (Gr. *δεσμος*, "ligament," and *οδυνη*, "pain.") Pain in the ligaments.

Des'moid. (Gr. *δεσμος*, "ligament," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling a ligament, or a fasciculus; applied to the white fibres in certain fibrous tumors, etc.

Desmoid Tissue. See TISSUE.

Desmōl'ōgŷ. (Gr. *δεσμος*, "ligament," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of ligaments and tendons.

Desmōp'athŷ. Disease of the ligaments.

Desmōt'omŷ. (Gr. *δεσμος*, "ligament," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Dissection of the ligaments.

Despūmā'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *spuma*, "foam.") Scumming; the clarifying of a fluid by removing the froth.

Desquamā'tion, des - kwam - ay - shun. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *squama*, "a scale.") Exfoliation. The act of scaling off. The falling off of the cuticle or epithelium, in scales; separation of laminæ or scales, as from the skin, bones, etc.

Desūdā'tion. (Lat. *desudo*, to "sweat excessively.") Violent, morbid, or profuse sweating. Miliary eruption; sudamina.

Detēr'gents. (Lat. *detergere*, "to wipe away.") Abluents; agents cleansing wounds and ulcers.

Detērminā'tion. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *terminus*, "limit.") Marked flow of fluid to any part; increased vascular action. Direction to an organ, as of a copious flow of fluid.

Detri'tus. (Lat. *de*, "from," and *terere*, "to rub.") Waste of tissue or organ; the residue after disorganization.

Detrū'sion. (Lat. *detrudere*, "to thrust away.") The act of displacing.

Deūterōp'athŷ. (Gr. *δευτερος*, "second," and *παθος*, "disease.") A

term applied to a sympathetic or a secondary affection.

Deūtōx'ide. A substance having the second degree of oxidation; bin-oxide; dioxide; containing two equivalents of oxygen to one of another substance.

Deval'gate. Bow-legged.

Devel'opment. Growth, or increase. Progressive variation toward mature or perfected condition. Especially applied in biology to the cycle of changes whereby the germ becomes the mature organism.

Devonshire Colic. Lead colic; colica pictonum. See COLIC.

Dexiōcār'dia. (Gr. δεξιός, "on the right," and καρδία, "heart.") Congenital transposition of the heart to the right side.

Dex'trad. (Lat. *dexter*, "right.") Toward the dextral aspect.

Dex'tral As'pect. Lateral aspect from the median plane toward the right.

Dex'trin. A soluble gummy substance obtainable from starch, so named from its turning the plane of polarization to the right hand. It is used externally as a fixed dressing for fractures, and large quantities are sold and used under the name of "mucilage." It changes to sugar with remarkable facility.

Dextrōgŷ'rāte. (Lat. *dexter*, "right," and *gyro*, to "turn about.") A term applied to a substance which rotates the plane of polarization to the right, as glucose.

Dēx'trōse. (Lat. *dexter*, "right.") Grape-sugar; so called because in polarization it rotates the plane to the right. (See preceding article.)

Dēxtrōver'sion of the Uterus. A term applied to that displacement of the uterus in which the fundus tilts to the right side of the pelvis, the cervix inclining to the left.

Diabē'tēs, di-ab-e-teez. (Gr. δια, "through," and βαίω, to "go.") A term commonly used in place of diabetes mellitus. **D. Insiptidus,** a disease

without known anatomical lesions, the chief symptom of which is a greatly increased flow of urine with a low specific gravity. Incorrectly called *polyuria*, which is a symptom of various diseases. **D. Mellitus,** or **Glycosuria,** is a disease characterized by an increased flow of urine containing grape-sugar, and usually of a high specific gravity. The grape-sugar is also present in the blood and tissues. The cause of the disease is not positively known. In some cases lesions of the medulla have been found, and in others lesions of the pancreas.

Diabē'tic. Relating to diabetes. **D. Sugar,** glucose; grape-sugar. The sweet principle of most acid fruits and of diabetic urine. **D. Coma.** See COMA.

Diāch'ŷlon. An emollient plaster; lead-plaster; emplastrum plumbi.

Diāc'risēs. A term applied to affections with altered secretions.

Diācrisōg'rāphy. Description of the secretory organs.

Diær'esis, di-er-e-sis. (Gr. διαίρω, to "divide.") A solution of continuity; division of parts resulting from a wound, ulcer, etc. The operation of dividing any part of the body.

Diāgnō'sis. (Gr. δια, "through," and γινώσκω, to "discern.") The discernment and discrimination of diseases; the interpretation of morbid symptoms; the art or process of discerning a given morbid condition, recognizing its character, and distinguishing it from the condition of health or of another disease. **D., Differential,** that diagnosis whereby the manifestations of a given malady are differentiated, or accurately distinguished from other affections which have nearly the same symptoms. **D., Physical,** the diagnosis determined by means of the physical signs afforded by auscultation, percussion, etc.

Diāgnōs'tic. Pertaining to, or directing, diagnosis.

Diāgnōs'ticāte or **Di'ağnōse.** To

discriminate or recognize a disease; to exercise the process of diagnosis.

Diāl'ýsis. (Gr. *δια*, "through," and *λυσις*, "solution.") Separation of crystalloid and colloid substances by means of a moist diaphragm; analysis effected by means of liquid diffusion, and dependent upon the differing rate of diffusibility of liquids.

Diam'ides. A class of chemical compounds derived from ammonia, in which two equivalents of hydrogen in a double equivalent of ammonia are replaced by a biatomic radical, as in oxamide.

Diam'ines. A class of organic bases which are formed upon the type of two atoms of ammonia, or diammonia. See AMINES.

Diapedē'sis. (Gr. *δια*, "through," and *πηδαω*, to "ooze.") Applied to the passage of corpuscles through the walls of the blood-vessels.

Diāph'anous, di-af-an-us. (Gr. *δια*, "through," and *φαινω*, to "shine.") Transparent; translucent; pellucid; transmitting light. Applied to the serous membranes, on account of their transparency, as the arachnoid, the omentum, etc.

Diāphorē'sis. (Gr. *δια*, "through," and *φορω*, "I convey.") Cutaneous evacuation; increased perspiration.

Diāphorēt'ics, di-af-or-et-ix. (From the same.) A name given to agents increasing or restoring the natural cutaneous exhalations. Moderate sudorifics.

Di'aphrāgm, di-af-ram. The midriff; a transverse muscular partition between the thorax and the abdomen. See MUSCLE.

Diaphraǵmal'ǵia, di-af-rag-mal-je-ah. (Gr. *διαφραγμα*, "diaphragm," and *αλγος*, "pain.") Pain in the diaphragm.

Diaphraǵmāt'ic. Phrenic; pertaining to the diaphragm. **D. Gout,** a former term for angina pectoris. **D. Hernia,** diaphragmatocele. **D.**

Nerves. (See NERVE.) **D. Plexuses.** See PLEXUS.

Diaphrāǵmāt'ocele, di-af-rag-mat-o-scel. (Gr. *διαφραγμα*, "diaphragm," and *ρηλη*, "rupture.") A hernia through an aperture in the diaphragm.

Diaphrāǵmī'tis. (Gr. *διαφραγμα*, "diaphragm," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the diaphragm. A kind of pleurisy, the effused fluid being between the base of the lung and the diaphragm.

Diāph'ýsis, di-af-e-sis. (Gr. *δια*, "between," and *φωω*, to "grow.") The shaft of cylindrical bones, or that portion of a bone formed from the central point of ossification.

Diap̄yet'ic. (Gr. *δια*, "by means of," and *πυον*, "pus.") Promoting suppuration.

Diarrhœ'a. (Gr. *δια*, "through," and *ρεω*, to "flow.") The frequent discharge of more or less liquid fæces from the bowel. Diarrhœa is not properly a disease, but a symptom of various diseases, chiefly of the intestines. **D., Biliary,** the frequent passage of liquid stools which from their greenish color are thought to contain bile. **D., Choleraic,** is characterized by the passage of "rice-water" stools, resembling those of cholera. **D., Crapulous** or **Lienteric,** the frequent passage of partly-digested food. A symptom of intestinal indigestion. **D., Dysenteric,** diarrhœa in which the stools contain much mucus. **D., Fatty,** the passage of liquid stools containing free fat or oil. A frequent symptom of cancer of the pancreas. **D., Stercoraceous, Simple** or **Feculent,** the frequent passage of stools differing from the normal in the amount of fluid. **D., Tubular,** a symptom of membranous enteritis.

Diarthrō'dial. Pertaining to diarthrosis.

Diarthrō'sis. (Gr. *δια*, "through," and *αρθρωσις*, "articulation.") A variety of articulation admitting free movement in many directions, as in the

shoulder-joint. Mobile jointing. Ab-articulation. See ARTICULATION.

Diastāl'tic. (Gr. *δια*, "along," and *στέλλω*, to "contract.") Excito-motory; applied to the reflex system of nerves. Marshall Hall's term for actions occurring *through* the spinal system.

Diastasæ'mia. (Gr. *διαστασις*, "separation," and *αίμα*, "blood.") A term applied to a morbid condition associated with separation of the elements of the blood-globules. Also, acute anasarca.

Dī'astāse. A peculiar glutenoid principle, formed during the germination of plants, and which may also be extracted from malt. It is named in allusion to the separation or alteration it effects among the constituent atoms of starch.

Diās'tasis. (Gr. *διαστασις*, "separation.") A forcible separation of bones, without fracture.

Diastat'ic Ferment. See FERMENT.

Diastē'ma. (Gr. *διαστημα*, "interval.") An interval; a fissure. Diastasis.

Diastemätelýt'ria. (Gr. *διαστημα*, "interval," and *ελυτρον*, "vagina.") A congenital longitudinal vaginal fissure.

Diastemätomē'tria. (Gr. *διαστημα*, "interval," and *μητρα*, "uterus.") A congenital longitudinal uterine fissure.

Diās'tōlē, di-as-to-lee. (Gr. *διαστολη*, "dilatation.") The dilatation, relaxation, or expansion of the heart or arteries on the entrance of blood; the complement of *systole*, or the movement of contraction, in the heart-beat.

Diastōl'ic. Relating to diastole.

Diathēr'mal. (Gr. *δια*, "through," and *θερμη*, "heat.") Diathermanous; transalent; permeable to radiant heat.

Diather'mançÿ. (From the same.) Permeability to radiant heat.

Diāth'esis. (Gr. *διαθεσις*, "disposition.") Constitutional predisposition to a particular disease; applied to a more or less constant disposition of the

system inducing unusual liability to some special form of affection, as the calculeous diathesis.

Dībā'sic. Applied to acids possessing two atoms of hydrogen capable of being replaced by bases.

Di'chrōism, di-kro-izm. (Gr. *δις*, "double," and *χρῶα*, "color.") The property of exhibiting different colors according to the angle of incident light, as in the case of certain crystals.

Dieōtÿled'onous. (Gr. *δις*, "double," and *κοτυληδων*, "hollow.") Applied, in Botany, to plants having two lobes, seed-leaves, or cotyledons; belonging to that division of plants known as *Dicotyledones*; exogenous.

Dicrōt'ic. (Gr. *δις*, "twice," and *χροτσω*, to "beat.") Rebounding; double-beating, as a pulse when the sphygmogram shows two marked waves to each heart-beat. See PULSE.

Dictÿi'tis, dik-te-i-tis. (Gr. *δικτυον*, "net," "the retina," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the retina. A more classical term for the familiar "retinitis."

Didāc'tÿle. (Gr. *δις*, "twice," and *δακτυλος*, "finger.") Bi-digital; having only two fingers or toes.

Didÿmāl'gĭa. (Gr. *διδυμος*, "testicle," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Pain in the testicles.

Didÿmī'tis. (Gr. *διδυμος*, "testicle," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of a testicle.

Did'ÿmoūs. (Gr. *διδυμος*, "double.") Double; twin; occurring in pairs. Pertaining to a testicle or didymus.

Did'ÿmus. (Pl. *didymi*. Lat., from Gr. *διδυμος*, "double.") A testicle; in general any double or twin formation.

Dielec'tric. (Gr. *δια*, "through," and *ἤλεκτρον*, "amber.") Permitting the transmission of electricity.

Dieret'ic. Having the power to dissolve; corrosive.

Di'et. (Gr. *διαίτα*, "regimen.") Food; regimen; system of diet; applied to the food proper for invalids,

or a selection and arrangement of such aliment as is proper for the various requirements of the body.

Di'etary. (From the same.) Pertaining to diet.

Dietet'ics. (From the same.) Diet; alimentary regulation; the branch of treatment having reference to diet.

Diethyl-ac'etal. Acetal.

Diethyl'amine. Ammonia in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two equivalents of the alcohol radical ethyl.

Differen'tial Diagno'sis. The accurate discrimination of diseases with similar symptoms. See DIAGNOSIS.

Differential Thermometer. See THERMOMETER.

Differentia'tion. Development; increase from formation of new tissues. The generation or discernment of differences. Applied to the process whereby homogeneous material is "differenced" into heterogeneous tissues, organs of special function, etc., a characteristic of higher organization.

Diffuse'. Devoid of definite limits; widely spread.

Diffu'sible. (Lat. *diffundere*, "to spread.") Capable of rapid dispersion, as stimulants of quick action; applied to such agents as induce an acute but temporary augmentation of the action of the vascular and nervous systems.

Diffu'sion. (From the same.) Spreading; an intermingling, as of gases and liquids. In Chemistry, applied to various processes, as of the uniform mixing of gases through an intervening porous septum; the gradual passage of a dissolved substance from its original solution into pure water cautiously poured upon it; the intermingling of gases and liquids when in contact, though not necessarily related by chemical affinity, etc.

Digas'tric. (Gr. *δισ*, "twice," and *γαστήρ*, "belly.") Bi-venter; bi-gaster; double-bellied; applied to certain muscles. See MUSCLE.

Digen'esis. (Gr. *δισ*, "twice," and *γενεσις*, "generation.") Reproduction

in two different ways, as by sexual and asexual methods. Also, the transition through two distinct stages of development. The term is chiefly applied to the power of reproduction in certain animals and plants in two ways—as by ova and budding, parthenogenesis and generation by impregnation. See ALTERNATE GENERATION.

Dig'enē. (Gr. *δισ*, "twice," and *γενος*, "sex.") Generation requiring the union of the sexes.

Diges'tant. A substance effecting solution of food in the alimentary canal, as ptyalin, pepsin, trypsin, etc.

Diges'tion. (Lat. *digere*, "to digest.") The action of the digestive organs and secretions; conversion of food into chyme and chyle. That important physico-chemical function of the economy whereby aliment undergoes change into chyme by the mouth, stomach, and small intestines, and the more nutritious parts (*chyle*) are absorbed and distributed through the system, with rejection of the unused portion. In Chemistry, the term is applied to the continued action of a solvent upon any substance, usually under a gentle heat.

Diges'tive. (From the same.) Pertaining to, or inducing, digestion. In Surgery, used to denote applications which promote suppuration. **D. Ferments.** See FERMENT.

Diges'tive Or'gans. The alimentary canal and its glands and appendages; the aggregate of the organs involved in the function of digestion.

Dig'ital, dij-it-al. (Lat. *digitus*, "finger.") Resembling, pertaining to, or involving, the fingers.

Dig'ital Cavity. *Discus proligerus*; ancyroid cavity. The posterior cornu of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

Digital Comprēs'sion. A method of treating aneurism by pressing on the artery with the fingers only.

Digita'lin. A glucoside, active principle of *digitalis*. There are three varieties—the French, the German, and

the crystallized; the first is amorphous and insoluble, and has nearly the same therapeutic qualities as the plant itself; the second is amorphous and soluble; while the third is soluble in alcohol and chloroform, but not in water.

Digitali'num. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a preparation the ingredients of which are digitalis, stronger alcohol, acetic acid, purified animal charcoal, tannic acid, oxide of lead, stronger ether, water of ammonia, diluted alcohol, and distilled water.

Digita'lis. (Lat. *digitale*, "glove-finger.") Fox-glove. The name (U. S. Ph.) of the leaves of the *Digitalis purpurea*. It is a powerful cardiac stimulant, increasing the force of the heart's beats and decreasing their frequency. It also increases blood-pressure by causing contraction of the arterioles. It is chiefly used in cases of valvular heart-disease with loss of muscular power. Also used as a diuretic.

Dig'itus. (Lat., "finger.") A finger or a toe. **D. Hippocrat'icus**, hippocratic finger; applied to the club-shaped finger-ends in patients with chronic phthisis and valvular cardiac affection.

Dilata'tion. (Lat. *dilatare*, "to widen.") Abnormal increase in size of hollow organs or of cavities.

Dila'tor. A muscle or instrument performing dilatation; applied to an instrument for dilating a wound, or natural opening of the body, or an instrument for enlarging the entrances to cavities, tubes, or orifices.

Dillenia'ceæ, dil-le-ne-a-she-e. The name of a natural order of tropical exogenous plants, usually of astringent properties.

Dil'uent. (Lat. *diluere*, "to dilute.") Having a tendency to dilute; applied to agents increasing fluidity, as of the blood or secretions.

Dilūte'. (From the same.) Diluted; attenuated, as by mixture with a neutral fluid; mixed; weak; rendered of

reduced strength, especially by the addition of water.

Dilū'tion. (From the same.) Liquid attenuation; solution; the process of rendering dilute.

Dimethyl'amine. $(CH_3)_2HN$. A substance found in guano, etc.; a non-poisonous ptomaine.

Dimor'phism, di-mor-fizm. (Gr. *δεις*, "twice," and *μορφη*, "form.") The property of being dimorphous; applied to certain solids which assume two incompatible crystalline forms, as sulphur, carbon, arsenious acid, etc.

Dimōrph'ous. (From the same.) Having two incompatible forms.

Dimy'ary. (Gr. *δεις*, "twice," and *μυς*, "muscle.") Closed by two muscles.

Diōg'enēs's Cup. The cup-like cavity of the hand, formed by bending the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

Diopter or Dioptric. See DIOPTRY.

Diōp'trics. (Gr. *δια*, "through," and *οπταω*, "I see.") That branch of optics treating of refraction, as through the transparent media of the eye.

Diōp'try. (From the same.) Unit of optic lens measure; a standard lens having a focal distance of one metre. A lens of two dioptries (2D) has a focal length of half a metre, etc.

Dioscorea'ceæ, de-os-ko-re-ay-she-e. The name of a natural order of tropical endogenous plants, including the yam.

Dios'ma Crena'ta. A South African plant yielding BUCHU (*q. v.*).

Diox'ide. Bin oxide.

Diphthe'ria. (Gr. *διφθερα*, "parchment.") A general specific, infectious, and contagious disease, characterized by the formation of a tough, grayish-white pellicle upon the mucous surfaces, most frequently of the fauces, or upon abraded surfaces of the skin. It is probably due to a microorganism, but the variety cannot be said to be positively determined. Recent observations indicate that the organism is a streptococcus. Diphtheria, according to its location, is *faucial*, *nasal*, *laryngeal*, etc.

Diphtherit'ic. Pertaining to, or having the character of, diphtheria.

Diphtheri'tis. Diphtheria.

Diph'theroid. (From *diphtheria*, and Gr. *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling, or allied to, diphtheria.

Diple'gia. Double symmetrical paralysis. See PARALYSIS.

Dip'lōē. (Gr. *διπλοη*, "fold.") Applied to the cellular, bony tissue between the two cranial tables.

Diplogen'esis. (Gr. *διπλους*, "double," and *γενεσις*, "generation.") Double generation, from union of two germs; the generation of double monsters.

Diplo'ma. (Gr. *διπλωμα*, "folded double.") A document conveying some especial honor or privilege, as of practising a learned profession.

Diplomye'lia. (Gr. *διπλους*, "double," and *μυελος*, "marrow.") Congenital longitudinal fissure of the spinal cord.

Diplō'pia. (Gr. *διπλοος*, "double," and *ωψ*, "sight.") Diplopia; a disorder of sight, consisting of double vision of a single object. This may occur only when both eyes are used, the object appearing normal when but one eye is used; a form dependent upon some disorder in the visual axes, whereby the images are not impressed on corresponding parts of the retina; or the object may appear double, whether both eyes are used, or either singly. The term Unioocular diplopia is applied to that form of the disorder occurring when one eye only is used.

Dippel's Oil. See OIL.

Dip'saeus. (Gr. *διψαζος*.) A former name for diabetes, because of its accompanying thirst.

Dipsomā'nīa. (Gr. *διψα*, "thirst," and *μανια*, "madness.") Irresistible craving for intoxicating drinks. A mania characterized by periodical propensity to drunkenness. It may occur as a result of the habit of intemperate drinking, or as a form of partial moral mania, a symptom of epilepsy or of

hereditary defect of constitution. It is to be distinguished from alcoholism, the one being a form of instinctive monomania, the other a poisoning from the effects of alcohol. See ALCOHOLISM.

Dipsōp'athŷ. (Gr. *διψα*, "thirst," and *παθος*, "affection.") Treatment which interdicts drink.

Dipso'sis. (Gr. *διψα*, "thirst.") Morbid thirst; abnormal desire to drink.

Diptera'ceæ, dip-ter-ay-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants, chiefly large Indian yielding resinous juice.

Dipteroear'pus. A genus of trees of the natural order *Dipteraceæ*, found in the East Indies, affording an agreeable resinous oil sometimes used in gonorrhœa. Several of the species produce a balsam of gurjun, which has been substituted for copaiba.

Dip'teroūs. (Gr. *δις*, "double," and *πτερον*, "wing.") Having two wings, or two pterygoid appendages.

Dir'ca Palus'tris. Leatherwood. An American shrub of the order *Thymeleaceæ*, growing in low, wet places. Its bark is employed as an emetic, and its fruit is believed to be poisonous.

Dirac'tion, Ax'ial. The line of magnetic force which connects the two poles of a magnet. **D.**, **Equato'rial**, the line of magnetic force perpendicular to the axial direction.

Dirac'tor. (Lat. *dirigere*, "to direct.") A narrow, metallic grooved surgical instrument to direct the knife.

Dirt-Eating. Geophagy. A morbid practice, symptomatic of an endemic disease of tropical America, etc. See CTHONOPHAGIA.

Disarticulā'tion. (Lat. *dis*, prefix denoting "separation," and *articulus*, "a joint.") Disjointing. Amputation of a limb performed at a joint.

Disc. (Lat. *discus*, "round plate.") A cycloid plate or surface.

Dise, Optic. The papilla of the eye, the oval prominence marking the entrance of the optic nerve into the eyeball; corresponding with the blind spot.

Disçis'sion, dis-sizh-un. (Lat. *dis-cindo*, "to separate.") Rupture of the lens capsule in operation for cataract. See CATARACT.

Discrete', dis-kreet. (Lat. *discretus*, "separated.") Scattered, disconnected; applied to certain exanthematous papulæ when separated from each other; the reverse of *confluent*, or flowing together.

Dis'cus Prolig'erus. Proligerous disc.

Discūs'sion. (Lat. *discutere*, "to shatter.") A shaking, breaking up, or dispersing; resolution of tumors, etc.

Discū'tient, dis-kyu-shent. (From the same.) Having the power to effect discussion; applied to an agent resolving or dispersing tumors, œdema, etc.

Disdi'aclasts. Doubly - refractive elements of contractile muscular discs.

Disease'. Malady. A condition of the body in which one or more of the functions of life are not properly performed. A departure from the state of health. **D.**, **Acute**, a disease which runs a rapid course to either recovery or death. **D.**, **Addison's**, disease of the suprarenal capsules with bronzing of the skin. (See ADDISON'S DISEASE.) **D.**, **Albert's**, fungoid mycosis. **D.**, **Aran-Duchenne's**, progressive muscular atrophy. **D.**, **Basedow's**, exophthalmic goitre. **D.**, **Charcot's**, a myotrophic lateral sclerosis. **D.**, **Chronic**, a disease which runs a slow course to recovery or to death. **D.**, **Cruveilhier's**, gastric ulcer. **D.**, **Functional**, a disturbance of function without discoverable anatomical changes. **D.**, **Graves's**, exophthalmic goitre. **D.**, **Harley's**, paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria. **D.**, **Hodgkin's**, pseudo - leucocythæmia. **D.**, **Idiopathic**, a disease that exists independently of any other disease. **D.**, **Intercurrent**, one that develops

during the course of any other disease. **D.**, **Landry's**, acute ascending paralysis. **D.**, **Ménière's**, labyrinthine vertigo. **D.**, **Pavy's**, intermittent albuminuria. **D.**, **Specific**, one caused by the entrance into the body of a poison which is capable of producing that disease, and no other. **D.**, **Symp-tomatic**, a disease caused by a previously present disease. **D.**, **Winck-el's**, cyanosis of new-born infants. **D.**, **Zymotic**, any disease caused by the introduction into the body of microorganisms.

Disgorge'ment. Discharge of a quantity of collected fluid; the reverse of engorgement.

Disinfec'tant. (Lat. prefix *dis*, priv., and *inficio*, to "corrupt.") An agent destroying the cause of infection and preventing the growth of septic organisms; a destroyer of morbid miasmata, whether odorous or inodorous.

Disinte'grā'tion. (Lat. prefix *dis*, "apart," and *integer*, "entire.") Separation of the integrant parts of a body; breaking into particles; the destruction of cohesion.

Disk. Disc.

Disloca'tion. (Lat. prefix *dis*, "from," and *locus*, "place.") Displacement, as of articular surfaces of bone. See LUXATION.

Disloca'tion of Memory. A term applied to the phenomena of transient but complete forgetfulness.

Disor'der. Disease; affection. A slight form of disease; indisposition; or functional derangement.

Disorgānizā'tion. Destruction of organization. Radical morbid change in the structure of an organ, or total destruction of its texture.

Dispens'ary. Place where medicine is dispensed and medical advice given gratuitously.

Dispens'atory. A treatise on medicinal preparations; an unofficial pharmacopœia.

Disper'sion. (Lat. *dispersus*, "scattered.") A scattering, as of the con-

stituent colored rays of a beam of white light. The scattering of a morbid formation or inflammation. **D., Error of**, aberration of refrangibility.

Disposi'tion. Natural tendency or constitution.

Dissec'tion. (Lat. prefix *dis*, "apart," and *sectio*, "a cutting.") Cutting apart and exposing organic structures. The dissociation of the organs of a body. The process of displaying, by means of the scalpel, the different structures of the animal body, as in osteotomy, myotomy, neurotomy, etc.

Dissoçiā'tion. (Lat. prefix *dis*, "apart," and *socius*, "fellow.") Decomposition; the mechanical separation of the elements of chemical compounds, or such decomposition by means of heat and not of chemical reaction.

Dissolū'tion. (Lat. *dissolvo*, to "loosen.") The act of loosening; the process of dissolving; applied especially to death.

Dis'tad. Toward the distal aspect.

Dis'tal As'pect. The aspect toward an extremity, or farthest from the median line.

Distan'tial Aberra'tion. Aberration of sphericity.

Distended. Dilated.

Distichi'asis. (Gr. *dis*, "double," and *στιχος*, "row.") A double row of eyelashes, some of them inclining inward and irritating the eye.

Distillā'tion. (Lat. *distillare*, "to drop little by little.") Vaporization of a liquid by heat, and subsequent condensation; a process for separating the volatile from the more fixed parts of a substance by means of heat. When the volatile matter condenses as a solid body the process is called *sublimation*; and when the process of distillation is repeated many times to secure absolute purity from the less volatile matter, it is termed *rectification*. **D., Destructive**, dry distillation. The decomposition of bodies by extreme heat, and the collection of the products in another

vessel, such product being the result of a change induced upon the original substance.

Disto'çia. (Gr. *dis*, "double," and *τοκος*, "childbirth.") Delivery of twins.

Dis'toma. (Gr. *dis*, "twice," and *στομα*, "mouth.") Distomum; a genus of sterelminthous, parasitic worms, with two mouths or suckers. (See **ENTOZOA**, and **BILHARZIA**.) **D. Hæmato'bium.** (See **BILHARZIA**.) **D. Ophthalmo'bium**, distoma oculi humani. A parasite observed in the eye of a child having suffered from lenticular cataract.

Distor'tion. (Lat. *distorqueo*, to "set awry.") Twisting or bending from the normal shape or direction. Congenital distortion constitutes "malformation."

Distrain' of the Heart. Sudden cardiac dilatation without antecedent disease.

Dis'trix. (Gr. *dis*, "twice," and *τριξ*, "hair.") Forky hair; morbid splitting of the hair-ends.

Dita-Bark. See **ALSTONIA SCHOLARIS**.

Diurē'sis. (Gr. *δια*, "through," and *ούρω*, to "urate.") Frequent micturition. Increased excretion of urine. See **DIABETES**.

Diurēt'ic. (From the same.) Promoting diuresis; applied to an agent capable of increasing secretion of urine. Diuretics are employed in dropsy, and include squill, juniper, digitalis, etc.

Divel'lent. Separating; causing divulsion. **D. Affinity.** See **AFFINITY**, **DIVELLENT**.

Divertic'ulūm. (Lat. *divertere*, "to turn aside.") A small blind pouch or cul-de-sac; a blind tube branching out of a longer one. **D., Nuckii**, the peritoneal pouch about the round ligament of the uterus.

Divul'sion. Tearing asunder. In Surgery, the forcible separation or laceration of a part.

Doç'ima'sia. (Gr. *δοξιμαζω*, to

"test.") The testing of poisons, etc.; assaying.

Doc'tor. (Lat. *docere*, "to teach.") A savant; a teacher; one holding a high college degree; especially a medical practitioner, a physician, or one holding the degree of M. D. (*medicinæ doctor*).

Dog-wood. *Cornus Florida*.

Dolichōceph'aloūs, dol-ik-o-sef-al-us. (Gr. *δολιχος*, "long," and *κεφαλη*, "head.") Having a skull the antero-posterior diameter of which exceeds the transverse diameter.

Do'lor. (Lat.) Pain.

Dolorif'ic. (Lat. *dolor*, "pain.") Producing pain.

Donovan's Solution. Liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi.

Dor'sad. Toward the dorsal aspect.

Dor'sal. (Lat. *dorsum*, "back.") Pertaining to the back or posterior surface.

Dor'sal As'pect. Aspect toward the dorsum or backbone.

Dorsalis Pedis. See ARTERY.

Dorsalis Penis. See NERVE.

Dorste'nia Brasilien'sis. Caa-*apia*. A plant of the natural order *Urticaceæ*, a native of Brazil, and named after Dr. Dorsten, the Marburg botanist.

Dor'sum. (Lat.) The back. The posterior or superior surface in general.

Dōse. (Lat. *dosis*, from Gr. *διδωμι*, to "give.") The quantity of a medicine which when taken will produce therapeutic effects. The proper dose of a drug varies with the age, sex, idiosyncrasy, and general condition of the individual. Of these, age is the most important. In prescribing for children under the age of twelve years the following rule of Dr. Thomas Young is sufficiently accurate: Add 12 to the number representing the age of the child in years, and divide the latter number by the result.

Thus, a child two years old requires $(2 \text{ (age)} + 12 = 14. 2 \div 14 = \frac{2}{14} \text{ or } \frac{1}{7})$ one-seventh of an adult dose; a child of three years, three-fifteenths, etc.

Doses, Divided or Broken. Fractional parts of a dose given at brief intervals.

Dos'sil. A cylindrical pledget of lint.

Dothinēteri'tis. (Gr. *δοθην*, "boil," *εντερον*, "intestine," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of Peyer's or Brunner's glands; enteric fever.

Double Con'sciousness. Divided consciousness; a condition of double personality in which the individual has at different times separate mental conditions, remembering in each condition the occurrences only of the previous one of the same character, the two trains of thought being independent and subject to frequent alternation.

Double Hear'ing. Inharmonious sound-perception of the two ears; a condition in which the hearing of one ear does not accord with that of the other.

Double Salts. See SALT.

Double Touch. A method of combined vaginal and rectal digital exploration, the forefinger being inserted into one cavity and the thumb in the other.

Double Vision. Diplopia.

Douche, doosh. (Fr.) Shower; cold affusion; a fluid current directed on an internal or external surface.

Douglas's Pouch. See POUCH.

D.'s Fold. See FOLD.

Dover's Powder. Pulvis ipeacuanhæ compositus. Powder of ipeacae and opium.

Drachm, dram (ʒ). A weight of sixty grains, or 3.9 grammes, equal to three scruples, or one-eighth of an ounce.

Dracūne'ūlus. (Dim. of Lat. *draco*, "dragon.") The GUINEA-WORM (*q. v.*).

Dragee. A sugar-coated bolus.

Draḡ'on's Blood. A conerete,

resinous substance obtained from the *Calamus draco* or *Dæmonorops draco*.

Drain'age-Tube. A tube for gradually discharging the contents of a suppurating cavity as the fluid is exuded.

Dras'tic. (Gr. *δραω*, to "effect.") Operating effectually; applied especially to powerful purgatives, such as scammony, elaterium, etc.

Draught, draft. A quantity of liquid medicine which can be taken at once.

Dress'ing. The process of cleansing and making healing application to a wound or sore; the bandages and other substances so applied.

Drom'o-graph. (Gr. *δρομος*, "course," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") An instrument to record the velocity of an arterial blood-current.

Drōp'sy. (Lat. *hydrops*, from Gr. *ὑδρωψ*—*ὑδωρ*, "water," and *ᾠψ*, "the look or aspect.") A general term signifying the accumulation of serum in any of the serous cavities or in the tissues. Accumulation in gland cavities and ducts is not true dropsy. Dropsy of the serous cavities is usually indicated by the prefix *hydro*; thus, *hydropericardium*, *hydrothorax*, *hydrocephalus*, etc. Dropsy is either *hydræmic*, *inflammatory*, or *mechanical*. The first is due to an excess of the watery constituents of the blood (hydræmia); the second is due to transudation through the walls of blood-vessels, altered by inflammation; the third is caused by interference with the flow of blood in the veins. Dropsical effusions, when not mixed with blood, pus, or biliary coloring matter, are transparent and straw-colored. Their composition is the same as that of blood-serum, but the amount of salts and albumin is less. *Hydrops* is an obsolescent term for dropsy of a serous cavity.

Drug. A medicinal simple, a simple substance used in the preparation of medicaments. In general, any chem-

ical substance used in treatment of disease; a medicine, simple or compound.

Drug'gist. Pharmacist; a dispenser of drugs; an apothecary.

Drum of the Ear. *Membrana tympani*.

Dry Cup'ping. The application of a cupping-glass without previous scarification. See CUPPING.

Dual'ity. A term applied to a theory that the two hemispheres of the brain are distinct organs, capable of performing their functions either conjointly or independently of each other.

Duboi'sine. Formula, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. The active principle of a small Australian tree, the *Duboisia myoporides*, the medicinal properties of which resemble those of belladonna, and are identical with hyoscyamine.

Duchenne's Disease. Paralysis, pseudo-hypertrophic.

Duct. (Lat. *ducere*, "to lead.") In Anatomy, a canal or tube for the conveyance of fluid; usually a passage through which the secretion of a gland empties. **Duct or Ducts of Bartholini**, formed by the union of several of the excretory ducts of the sublingual gland. They empty into the duct (Wharton's) of the submaxillary gland. **D. of Bellini**, the orifices of the uriniferous tubules of the kidneys. **D., Biliary**, arise between the lobules of the liver, emerge as two large trunks at the transverse fissure, and, uniting, form the hepatic duct. **D. of Cuvier**, two veins found in early foetal life, formed by the union of the primitive jugular with the cardinal vein of the same side. **D., Cystic**, the excretory duct of the gall-bladder. It is about one inch long, and joins the hepatic duct to form the common duct. **D., Ejaculatory**, two in number, are formed by the union of the duct of the vesicula seminales with the vas deferens. Each duct is about three-fourths of an inch long, and opens into the prostatic urethra. **D., Galactophorous**, the excretory ducts of the mammary gland, opening in

the nipple. They are about fifteen in number. **D., Hepatic**, is formed by the union of the two biliary ducts. Uniting with the cystic duct, it becomes the ductus communis choledochus. **D., Lactiferous**, galactophorous ducts. **D., Lymphatic**, a short lymphatic trunk which receives the lymph from the right side of the neck and head, the right upper extremity, right lung, and right side of the heart, and empties into the subclavian vein near its junction with the internal jugular. **D. of Müller**, two canals found in foetal life on each side of the Wolffian bodies. **D., Nasal**, extends from the lachrymal sac to the inferior meatus of the nose, and is about three-fourths of an inch long. **D., Pancreatic** (canal of Wirsung), extends from the right to the left extremity of the pancreas in the substance of the gland. It terminates by a common orifice with the ductus communis choledochus, in the descending portion of the duodenum. **D., Parotid** (Steno's duct), extends from the parotid gland to a point in the mucous membrane of the cheek opposite the second molar tooth of the superior maxilla. It is about two and a half inches long. **D., Seminal** (see DUCT, EJACULATORY). **D., Steno's** (see DUCT, PAROTID). **D., Thoracic**, the great lymphatic trunk, into which all the lymphatic vessels empty, and which convey the greater amount of the lymph and chyle into the blood. Beginning as a dilatation, the *receptaculum chyli*, upon the body of the second lumbar vertebra, it ascends upward, behind, and somewhat to the right of the aorta, ascends to the fourth dorsal vertebra, then passes obliquely upward behind the internal jugular vein, and empties into the subclavian vein near the origin of the internal jugular. **D., Wharton's**, the duct of the submaxillary gland. It is about two inches long, and opens at the side of the frænum linguæ.

Duc'tus. (Lat.) Duct. **D. Arteriosus**, the short communicating

vessel which exists in the foetus between the pulmonary artery and the aorta. At birth it immediately begins to contract, and in a few weeks becomes a fibrous cord. **D. Communis Choledochus**, the common duct of the liver and gall-bladder, is formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic ducts. It opens into the descending portion of the duodenum. **D. Pancreaticus Minor**, the duct of the occasionally-present lesser pancreas. It opens into the pancreatic duct. **D. Venosus**, the short vessel connecting in the foetus the umbilical and portal veins with the inferior vena cava. It is obliterated about the second day after birth, and soon becomes a fibrous cord.

Dugong Oil. See OIL.

Dulcama'ra. (From the Lat. *dulcis*, "sweet," and *amarus*, "bitter.") Bitter-sweet; the name (U. S. Ph.) of the dried young branches of *Solanum dulcamara*. Its chief use is in cutaneous diseases, psoriasis, lepra, etc.

Dumb. Devoid of the power of speech.

Dumb-bell Crystal. A term descriptive of the crystals of oxalate of lime, sometimes occurring in the urine.

Dumb'ness. Inability to speak; state of being dumb.

Dūodenī'tis. (From *duodenum*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") An unclassical term for inflammation of the duodenum; *Dodecadactylitis* is the purer, but less familiar, form.

Dūodenōs'tomŷ. (From *duodenum*, and Gr. *στομα*, "mouth.") The formation of an artificial mouth by incision of the abdomen and duodenum; a kind of permanent fistula for the introduction of aliment.

Dūodē'nūm. (Lat. *duodeni*, "twelve.") The twelve-inch intestine, its length being considered equal to the breadth of twelve fingers; the first portion of the small intestines below the pylorus, terminating in the jejunum. See INTESTINE.

Du'plicature. A fold or reflection, as of a membrane.

Dupuytren's (du-pwe-trong) **Compres'sor.** An instrument invented by Dupuytren to compress the femoral artery.

Dupuytren's Contraction. Contraction of the fingers in a flexed position, from shortening of the palmar fasciæ.

Dūra Arāchni'tis. Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane and duramater. Pachymeningitis.

Dū'ra Mā'ter. A strong, fibrous membrane, the external covering of the brain and spinal cord.

Dy'ad. (Gr. *δυάς*, "two.") Bivalent; a chemical term applied to atoms uniting with two monad atoms. See QUANTIVALENCE.

Dy'nām'ic. (Gr. *δυναμῖς*, "force.") Pertaining to force. Sthenic.

Dy'nāmīte. (From the same.) An explosive compound of nitro-glycerin and siliceous earth, consisting of 75 per cent. of the former and 25 per cent. of the latter.

Dy'namō. (From the same.) A form of machine for generating electricity.

Dynamom'eter. (Gr. *δυναμῖς*, "power," and *μέτρον*, "measure.") An instrument, invented by M. Regnier, for ascertaining the muscular power of man and animals, the strength of the hands, loins, etc. **D. Mediç'inal,** an instrument, invented by Dr. Paris, for demonstrating the amount of active matter in any officinal compound, and also the dose of any preparation which will equal in strength a given quantity of any other of the same class.

Dy'ne. Force-unit; a force capable of imparting to one gramme a velocity of one centimetre per second.

Dysæ'mia. (Gr. *δυσ*, "bad," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") Morbid state of the blood, as from continued poisoning.

Dysæsthē'sia. (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *αἰσθησις*, "perception.") Impaired or perverted feeling. In general, any dull, obscure, or diminished sensation, but applied particularly to such condi-

tion of tactile impressions. Insensibility.

Dyschroa. Dysehrœa.

Dyschrœ'a, dis-kre-ah. (Gr. *δυσ*, "bad," and *χρῶμα*, "color.") Morbid discoloration, as of the skin.

Dyscra'sia. (Gr. *δυσ*, "bad," and *χρᾶσις*, "temperament.") A morbid state of the constitution or ill habit of body. Applied especially to an impure state of the blood, secondary to some disease; or to "the presence in the blood of a substance exercising an irritative effect upon parts of the body." **D. Potato'rum,** the dyscrasia of drinkers. ALCOHOLISM (*q. v.*).

Dysentēr'ic. Pertaining to dysentery.

Dys'enterŷ. (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *εντερον*, "intestine.") An inflammatory disease of the large intestine, characterized by frequent, bloody, and mucous stools, and by much griping pain or tormina, and straining or tenesmus. In many cases there is ulceration of the colon. Recent observations show the probably invariable presence of a unicellular organism, the *Amœba coli*, but its causative relationship to the disease is not established. Dysentery may be either *sporadic* or *epidemic*; the latter is more common in hot climates, and differs but slightly from the former, except in the severity of the symptoms and in being more fatal. Both forms are more common in malarial countries.

Dyshidrō'sis. (Gr. *δυσ*, "bad," and *ἰδρῶς*, "sweat.") Dysidrosis; a form of vesicular skin-disease, from affection of sweat-glands; it is of neurotic origin, and the vesicles form as the result of the distension of the ducts of the sudoriparous glands with sweat. The disorder appears chiefly on the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, and is then called **POMPHOLYX** (*q. v.*).

Dysla'lia. (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *λαλεῖν*, "to speak.") Structural defect of speech; slow or difficult articulate speech, arising from organic

changes or deformity of the vocal organs. Balbuties. Distinguished from **DYSPHASIA** (*q. v.*).

Dÿs'lÿsin. (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *λυσις*, "solution.") An ingredient of bilin; a decomposition product of cholic acid. Formula, $C_{24}H_{36}O_3$.

Dÿsmenorrhœ'a. (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," *μην*, "month," and *ρῆω*, to "flow.") Painful menstruation. **D., Congestive**, is caused by exposure to cold, metritis, endometritis, tumors which interfere with the uterine circulation, and pelvic inflammation. **D., Membranous**, is due to the expulsion during menstruation of pieces of organized membrane, the causation of which is unknown. **D., Neuralgic**, is usually associated with anæmia and malnutrition from any cause. **D., Obstructive**, is due to anything which interferes with the menstrual flow, such as flexions, stenosis, polypi, fibromata, and possible spasmodic contraction of the cervical canal. **D., Ovarian**, is painful menstruation, supposed to be due to disease of the ovaries.

Dÿsō'pia or **Dÿsōp'sia.** (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *ωψ*, "eye.") Impaired sight; dim, defective, difficult, or painful vision. **D. Latera'lis**, a variety in which an object can only be seen accurately when placed obliquely.

Dÿsorex'ia. (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *ορεξις*, "appetite.") Bad appetite; diminished or vitiated appetite.

Dÿsos'mia. (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *οσμη*, "smell.") Dysosphresia.

Dysosphre'sia. (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *οσφρησις*, "sense of smell.") Imperfect sense of smell. A morbid or impaired condition of the sense of smell.

Dÿspep'sia. (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *πεπτω*, to "concoct.") 1. Disturbance of the process of gastric digestion, not due to discoverable anatomical changes. 2. A symptom of any organic disease of the stomach. **D., Intestinal**, disturbance of intestinal digestion, due to deficiency or alterations in

the bile, pancreatic or intestinal secretions, or to retarded peristalsis.

Dÿspērmā'sia or **Dysperm'atism.** (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *σπερμα*, "seed.") Impeded or painful emission of semen. Incapacity of voiding the sperm.

Dÿspha'gia, dis-fay-je-ah. (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *φαγειν*, "to eat.") Difficulty of swallowing. Dysphagia may be caused by acute inflammation, cancer, stricture, or paralysis of the œsophagus, to acute pharyngitis or tonsillitis, or it may be a manifestation of hysteria.

Dÿsphā'sia, dis-fay-zhe-ah. (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *φασις*, "speech.") Impairment of speech from defective memory of verbal sounds or arrangement; a lower degree of **APHASIA** (*q. v.*).

Dÿspho'nia, dis-fo-ne-ah. (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *φωνη*, "the voice.") Hoarseness; difficulty of speech. **D. Clerico'rum**, clergyman's sore throat; a term applied to a weakness or hoarseness of voice common among public speakers and singers, and termed a "follicular disease of the pharyngolaryngeal membrane." See **APHONIA**.

Dÿsphrā'sia, dis-fray-zhe-ah. (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *φρασις*, "speech.") Impaired ability to combine words expressive of the sense intended; a lower degree of aphrasia, or the absence of such ability, arising from cerebral lesion.

Dÿspnœ'a, disp-ne-ah. (Gr. *δυσ*, "difficult," and *πνεω*, to "breathe.") Difficult breathing; a symptom of many different diseases. Dyspnœa is caused by anything which interferes with the entrance of air into the lungs, or, as in the case of advanced cardiac disease, to impeded pulmonary circulation, or to deficiency in the red blood-corpuses, as in anæmia. When dyspnœa is so severe that the subject is obliged to remain in a sitting posture, it is termed *orthopnœa*.

Dÿsteleōl'ogÿ, dis-te-le-ōl-o-je. (Gr. *δυσ*, "bad," *τελεος*, "perfect," and

λογος, "discourse.") Haeckel's term applied to the purposelessness observable in living organisms in many cases of rudimentary and apparently useless structures. The science of useless and rudimentary appendages.

Dÿstō'çia. (Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *τοκος*, "birth.") Difficult parturi-

tion; laborious, morbid, or abnormal labor.

Dÿsū'rīa, dis-yu-re-ah. (Gr. *δύς*, "difficult," and *ουρον*, "urine.") Difficult micturition. Pain during the act of urination. A symptom of inflammation or stricture of the urethra, of cystitis, or of stone in the bladder.

E.

Ear. (Lat. *auris*; Gr. *ους*.) The organ of hearing. The *external ear* is composed of the *auricle* or *pinna* and the external auditory canal. The external curved border of the auricle is the *helix*, immediately in front of which is a hollow termed the *fossa of the helix*. In front of this fossa is the *antihelix*, a flattened semicircular eminence on the cartilage of the external ear, situated before or within the helix, and immediately surrounding the concha posteriorly. Above the antihelix is a deep fossa, the *fossa of the antihelix*, which communicates with the *concha* or large hollow of the auricle. Guarding the canal in front is a teat-like prominence, the *tragus*. Opposite the tragus is the *antitragus*, a conical eminence of the lower posterior portion of the external ear, being part of the antihelix. The lower termination of the auricle is termed the *lobule*. The external auditory canal is about one inch and a fourth in depth, and is closed internally by the *membrana tympani*, or drum membrane. The latter is composed of three layers—an outer or *dermoid*, a middle or *fibrous*, and an internal or *mucons* layer. The long process or handle of the malleus is inserted in the inner surface. The *middle ear* is the cavity on the inner side of the drum membrane, containing the ossicles, and communicating with the post-nasal region by means of the

Eustachian tube. The *internal ear* or *labyrinth* is imbedded in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and consists of three *semicircular canals*, communicating by means of the vestibule with the *cochlea*, resembling a minute spiral shell. Within the bony labyrinth is the *membranous labyrinth*, surrounded by the perilymph and containing endolymph. It is a closed sac, with the same form as the bony labyrinth.

Earths. Solid, incombustible substances known in chemistry as metallic oxides, some of which, particularly lime, magnesia, strontia, etc., are termed alkaline earths, from their feeble solubility in water. **E., Al'kaline,** substances which possess alkaline properties, have a similar action on vegetable blues and yellows, etc., but whose carbonates are almost insoluble in water; applied to lime, baryta, strontia, and magnesia.

Eau, o. French term for water; a distilled water.

Eau de Vie, o deh ve. (Fr.) Ardent spirit of first distillation; brandy.

Ebena'ceæ, eb-en-ay-she-e. (Lat. *ebenum*, "ebony.") The name of a natural order of tropical exogenous plants, including the persimmon; some varieties yield ebony.

Ebrī'etÿ. Inebriety; intoxication; drunkenness; the reverse of sobriety.

Ebulli'tion. Production of vapor at boiling-point; the motion of water boiling on a fire.

Ebūrñā'tion. (Lat. *ebur*, "ivory.") A morbid state of the cartilages, in which they present an ivory-like appearance; an inerustation of the cartilages of articular surfaces of bones with phosphate of lime.

Eebō'lia, ek-bo-le-ah. (Gr. *εξ*, "out," and *βαλλω*, to "cast.") Abortifacients; amblotica; drugs to cause abortion.

Eebōl'ic. Pertaining to eebolia; abortive.

Eechondrō'ma, ek-on-dro-mah. A tumor growing from cartilage.

Eechỹmō'sis, ek-im-o-sis. (Gr. *εξ*, "out," *χυμωω*, to "pour," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") Effusion of blood into areolar tissue. A soft blue swelling, or black or yellow spot, produced by extravasation of blood from a contusion.

Eecoprot'ic. An aperient or mild purgative; a term formerly applied to aloes.

Eeçÿe'sis, ek-se-e-sis. (Gr. *εξ*, "out," and *ζυησις*, "gestation.") Extra-uterine fœtation; gestation exterior to the uterus, as in the ovary, Fallopian tube, etc.

Eedem'ic. (Gr. *εξ*, "out," and *δημος*, "a people.") A term applied to diseases originating at a distance; the reverse of endemic.

Eed'ÿsis. (Gr. *εξδουειν*, "to divest.") Shedding of the epidermis; desquamation.

Echinococcus. See ENTOMOLOGA.

Echola'lia. Aphasia repetition of others' words.

Eclamp'sia. (Gr. *εκλαμβάνω*, to "encounter.") Tonic spasms with unconsciousness. Infantile convulsions. Rapid spasmodic motions; puerperal convulsions. **E. Nutans**, salaam convulsions; a spasmodic disorder, of uncommon occurrence, characterized by a frequent bowing or nodding of the head.

Eelēc'tic. (Gr. *εκλεγω*, to "select.") A physician relying upon vegetable remedies, or one following a mixed system of therapeutics, "selecting" what he prefers from the various schools of medicine. Commonly used in the sense of a "quack."

Eelēc'tiçism, ek-lek-tis-izm. (From the same.) The theory and practice of the Eelectics.

Eeōn'omÿ. (Gr. *οικος*, "house," and *νομος*, "rule.") The whole animal organism; the aggregate natural operations affecting the organism. **E., An'im-al**, the system of all matters relating to animal life. The economy.

Ee'phlysis. Vesicula.

Eephronia. Insanity.

Ee'phÿma. An integumental excrescence.

Eepÿe'sis. (Gr. *ἐξ*, "from," and *πυον*, "pus.") Suppuration; pustular disease; humid scall; applied, generically, to certain cutaneous diseases, including impetigo, porrigo, ecthyma, and scabies.

Écraqueur', ay-kraz-ur. (Fr., from *écraser*, to "crush.") A wire loop or chain, invented by M. Chassaignac; employed in removing piles, malignant growths, etc. Its use is seldom followed by hæmorrhage, owing to crushing of the blood-vessels.

Ecstal'tic. A term applied to nervous action from the spinal centre.

Ee'stasy. (Gr. *εξ*, "out of," and *στασις*, a "standing.") Hypnotic or trance-like exalted state; a cataleptiform condition, with suspension of external sensations, arrest of the voluntary movements, retardation of the vital actions, etc.

Ectā'sia. Protrusion; distension; dilatation.

Eethÿ'ma. (Gr. *εκθυμα*, "pustule.") Papulous scall. A non-contagious cutaneous disease, marked by the eruption of large, prominent, flat, isolated pustules; several varieties have been distinguished, as infantile, cachectic, syphilitic, etc.

Ec'tōblāst. (Gr. ἔξτος, "outside," and βλαστος, "germ.") External membrane of a cell; the yolk-membrane; epiblast; ectoderm.

Ectōēār'dia, ek-to-kar-de-ah. (Gr. ἔξτος, "outside," and καρδία, "heart.") Displacement of the heart.

Ec'todērm. (Gr. ἔξτος, "outside," and δερμα, "skin.") The outer layer of the blastoderm after segmentation; the external germ-layer; the cellular layer in certain animalcules, analogous to the epidermis of higher animals.

Ectōpār'asite. A superficial parasite; an ectophyte or ectozoon.

Ec'tophyte. (Gr. ἔξτος, "outside," and φυτον, "plant.") A vegetable parasite on the skin of the body.

Ectō'pia. (Gr. ἐξ, "out of," and τοπος, "place.") Displacement of parts; luxation.

Ectō'pia Len'tis. Dislocation of the crystalline lens.

Ectozō'a. (Gr. ἔξτος, "outside," and ζων, "animal.") External parasitic animals; animal parasites which attach themselves to the skin. A general term, used in contradistinction from "entozoa," and including widely-differing genera, as pediculus, sarcoptes, demodex, etc.

Ectrōdactyl'ia. Congenital deficiency of one or more fingers or toes.

Ectrō'pium. (Gr. ἐξ, "from," and τροπη, "turn.") Palpebral eversion. A turning out of the eyelid, especially the lower, so that it exposes the conjunctiva, and does not entirely cover the globe of the eye. It may be due to tumefaction, relaxation of the conjunctiva, etc.

Ectrōt'ic. (Gr. ἐκτρωμα, "abortion.") Preventing the development of a disease; abortifacient.

Ec'zema, ek-ze-mah. (Gr. ἐξζέω, "to bubble up.") A non-contagious inflammation of the skin, accompanied by redness, the formation of papules, vesicles, or pustules, followed by a serous exudation and the formation of crusts, and usually causing itching or burning

pain. **E. Erythematō'sum,** a mild eczema, with only slight redness and exudation, and without vesicles or pustules. **E. Figura'tum,** any form in which the patches of inflammation are sharply defined. **E. Fissum,** chronic eczema with cracks or fissures. **E. Hypertro'phicum,** eczema with hypertrophy of the papillæ. **E. Impetigino'sum** or **Impetiginoides,** a pustular form, with the formation of thick crusts. **E. Intertri'go,** eczema of surfaces which come in contact with each other, as in the groins. **E. Lot'ricum,** the form affecting the hand, and caused by irritating solutions. **E. Mamilla'rum,** eczema of the nipples, or Paget's disease. **E. Margina'tum,** eczema of the perineum and adjacent region; also applied to tinea circinata eruris. **E. Nummula're,** the form in which the patches of inflammation are circular. **E. Rimo'sum,** eczema fissum. **E. Ru'brum,** a form with intense inflammation. **E. Sic'cum,** the form without the discharge of serum. **E. Sola'rum,** the form due to sunburn. **E. Vesiculo'sum,** the form with numerous small vesicles.

Eczēm'atoid, ek-zem-at-oyd. (From *eczema*, and Gr. εἶδος, "resemblance.") Resembling, or similar to, eczema.

Eczematō'sēs, ek-zem-at-o-seez. (From the same.) A class of skin diseases in which there are disorders of secretion and inflammation.

Eczēm'atoūs. Pertaining to, or affected with, eczema.

Edēn'tate. (Lat. e, "from," and dens, "tooth.") Toothless; without teeth.

Ed'ible. (Lat. *edere*, "to eat.") Esculent. Suitable for food; eatable.

E'dūct. (Lat. e, "from," and *ducere*, "to lead.") Separated from.

Edūleorā'tion, e-dul-kor-ay-shun. (Lat. *edulcare*, "to sweeten.") The act of sweetening; the sweetening or agreeably disguising the taste of a medicine. In chemical analysis applied to the sep-

aration of soluble matters from insoluble precipitates.

Efferent. (Lat. *ex*, "from," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Conveying outward, or from centre to periphery; the reverse of afferent. Applied to motor nerves, vessels conveying from the centre, etc.

Effervēs'cence. (Lat. *effervesco*, to "boil over.") Escape of bubbles of gas, usually carbonic acid, from liquids, as in the case of uncorking a bottle of carbonated water or champagne, or when marble or chalk is dropped into acid.

Efflorēs'cence. (Lat. *effloresco*, to "flourish.") Exanthem. Quality of crumbling when exposed to air, which in salts is generally caused by the loss of a part of their water of crystallization.

Efflu'vium, pl. **Efflu'via.** (Lat. *effluo*, to "flow out.") The exhalation, vapor, or odor from probably all bodies, but the term is usually employed to designate animal or vegetable odors.

Efflūx'ion. (Lat. *ex*, "from," and *fluxus*, a "flow.") Abortion during very early pregnancy.

Effū'sion, ef-fyu-zhun. (Lat. *effundere*, "to pour out.") A pouring out; the escape of a fluid from its normal situation into another part; extravasation of a fluid with infiltration of adjacent tissue. In Chemistry, applied to the passage of a gas through a minute aperture into a vacuum.

Effu'sive. Attended with effusion.

Eges'ta, e-jes-tah. (Lat. *egerere*, "to carry out.") Matters which are carried out, or discharged from the body, as fæces, etc. The reverse of ingesta.

Egg. Ovum; the egg-cell, or embryo, with its enveloping membranes. See OVULE.

Egg-albu'min. Albumen.

Egōph'onŷ. Ægophony.

Ehretia'ceæ, eh-re-te-ay-she-e. The name of a natural order of tropical exogenous plants.

Eighth Pair. The two eighth cranial nerves. See NERVE.

Ei'loid, i-loyd. (Gr. *ειλεω*, to "coil," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Roll-like; resembling a coil; applied to certain cutaneous tumors, etc.

Eisanthe'ma. (Gr. *εις*, "in," and *ανθεω*, to "blossom.") An exanthem on a mucous membrane.

Eisōd'ic. (Gr. *εις*, "to," and *οδος*, "way.") Applied to nerves passing to the spinal centre.

Ejaculā'tion. (Lat. *e*, "from," and *jacio*, to "cast.") Ejection; a throwing out; the emission of semen.

Ejaculator. See MUSCLE.

Ejaculatory Duct. Ductus ejaculatorius. See DUCT.

Ejēc'tion. A easting out, as of excretions.

Elāborā'tion. (Lat. *elaborare*, "to work out.") The natural processes so modifying aliment as to fit it for the service of nutrition of the organism. The process preparatory to assimilation; the production of chyle, sap, etc. See ASSIMILATION.

Elā'in. (Gr. *ελαιον*, "oil.") The liquid part of a proximate principle of fat.

Elastic Tissue. See TISSUE.

Elāt'erin. The name (U. S. Ph. 1880) applied to a neutral substance obtained from elaterium. It is in the form of scales or prisms, without odor, and of a bitter, pungent taste.

Elate'rium. (Gr. *ελαυνω*, "to drive through.") The name (U. S. Ph.) for a sediment in the juice of the fruit of the *Ecballium officinarum*, *Momordica Elaterium*, etc. It is a powerful cathartic, and in over-doses acts with great violence on the stomach and bowels, sometimes with fatal results.

El'bow. The articulation of the arm and forearm; projection of the olecranon.

Elcō'sis. (Gr. *ελκοςις*, "ulceration.") Fœtid ulceration.

Elec'tive Affin'ity. The affinity of a given reagent for one substance in preference to another; elective attraction. **E. Attrac'tion.** A term applied to the apparent preference which bodies exhibit when under the influence of chemical affinity, the tendencies to combine being found to exist in different degrees between the particles of different bodies. (See AFFINITY, ELECTIVE.) **E. Attrac'tion, Simple.** The chemical affinity by which, when a simple substance is applied to a compound of two principles, it unites with one to the exclusion of the other. **E. Attrac'tion, Double.** The chemical operation or agency by which, when two bodies, each compounded of two principles, are applied to each other, and mutually exchange a principle of each, two new compounds are produced, of a different nature from the original compounds.

Elec'trical. Pertaining to electricity.

Electrical Chorea. See CHOREA.

Elēctriç'itỹ. (Gr. *ηλεκτρον*, "amber.") One of the natural forces which can be generated in various substances by chemical action, friction, or magnetism, and probably related to light and heat. **E., Faradic,** is the electricity induced in a coil of wire by a primary current passing around it. **E., Franklinic,** frictional electricity. **E., Frictional,** electricity produced by friction. **E., Galvanic,** that which is produced by chemical action when two different metals are placed in fluid and connected. **E., Inductive,** electricity produced in a substance by proximity to an electrified body. **E., Magnetic,** that produced by magnetism. **E., Static,** frictional electricity. **E., Voltaic,** galvanic electricity. **Anēlēc'trics** (Gr. *αν*, priv., and *ηλεκτρον*, "amber"), non-electrics; applied to substances which were considered incapable of being electrified by friction; in fact, they simply lose their electricity readily, being good conductors.

Elēc'trō-biōl'ogỹ. The science of

the relation between electricity and animal life.

Elēc'tro-biōs'copỹ. Determining by means of the electrical reactions whether death has occurred.

Elēc'tro-chēm'istrỹ. The science of the relation between electricity and chemical changes.

Elēc'trōde. The terminations of the poles of a battery.

Elēc'tro-gēn'esis. The results of the action of electricity upon animal tissues; the production of electricity.

Elēctrōl'ysis. The splitting up of a compound into its elements, which takes place at the poles of a battery. In Surgery, the destruction of tumors, etc. by means of electricity.

Elēc'trolỹte. A substance which is decomposed by electricity.

Elēc'tro-mag'netism. Magnetism induced in iron by the passage of a current of electricity around it.

Elēctrōm'eter. An instrument for measuring the strength of electrical currents.

Elēc'tro-mō'tive. Pertaining to the tension of an electrical current.

Elēc'trō-pūncture. The operation of plunging into an organ or tissue a needle electrode.

Elēctrōt'onūs. (Gr. *ηλεκτρον*, "amber," and *τονος*, "tension.") The alteration in the function of nerves produced by the passage of an electrical current. If the direction of the current—from the positive to the negative pole—is the same as the direction of the nervous current, the excitability of the nerve is increased; if in the opposite direction, the excitability is diminished. **ANELECTROT'ONOUS.** (Gr. *αν*, priv., and *electrotonus*.) The altered condition of reduced excitability produced in that part of a nerve in the neighborhood of the positive pole, or *anode*, when a galvanic current is passing through it. **CATELECTROT'ONOUS.** (Gr. *κατα*, intens., and *electrotonus*.) The electric condition of increased irritability produced in a nerve or muscle in

the neighborhood of the negative pole (*cathode*) when traversed by a continuous electric current.

Elōct'uary. (Lat. *eligo*, to "choose.") A confection, or pharmaceutical preparation of powders with syrup, honey, etc.

El'ement. Ultimate constituent; a simple substance incapable of further resolution. There are about 64 known chemical elements, those of the human body being oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, fluorine, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, silicon, and iron.

Elementōl'ōgÿ. The science of first principles or elements.

El'emi. The name applied to a concrete resinous exudation from the *Canarium commune*. It is transparent, pale-white in color, with a faint tinge of green; it is only used externally and in the form of ointments and plasters. Most of it is imported from Manilla.

Eleōp'ten. (Gr. *ελαιον*, "oil.") The liquid portion of a volatile oil.

Elephāntī'asis. (Gr. *ελεφας*, "elephant.") A more or less diffused hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, caused by obstruction to the circulation of the lymph and blood; in some cases due to the presence of the ova of *Filaria sanguinis*. The disease most commonly affects the lower extremities, which may become enormously enlarged. **E. Arabum**, elephantiasis. **E. Asturiensis**, pellagra, a skin disease endemic in Italy. **E. Endemica**, that due to the ova of *Filaria sanguinis*. **E. Frambœsioides**, that form with papillomatous growths on the surface. **E. Fusca**, the pigmented form. **E. Glabra**, an incorrect term for anæsthetic leprosy. **E. Italica**, **E. asturiensis**, pellagra. **E. Lymphangeiectodes**, the form due to obstruction of the lymphatic vessels by ova of *Filaria sanguinis*. **E. Nigricans**, an excessively pigmented form. **E. Simplex**, elephantiasis Arabum. **E. Telangeiectodes**, that associated

with nævus-like dilatation of the blood-vessels.

El'evātor. (Lat. *elevare*, "to raise.") Lever; applied to a lifting instrument, such as that to raise the portion of bone detached in trephining; to such muscles as elevate any part, etc. See **MUSCLE**.

Eliminā'tion. (Lat. *eliminare*, "to expel.") The act of expelling; excretion; the use of purgatives, etc.

Elīx'ir. A sweetened, medicated alcoholic preparation; applied to compound tinctures.

Elō'des. Malarial fever; marsh fever. See **FEVER**.

Elūtriā'tion. (Lat. *elutriare*, "to wash out.") The pharmaceutical process of separating the finer from the coarser particles of an insoluble powder by washing.

Elÿtratrē'sia. (Gr. *ελυτρον*, "vagina," and *ατρητος*, "imperforate.") Vaginal imperforation; colpatresia.

Elÿtrī'tis. (Gr. *ελυτρον*, "vagina," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Vaginal inflammation.

El'ytrocele. (Gr. *ελυτρον*, "vagina," and *χηλη*, "tumor.") Colpocele. Vaginal hernia or tumor.

El'ytrōplāsty. (Gr. *ελυτρον*, "vagina," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") The operation of closing a vesico-vaginal fistula by taking a flap from the surrounding parts.

Elÿtrōptō'sis. (Gr. *ελυτρον*, "vagina," and *πτωσις*, a "falling.") Prolapsus vaginæ. Prolapse of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

Elÿtrōr'raphy, el-e-tror-af-e. (Gr. *ελυτρον*, "vagina," and *ραφη*, "seam.") Vaginal suture, as for the prevention of prolapse of the uterus; operation of closing the vagina with sutures.

Elÿtrōt'omy, el-e-trot-om-e. (Gr. *ελυτρον*, "vagina," and *τομη*, a "cutting.") Vaginal incision, as for the purpose of removing an ovarian cyst.

Emāçiā'tion. (Lat. *emaciare*, "to make lean.") Marasmus. Lean, badly nourished condition. A debilitated

state, with leanness of the whole or part of the body.

Emăn'siō Měn'siūm. (Lat. *e*, "from," and *manere*, "to stay.") Absent, or delayed, menstruation; especially delayed appearance of the menses before they have been established. Amenorrhœa.

Emāscūlā'tion, e-mas-kyn-lay-shun. (Lat. *e*, "from," and *masculus*, "male.") Unmanning; privation of virility; castration; depriving a male of his sexual organs. Impotence.

Embole. Embolism.

Embolia. Embolism.

Embōl'ic. Pertaining to or due to embolism. **E. Abscess,** an abscess caused by an embolus containing septic material. **E. Pneumonia,** inflammation of the lung, caused by septic emboli lodged in the pulmonary capillaries.

Em'bolism. (Gr. *εμβολος*, "plug.") The obstruction of a blood-vessel by any substance carried by the blood-current Cf. THROMBOSIS.

Em'bolūs, plural **Emboli.** (From the same.) A particle of material introduced into, or formed in, the blood as the result of thrombosis, and carried by the circulation from one situation to another. Emboli usually consist of detached particles of a clot or thrombus, but may be fragments of diseased cardiac valves, calcareous concretions, particles of pigment, air-bubbles, and oil-globules. **E., Air,** bubbles of air introduced into the circulation through a wound in a vein. **E., Fat,** are usually derived from the marrow of bone, and are found in cases of extensive fracture. **E., Infectious,** those carrying pus-producing microorganisms. Pyæmic emboli, mycotic emboli.

Embrōcā'tion, em-bro-kay-shun. (Gr. *εμβρεχω*, to "moisten.") A liquid for irrigation or external application. Liniment.

Em'brÿō, em-bre-o. (Gr. *εν*, "in," and *βρυσω*, to "grow.") The ovum, or fecundated germ in utero; after the

fourth month called "fœtus." In Botany, the analogous plant-germ, or essential part of a seed.

Embrÿōcār'dia, em-bre-o-kar-de-ah. (From *embryo*, and Gr. *καρδια*, "heart.") A cardiac affection, with feeble, rapid heart-beat, like that of the fœtus.

Embrÿōe'tonÿ, em-bre-ok-ton-e. (From *embryo*, and Gr. *στεινω*, to "destroy.") Destruction of the fœtus in utero, as when delivery is impossible.

Embrÿōg'raphy, em-bre-og-raf-e. (Gr. *εμβρυον*, "embryo," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") Description of embryo or fœtus.

Embrÿōl'ōgÿ, em-bre-ol-o-je. (Gr. *εμβρυον*, "embryo," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of embryonic development; the anatomy tracing the development of species from the impregnated ovum.

Embrÿōn'ic. Pertaining to an embryo.

Embrÿōt'omÿ, em-bre-ot-o-me. (Gr. *εμβρυον*, "embryo," and *τομη*, a "cutting.") Dismembering the fœtus in utero, in order to admit of delivery. A generic term, including various methods of reducing the size of the fœtus when normal delivery is impossible.

Embrÿōt'rophÿ. (Gr. *εμβρυον*, "embryo," and *τροφω*, to "nourish.") Fœtal nutrition.

Embryul'cia, em-bre-ul-she-ah. (Gr. *εμβρυον*, "embryo," and *ελχω*, to "draw.") Difficult, or instrumental, delivery.

Em'esis. (Gr. *εμεω*, to "vomit.") The act of vomiting; a disposition to vomit.

Emēt'ics. (From the same.) Agents which, when introduced into the body, cause vomiting, the chief of which are tartarized antimony, ipecacuanha, sulphate of zinc, alum, common salt, mustard, etc.

Em'etine. An alkaloid, the active principle of ipecacuanha-root. It occurs in transparent scales, reddish-brown in

color, unchangeable in the air; has but little odor, and is of bitter taste. It is sometimes employed for the same purposes as ipecac, but it is more violent in its action, and is considered dangerous in over-doses.

Emeto-cathar'tic. A medicine having both emetic and cathartic effect.

Emie'tion. (Lat. *e*, "from," and *mingo*, to "make water.") The discharge of urine; micturition.

Em'inence. A protuberance or process.

Emis'sion. (Lat. *e*, "from," and *mittere*, "to send.") The act of sending forth; ejaculation.

Emmēn'agogue, em-en-ag-og. (Gr. *εμμηνια*, "menses," and *αγωγος*, "expeller.") An agent promoting the catamenial discharge; a medicine believed to stimulate or restore the normal menstrual function. Emmenagogue properties are imputed to savin, apiol, ergot, madder, black hellebore, etc.

Emmē'nīa. Menses; catamenia.

Emmenōl'ōgŷ, em-en-ol-o-je. (Gr. *εμμηνια*, "menses," and *λογος*, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, menstruation.

Emmētrō'pīa. (Gr. *εν*, "in," *μετρον*, "measure," and *ωψ*, "eye.") Normal vision, parallel rays being focused upon the retina without accommodative effort. That perfect state of the optic form and media in which there is neither myopia nor presbyopia, but the measures are normal, and under suspension of accommodation the retina receives a well-defined inverted image of an object twenty feet distant. The reverse of ametropia.

Emmet's Operation. See OPERATION.

Emōl'lients. (Lat. *emollire*, "to soften.") Agents which soften or relax living tissues. They are employed both externally and internally, and consist chiefly of oils, poultices, vaseline, glycerin, etc.

Em'phlŷsis, em-flis-is. A generic term for certain vesicular eruptions, as variola, thrush, pemphigus, and cruris.

Emphræ'tic, em - frak - tik. (Gr. *εμφρασσω*, to "stop up.") An agent liable to obstruct an organic function; or especially to close the pores of the skin.

Emphrăx'is. (From the same.) Obstruction. Emphractic action.

Em'phŷma, em-fim-ah. (Gr. *εμφυσις*, to "implant.") A tumor, especially one originating below the integument.

Emphŷse'ma. (Gr. *εμφυσαω*, to "inflate.") The presence of air in tissues. Commonly used for *vesicular emphysema* of the lungs. **E., Acute**, the rapid dilatation of the air-cells of the lungs, which occurs in severe dyspnoea from any cause. **E., Compensatory**, that caused by one lung or a part of one lung doing the work of diseased portions to which air cannot enter. **E., Interlobular**, air in the connective tissue of the lung, due to rupture of the air-cells. **E., Senile**, atrophy of the walls of the pulmonary alveoli. **E., Vesicular**, abnormal accumulation of air in the lungs, causing atrophy of the alveolar walls and distension of the chest to a "barrel-shape." Most frequently results from chronic bronchitis, and is due either to an excessive amount of air entering the lungs or to obstruction to respiration. **E., Vicarious**, compensatory emphysema.

Emphŷsēm'atous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, emphysema.

Empir'ic. (Gr. *εμπειρικός*, "experimental.") A practitioner relying implicitly upon experience, and devoid of rational therapeutic principles; an uneducated practitioner; familiarly, a charlatan or quack.

Empir'icizm. Treatment founded on experience; quackery. The method of an empiric.

Emplās'trŷm. (Gr. *εν*, "on," and *πλασσω*, to "spread.") The pharma-

ceutical term for plaster. Plasters are solid preparations, becoming adhesive at the temperature of the body, and are applied by being spread upon muslin, linen, or leather. Most officinal plasters have olive oil and litharge (lead plaster) as their basis. **E. Aconi'ti**, aconite plaster, unofficinal since 1880. **E. Adhæsivum**, emplastrum resinæ. **E. Ammoni'aci**, ammoniac plaster, a stimulant used to produce resolution of the products of inflammation. **E. Ammoni'aci cum Hydrargyro**, ammoniac plaster with mercury; contains also sublimed sulphur and acetic acid; used as a local stimulant. **E. Antimo'nii**, plaster of tartrate of antimony and potassium; unofficinal since 1880. **E. Ar'nicæ**, plaster of the extract of arnica-root; used in sprains, bruises, etc. **E. Asafœtida**, asafœtida plaster. **E. Belladon'næ**, plaster of belladonna-root; used as a local anodyne. **E. Calefa'ciens** (Br. Ph.), nearly the same as emplastrum picis cum cantharide or warming plaster of the U. S. Ph. **E. Canthar'idis** (Br. Ph.), corresponds very closely with ceratum cantharidis. **E. Cap'sici**, plaster of the oleoresin of capsicum; used as a rubefacient. **E. Cera'ti Saponis** (Br. Ph.), soap-cerate plaster. **E. Fer'ri**, plaster of the hydrated oxide of iron. Strengthening plaster; probably has no therapeutic value. **E. Galbani**, galbanum plaster; used as a local stimulant in chronic inflammations. **E. Hydrar'gyri**, mercurial plaster; used in the treatment of local syphilitic and other affections. **E. Ichthyocol'læ**, isinglass plaster, court-plaster. **E. O'pii**, plaster of extract of opium; used to relieve local pain. **E. Pi'cis** (Br. Ph.), or **E. Picis Burgundicæ**, Burgundy pitch plaster; stimulating. **E. Pi'cis Canaden'sis**, Canada or hemlock pitch plaster; stimulating. **E. Pi'cis cum Canthar'ide**, pitch plaster with cantharides; warming plaster; stimulating. **E. Plum'bi**, oxide of lead or diachylon plaster; used as a protective to excoriations and as a basis to other plasters. **E.**

Plum'bi Iod'idi (Br. Ph.), iodide of lead plaster. **E. Res'inæ**, resin plaster, adhesive plaster. **E. Saponis**, soap plaster.

Emprës'ma. Internal or visceral inflammation.

Emprösthöt'onos. (Gr. εμπροσθεν, "in front," and τεινω, to "bend.") Clonic spasm, bending the body forward; a variety of tetanus.

Empÿë'ma. (Gr. εν, "in," and πυον, "pus.") A collection of purulent matter in the chest; abscess of the chest; pus in the cavity of the pleura. Pyothorax.

Empÿë'sis. (Gr. εμπυσησις, "suppuration.") Visceral abscess. Used by Good to denote pustulous exanthem; a general term for diseases characterized by phlegmonous pimples gradually filling with purulent fluid, as variola.

Em'pyöçele, em-pe-o-scel. (Gr. εν, "in," πυον, "pus," and χηλη, "swelling.") A collection of pus in the serotum.

Emül'gënts, e-mul-jentz. (Lat. emulgere, "to milk out.") A term applied to the renal arteries and veins, which were supposed to strain the serum.

Emül'sin. Synaptase. A ferment obtained from almonds; a white, friable, opaque substance, forming the larger proportion of the white pulp of almonds, and capable of decomposing amygdalin into volatile oil and hydrocyanic acid.

Emul'sion. The mixture of water with oily or resinous substances by aid of gum, yolk of egg, etc. See also MISTURA.

Emüne'torÿ. (Lat. emungere, "to wipe out.") An excretory duct; a canal which serves to carry off excrementitious matter.

Enäm'el. The hard substance enveloping the crown of a tooth. See TOOTH.

Enän'thema. (Gr. εν, "in," and ανθεω, to "blossom.") An eruption on

a mucous membrane; distinguished from exanthema.

Enarthrō'sis. (Gr. εν, "in," and αρθρωσις, "articulation.") Ball-and-socket joint; a variety of diarthrosis, or movable articulation. See ARTICULATION.

Encăn'this. (Gr. εν, "in," and κανθος, "angle of the eye.") A morbid growth in the canthus or inner angle of the eye; an enlargement of the caruncula lachrymalis and semilunar fold of the conjunctiva.

Enceinte. (Fr.) Pregnant.

Ençëphāl'ic. Pertaining to the encephalon.

Ençëphali'tis, en-sef-al-i-tis. Inflammation of the brain or cerebral membranes; phrenitis; meningo-encephalitis. See MENINGITIS.

Ençëph'aloçêle, en-sef-al-o-seel. (From *encephalon*, and Gr. κηλη, "tumor.") Congenital protrusion of the brain through a cranial aperture; cerebral hernia.

Ençëph'aloid, en-sef-al-oyd. (Gr. εγκεφαλος, "brain, and ειδος, "resemblance.") Resembling the medullary or cerebral substance. Cerebriform. Applied to a soft variety of carcinoma. See CANCER.

Ençëphalō'ma. Cerebral tumor; hernia cerebri. Also, an encephaloid or brain-like growth.

Ençëph'alon, en-sef-al-on. (Gr. εν, "in," and κεφαλη, "head.") A collective term for the contents of the cranium, or portions of the nervous system in the head, as the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, etc. BRAIN. (Lat. *cerebrum*.) That part of the nervous system which, exclusive of the nerves, is contained in the cavity of the skull. The brain consists of the *cerebrum*, which forms about five-sixths of the entire mass, the *cerebellum*, and the *pons Varolii*. The average weight of the brain is in men fifty ounces, in women forty-five ounces. The cerebrum is divided by the *longitudinal fissure* into two hemi-

spheres. At the bottom of the fissure posteriorly the hemispheres are united by the *corpus callosum*. The *cortex* or outer layer of the cerebrum is gray matter, and is divided by furrows or sulci into numerous *convolutions* or *gyri*. Each hemisphere is divided into five lobes—the *frontal*, *parietal*, *occipital*, *temporo-sphenoidal*, and the *island of Reil* at the bottom of the fissure of Sylvius. Between the island of Reil and the lenticular nucleus is a layer of gray matter, the *elaustum*. The *fissure of Sylvius* separates the frontal from the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. The *fissure of Rolando* runs from the longitudinal fissure downward to the posterior part of the fissure of Sylvius. On the under surface of the cerebrum, from before backward, are the following prominences: *Olfactory bulbs*, elongated oval bodies from which the olfactory nerves spring; the inferior termination of the *corpus callosum*, between the hemispheres; the *lamina cinerea*, the layer of gray matter which forms the anterior part of the floor of the third ventricle; the *anterior perforated spaces*, through which pass numerous small vessels to the corpora striata; the *optic commissure*, or union of the *optic tracts*, which again separate as the *optic nerves*; the *tuber cinereum*, an eminence of gray matter behind the optic commissure; the *pituitary body*, a vascular mass consisting of two lobes lying in the sella turcica; the *corpora albicantia*, two nodules of white matter behind the tuber cinereum; the *posterior perforated space*, behind the corpora albicantia, through which pass small vessels to the optic thalami; the *crura cerebri* or *peduncles*, two thick bundles of white matter which emerge from the pons, and, passing upward, enter the under part of each hemisphere. Within each crus is the *loeus niger*, a nucleus of gray matter. Each crus, after entering the hemisphere, passes to the *corpus striatum* in front and the *thalamus opticus* behind. Within the cerebrum are found the following cavi-

ties and structures: the *lateral ventricles*, one in each hemisphere, which are lined by serous membrane, and have a central cavity from which diverge three horns or *cornua*. These ventricles are separated by a thin partition, the *septum lucidum*, within which is a small cavity, the *fifth ventricle*. The roof of each lateral ventricle is formed by the *corpus callosum*. On the floor are, in front, the *corpus striatum*, a large oval motor ganglion composed of alternate layers of white and gray matter; behind, the *optic thalamus*, the large sensory ganglion of the brain; and between these ganglia the *tænia semicircularis*, a narrow band. The *fornix* is a plate of white matter beneath the corpus callosum, with which it is continuous behind. In front the fornix divides into two crura or peduncles, which, passing to the base of the brain, form the *corpora albicantia*. Posteriorly it terminates in the *lesser hippocampus*, and laterally in the *greater hippocampus*. The *third ventricle* is the space between the two optic thalami, and beneath the velum interpositum. Four openings lead from it—one into each lateral ventricle, the *foramens of Monro*; one into the fourth ventricle, the *aqueduct of Sylvius*; and one into the infundibulum. The *cerebellum* lies in the occipital fossa, is partly separated from the cerebrum by the *tentorium*, and is connected with it by three pairs of peduncles. On the upper surface is a median ridge, the *superior vermiform process*. The lower surface is divided into two hemispheres by a median furrow. Each hemisphere is separated into an anterior and posterior lobe. At the bottom of the median furrow is the *inferior vermiform process*, the anterior part of which is called the *nodule*, the middle part the *uvula*, and the posterior part the *pyramid*. On section the cerebellum is seen to consist of white matter, and to contain in its interior an irregular ganglion of gray matter, the *dentate body*. Between the lower surface of the cerebellum and the medulla is a space

called the *fourth ventricle*, the floor of which is formed by the medulla. The *medulla oblongata* extends from the foramen magnum to the pons Varolii. Anteriorly it is divided by a longitudinal fissure, which widens to form the floor of the fourth ventricle. The *anterior pyramid* is the continuation of the anterior column of the spinal cord. The *lateral tract* is a continuation of the lateral column of the cord. Between the lateral tract and anterior column is the *olivary body*. The *restiform body* is a continuation of the posterior column of the cord, and the *posterior pyramid* is a continuation of the posterior median column. The *pons Varolii* connects the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata.

Encephalōp'athŷ. (From *eucephalon*, and Gr. *παθος*, "disease.") Cerebral disease.

Encephalōt'omŷ. (From *eucephalon*, and *τομή*, "section.") Dissection of the brain.

Enchōndrō'ma, en-kon-dro-mah. (Gr. *εν*, "in," *χονδρος*, "cartilage," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") A tumor composed of cartilage. Cartilaginous tumor developing in a bone.

Ençeli'tis, en-se-li-tis. (Gr. *εν*, "in," *κοιλια*, "belly," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of any of the viscera of the abdomen.

Encolpī'tis. (Gr. *εν*, "in," *κολπος*, "vagina," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the vaginal mucous membrane.

Ençyst'ed, en-sist-ed. (Gr. *εν*, "in," and *κύστις*, "bladder.") Contained in a pouch, capsule, or cyst. Applied to tumors which are inclosed in a sac.

End-Bulbs. See NERVE.

End-Plates, Motorial. See NERVE.

Endān'gĭum. (Gr. *ἐνδον*, "within," and *ἀγγειον*, "vessel.") The intima or lining serous membrane of a vessel.

Endarteri'tis. (Gr. *ἐνδον*, "within," *ἀρτηρια*, "artery," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of arterial intima or the internal coat of an artery.

Endēm'ic. (Gr. ἐν, "in," and δημοσ- "people.") Peculiar to a people or locality; applied to diseases that prevail in particular regions and are not introduced from without (*ecdemic* and *epidemic*), but due to the situation, surroundings, or local etiological condition.

Endēr'mic. (Gr. ἐν, "in," and δερμα, "skin.") Endermatie; acting through the skin; applied to a method of applying medicinal agents to the denuded dermis.

Endoäuseultā'tion, en-do-aws-kul-tay-shun. Auscultation by means of an oesophageal tube passed into the stomach.

En'dōblāst. (Gr. ἔνδον, "within," and βλαστος, "bud.") Cytoblast; cell-nucleus.

Endōcārdi'tis. (Gr. ἔνδον, "within," καρδία, "heart," and suffix -itis, "inflammation,") Inflammation of the endocardium.

Endōcar'dium, en-do-kar-de-um. (Gr. ἔνδον, "within," and καρδία, "heart.") The lining membrane of the heart; a transparent, serous membrane which lines the cardiac cavities and aids to form the valves; it is continuous with the intima of the vascular system, and resembles it in structure.

En'dōdērm. (Gr. ἔνδον, "within," and δερμα, "skin.") The innermost germ-layer.

Endōgāstri'tis. (Gr. ἔνδον, "within," γαστήρ, "stomach," and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

En'dōgen. (Gr. ἔνδον, "within," and γενναω, to "produce.") A plant whose stem grows by internal increase, as a palm. The reverse of exogen.

Endōg'ēnoūs, en-doj-en-us. (From the same.) Pertaining to endogens; growing by internal increase; the reverse of exogenous.

En'dolymph. The fluid in the membranous labyrinth of the ear. See EAR.

Endōmētri'tis. (Gr. ἔνδον, "within," μήτρα, "womb," and suffix -itis,

"inflammation.") Inflammation of the uterine lining mucous membrane, or endometrium.

Endomē'trium. (Gr. ἔνδον, "within," and μήτρα, "womb.") The lining membrane of the uterus.

Endōnephri'tis. (Gr. ἔνδον, "within," νεφρος, "kidney," and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the lining membrane of the pelvis of the kidney; pyelitis.

Endoneu'rium. (Gr. ἔνδον, "within," and νευρον, "nerve.") The web of connective tissue surrounding the nerve-filaments within a nerve.

Endopericārdi'tis. Inflammation of the endocardium and pericardium; combination of endocarditis and pericarditis.

Endophlēbi'tis, en-do-fle-bi-tis. (From Gr. ἔνδον, "within," and phlebitis.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of a vein. Phlebitis.

En'doplast. Endoblast.

En'doscōpe. (Gr. ἔνδον, "within," and σκοπειν, "to view.") An instrument employed for the exploration of a cavity or hollow organ; especially applied to a form of urethroscope.

Endōsmōse'. (Gr. ἔνδον, "within," and ὄσμος, "impulsion.") Endosmosis. Inward osmose; the passage of the rarer into the denser fluid through a porous septum.

Endōstei'tis, en-dos-te-i-tis. (From *endosteum*, and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the endosteum.

Endōs'teūm. (Gr. ἔνδον, "within," and ὀστέον, "bone.") The internal or medullary membrane of a bone; the vascular layer of tissue which lines the central canal of long bones, etc.

Endōthē'lium. (Gr. ἔνδον, "within," and θηλή, "nipple.") Pseudo-epithelium. The internal lining membrane of vascular and other cavities; it is a layer of connective tissue formed of flat, transparent, and somewhat irregular cells; distinguished from EPITHELIUM (*q. v.*).

Enē'cia, e-ne-she-ah. (Gr. *ἡνεκία*, "continuous.") A generic term for continued fever. See FEVER.

En'ema. (Gr. *ἐνέμη*, "to inject.") Clyster; a cleansing, nutritious, or medicinal injection into the rectum.

Enepider'mic. A method of applying medicines to the epidermis, as blisters, etc.

Enervā'tion. (Lat. *e*, "from," and *nervus*, "nerve.") Neurasthenia; debility; a weakened or neurasthenic condition. The act of reducing strength.

English Sweating Fever. *Sudor Anglieus*.

Enḡomphō'sis. A variety of synarthrosis like the driving of a nail. *Gomphosis*. See ARTICULATION.

Enḡorge'ment. A choking; obstruction of a vessel. A state of vascular congestion. Applied to splenization, or the first stage of pneumonia, in which the lung is loaded with blood or bloody serum.

Enōstō'sis. (Gr. *ἐν*, "in," *ὄστεον*, "bone," and suffix *-osis*, "morbid state.") Bony tumor. A tumor in the medullary canal of a bone or in the osseous substance.

En'siform. (Lat. *ensis*, "sword," and *forma*, "form.") Sword-shaped; xiphoid; applied to a cartilaginous appendix of the sternum, etc. The Latin equivalent of the Greek XIPHOID (*q. v.*).

Enstrō'phē. Inversion of a part.

Enta'sia. (Gr. *ἐντασις*, "stretching.") Constrictive spasm. Good's generic term for tonic spasm.

En'tera. (Gr. *ἔντερα*, pl. of *ἔντερον*, an "intestine.") The bowels or intestines.

Enteradenōl'ogŷ. Study of intestinal glands.

Enterāl'gia, en-ter-al-je-ah. (Gr. *ἔντερον*, "intestine," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Enterodynia; intestinal pain; colic; belly-ache.

Entēr'ic. (Gr. *ἔντερον*, "intestine.") Pertaining to the bowels; intestinal.

Enteric Fever. Typhoid fever. See FEVER.

Entēr'ica. (From the same.) A general term applied to disorders or agents affecting the intestinal canal.

Enterī'tis. (Gr. *ἔντερον*, "intestine," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation beginning in the mucous coat of the small intestines. **E., Membranous**, the form accompanied by the formation of a diphtheritic exudate. **E., Polyposa**, chronic dysentery with polypoid growths, which are dilated intestinal glands.

En'terōcele, en-ter-o-seel. (Gr. *ἔντερον*, "intestine," and *χιλή*, "rupture.") Abdominal hernia containing a portion of intestine only.

Enterōcoli'tis. (Gr. *ἔντερον*, "intestine," *χολον*, "colon," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the small intestine and colon.

Enterōçŷs'tocele, en-ter-o-sist-o-seel. (Gr. *ἔντερον*, "intestine," *κύστις*, "bladder," and *χιλή*, "rupture.") Hernia containing the bladder and a portion of intestine.

Enterōdŷn'ia. (Gr. *ἔντερον*, "intestine," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain.") Intestinal pain; enteralgia.

Enterō-ēpīp'lōcele, en-ter-o-c-pip-lo-seel. (Gr. *ἔντερον*, "intestine," *ἐπιπλοον*, "omentum," and *χιλή*, "rupture.") Hernia containing omentum as well as intestine.

Enterō-hŷ'drōçēle, en-ter-o-hi-dro-seel. (From Gr. *ἔντερον*, "intestine," and *hydrocele*.) Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele.

En'terōlith. (Gr. *ἔντερον*, "intestine," and *λίθος*, "stone.") Stone in the intestines; intestinal concretion; bezoar.

Enterōl'ogŷ. (Gr. *ἔντερον*, "intestine," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of the intestines; intestinal anatomy.

Enterōp'athŷ. (Gr. *ἔντερον*, "intestine," and *παθος*, "disease.") Intestinal disease.

Enteroperitoni'tis. Peritonitis complicated with enteritis.

En'terōplāstÿ. (Gr. ἔντερον, "intestine," and πλασσω, to "form.") Intestinal plastic surgery.

Enterōrrhā'gĩa, en-ter-or-ay-je-ah. (Gr. ἔντερον, "intestine," and ῥήγνυμι, "to break forth.") Intestinal hæmorrhage or discharge.

Enterōr'rhāphÿ, en-ter-or-af-e. (Gr. ἔντερον, "intestine," and ῥάφη, "suture.") Intestinal suture; the operation of suturing the divided edges of an intestine.

Enterōs'ehēoçēle, en-ter-os-ke-o-seel. (Gr. ἔντερον, "intestine," ὄσχεον, "scrotum," and çηλη, "rupture.") Scrotal hernia.

Enterōs'tomÿ. (Gr. ἔντερον, "intestine," and στομα, "mouth.") The operation of incising the small intestine, and establishing a fistulous opening through which to feed the patient.

Enterōt'omÿ. (Gr. ἔντερον, "intestine," and τομη, "incision.") Intestinal dissection or incision.

Enterōzō'a. (Gr. ἔντερον, "intestine," and ζων, "animal.") Intestinal animal parasites.

En'toblāst. (Gr. εντος, "within," and βλαστος, "germ.") Germinal spot or nucleolus. See CYTOBLAST.

Entomōl'ōgÿ, en-to-mol-o-je. (Gr. ἔντομα, "insects," and λογος, "discourse.") That division of Zoology which treats of insects. The science of insects.

En'tophÿte, en-to-fite. (Gr. εντος, "within," and φυτον, "plant.") A vegetable parasite growing within the body, or on or within another plant. Distinguished from epiphyte.

Entōp'tic. (Gr. εντος, "within," and οπτισος, "visual.") Relating to the internal parts of the eye; applied to the sight of objects within the eye itself, as of the blood-vessels in the retina.

Entōrrhā'gĩa. (Gr. εντος, "inward," and ῥήγνυμι, to "burst forth.") Internal hæmorrhage.

Entōt'ic. (Gr. εντος, "within," and ους, "ear.") Relating to the internal ear.

Entozō'a. (Gr. εντος, "within," and ζων, "animal.") Animal parasites which live within the body; especially those which inhabit during a part of their existence the intestines of mammals. (See also PARASITES.) Nearly all of the Entozoa belong to the subkingdom of *Vermes* or worms, group *Scolecicides*. The group is divided into the orders of *Cestodes*, or tape-worms; *Acanthocephala*, or thorn-headed worms; *Trematodes*, or fluke-worms; and the *Nematodes*, or thread-worms. Tape-worms in the mature form are long, flat, and composed of a number of segments or links, each of which contains male and female generative organs, and is capable of impregnating itself. The head of the worm is very small, and is provided with a series of minute hooks, by means of which it elings to the mucous membrane. The embryo or *pro-scolex* is very minute, and is provided with three pairs of spicules which enable it to penetrate from the stomach or intestine of its host into distant tissues. After it has migrated it remains quiescent for a time, then loses its spicules and develops into the larval form or *scolex*. Around the scolex a sac of connective tissue develops. These sacs are termed *cysticerci*, or, in beef, *the measles*. In some species a scolex develops by segmentation into a group of scolices, which increase in size and number, forming *hydatids*. If the flesh containing the scolices or hydatids is taken into the intestinal canal of man or other animal, they develop into the mature worm, which in turn develops embryos. The embryos passing out with the fæces may be eaten by other animals, and the cycle of growth again started, each stage of its existence being passed in a different animal. The chief varieties of tape-worms are: 1. *Tænia mediocanellata*, or beef tape-worm; also called *Tænia saginata*, the commonest variety. 2. *Tænia solium*, pork tape-worm, or solitary tape-worm.

3. *Tænia cucumerina*, infesting dogs. 4. *Tænia elliptica*, the tape-worm of cats. 5. *Bothriocephalus latus*, or broad tape-worm, which is found only in Europe. 6. *Tænia echinococcus*, or hydatid tape-worm, of which the mature form is found in the intestines of dogs. The *Trematodes*, or *flake-worms*, resemble the tape-worms in mode of development, but are never compound or composed of links. They are flat and oval, and are provided with a sucker-like mouth. They are uncommon in man. The chief varieties are: 1. *Distomum hepaticum*, liver fluke, infesting sheep, deer, cows, etc., but has been found in man. 2. *Distomum lanceolatum*, frequently found associated with the preceding, and considerably smaller. 3. *Distomum conjunctum*, found in foxes and possibly in man. 4. *Distomum heterophyes* has been found in the intestines of man; very rare. 5. *Distomum crassum* infests the duodenum of of man in India and China. 6. *Distomum hæmatobium*, or *Bilharzia hæmatobia*, the most common fluke-worm infesting man. Found chiefly in Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa. It infests the veins and causes hæmaturia. It is introduced into the system by drinking stagnant water. (See BILHARZIA.) The *Acanthocephala*, or thorn-headed worms, are not found in man. *Nematodes*, or thread-worms, have the generative organs in different individuals. Their development is direct. The chief varieties are: 1. *Oxyuris vermicularis*, also called *Ascaris vermicularis*, seat-worms, pin-worms, thread-worms, maw-worms, and ascarides. The most common intestinal parasite, and is found in man only. 2. *Ascaris lumbricoides*, round-worm, or lumbricus. Larger than the preceding. Found chiefly in man, but also in the ox and hog. Inhabits the small intestine. 3. *Ascaris mystax* infests dogs and cats, and possibly man. 4. *Tricocephalus dispar*, long thread-worm or whip-worm. Infests man in Southern Europe. 5. *Anchylostomum duodenale*, or *Strongylus duodenalis*. Found in the upper part

of the small intestines of man in Southern Europe, Egypt, and other tropical countries. Inhabits chiefly the duodenum, and causes anæmia, which is frequently fatal. 6. *Eustrongylus gigas*, kidney-worm. Common in animals that eat fish. Its occurrence in man is doubtful. 7. *Trichina spiralis* is one of the smallest of the Nematodes, and in man is probably the most serious. The immature trichinæ are found in the muscular tissue of hogs, and are surrounded by a calcareous capsule. Taken into the digestive tract of man, the capsule is dissolved, the worms become mature, the females giving birth to numerous embryos, which penetrate the intestinal walls and migrate to the muscular tissues, where they become encapsuled. The capsules are just large enough to be seen by the naked eye. 8. *Filaria medinensis*, Medina-worm, Guinea-worm. Infests man in tropical Africa and Asia. 9. *Filaria sanguinis*, *F. sanguinis hominis*, *F. Bancroftii*. Found in warm countries, and occurs in its embryonic form in the blood, lymph, and urine. Causes hæmaturia and chyluria. Is frequently associated with elephantiasis. 10. *Filaria loa*, found chiefly in Western Africa. 11. *Filaria oculi humani*, a small, rare nematode found in the lens, aqueous, and vitreous of the eye. Among the general divisions of Entozoa are the following: ANENTERELMIN'THA (Gr. αν, priv., έντερα, "intestines," and έλμινος, "worm"), worms which have no intestinal canal, distinguished from *Sterelmintha* or solid, and *Cœlelmintha* or hollow, worms. APROCTHELMIN'THES (Gr. α, priv., πρωκτος, "anus," and έλμινος, "worm"), a name given to intestinal worms devoid of anus. CAVITA'RIA (Lat. *cavitas*, "cavity"), *cavitaires*. *Cœlelmintha*. That class of Entozoa characterized by an abdominal cavity and distinct intestinal canal, also called *Cœlelmintha*, or hollow worms, in contradistinction from *Sterelmintha*, or solid worms. CESTOIDEA (Gr. ζεστος, "girdle," and ειδος, "resemblance"). *Cestoda*. The name of a tribe of in-

testinal worms of long, slender, and flattened form, comprising the tape-worms. CŒLELMIN'THA (Gr. *κοίλος*, "hollow," and *ἔλμινς*, "worm"), a generic term applied to such worms found in the human intestines, etc. as are hollow, or possess an alimentary canal, such as the trichinæ, ascarides, etc., including the long thread-worm of the cæcum and the small thread-worm of the rectum. HÆMATOZŌ'ON (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ζῶον*, "animal"), a microscopic worm found in the blood of persons suffering from chyluria in tropical climates; "Filaria sanguinis hominis." The hæmatozoa found in the human blood are—the Distoma hæmatobium, the Hexathrydium venarum, and the Fasciola hepatica. HOOKED WORMS, *Acanthocephala*, an order of intestinal worms found in most of the lower animals, and characterized by an elongated, round body, and a proboscis furnished with rows of hooks.

Entrō'pīum or Entro'pion. (Gr. *εν*, "in," and *τρεπω*, to "turn.") Palpebral inversion; a disorder in which the margin of the eyelid is turned in, so that the lashes come in contact with the conjunctiva. The reverse of eetropium.

Enūclēā'tion. (Lat. *e*, "from," and *nucleus*, "kernel.") The removal, whether spontaneous or by operation, of a tumor from its enveloping tissues.

Enūrē'sis. (Gr. *εν*, "in," and *ουρεω*, to "urinate.") Incontinentia urinæ. Incontinence of urine; involuntary micturition; a disorder chiefly affecting those of advanced age and children while asleep. It is dependent on a variety of causes, as excessive irritability of the bladder, paralysis of the organ, renal disorder, etc.

Envī'ronment. The aggregate of surrounding conditions and influences.

E'osin. A red aniline dye; is prepared by the action of bromine on fluorescin; employed to stain microscopical preparations.

Epēn'dy'ma. Epithelial membrane

lining cerebral cavities and spinal canal. See MEMBRANE.

Epēndy'mi'tis. Inflammation of ependy'ma.

Ephē'lis, ef-e-lis, pl. Ephel'ides. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *ἡλιος*, "sun.") Lentigo; æstates; sunburn; freckle; a spot on the skin, due to exposure to the sun. Also, chloasma.

Ephem'era. See FEVER.

Ephial'tes. Incubus; nightmare.

Ephidrō'sis. (Gr. *επι*, intens., and *ιδρωω*, to "sweat.") Hyperidrosis; sweating; violent, morbid perspiration; abnormal discharge of sweat. E. Cruenta, bloody sweat; hæmidrosis. E. Oleus, osmidrosis. E. Profusa, hyperidrosis.

Ephippium. Sella tureica.

Ep'iān. Yaws; frambœsia.

Ep'iblast. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *βλαστος*, "germ.") Eetoderm; the upper layer of the blastoderm.

Epīcān'thūs. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *κανθος*, "canthus.") Projection of the nasal fold of the eyelid. A fold of skin from the nose over the nasal canthus.

Epīcār'dium, ep-e-kar-de-um. Visceral portion of the pericardium.

Epīchrō'sis, ep-e-kro-sis. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *χρωσις*, "coloring.") Cutaneous discoloration; a blemished state of the skin.

Epīcōl'ic. Situated over the colon.

Epīcon'dy'le. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *κονδυλος*, "condyle.") The external condyle of the humerus.

Epīcra'nium. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *κρανιον*, "cranium.") The scalp; the cranial coverings; the integuments and aponeurotic expansion which lie over the cranium.

Epīcysti'tis, ep-e-sis-ti-tis. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," *κυστις*, "bladder," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of tissue above the bladder.

Epīcystōt'omỹ, ep-e-sis-tot-om-e. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," *κυστις*, "bladder," and *τομη*, "incision.") Opening into

the bladder above the pubes. Suprapubic cystotomy.

Epidēm'ic. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *δημος*, "people.") Common to many people at the same time; a prevailing disease, especially one coming from without. Distinguished from Endemie, which signifies a disease which is peculiar to a people or region; and from Sporadic, applied to a disease occurring in single and scattered cases.

Epidēr'mata. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *δερμα*, "skin.") Outgrowths from the epidermis, as warts, corns, etc.

Epidēr'mis. (From the same.) Scarf skin; cuticle; the external layer of the skin. See INTEGUMENT.

Epidid'ymis. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *διδυμος*, "testicle.") A small, vermiform, oblong appendage attached to the superior margin of the testis, consisting principally of the convolutions of the vasa efferentia external to the testicle; this canal is said to be 32 feet in length; its lower extremity is the *caput minor*, and the opposite extremity the *caput major*.

Epididymī'tis. (From *epididymis*, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Gonorrhœal orchitis; inflammation of the epididymis; distinguished from true orchitis or inflammation of the testicle.

Epigas'tric. Pertaining to the epigastrium.

Epigastric Artery. See ARTERY.

Epigastric Region. See EPIGASTRIUM.

Epigastric Vein. See VEIN.

Epīgas'trium. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *γαστηρ*, "stomach.") The belly; the epigastric region. The superior part of the abdomen, over the stomach and below the diaphragm. The epigastric region is divided into three parts—the *middle* and two *lateral* regions.

Epīgen'esis, ep-e-jen-e-sis. (Gr. *επι*, "on," and *γενεσις*, "generation.") The doctrine that the germ of a new organism is an independent production of the parent, and not a preëxisting part.

Epiglottic Gland. See GLAND.

Epiglottic Ligaments. See LIGAMENT.

Epīglōt'tis. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *γλωττις*, "glottis.") A thin cartilaginous lamella over the larynx. See CARTILAGE.

Epīglōtti'tis. (From *epiglottis*, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the epiglottis.

Epilep'sy. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *λαμβάνω*, to "seize.") A disease of the nervous system characterized by convulsive seizures, each convulsion being at first tonic, but soon becoming clonic, and accompanied by loss of consciousness. The fits are often preceded by an *aura* or peculiar wavelike sensation of tingling or numbness, proceeding from a distant part, the convulsion beginning when the wave reaches the head. Just before the convulsion there is often the *epileptic cry*. *Petit mal* is a form of the disease in which there are transient attacks of unconsciousness, but no convulsions. **E. Cursiva**, epilepsy with a tendency to run just before each fit. **E., Jacksonian**, spasms of certain muscular groups, confined to one side of the body, usually without loss of consciousness, and due to injury or disease of the cerebral cortex. **E. Larvata**, masked epilepsy, the attacks not being sufficiently severe to cause the subject to fall. **E. Loquax**, the form in which the patient rapidly mutters one or more words during the seizure. **E. Nutans**, characterized by nodding movements of the head. **E. Post-hemiplegic**, epileptic convulsions after cerebral hæmorrhage. **E. Proconvulsive**, epilepsy with a tendency to run during the attacks. **E. Toxæmic**, that due to the long-continued action of any poison, the most common being alcohol, lead, and malaria.

Epilep'tic. Relating to, or affected with, epilepsy.

Epilep'tiform. (From *epilepsy*, and Lat. *forma*, "form.") Epileptoid; like epilepsy.

Epineū'rium. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *νευρον*, "nerve.") Common investing nerve-sheath.

Epipas'tic. (Gr. *επιπασσω*, to "sprinkle upon.") Sprinkled; moistened.

Epiph'ora, e-pif-or-ah. (Gr. *επιφερομαι*, to "rush upon.") Redundant or undue secretion of tears. Lachrymal overflow from obstruction of the lachrymal duct. An involuntary and eonstant trickling of the tears over the cheek.

Epiph'ysis. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *φω*, to "grow.") A process of bone attached to main part by cartilage. See PROCESS.

Ep'iphyte. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *φυτον*, "plant.") A plant growing upon another plant or animal. See PARASITE.

Epip'lōcele, ep-ip-lo-seel. (Gr. *επιπλοον*, "omentum," and *ρηγη*, "rupture.") Hernia containing only omentum.

Epiplo'ic. (Gr. *επιπλοον*, "omentum.") Omental. Pertaining to the omentum or epiploön.

Epiploic Arteries. See ARTERY.

Epiplois'chiocele, ep-ip-lo-is-ke-o-seel. (Gr. *επιπλοον*, "omentum," and *ισchiocele*.) Ischiocele containing omentum.

Epiploī'tis. (Gr. *επιπλοον*, "omentum," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the omentum; a partial peritonitis.

Epip'lōön. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *πλεω*, to "swim.") (Rarely used.) The OMENTUM (*q. v.*).

Episelēri'tis, ep-e-skler-i-tis. (From Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *scleritis*.) Inflammation of the subconjunctival tissues; it is marked by the appearance of a small reddish elevation on the sclerotic.

Episiohæmato'ma. Extravasation of blood into the labia majora.

Episiōi'tis. (Gr. *επισειων*, "pubes,"

and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the vulva.

Episiōr'rhāphÿ. (Gr. *επισειων*, "pubes," and *ραφη*, "suture.") Suture of the labia pudendi; the operation of paring the opposite surfaces of the labia and uniting them by sutures, practised in cases of prolapsus uteri. See COLPORRHAPHY, and ELYTRORRHAPHY.

Episiōt'omÿ. (Gr. *επισειων*, "pubes," and *τομη*, "incision.") Incision of the labia pudendi to protect the perineum in case of difficult delivery.

Episkeletal Muscles. See MUSCLE.

Epispā'dias. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *σκαζω*, to "pieree.") A malformation consisting of congenital opening of the urethra on the upper part of the penis.

Epispās'tics. (Gr. *επισπαστικός*, "drawing upon.") Vesicatories; blisters; agents which, upon external application to the skin, produce inflammation, and subsequent effusion of serum beneath the cuticle.

Epistāx'is. (Gr. *επισταξις*, "a dropping.") Rhinorrhagia; nasal hæmorrhage; bleeding at the nose; an effusion of blood from the Schneiderian membrane.

Epithē'liā. Pertaining to the epithelium.

Epithē'liā Casts. Microscopic morbid urinary filaments, consisting of renal epithelium moulded in the tubules of the kidney. See TUBE-CASTS.

Epithēliō'ma. Carcinomatous formation originating in epithelium; epithelial cancer. "Cauliflower excrescence" is a form of uterine epithelioma. See CANCER.

Epithē'lium. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *θηλη*, "nipple.") The non-vascular, external layer of the skin and mucous membrane. See INTEGUMENT.

Epitrō'chlea. The internal condyle of the humerus.

Epizō'a. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *ζωον*, "animal.") Animal parasites

living on the external surface of the body. See PARASITE.

Epsom Salt. Sulphate of magnesium. See SALT.

Epu'lis. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *ουλα*, "the gums.") Tumor on the gums. A tumor springing from the periosteum and margin of the alveolus of the maxillary bones; a tumor formed by hypertrophy of the gum. It may be of the fibrous (*simple*) or sarcomatous (*malignant*) type.

Epūlōt'ics. (Gr. *επι*, "upon," and *ουλη*, "ciatrix.") A term applied to agents promoting cicatrization of wounds and ulcers.

Equilib'rium. (Lat. *æquus*, "equal," and *libra*, "balance.") Even balance of condition; equality of temperature, of electric distribution, etc.

Equin'ia. (Lat. *equinus*, "of the horse.") Glanders; inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane from contagion from a glandered horse. **E. Mitis**, grease; a local pustular eruption from contagion from a horse having the "grease."

Equiv'alance. (Lat. *æquus*, "equal," and *valere*, "to avail.") Equality of value; applied to the saturating power of an element, hydrogen being assumed as the standard. The capacity possessed by an atom of any substance for entering into chemical combination with other substances; the ratio by weight in which substances reciprocally combine. The term "atomicity" is frequently employed, in order to enforce the fact that the effects referred to belong really to atoms; the *atomicity* of an element being the number expressing the hydrogen-atoms to which one atom (or volume) of that element is usually equivalent. Thus in *mon-atomic*, *uni-equivalent*, or *monad* elements (as chlorine), the atomic weights are represented by the same numbers as their equivalent weights. In *di-atomic*, *bi-equivalent*, *dyad* elements (as oxygen) the number representing the equivalent weight is half of that which represents the atomic

weight. In *tri-atomic*, *ter-equivalent*, *triad* elements (as nitrogen) the number representing the equivalent weight is commonly taken as identical with that which represents the atomic weight, though accurately under the equivalent system the equivalent should be one-third of the atomic weight. In *tetr-atomic*, *quadr-equivalent*, *tetrad* elements (as carbon) the number representing the equivalent weight should be one-fourth of that which expresses the atomic weight, though commonly represented as half that number. See also QUANTIVALENCE.

Equiv'alent. (From the same.) In Chemistry, the number expressing the proportion by weight in which a given substance combines with others.

Equiv'ocal. (Lat. *æquus*, "equal," and *vox*, "voice.") Applied to symptoms belonging to several diseases.

Equiv'ocal Generā'tion. Spontaneous generation.

Erādicā'tion. (Lat. *e*, "from," and *radix*, "root.") Destruction; entire rooting out.

Erā'sion. Scraping.

Erecth'itēs Hieraci'fo'lia. Fireweed; a North American plant of the natural order *Compositæ*. It is believed to be astringent and tonic, and has been recommended in dysentery.

Erēc'tile Tissue. Peculiar cellulovascular tissue, capable of active turgescence, about the genitals, lips, mammæ, etc. See TISSUE.

Erēc'tion. (Lat. *erigo*, "to erect.") Temporarily stiff, hard, and swollen state of a part, ordinarily soft, by reason of accumulation of blood in the areolæ of its tissue. Fullness and firmness from accumulation of blood in erectile tissue, especially of the penis.

Erēc'tor. (From the same.) A muscle effecting erection. See MUSCLE.

Er'ethism. (Gr. *ερεθίζω*, to "irritate.") Abnormal nervous irritability.

Ergō'ta. (French *ergot*, "spurred rye.") *Claviceps purpurea*, a parasitic

fungus found upon rye and other cereals and grasses. Contains a fixed oil, sclererythrin, sclerotic or ergotic acid, and the alkaloids ergotinine and cornutine. Ergot excites uterine contractions, and increases blood-pressure by contracting the arterioles. Its long-continued use produces dry gangrene of the extremities. The crude drug is seldom prescribed. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm.

Er'gōtīn. A purified extract of ergot. The best preparation of ergot to use hypodermically. Dose, 3 to 10 grains.

Er'gotism. The condition produced by the long-continued use of ergot. Dry gangrene of the extremities and nervous manifestations are the most prominent symptoms.

Erīg'erōn. Fleabane. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the herb of *Erigeron heterophyllum* and of *Erigeron Philadelphicum*. **E. Bellidifo'lium**, robin's plantain. A plant of the natural order *Compositæ*, said to be diuretic and sudorific. Its oil has been employed successfully in gonorrhœa. **E. Canaden'se**, Canada fleabane. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the herb of *Erigeron Canadense*; diuretic, tonic, and astringent. **E. Heterophyl'lum**, the daisy fleabane; a weed, native of North America, very common. It is said to be tonic and astringent. **E. Philadelphicum**, common fleabane. A plant of the natural order *Compositæ*, native of North America. A decoction or infusion has been employed in gout and bladder troubles, and the essential oil has been given in uterine hæmorrhage.

Erīodie'tyon Glutīno'sum. Mountain balm; a California herb, natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ*; a stimulating expectorant, recommended in pulmonary affections.

Ero'ded. (Lat. *e*, "from," and *rodere*, "to gnaw.") Gnawed away; affected by erosion.

Ero'dent. (From the same.) Irritating; gnawing off, as caustics.

Ero'sion, e-ro-zhun. (From the

same.) Destruction by ulceration; slow, progressive destruction, as if by gnawing. The action of a corrosive substance. Also, removal of surface by friction.

Erotōmā'nia, chr-ot-o-may-ne-ah. (Gr. *ερωσ*, "love," and *μανια*, "madness.") Love-madness; madness produced by love. Mania concerning the sexual passion; the nymphomania of females and satyriasis of males.

Erpetōl'ōgÿ. The science of reptiles.

Errāt'ic. (Lat. *errare*, "to wander.") Wandering; moving about; shifting; spreading; irregular; applied to pain, gout, erysipelas, gestation, and various morbid phenomena.

Er'rhīne. (Gr. *εν*, "in," and *ρην*, "nose.") Sternutatory; an agent producing increased discharge of nasal mucus; a substance affecting the Schneiderian membrane, and promoting its discharges.

Error-lo'qi. (Lat. *error*, "deviation," and *locus*, "place.") The entrance of fluids into wrong vessels; derangement in the capillary circulation.

Eru'ca Sati'va. A European herb of acrid taste; natural order *Cruciferae*; considered of stimulant, diuretic, and aphrodisiac properties.

Erūctā'tion. (Lat. *eructare*, "to belch forth.") Belching; flatulency with upward rejection.

Erūp'tion. (Lat. *erumpere*, "to break out.") Exanthem; a breaking out; applied to acute disorders of the skin; the appearance of discoloration, rash, pimples, vesicles, etc. in certain cutaneous diseases.

Erup'tive. Characterized by eruption or rash.

Eruptive Fevers. See FEVER.

Erÿsip'elas. (Gr. *ερυθρος*, "red," and *πελλα*, "skin.") A specific infectious febrile disease accompanied by a more or less circumscribed inflammation of skin and subcutaneous tissue, and probably caused by a variety of streptococcus. Also called at one time

St. Anthony's fire, ignis sacer (sacred fire), and the rose.

Erysipēl'atōūs. Resembling erysipelas; erysipeloid.

Erysip'eloid. Erysipelatous.

Erysip'eline. The specific matter of erysipelas.

Erythe'ma. (Gr. *ερυθαινω*, to "redden.") Superficial congestion of the skin from any cause. **E. Annulare**, erythema circinatum. **E. Circinatum**, ring-like patches of congestion of the skin. **E. Endemicum**, pellagra. **E. Fugax**, temporary localized redness of the skin in children. **E. Intertrigo**, that produced by friction in folds of the skin. **E. Læve**, that due to œdematous swelling. **E. Nodosum**, circumscribed red swellings, probably due to rheumatism. **E. Papulatum**, a form in which papules and sometimes vesicles are formed. **E. Pernio**, redness caused by exposure to excessive cold; frost-bite, chilblain. **E. Scarlatiniform**, resembles the eruption of scarlatina, and occurs in septic poisoning. **E. Simplex**, that due to any external irritant.

Erythe'matous. Pertaining to erythema.

Erythræ'mia. (Gr. *ερυθρος*, "red," and *αίμα*, "blood.") The full pulmonary preparation of arterial blood. Also, plethora.

Erythrō-dēx'trin. (From Gr. *ερυθρος*, "red," and *dextrin*.) Formula, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Amylo-dextrin; a substance produced from starch by the action of saliva; colored red by iodine. It is a component of dextrin.

Eryth'rōgen, er-ith-ro-jen. (Gr. *ερυθρος*, "red," and *γεννω*, to "produce.") A green substance found in the gall-bladder in cases of jaundice. Also, a substance looked upon as the base of the coloring matter of the blood, and a variety of chromogen.

Er'ythroid. (Gr. *ερυθρος*, "red," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Reddish; applied to the cremasteric covering of the spermatic cord and testis.

Erythro'niūm America'num. An indigenous plant; leaves and root emetic.

Erythrople'ine. A poisonous, crystallizable alkaloid, derived from the *Erythrophlæum Guineense*.

Er'ythrophyll, er-ith-ro-fil. (Gr. *ερυθρος*, "red," and *φυλλον*, "leaf.") A variety of chromophyll, the red coloring matter of autumn leaves, etc.

Erythrops'ia. (Gr. *ερυθρος*, "red," and *οφεις*, "vision.") Erythropia; red-vision; a visual abnormality, all objects appearing red.

Erythros'is. (Gr. *ερυθρος*, "red," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") Congestion; plethora; a form of plethora, in which the blood is bright red.

Erythroxyla'ceæ, ehr-e-throx-e-lay-she-e. The name of a natural order of tropical exogenous plants.

Erythrox'ylon. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves of the *Erythroxylon Coca*. It is a nerve-stimulant of great power, invigorating, it is said, both the intellect and muscles. Its action resembles that of tea and coffee, for which it serves as a substitute in South American countries. **E. Co'ca**, a plant found in South America. The anæsthetic cocaine is obtained from this plant. See COCAINE.

Es'char, es-kar. (Gr. *εσχαρα*, "seab.") A dry slough, or crust of dead tissue; the seab or gangrenous portion separated from the healthy substance after burns, the use of cautery, caustic applications, etc.

Eseharōt'ic. Application producing an eschar; caustic.

Es'cūline. An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, or horse-chestnut. See ÆSCULINE.

Es'ërine. The active principle of the Calabar bean; largely used in the treatment of glaucoma. It contracts the pupil.

Esöd'ic. (Gr. *εσω*, "within," and *οδος*, "way.") Relating to the afferent nerves.

Esmarch's Bandage. See BAND-AGE.

Esoënteri'tis. (From Gr. $\epsilon\sigma\omega$, "within," and *enteritis*.) Inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane.

Esoğastri'tis. (From Gr. $\epsilon\sigma\omega$, "within," and *gastritis*.) Inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane.

Es'sence. The pharmaceutical term for unofficial alcoholic solutions of volatile oils.

Essen'tial Anæmia. Anæmia, idiopathic.

Essential Oils. See OIL.

E'thal. (From the first syllables of *eth-er* and *al-cohol*.) $C_{16}H_{34}O$. Cetylic alcohol; a peculiar oily substance obtained from spermaeeti.

E'ther. (Gr. $\alpha\iota\theta\eta\rho$, "ether.") A thin, colorless, volatile, and inflammable fluid, made by distilling alcohol in the presence of an acid. (See *ÆTHER*.) The term "Ether" is also applied to a hypothetical volatile fluid filling space. The officinal ether, or *Æther*, is prepared by distilling alcohol in the presence of sulphuric acid, and chemically is di-ethyl oxide. Formula, $(C_2H_5)_2O$. Used by inhalation as a general anæsthetic. Internally it is stimulant and carminative. Dose, 5 minims to 1 fluidrachm. **E., Acetic**, acetate of ethyl (*Æther aceticus*, U. S. Ph.). Has properties similar to those of sulphuric ether, but is less volatile, and produces anæsthesia very slowly. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. **E., Butyr'ic**, butyrate of oxide of ethyl; an ether formed by distilling alcohol and butyric acid with sulphuric acid. **E., Chloric**, an early term for chloroform. Also, spirit of chloroform. **E., Commercial**, contains nearly 26 per cent. of alcohol and a small amount of water. Used as a solvent and in the preparation of stronger ether. **E., Fortior**, stronger ether, contains 94 per cent. of ethyl oxide. Used as an anæsthetic. **E., Hydriodic**, and **E., Hydrobromic**, have been used as anæsthetics.

Ethe'rial. Pertaining to ether or containing ether. **E. Oil.** See OIL.

E'therism. The symptoms produced by inhaling ether.

Etheriza'tion. The production of anæsthesia by administering the vapor of ether.

Eth'moid. (Gr. $\eta\theta\mu\omicron\varsigma$, "sieve," and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, "resemblance.") Resembling a sieve; cribriform.

Ethmoid Bone. See BONE.

Ethmÿphi'tis. (Gr. $\eta\theta\mu\omicron\varsigma$, "sieve," $\delta\phi\eta$, "web," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the areolar tissue; cellulitis.

Ethnōl'ōgÿ. (Gr. $\epsilon\theta\nu\omicron\varsigma$, "nation," and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, "discourse.") The science of the races of mankind.

E'thyl. (Gr. $\alpha\iota\theta\eta\rho$, "ether," and $\delta\lambda\eta$, "matter.") The organic radical of ether and alcohol; an invisible gas composed of carbon and hydrogen. Formula, C_2H_5 .

Ethyl'amine. A compound consisting of ammonia, in which the alcoholic radical, ethyl, has replaced 1 atom of hydrogen.

Eth'ylene. Olefiant gas; bicarburetted hydrogen. A colorless, inflammable gas composed of carbon and hydrogen; an important constituent of illuminating gas.

Ethyl'ic Alcohol. Hydrated oxide of ethyl. The ordinary alcohol of wines and spirits.

Etiōl'ōgÿ. (Gr. $\alpha\iota\tau\iota\alpha$, "cause," and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, "discourse.") Doctrin of the causation of disease. Causation. See *ÆTIOLOGY*.

Eūcalÿp'tol. A colorless, aromatic oil obtained from the leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus*. It is an antiseptic, and largely used as a stimulating expectorant in the treatment of bronchitis.

Eucalyp'tus. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves of the *Eucalyptus globulus*, the leaves used being usually from the older trees. It is astringent and tonic, and febrifuge properties have been accorded to it by some authorities. Its volatile oil has been em-

ployed as a stimulant, and also as an antispasmodic in asthma. **E. Glob'ulus**, an Australian tree of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*. It has been employed in a variety of forms—infusions, powdered leaves, alcoholic extracts, preparations for disinfecting surgical dressings, etc. Its timber forms excellent ship-building material.

Euehlo'rine. Protoxide of chlorine; a deep yellow, dangerously explosive gas, a mixture of chlorine and one of its oxides.

Eu'ehymy. (Gr. *ευ*, "well," and *χυμος*, "juice.") A healthy state of the fluids of the body.

Eūdiom'eter. An instrument for analyzing the air, measuring its purity, etc.

Eulach'ion Oil. See OIL.

Eu'nuch. A castrated or asexualized male.

Euön'ymin. A resinous body obtained from the bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*. Said to have cholagogue properties.

Euon'ymus. Wahoo, or burning bush. The name (U. S. Ph.) of the bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*. It is diuretic, antiperiodic, and hydragogue cathartic, as well as tonic. Is frequently employed in dropsy.

Eupatori'na. The active principle of eupatorium or boneset; a bitter glucoside.

Eupato'rium. Thoroughwort; the name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves and tops of the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. It is diaphoretic and tonic, and, in sufficient quantity, emetic. **E. Cannab'inum**, hemp agrimony. A European herb of purgative and emetic properties. **E. Perfolia'tum**, boneset, Indian sage. A North American plant growing in wet, low meadows. The leaves and tops are believed to be tonic, emetic, purgative, and diuretic.

Eupēp'sia. (Gr. *ευ*, "well," and *πεπτω*, to "digest.") Normal digestion; a healthy state of the digestive organs. The reverse of dyspepsia.

Eupep'tic. Relating to, or possessing, eupepsia.

Eūphor'bia. A genus of plants belonging to the nat. ord. *Euphorbiaceæ*. **E. Corollata**, large-flowered spurge, found in the southern United States. A cathartic and irritant when taken internally. **E. Ipecacuanha**, American ipecac. Found in the United States near the Atlantic coast. Possesses cathartic and emetic properties. Dose, 5 to 10 grains.

Euphorbia'ceæ, yu-for-be-ay-she-e. The name of an extensive natural order of exogenous plants, of wide distribution; including the castor-oil plant, the caoutchouc, the jatrophia manihot, etc. Many varieties are poisonous.

Euphor'bium. A resinous substance derived from *Euphorbia resinifera*, a plant found in Morocco. A violent irritant cathartic, and seldom used internally.

Eu'pion. (Gr. *ευ*, "well," and *πιων*, "fat.") A colorless, tasteless, odorless hydrocarbon, obtained by destructive distillation of vegetable tar, wood, and other substances; a constituent of petroleum.

Euplas'tic. (Gr. *ευ*, "well," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Highly organizable; applied to the organizable matter whereby the tissues of the body are renewed.

Eustā'chian Cath'eter. A catheter to be passed through the nose to the Eustachian tube, for dilatation of the latter.

Eusta'chian Tube, yu-stay-ke-an. (After Eustachius, its discoverer.) An osseo-cartilaginous canal extending from the pharynx to the tympanum; it is about two inches in length, the bony portion, belonging to the temporal bone, being about three-fourths of an inch long. Its orifice is said to be constantly closed, except during the act of swallowing.

Eustachian Valve. See HEART.

Euthanā'sia, yu - than - ay - zhe - a. (Gr. *ευ*, "well," and *θανατος*, "death.")

An easy or painless death; calm death, without severe symptoms. The reverse of *cacothanasia*.

Eutō'çia. (Gr. *ευ*, "well," and *τοκος*, "childbirth.") Normal or easy labor; favorable, unobstructed delivery.

Eutrō'phic. (Gr. *ευ*, "well," and *τροφειν*, "to nourish.") Pertaining to eutrophy; affording healthful nutrition.

Eu'trophÿ. (From the same.) Healthy nutrition; normal and unimpeded action of the organs of nutrition.

Evacē'ūant, e-vak-yu-ant. (Lat. *evacuare*, "to empty.") The term used to designate agents which promote evacuation from different organs, such as the bladder, bowels, etc. Emetics, cathartics, expectorants, etc. are included under this term.

Evacūā'tion. (From the same.) Discharge; dejection; defecation.

Evāporā'tion. (Lat. *e*, "out," and *vapor*, "steam.") Change of liquid into vapor at common or moderate temperatures. Heat is the principal cause of evaporation.

Evētrā'tion. (Lat. *e*, "from," and *venter*, "belly.") Protrusion of abdominal viscera. Escape of a large portion of intestines, etc., as in ventral hernia, wound of the belly, etc. Also, a tumor from relaxation of the abdominal parietes, containing a large portion of the viscera of the belly.

Ever'sion of Eye'lid. The folding of the lid outward, exposing the conjunctiva. See also *ECTROPIUM*.

Evisçera'tion. Removal of the viscera; disemboweling.

Evolū'tion. (Lat. *e*, "from," and *volvere*, "to roll.") Development; progressive variation. The doctrine of the progressive development of animals or plants. **E.**, **Spontaneous**, in childbirth the unassisted change from a shoulder to a breech presentation.

Evül'sion. (Lat. *evello*, to "pluck

out.") Forceful plucking or pulling out.

Exacerba'tion. (Lat. *exacerbo*, to "provoke.") Return of fever; an increase in the violence of a disease or its symptoms; paroxysm.

Exān'gia. (Gr. *εξ*, "out," and *αγγειον*, "vessel.") Rupture or morbid distension of a blood-vessel.

Exanima'tion. (Lat. *ex*, "from," and *anima*, "breath.") Unconsciousness; death.

Exanthe'ma. (Pl. *exanthemata*; Gr. *εξανθεω*, to "bloom.") An acute specific fever, accompanied by a characteristic skin eruption. Includes variola, varicella, measles, typhoid fever, scarlet fever, and typhus fever. Any eruption on the skin.

Exanthem'atous. Pertaining to the exanthemata.

Exarteri'tis. Inflammation of the external coat of an artery.

Exarticūla'tion. (Lat. *ex*, "out," and *articulus*, "joint.") Articular dislocation; amputation of a limb at a joint; disarticulation.

Excip'ient. (Lat. *excipio*, to "receive.") A substance employed for disguising the nauseous tastes of medicines, or to convey a particular character to the ingredients of a prescription.

Exçi'sion, ek-sizh-un. (Lat. *excidere*, "to cut from.") The act of cutting off; extirpation of an articulation; total removal of a growth or part by cutting; abscission.

Exçitabil'itÿ. (Lat. *excitare*, "to stimulate.") Irritability. Sensibility of organized beings to the action of excitants; response to stimulation.

Exçi'tants. (From the same.) Stimulants; agents exciting nervous power. Applied to remedies which stimulate the organs and tissues to the exercise of their functions.

Exeoriā'tion. (Lat. *excoriare*, "to flay.") Flaying; removal of a portion of the skin; abrasion of the epithelium or epidermis. Applied to a slight wound only abrading the skin.

Excrēā'tion. (Lat. *ex*, "from," and *screeo*, to "hawk.") Hawking up. Raising mucus from the throat; ex-spuitation.

Ex'crēment. (Lat. *excernere*, "to separate from.") Excreted matter; faecal evacuation. Any superfluous matter evacuated from the body; especially applied to the faeces or waste matter discharged from the bowels.

Excrementi'tious. Pertaining to excrement, as excrementitious fluids, urine, catamenial discharge, etc.

Exerēs'çēnce. (Lat. *ex*, "from," and *crescere*, "to grow.") An abnormal outgrowth; any protuberant preternatural growth upon the body, as a wart, polypus, or superficial tumor.

Exerē'ta. (Lat. *excernere*, "to separate from.") Superfluous matters thrown off from the body; excrementitious products; applied to the urine and faeces.

Exerē'tin. An alkaline organic substance, somewhat resembling cholesterolin, found in the excrements of man and other animals.

Excre'tion. (Lat. *excernere*, "to separate from.") The function or process of separating the waste products of the body for expulsion; the discharge of the excreta or waste products from the body. Also applied to the excretum or matter so discharged.

Ex'cretory. Promoting excrement. Pertaining to excretion.

Excretory Duct. See DUCT.

Ex'edens. (Lat. *ex*, "out," and *edere*, "to eat.") Eating; consuming; ulcerating. Erodent. Applied especially to lupus exedens, or rodent ulcer.

Exfœtā'tion, ex-fe-tay-shun. (Lat. *ex*, "withont," and *fortus*.) Extra-uterine foetation; gestation in some organ exterior to the uterus. See ECCYESIS.

Exfōliā'tion. (Lat. *ex*, "from," and *folium*, "leaf.") Necrosis and separation of thin osseous layer; scaling off of dead tissue. The sepa-

ration (especially lamellar) of the dead portions of a bone, cartilage, etc. from the living.

Exhalant Vessels. See VASA EXHALANTIA.

Exhala'tion. (Lat. *exhalo*, to "breathe out.") Effluvium; a vapor or odor breathed forth.

Exhaus'tion. (Lat. *ex*, "from," and *haurire*, "to drain.") Draining; emptying. Exhausting process; exhausted condition; asthenia; extreme debility, and loss of strength.

Exhib'it. (Lat. *exhibere*, "to hold out.") To administer, as medicine.

Exhibi'tion. The act of exhibiting; administration.

Exōcar'diac. (Gr. *εξω*, "outside," and *καρδια*, "heart.") Outside the heart; pertaining to the exterior of the heart.

Exōcōli'tis. (Gr. *εξω*, "outside," *κολον*, "colon," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the external coat of the colon.

Exōd'ic. (Gr. *εξω*, "out," and *ὁδος*, "way.") Efferent; applied to nerves transmitting impulses outward from the centre, See NERVE.

Exōgāstrī'tis. (Gr. *εξω*, "outside," *γαστήρ*, "stomach," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the outer coats of the stomach.

Ex'ogens, ex-o-jenz. (Gr. *εξω*, "without," and *γενναω*, to "produce.") Plants which increase by annual additions to the outside of their wood. The name of one of the great primary classes, which includes the greater part of the vegetable kingdom. All the trees and shrubs of the United States, with the exception of a few in the Southern States, are exogens.

Exōg'ēnous, ex-oj-en-us. (From the same.) Having the character of an exogen. Growing by external increase; the reverse of endogenous.

Exometri'tis. (Gr. *εξω*, "outside," *μητρα*, "uterus," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the external surface of the uterus.

Exōm'phalos. (Gr. εξ, "out," and ομφαλος, "umbilicus.") Umbilical hernia; navel hernia. See OMPHALOCELE.

Exōphthāl'mia. (Gr. εξω, "outward," and οφθαλμος, "eye.") Exophthalmos; a partial protrusion of the eyeball from its socket.

Exophthal'mic Goitre. A disease characterized, in its typical form, by prominence of the eyeballs, enlargement and pulsation of the thyroid gland, and rapidity of the heart's action. Any one of the symptoms may be absent. Also called Graves' disease, Basedow's disease, and cachexia exophthalmica.

Exor'mīa. (Gr. εξορμη, "a breaking out.") Ecthyma; papulous skin. Applied as a generic term for papular eruption, including lichen, strophulus, and prurigo.

Ex'osmōse. (Gr. εξ, "out," and ὄσμος, "impulsion.") Outward osmose; the passage of a fluid from within through a porous septum to a surrounding liquid.

Exostō'sis. (Gr. εξ, "out," ὀστέον, "bone," and suffix -osis, "morbid state.") A morbid protuberance on the surface of a bone; an osseous tumor, growing from bone, cartilage, etc. Distinguished from ENOSTOSIS (q. v.).

Exōt'ic. (Gr. εξωτιζος, "foreign.") Foreign; the reverse of indigenous.

Expect'ant. (Lat. *expectare*, "to await.") Applied to treatment by removing obstacles, watching, and refraining from medicinal exhibition until clearly demanded; in effect it often consists of leaving the disease very largely to the efforts of nature.

Expecta'tion of Life. The average tabular duration of life beyond a given age. For the ages between 20 and 60 this is, approximately, two-thirds of the difference between the given age and 80.

Expec'torant. (Lat. *ex*, "from," and *pectus*, the "breast.") Agents promoting expectoration, or the dis-

charge of mucus or other matters from the trachea and its branches.

Expectora'tion. (From the same.) The expulsion of secretions from the chest through the air-tubes; also, the substances so expectorated.

Ex'pert. (Lat. *expertus*, "experienced.") One having peculiar knowledge, experience, or skill.

Expīrā'tion. (Lat. *expirare*, "to breathe forth.") The act of breathing out, or expelling the inspired air; the expulsion of air from the lungs; the reverse of inspiration.

Expi'ratory. Relating to expiration.

Expiratory Muscles. See MUSCLE.

Explōrā'tion. (Lat. *explorare*, "to examine.") Attentive investigation; the process of physical diagnosis; the act of strictly or carefully examining the abdomen, chest, and other parts, to note any physical signs of disease; a process including auscultation, inspection, mensuration, palpation, and percussion.

Ex'plorator. (From the same.) An explorer; a grooved needle; a probe.

Expressed Oils. See OIL.

Expres'sion. (Lat. *ex*, "from," and *premere*, "to press.") The process of forcing out by pressure. The extraction of the oils and juices of plants by means of a press.

Expression of the Fœtus. A method of aiding the delivery of the fœtus by firm pressure over the fundus uteri. Expression of the placenta is similarly accomplished.

Exsangūin'itŷ. (Lat. *ex*, "out," and *sanguis*, "blood.") A bloodless condition. Anæmia.

Exsiccā'tion. (Lat. *ex*, "out," and *siccus*, "dry.") Depriving of moisture by heat; desiccation; generally employed to deprive salts of their water of crystallization.

Exspū'ition, ex-spyu-ish-un. (Lat. *expuo*, to "spit out.") The act of spitting. Process of discharging mat-

ters from the mouth or pharynx by spitting.

Ex'strōphŷ of the Bladder, *ex-stro-fe*. A congenital malformation, in which the bladder opens, as a red mucous surface, in the hypogastric region.

Exten'sion. (Lat. *ex*, "out," and *tendere*, "to stretch.") The surgical process of pulling a fractured or dislocated limb, to reduce it; distinguished from counter-extension. Also, straightening out a limb; the reverse of flexion.

Exten'sor. A muscle which extends a part. See **MUSCLE**.

Extirpā'tion. (Lat. *extirpare*, "to eradicate") Total surgical destruction or removal. The entire eradication or ablation of a part or tumor by the knife or ligature.

Extrāc'ta. (Pl. of Lat. *extractum*, "extract.") Extracts. The officinal name for medicinal preparations made by evaporating solutions of vegetable principles to a solid consistence, or by evaporating the juice expressed from fresh plants. Water or alcohol is the liquid usually employed to dissolve the vegetable principles. Acetic acid and ether are occasionally used for the same purpose. **Extractum Aconiti** is prepared from aconite-root by means of glycerin, alcohol, and tartaric acid; dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain. Previously to 1880 this extract was prepared from the leaves, and had about one-fourth the strength of the preparation now officinal. The British extract is still weaker; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains. **E. Aloes Aquosum**; dose, as a purgative, 2 to 8 grains. **E. Aloes Barbadosis** (Br. Ph.) is prepared from Barbadoes aloes; dose, 2 to 10 grains. **E. Aloes Socotrinæ** (Br. Ph.), prepared from Socotrine aloes; dose, 2 to 8 grains. **E. Anthemidis** (Br. Ph.), an extract of chamomile; dose, as a simple bitter, 2 to 10 grains. **E. Arnicæ Radicis**, extract of arnica-root, may be given in doses of 3 grains, but is chiefly used in the preparation of *emplastrum arnicæ*.

E. Belladonnæ (Br. Ph.) is made from fresh belladonna-leaves. The preparation varies in strength, and its administration should not be commenced in doses larger than $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, increasing, if necessary, to 2 grains. **E. Belladonnæ Alcoholicum**, is prepared from belladonna-leaves by means of alcohol, glycerin, and water; dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain. **E. Calumbæ** (Br. Ph.), chiefly used in the manufacture of pills; dose, as a tonic, 5 to 15 grains. **E. Cannabis Indicæ** (U. S. and Br. Ph.) is an alcoholic extract of Indian hemp or cannabis. Extracts of Indian hemp vary greatly in their activity, and the commencing dose should not be in larger than $\frac{1}{8}$ grain. **E. Cinchonæ**, an extract of yellow or Calisaya bark, prepared by means of alcohol, glycerin, and water; dose, 5 to 15 grains. **E. Colchici** (Br. Ph.), the evaporated juice of fresh colchicum-corms; dose, 1 to 2 grains. **E. Colchici Radicis** is prepared from colchicum-root by means of diluted acetic acid; dose, 1 to 2 grains. **E. Colocynthis**, used only in preparing the following extract. **E. Colocynthis Compositum** is prepared from extract of colocynth, aloes, cardamom, resin of scammony, soap, and alcohol; dose, as a laxative, 2 to 5 grains; as a cathartic, 10 to 20 grains. **E. Conii** (Br. Ph.) is prepared from fresh leaves of conium or hemlock. Varies greatly in activity; dose, 1 to 3 grains. **E. Conii Alcoholicum** is prepared from conium-fruit; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain. **E. Digitalis** is prepared from recently-dried digitalis-leaves; dose $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ grain. **E. Ergotæ** is made by evaporating the fluid extract of ergot. It should be prescribed in capsules, as it softens when exposed to the air; dose, 2 to 30 grains. **E. Euonymi** is prepared from powdered euonymus by means of alcohol and glycerin; dose, 1 to 3 grains. **E. Gentianæ** (U. S. and Br. Ph.) is prepared from gentian-root; dose, 5 to 10 grains. **E. Glycyrrhizæ** (U. S. and Br. Ph.), extract of liquorice,

is a commercial preparation of the root. Used as an excipient and flavoring. The crude extract is also refined, and is then known as **E. Glycyrrhiza Purum**. **E. Hæmatoxyli** (U. S. and Br. Ph.), extract of logwood, is prepared by means of water; dose, 5 to 20 grains, given in solution. **E. Hyoscyami** (Br. Ph.) is prepared from the fresh leaves and twigs of hyoscyamus. Is often used externally in place of belladonna; dose, 1 to 3 grains. **E. Iridis** is prepared from the root of *Iris versicolor*, or blue flag; dose 1 to 2 grains. **E. Jalapæ** (Br. Ph.), extract of jalap; dose, as a purgative, 10 to 20 grains. **E. Juglandis** is prepared from the dried inner bark of the common butternut tree; dose, as a purgative, 5 to 10 grains. **E. Krameriæ** (U. S. and Br. Ph.) is prepared from rhatany- or krameria-root. A much-used astringent in cases of diarrhoea; dose, 5 to 20 grains. **E. Lactucæ** (Br. Ph.) is prepared from the common garden lettuce; dose, 5 to 15 grains. **E. Leptandræ**, extract of leptandrin; dose, 5 to 10 grains. **E. Lupuli** (Br. Ph.), or extract of hops; dose, 10 to 30 grains. **E. Malti** is prepared from malt by means of water. Is of the consistence of thick molasses. Largely used as an emulsifying agent for cod-liver oil; dose, 1 to 6 drachms. **E. Mezerei** is prepared from the dried bark of *Daphne mezereum*. Used only externally as a counter-irritant. **E. Mezerei Æthereum** (Br. Ph.) is prepared by means of ether, and is used for the same purposes as the preceding extract. **E. Nucis Vomicae** (U. S. and Br. Ph.) is an alcoholic extract of nux vomica; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. **E. Opii** (U. S. and Br. Ph.) is prepared from crude opium by means of glycerin and water; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain. **E. Papaveris** (Br. Ph.) is prepared from the dried capsules of the poppy; dose, 5 to 10 grains. **E. Pareiræ** (Br. Ph.), prepared from the root of *Pareira brava*; dose, 10 to 20 grains. **E. Physostigmatis** (U. S. and Br. Ph.) is an alcoholic extract of

physostigma, or Calabar bean; dose, $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain. **E. Podophylli** is prepared from the root of *Podophyllum peltatum*, or May-apple; dose, as a purgative, 2 to 3 grains. **E., Quassia** (U. S. and Br. Ph.), an exceedingly concentrated bitter tonic; dose, 1 to 2 grains. **E. Rhei** (U. S. and Br. Ph.), extract of rhubarb, is purgative in doses of 3 to 10 grains. **E. Taraxaci** (U. S. and Br. Ph.), prepared from the fresh root of dandelion; dose, 20 to 40 grains.

Extrac'ta Flū'ida. Fluid extracts; medicinal preparations made by evaporating solutions of vegetable principles to such an extent that 1 cubic centimetre equals 1 gramme of the crude drug. **Extractum Aconiti Fluidum**, fluid extract of aconite-root; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 minim. **E. Arnicae Radicis Fl.**, fluid extract of arnica-root, used in the preparation of arnica plaster and given internally in doses of 5 to 10 minims. **E., Aromaticum Fl.**, fluid extract of aromatic powder, a useful aromatic and flavoring; dose, 10 to 30 minims. **E. Aurantii Amari Fl.**, fluid extract of bitter-orange peel; dose, 15 to 30 minims. **E. Belæ Liquidum** (Br. Ph.), fluid extract of bael-fruit; dose, 1 to 4 fl. drachms. **E. Belladonnæ Fl.**; dose, 1 to 2 minims. Also used in the preparation of belladonna plaster. **E. Brayeræ Fl.**, fluid extract of brayera or koussou; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. ounce. **E. Buchu Fl.**, fluid extract of buchu-leaves; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Calami Fl.**, fluid extract of calamus. A bitter tonic; dose, 5 to 15 grains. **E. Calumbæ Fl.**, fluid extract of calumba. A bitter tonic which, as it is free from tannic acid, can be combined with preparations of iron; dose, 10 to 30 minims. **E. Cannabis Indicæ Fl.**, fluid extract of cannabis or Indian hemp; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 minim. **E. Castaneæ Fl.**, fluid extract of the leaves of castanea, our common chestnut. Used in the treatment of whooping cough; dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **E. Chimaphilæ Fl.**, fluid extract of

chimaphila; dose, 1 fl. drachm. **E. Chiratae Fl.**, fluid extract of chirata; dose, 20 to 30 minims. **E. Cimicifugae Fl.**, fluid extract of black snake-root; dose, 20 minims to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Cinchonae Fl.**, fluid extract of yellow cinchona or Calisaya bark. A weak preparation; dose, 1 fl. drachm to 2 fl. ounces. **E. Colchici Radicis Fl.**, fluid extract of colchicum-root; dose, 2 to 8 minims. **E. Colchici Seminis Fl.**, fluid extract of colchicum-seed; dose, 2 to 8 minims. **E. Conii Fl.**, fluid extract of conium or hemlock; commencing dose should not be larger than 4 minims. **E. Cornus Fl.**, fluid extract of the bark of the root of our indigenous dogwood; dose, 20 to 30 minims. **E. Cubebae Fl.**, fluid extract of eubeb; dose, 10 to 30 minims. **E. Cypripedii Fl.**, fluid extract of rhizome of cypripedium, or lady's slipper. Used in place of valerian, but is of uncertain value; dose, 10 to 15 minims. **E. Digitalis Fl.**, fluid extract of digitalis, or foxglove; dose, 1 to 2 minims. **E. Dulcamarae Fl.**, fluid extract of duleamara or bitter-sweet; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Ergotae Fl.**, fluid extract of ergot is more apt to disorder the stomach than is the solid extract; dose, 20 minims to 3 fl. drachms. **E. Erythroxyli Fl.**, fluid extract of coea; dose, 20 minims to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Eucalypti Fl.**, fluid extract of eucalyptus; dose, 3 to 10 minims. **E. Eupatorii Fl.**, fluid extract of eupatorium, or thoroughwort, also known as boneset; dose, 20 minims to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Filicis Liquidum** (Br. Ph.), liquid extract of fern, is an oleoresin, and not an extract; dose 30 minims to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Frangulae Fl.**, fluid extract of frangula, or buckthorn. An uncertain laxative; dose, 10 to 20 minims. **E. Gelsemii Fl.**, fluid extract of gelsemium, or yellow jasmine; dose, 2 to 5 minims. **E. Gentianae Fl.**, fluid extract of gentian; dose 10 to 30 minims. **E. Geranii Fl.**, fluid extract of geranium, or eranesbill; dose, 20 minims to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Glycyrrhiza Fl.**, fluid extract of liquorice. Used as a flavoring. **E. Gossypii Radicis Fl.**, fluid extract of gossypium, or cotton-root; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. **E. Grindeliae Fl.**, fluid extract of grindelia; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Guaranæ Fl.**, fluid extract of guarana, or paullinia; dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **E. Hamamelidis Fl.**, fluid extract of hamamelis, or witch-hazel; dose, 20 to 30 minims. **E. Hydrastis Fl.**, fluid extract of hydrastis; dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **E. Hyoscyami Fl.**, fluid extract of hyoseyanus; dose, 3 to 6 minims. **E. Ipecacuanhæ Fl.**, fluid extract of ipecac; dose, as a sedative in bronchitis, 3 to 10 minims; as an emetic, 15 to 30 minims. **E. Iridis Fl.**, extract of iris; dose, 5 to 10 minims. **E. Krameriae Fl.**, fluid extract of krameria or rhatany; dose, 10 to 40 minims. **E. Lactucarii Fl.**, fluid extract of lactuvarium, or lettuce. A preparation of uncertain value; dose, 5 to 30 minims. **E. Leptandrae Fl.**, fluid extract of leptandra, or Culver's root; dose, 20 minims to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Lobeliae Fl.**, fluid extract of lobelia; dose, as a sedative in bronchitis, 1 to 5 minims. **E. Lupulinae Fl.**, fluid extract of lupulin, a yellow powder contained in hops; dose, 10 to 20 minims. **E. Matico Fl.**, fluid extract of matieo; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Mezerei Fl.**, fluid extract of mezereum. Used only as an adjunct to stimulating ointments. **E. Nucis Vomicae Fl.**, fluid extract of nux vomica. Seldom prescribed; dose, 3 to 5 minims. **E. Opii Liquidum** (Br. Ph.), liquid extract of opium; dose, 5 to 10 minims. **E. Pareiræ Fl.**, fluid extract of *Pareira brava*; dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **E. Pilocarpi Fl.**, fluid extract of pilocarpus, or jaborandi; dose, 15 to 30 minims. **E. Podophylli Fl.**, fluid extract of podophyllum, or May-apple; dose, 5 to 10 minims. **E. Pruni Virginianæ Fl.**, fluid extract of wild cherry; dose, 20 minims to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Quassiae Fl.**, fluid extract of quassia.

Rarely used; dose, 5 to 15 minims. **E. Rhei Fl.**, fluid extract of rhubarb; dose, as a laxative, 5 to 10 minims; as a purgative, 15 to 30 minims. **E. Rhois Glabræ Fl.**, fluid extract of sumach. Used only as an addition to mouth-washes and gargles. **E. Rosæ Fl.**, fluid extract of red rose. A mild astringent, but chiefly used as an adjuvant; dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **E. Rubi Fl.**, extract of blackberry; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Rumicis Fl.**, fluid extract of rumex or yellow dock. Is little used; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Sabinæ Fl.**, fluid extract of savine. Rarely used except in the preparation of savine ointment; dose, 2 to 6 minims. **E. Sanguinariæ Fl.**, fluid extract of sanguinaria, or blood-root; dose, 3 to 5 minims. **E. Sarsaparillæ Compositum Fl.**, compound fluid extract of sarsaparilla, is obtained from sarsaparilla, liquorice, sassafras-bark, and mezereum; dose, 20 minims to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Sarsaparillæ Fl.** may be given in doses of the same amount as the compound fluid extract. **E. Scillæ Fl.**, fluid extract of squill; dose, 1 to 4 minims. **E. Scutellarie Fl.**, fluid extract of scutellaria, or "skull-cap;" dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Senegæ Fl.**, fluid extract of senega; dose, 1 to 6 minims. **E. Sennæ Fl.**, fluid extract of senna. Used as a purgative, but is apt to cause griping pain if given alone; dose, 1 to 3 fl. drachms. **E. Serpentariæ Fl.**, fluid extract of serpentaria, or Virginia snake-root; dose, 15 to 30 minims. **E. Spigeliæ Fl.**, fluid extract of spigelia or pink-root; dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **E. Spigeliæ et Sennæ Fl.** (unoff.) is more largely used as an anthelmintic than the preceding extract; dose, 30 minims to 4 fl. drachms. **E. Stillingiæ Fl.**, fluid extract of stillingia, or queen's root; dose, 15 to 30 minims. **E. Stramonii Fl.**, fluid extract of stramonium; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims. **E. Taraxaci Fl.**, fluid extract of taraxacum, or dandelion. Chiefly used as a vehicle for quinine; dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **E. Tritici**

Fl., fluid extract of triticum or couch-grass; dose, 3 to 6 fl. drachms. **E. Uvæ Ursi Fl.**, fluid extract of uva ursi; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Valerianæ Fl.**, fluid extract of valerian; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Viburnum Fl.**, fluid extract of viburnum, or black haw; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Xanthoxyli Fl.** fluid extract of xanthoxylum, or prickly ash; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **E. Zingiberis Fl.**, fluid extract of ginger; dose, 10 to 20 minims.

Extrac'tion. (Lat. *ex*, "from," and *trahere*, "to draw.") The process of drawing out, as of a natural part or foreign substance from the body. Process of obtaining the active principles of a drug. Also, a surgical operation for removal of cataract.

Extractive Principles. See PRINCIPLE.

Extrā'nēōūs. Proceeding from without; foreign.

Extra-u'terine Gestat'ion. Pregnancy wherein the foetus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus, as in the abdominal cavity, ovary, or Fallopian tube. Ectopic gestation. See PREGNANCY.

Extravasā'tion. (Lat. *extra*, "out of," and *vas*, "vessel.") The escape of fluids from their proper vessels, and infiltration into surrounding tissues.

Extrem'ity. Limb; termination of an organ.

Extrin'sic. Coming from without extraneous.

Extrōvēr'sion. (Lat. *extra*, "with-out," and *vertere*, "to turn.") The turning out of a part; abnormal outward position, as of viscera. Also, turning a foetus by external manipulation. **E. of the Bladder**, exstrophy of the bladder.

Extu'berance. Protuberance.

Exūdā'tion. (Lat. *ex*, "from," and *sudo*, "to sweat.") A sweating; filtration; morbid oozing out of fluids. The discharge of the juices of a plant. Also applied to the exuded material,

“inflammatory lymph” or “coagulable lymph,” exuded from the blood-vessels during inflammation.

Exudation Cyst. See **CYST**.

Exūdā'tions. A generic term for certain cutaneous diseases, comprising eruptions attended with exudation from the blood-vessels.

Exu'viæ. Shed or cast-off parts; slough.

Eye. (Lat. *oculus*; Gr. *οφθαλμος*.) The organ of vision. In shape the eye consists of a large sphere with the segment of a smaller sphere, the *cornea*, in front. It is composed of three coats—the *sclerotic* and *cornea*, the *choroid*, and the *retina*—each coat being divided into several layers. Within the three coats are the refracting media—namely, the *aqueous humor*, the *crystalline lens*, and the *vitreous humor*. The sclerotic or external coat is white and fibrous. Posteriorly, the fibres of the optic nerve enter through small perforations in the *lamina cribrosa*. The inner surface is attached to the choroid by delicate connective tissue, the *lamina fusca*. The *cornea* is composed of five layers, the internal layer being a serous membrane and sometimes called *Descemet's* membrane. The *choroid*, or middle coat, is chiefly composed of blood-vessels and pigment. Anteriorly it terminates, near the periphery of the lens, in a fold called the *ciliary processes*. The *retina*, or internal coat, is chiefly composed of nerve-tissue, and is composed of three principal layers. The external layer, or *Jacob's* membrane, is composed of terminal nerve-cells, which from their shape are called the *rods* and *cones*. The *iris* is a curtain with a central perforation, the *pupil*, and is composed of smooth muscular fibres arranged both in a circular and a radiating manner. It varies in color, and is suspended in the aqueous humor in front of the lens. The *ciliary ligament* is a ring of connective-tissue fibres surrounding the iris. The *ciliary muscle* surrounds the periphery of the iris, and controls the convexity of the

lens during accommodation. The *aqueous humor* fills the cavity between the cornea in front and the lens behind. The *vitreous humor* fills the space back of the lens, and is a clear jelly-like substance containing mucin. It is surrounded by the *hyaloid membrane*. The *lens*, or *crystalline humor*, is a double convex lens between the vitreous and aqueous humors, and is held in place by an elastic *capsule* and *suspensory* ligament. The arteries of the eye are the short ciliary, the long ciliary, the anterior ciliary, and the central artery of the retina. The nerves are the optic and the long and short ciliary nerves. **E., Appendages of**, the lids and the lachrymal apparatus. **E., Apple of**, the pupil.

Eyeball. The eye; globe of the eye.

Eye'brow. The hair, skin, and subcutaneous tissue immediately above the eye. The *supercilium*.

Eye'-drops. Medicated fluid which is dropped into the conjunctival sac. **Eye-water**, *collyria*.

Eye'-glasses. Lenses held in front of the eyes by a spring which grasps the nose.

Eye'-ground. The internal surface of the vitreous chamber, as seen with the ophthalmoscope.

Eye'lash. The hair on the edge of the eyelids; the *cilium*.

Eye'lids. The protecting curtains in front of the eye. Each eyelid is composed of a flat tarsal cartilage, covered on the outside by the orbicular muscle, connective tissue, and skin, and on the inside by the Meibomian glands and conjunctiva. Along the edge of the lids are the orifices of the glands.

Eye'-piece. The upper detachable combination of lenses in a compound microscope.

Eye'-stones. Small plano-convex cartilaginous bodies found in crawfish.

They are supposed to have a peculiar power to remove foreign bodies from the surface of the eye.

Eye'-strain. The unconscious muscular effort required in using an

optically defective eye. The effort may cause headache and probably many other functional disturbances.

Eye'-teeth. The two upper canine teeth.

F.

Fa'ba Sanc'ti Igna'tii. Bean of St. Ignatius; the seed of *Strychnos Ignatii*, a plant of the Philippine Islands, containing strychnine.

Face. The anterior part of the head, including the nose, eyes, lips, cheeks, etc. It is bounded above by the upper margin of the orbits, on each side by the malar bone and the ramus of the jaw, and below by the chin.

Face, Cadaverous. Hippocratic face.

Face, Hippocrat'ic. An appearance expressive of great exhaustion, and often significant of approaching dissolution.

Face-Ague. An intermittent neuralgia of the facial nerves (*tie douloureux*.)

Fāç'et. (Fr. *facette*, "little face.") Small plane surface; circumscribed articular surface of bone.

Fa'cial. Pertaining to the face.

Fa'cial An'gle. See ANGLE (FACIAL.)

Facial Artery. See ARTERY.

Facial Nerve. See NERVE.

Facial Paralysis. See PARALYSIS (FACIAL.)

Facial Vein. See VEIN.

Fā'çiēs, fay-she-eez. (Lat. *facere*, "to make.") Appearance, figure, or shape; generally restricted to the face.

Fa'cies Hippocrat'ica. Applied to a peculiar cadaverous facial appearance, described by Hippocrates, and observed especially immediately previous to dissolution. See HIPPOCRATIC FACE.

Fa'cies Ru'bra. "Red face;" rosy drop; applied to gutta rosacea. See ACNE.

Faeti'tious. Made by art; of artificial origin.

Fāc'ultātive Hypermetro'pia. A state of the eyeball in which the refractive error is corrected by the ciliary muscle; it is a division of manifest hyperopia.

Fāc'ultÿ. (Lat. *facere*, "to do.") Power to execute function; special ability. Also applied to a body of professors or medical men. **F., Med'ical,** a term applied collectively to the members of the medical profession, distinguished from the profession itself.

Fæ'cal, fe-kal. (Lat. *fax*, "dregs.") Pertaining to fæces.

Fæ'çēs, fe-seez. (From the same.) Sediment; lees; grounds; dregs of liquids. Applied particularly to excremental discharge from the bowels; alvine evacuations.

Fæcula. Fecula.

Fa'gus Casta'nea. Common chestnut (*Castanea vulgaris*.) **F. Sÿlvat'ica,** the name of the common beech tree of Europe, the nuts of which are eatable and afford a useful oil, sometimes used as a vermifuge.

Fahr'enheit's Thermom'eter. A familiar thermometric scale, having the freezing-point of water at $+32^{\circ}$ and the boiling-point at $+212^{\circ}$. See THERMOMETER.

Faint. Weak. Swoon; syncope.

Fainting. Deliquium animi; syncope.

Fäl'çiform. (Lat. *falx*, "scythe," and *forma*, "form.") Scythe-like; applied to a process of the dura mater and to the iliac processes of the fascia lata.

Falciform Expansion. Falciform process of fascia lata.

Falciform Process. See PROCESS.

Falling. Prolapsus.

Falling Sickness. Epilepsy.

Fallō'pian Lig'ament. The round ligament of the uterus. See LIGAMENT.

Fallō'pian Tubes. Two ducts from the fundus uteri to the ovaries. See TUBE.

Fällō'pius, Aqueduct of. The name of a canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone. See AQUEDUCT.

False. (Lat. *falsus*.) A term used in medicine to signify resemblance. Spurious. Nearly synonymous with the Gr. prefix *pseudo*, as *false aneurism*, *false membrane*, etc. **F. Aneurism**, one due to rupture of an artery, the walls of the sac not being the coats of the blood-vessel. **F. Joint**, one formed about the ends of the bone in cases of ununited fracture. **F. Membrane**, a dense fibrinous structure thrown out upon the mucous membranes or on abraded surfaces of the skin chiefly in diphtheria. **F. Ribs**, the five lower ribs, which, excepting the two last, are joined to one another. **F. Waters**, a collection of fluid found in some cases between either the ovum and uterus or between the chorion and amnion.

Falsēt'tō. (It.) An unnaturally high-pitched voice.

Falsificā'tion. (Lat. *falsus*, "false," and *facere*, "to make.") The adulteration of drugs.

Falx. (Lat., "scythe.") Scythe, or sickle-like process. Applied, by reason of their shape, to various membranes.

Falx Cerebel'li. Falciform process between cerebellar lobes.

Falx Cerebri. Falciform process of dura mater.

Fā'mēs. (Lat., "hunger.") Famine, hunger, starvation. **F. Canina**, voracious or canine appetite. See BULIMIA.

Fa'mes Lupi'na. Wolfish hunger; a form of bulimia in which the food, eaten voraciously, is soon evacuated.

Fām'ine Fe'ver. Relapsing fever. See FEVER.

Far'ad. Unit of electrical capacity; a capacity of one coulomb of current with a potential of one volt.

Farad'ic Electricity, or Faradism. Faradization. See ELECTRICITY.

Farci'men. Farey.

Farc'tus. (Lat. *farcire*, "to stuff.") Stuffed; filled; crammed.

Far'çy. (From the same.) Farci-men; glands; equinia. A disorder in which numerous small tumors suppurate and form ulcers. Often communicated from the horse, mule, etc. to men. In the latter case it is also known as *farciminum*.

Far'çy Buds. A name for certain nodules on the mucous membrane of the nose and in the skin, in farey.

Fari'na. (Lat., "flour.") Flour; meal; ground grain; especially wheat flour. See also AMYLUM.

Fari'na Trit'ici. Wheat flour; the grain of wheat, *Triticum vulgare*, ground and sifted; used in preparing cataplasma fermenti.

Farinā'çeous. (Lat. *farina*, "meal.") Mealy; consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling, farina.

Far-point. The farthest point at which an object can be distinctly seen with the eye in repose.

Far-sightedness. Presbyopia; hypermetropia; ability to see distant, but not near, objects distinctly.

Farr's Classification. See NOBIOLOGY.

Fās'çia, fash-e-ah. Pl. **Fās'çiaē.** (Lat. *fascis*, "bundle.") Fibro-areolar or laminated connective tissue covering the muscles. The *superficial* or *fibro-*

areolar fascia is immediately beneath the skin, and contains in its meshes a variable amount of fat. The *deep* or *aponeurotic* is an inelastic fibrous membrane directly ensheathing the muscles. **F.**, **A'nal**, a part of the pelvic fascia covering the levator ani muscle. **F.**, **Cer'vicāl**, *deep*, a strong membrane beneath the platysma myoides muscle, investing the muscles, vessels, and nerves of the neck; *superficial*, a thin membrane beneath the skin of the neck. **F.**, **Cre'masteric**, a few scattered bundles of muscular fibres and connective tissue investing the spermatic cord. **F.**, **Crib'riform**, the deep layer of superficial fascia covering the saphenous opening of the groin. **F.**, **Denta'ta**, the edge of the middle lobe of the cerebrum, seen on removing the inner border of the corpus fimbriatum. **F.**, **Il'iac**, that which lines the posterior part of the abdominal cavity and invests the psoas and iliacus muscles. **F.**, **Infundibu'liform**, a funnel-shaped prolongation of the transversalis fascia investing the spermatic cord and testicles. **F.**, **Intercolum'nar**, the thin fascia stretched between the pillars of the external abdominal ring. **F.**, **La'ta**, a dense aponeurotic membrane investing the structures of the groin. **F.**, **Lum'bar**, an aponeurotic continuation of the transversalis fascia covering the superficial lumbar muscles. **F.**, **Obtura'tor**, a continuation of the pelvic fascia covering the obturator internus muscle. **F.**, **Pal'mar**, ensheaths the muscles of the hand. The central part, in the palm, is triangular, of great strength, and holds the tendons in position. The lateral portions are more delicate and cover the muscles on either side of the palm. **F.**, **Pel'vic**, a thin membrane lining the pelvic cavity and continuous with the transversalis and iliac fascia. **F.**, **Perine'al**, a dense triangular membrane closing the anterior part of the pelvic outlet. It is perforated by the urethra. Also called the triangular ligament. **F.**, **Plan'tar**, the dense membrane covering the muscles and

tendons of the sole of the foot. **F.**, **Pro'pria**, the delicate membrane immediately investing the spermatic cord. **F.**, **Spermat'ic**, intercolumnar fascia. **F.**, **Tem'poral**, a dense aponeurotic membrane covering the temporal muscle and giving attachment to many of its fibres. **F.**, **Transversā'lis**, a thin membrane between the peritoncum and the inner surface of the transversalis muscle, and is continuous with the fascia lining the rest of the abdominal and pelvic cavities. The internal abdominal ring is in this fascia midway between the spine of the pubes and the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium. From the margin of the ring a tubular prolongation of the fascia extends downward, enclosing the spermatic cord and testicle.

Fāscie'ūlāted. (Lat. *fasciculus*, "little bundle.") Composed of, or arranged in, bundles.

Fasciculated Bladders. See **BLADDER**.

Fāscic'ūlūs. (Lat. dim. of *fascis*, a "bundle.") A small bundle of fibres, as those of a nerve or muscle.

Fastid'ium Ci'bi. Disgust of food. See **ANOREXIA**.

Fat. Adeps, pinguedo; an oily, soft concrete animal substance consisting of the immediate principles stearin, margarin, and olein, in combination with glycerin. It is inflammable, insoluble in water, and almost insoluble in alcohol. In the human body it generally forms about one-twentieth part of its weight, and its function is to protect the organs, maintain their temperature, etc.

Fat Embolism. See **EMBOLUS**.

Fat'ty. Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, fat.

Fat'ty Acids. The name applied to a group of acids extracted from certain fats and fixed oils.

Fat'ty Degenerā'tion. The destructive conversion of a tissue into fat, especially of the muscular fibres of the heart. See **DEGENERATION**.

Fat'ty Casts. See TUBE-CASTS.

Fat'ty Growth. Pathological increase of the fat normally deposited upon the heart.

Fat'ty Infiltrā'tion. The intrusion of fat-cells among the elements of a tissue. See INFILTRATION.

Fat'ty Metamorphosis. Fatty degeneration. See DEGENERATION.

Fatū'itŷ. (Lat. *fatuus*, "foolish.") Amentia; imbecility; foolishness, weakness of understanding, mental vaeaney.

Fau'çes, faw-seez. (Lat.; pl. of *faux*.) The throat; the opening from the mouth to the pharynx. The gullet, or pharynx; the space at the back of the mouth, between the uvula, tonsils, and posterior part of the tongue, from which the pharynx and larynx proceed.

Fauçi'tis. Inflammation of the fauces. See ISTHMITIS.

Fau'na. A generic term applied collectively to all the animals inhabiting a particular region.

Favose'. (Lat. *favus*, "honeycomb.") Honeycombed; pertaining to, or resembling, honeycomb.

Fa'vuli. (Lat.; pl. dim. of *favus*, "honeycomb.") The honeycomb-like depressions in the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Fa'vus. (Lat., "honeycomb.") *Porrigo lupinosa*; *tinea favosa*; so called from the appearance of its scabs; a contagious parasitic cutaneous disease, characterized by a favose scab or yellow umbilicated crusts, due to the fungus *Achorion Schönleinii*, which grows into a mass resembling honeycomb. The disease especially affects the scalp. See PORRIGO, and ACHOR.

Febric'itŷ. (Lat. *febris*, "fever.") The state of having fever; feverishness.

Febric'ūla. (Lat. dim. of *febris*, "fever.") A slight fever. Simple, mild, and transient fever, running its course in one or a few days; simple

continued fever, non-contagious, and not dependent on any specific poison.

Febrifā'çient. (Lat. *febris*, "fever," and *facere*, "to make.") Fever-producing.

Febrif'erous. (Lat. *febris*, "fever," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Fever-bearing.

Feb'rifūge. (Lat. *febris*, "fever," and *fugare*, "to drive away.") Antipyretic; dispelling, mitigating, or removing fever. A remedy against fever; an agent which possesses the property of abating or driving away fever.

Fe'brile. (Lat. *febris*, "fever.") Pertaining to, involving, indicating, or derived from fever. **F. Anguish,** applied to the weakness and pain of the head and neck often preceding fever.

Fe'bris. See FEVER.

Fĕe'ūla. The pulverulent substance derived from the subsidence of a liquid; starch; starchy part of seed.

Fecundā'tion, fek-un-day-shun. (Lat. *fecundare*, "to make fruitful.") Impregnation; formation of embryo by union of spermatozoid and ovum. The generative process consisting of the vivifying of the ovum in the female by the contact of the seminal fluid of the male. See IMPREGNATION.

Fĕcūn'ditŷ. (From the same.) The power of producing young; fruitfulness.

Feed'ing-Bot'tle. A glass flask, with a rubber nipple, with which to feed liquid food to infants.

Feel'ing. The sense of touch.

Feh'ling's Solution. A solution of sulphate of copper with neutral tartrate of potassium and caustic soda, used as a sugar-test in urinalysis.

Feigned Disease. The simulation of disease for fraudulent purposes. Distinguished from hysterical simulation of disease, in which the mimicry is unconscious.

Fel. (Lat.) Gall; bile; secretion found in the gall-bladder. (See BILE.) **F. Bovi'num,** *fel bovis*; *fel tauri*; ox-

gall. Used as a laxative. **F. Bo'vis Inspissa'tum**, inspissated ox-gall. The name (U. S. Ph.) for fresh ox-gall heated, strained, and evaporated. **F. Bo'vis Purifica'tum**, purified ox-gall. The name (U. S. Ph.) for an extract of fresh ox-gall precipitated with alcohol, filtered, and evaporated.

Fellin'ic Ac'id. An acid derived from digesting bilin with hydrochloric acid.

Fēl'on. Paronychia; whitlow; periphallangeal cellulitis; the name of malignant whitlow, in which the effusion presses on the periosteum.

Femoræ'us. The *cruræus* muscle—an extensor of the leg. See **MUSCLE**.

Fēm'oral. (Lat. *femur*, "thigh.") Pertaining to the femur, or thigh. **F. Arch**, the space between Poupart's ligament and the border of the pelvis. **F. Artery**, a portion of the external iliac artery. (See **ARTERY**.) **F. Canal**, the sheath of the femoral vessels. (See **CANAL**.) **F. Ring**, crural ring. **F. Vein**, the crural vein, a continuation of the popliteal. See **VEIN**.)

Fem'oroçēle. (Lat. *femur*, "thigh," and Gr. *ζηλη*, a "tumor.") Crural or femoral hernia. See **HERNIA**.

Fē'mūr. Thigh-bone. See **BONE**.

Fenes'tra. (Lat., "a window.") A window-like aperture; applied to two foramina of the inner wall of the middle ear; to the open space in the blades of a forceps, etc. See **FORAMEN**.

Fenes'trate. (From the same.) Perforated; having apertures.

Fenestrated Membrane. See **MEMBRANE**.

Fe'rine. (Lat. *ferus*, "wild beast.") Malignant, violent.

Fēr'mēnt. (Lat. *fermentum*, "leaven.") An organic body capable of exciting chemical changes in other organic bodies. Ferments are divided into two great classes: 1. *Soluble* or *unorganized ferments*, also called *enzymes*; nitrogenous bodies, some of

animal, others of vegetable, origin. The animal ferments are: *ptyalin*, found in the saliva, and converts starch into maltose; *pepsin*, found in the gastric juice, converts proteids at first into syntonin and later into peptones; *pancreatic diastase*, *maltin*, or *amyllopsin*, which converts starch into maltose; *trypsin* (pancreatic), which converts proteids into peptones in the presence of an alkali, starch into maltose, saponifies fats, and precipitates casein; *emulsin* (pancreatic), which emulsifies fats; *steapsin* or *fat-splitting* (pancreatic) breaks up fats into glycerin and fatty acids; *diastatic*, in secretion of intestinal glands, which converts maltose into glucose; *invertin* (intestinal) converts cane-sugar into dextrose; and *proteolytic ferment*, which changes fibrin into peptones. *Digestive ferments* include all enzymes of the digestive fluids—ptyalin, pepsin, etc. 2. *Organized ferments*, all of which are low orders of plant-life, and, excepting *yeast*, are bacteria. *Saccharomyces cerevisia*, or yeast-plant, which produces the alcoholic fermentation in saccharine solutions; *Mycoderma aceti* (*Bacillus aceti*), acetic acid ferment, produces acetic acid in alcoholic solutions containing albumin; lactic ferment, the *Bacillus lacticus*, after producing its effects as in sour milk, is always followed by the *butyric ferment*, *Bacillus butyricus*, and the formation of butyric acid; and *propionic fermentation*, *Bacillus cavidus*, converts sugar into propionic acid.

Fērmēntā'tion. The molecular changes produced in an organic substance by a ferment.

Fern, Male. *Aspidium filix mas*.

Ferns. Filices; the name of a natural order of cryptogamous plants.

Ferrein, Pyramids of. See **KIDNEY**.

Fer'rein, Tubes of. Cortical portion of the uriniferous tubules.

Fēr'ri Arse'nias. (Br. Ph.) Arseniate of iron. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ grain. **F. Carbo'nas Sacchara'tus**, saccha-

rated carbonate of iron, a greenish mixture of ferrous carbonate combined with sugar. Dose, 5 to 20 grains. **F. Chlor'idum**, ferrie chloride, occurs in yellowish masses with an acid reaction. Used chiefly in the form of *tinctura ferri chloridi*. **F. Cit'ras**, ferrie citrate; occurs in the form of deep-red scales. Dose, 2 to 5 grains, in solution. **F. et Ammo'niæ Cit'ras**, citrate of iron and ammonium, ammonio-ferrie citrate, resembles the preceding. Dose, 2 to 5 grains, in solution. **F. et Ammo'nii Sulphas**, sulphate of iron and ammonium, ammonio-ferrie alum. Has been used as a styptic. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. **F. et Ammo'nii Tar'tras**, tartrate of iron and ammonium, ammonio-ferrie tartrate. A mild chalybeate. Dose, 10 to 20 grains. **F. et Potas'sii Tar'tras**, tartrate of iron and potassium, potassio-ferrie tartrate. One of the least unpleasant of the preparations of iron. Dose, 10 to 20 grains. **F. et Quini'næ Cit'ras**, citrate of iron and quinine, combines the properties of the two drugs that it contains. Five grains represent about 1 grain of quinine. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. **F. et Strÿchni'næ Cit'ras**, citrate of iron and strychnine, contains about 1 per cent. of the alkaloid. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. **F. Hypophos'phis**, ferrie hypophosphite. Used chiefly in the treatment of phthisis. Dose, 5 to 10 grains, given in the form of a syrup. **F. Iöd'idum** (Br. Ph.), ferrous iodide. A valuable alterative. (See SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI.) **F. Iod'idum Sacchara'tum**, saccharated oxide of iron, a grayish-white sweetish powder soluble in water. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. **F. Lac'tas**, lactate of iron, occurs in the form of greenish crystals sparingly soluble in water. Dose, 3 to 5 grains, in pill or syrup. **F. Ox'alas**, ferrous oxalate. Is but little used. Dose, 2 to 3 grains. **F. Ox'idum Hydra'tum**, hydrated oxide of iron, ferrie hydrate, occurs in the form of a brownish semi-solid mass. Used solely as an antidote to arsenic. In cases of

arsenic-poisoning it should be administered in tablespoonful doses, repeating at frequent intervals until the symptoms are ameliorated. **F. Ox'idum Hydra'tum cum Magne'sia**, hydrated oxide of iron with magnesia, is used for the same purpose and in the same manner as the preceding. **F. Perox'idum Hydra'tum** (Br. Ph.), is used only in the preparation of iron plaster and reduced iron. **F. Phos'phas**, phosphate of iron, ferric phosphate, consists of greenish crystalline scales freely soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. **F. Pyrophos'phas**, pyrophosphate of iron, ferrie pyrophosphate, occurs in bright-green scales soluble in water. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. **F. Sul'phas**, ferrous sulphate, green vitriol. Large greenish crystals freely soluble in water. Strongly astringent, and has marked disinfectant properties. Seldom used internally except in the following form: **F. Sul'phas Exsicca'tus**, dried ferrous sulphate, consists of the preceding, with the water of crystallization driven off by heat. Used as a chalybeate tonic. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains. **F. Sul'phas Præcipita'tus**, precipitated ferrous sulphate, is in the form of a pale greenish powder, freely soluble in water. Dose, 1 to 2 grains. **F. Valeria'nas**, ferrie valerianate, a dark-brown powder, insoluble in water. Rarely if ever prescribed.

Fër'rüm. (Lat.; gen. **Ferri**.) Symbol, Fe. Iron; a familiar grayish, hard, malleable metal of tonic properties. See medicinal preparations under FERRI.

Ferrū'gināted. (Lat. *ferrugo*, "iron-rust.") Having the appearance or properties of iron-rust.

Ferrū'ginous. (From the same.) Pertaining to, or containing, iron-rust. Chalybeate.

Fertil'ity. The power of producing fruit in abundance.

Fertilizā'tion. The application of the pollen to the pistil of a plant, fecundating the ovules and producing

the seed containing an embryo. Feundation (Bot.). **F.**, **Cross**, the process by which a pistil is fertilized by the pollen of a flower other than its own.

Fer'ula Asafœt'ida. A plant of the natural order *Umbelliferae*, which yields asafetida.

Fer'vor. (Lat. *fervere*, "to be hot.") Severe or violent heat. See **ARDOR**.

Fes'ter. A word of obscure derivation, signifying to inflame superficially, to rankle, to suppurate; to form small abscesses after inflammation. A superficial suppuration due to eutaneous irritation.

Festina'tion. (Lat. *festino*, to "make haste.") A hesitating, irregular mode of walking, with quickening pace, observed in paralysis agitans.

Festooned Rings. See **HEART**.

Fœt'id. (Lat. *fœtere*, "to stink.") Fœtid; having offensive odor.

Fœ'tus. Fœtus.

Feuillæ'a Cordifo'lia. A climbing plant of Jamaica of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*. The seeds have an extremely bitter taste, and are used in several diseases as purgatives and emetics.

Fē'vēr. (Lat. *febris*, "a fever.") Elevation of body-temperature above $98\frac{2}{5}^{\circ}$ Fahr., associated with increased tissue-metabolism. Any disease the most constant characteristic of which is elevation of temperature above $98\frac{2}{5}^{\circ}$ Fahr. Fever may be due to increased production of heat within the body, to decreased dissipation or elimination of heat, or to both causes combined. The immediate cause is probably a disturbance of some part of the brain, in which is a temperature-controlling centre. The most marked phenomena occurring with fever are headache, backache, lassitude, chilly sensations, loss of appetite, and disorder of the secretory and excretory organs. **F.**, **Af'rican**, an intense remittent fever of Africa, identical with, or allied to, pernicious remittent fever, Bengal fever, Panama

fever, and Chagres fever. **F.** and **A'güe**, intermittent fever. **F.**, **Ar'dent**, either remittent or intermittent malarial fever. **F.**, **Asthen'ic**, any variety of fever associated with great general and nervous depression. **F.**, **Atāx'ic**, irregular fever; applied to that form of typhus wherein the brain and nervous system are chiefly affected. **F.**, **Atÿp'ic**, a term applied to an intermittent fever which presents irregularity in its paroxysms. **F.**, **Autum'nal**, typhoid fever. **F.**, **Ben'gāl**, pernicious remittent fever. **F.**, **Bil'ious**, remittent fever with gastrointestinal disturbances. **F.**, **Brain**, meningitis; popularly applied to any kind of febrile state in which symptoms of cerebral excitement are prominent, as well as to inflammatory disease of the brain or its membranes. **F.**, **Break'bone**, dengue. **F.**, **Bres'lau**, an epidemic which occurred in the eighteenth century in the Prussian army at Breslau; it has been named *Tritæophya Vratislaviensis*. **F.**, **Catar'rhal**, one with a tendency to inflammation of the mucous membranes, as frequently seen in influenza. **F.**, **Cath'eter**, that which sometimes follows the passage of instruments into the urethra. Often, if not always, due to a want of asepsis. **F.**, **Cerebro-spi'nal**, a malignant specific infectious disease, the most marked characteristic of which is inflammation of the meninges of the brain and cord, causing muscular rigidity and nerve-pain, not infrequently associated with a macular skin eruption. **F.**, **Chagres**, the pernicious remittent fever of the Chagres River, Panama. **F.**, **Congestive**, malarial fever. **F.**, **Contin'ued**, any fever in which the rise in temperature occurs with only slight intermission, and which is not of brief duration. **F.**, **Dēn'güe** (Span. pron. deng-gay), an epidemic febrile disease, the most marked features of which are the sudden onset and severe pain throughout the body. The duration is seldom more than two or three days. Common in warm climates and seldom fatal. **F.**, **Enter'ic**, typhoid

fever, an acute specific infectious febrile disease, running a course of from three to four weeks, characterized by diarrhœa, bronchitis, great depression, and an eruption of rose-colored spots. In all cases there are inflammation and ulceration of Peyer's glands in the intestines. **F.**, **Ephem'eral**, one of brief duration, probably due to indigestion, fatigue, or other temporary cause. **F.**, **Erup'tive**, one accompanied by lesions of the skin, consisting of macules, papules, or pustules. **F.**, **Essen'tial**, idiopathic fever, one in which the elevation of temperature is not caused by local disease. Fever which is not symptomatic. **F.**, **Hay**, an incorrect term for acute catarrh of the naso-pharynx and adjacent mucous membranes, occurring in neurotic persons in the late summer, and not necessarily with fever. **F.**, **Heat**, elevated temperature caused by prolonged exposure to great heat. Sunstroke, insolation. **F.**, **Hectic**, that due to prolonged suppuration, as in phthisis. **F.**, **Inflam'matory**, that which is caused by local inflammation; symptomatic fever. **F.**, **Intermit'tent**, that which is due to malarial poisoning, and in which there are periods of absolute normal temperature. If the interval between the paroxysms is twenty-four hours, it is termed *quotidian*; if forty-eight hours, *tertian*; and if seventy-two hours, *quartan*. **F.**, **Jun'gle**, pernicious remittent fever in certain parts of India. **F.**, **Malarial**. (See MALARIAL.) **F.**, **Mountain**, in some cases enteric fever, in others remittent fever, as seen in the mountains of Western North America. **F.**, **Pan'ama**, pernicious remittent fever of the Isthmus of Panama. **F.**, **Perni'cious**, suddenly-developing and intense remittent fever. **F.**, **Puerperal**. (See PUERPERAL.) **F.**, **Relaps'ing**, characterized by two or more suddenly developed febrile paroxysms, and due to a spiral micro-organism, the *Spirillum Obermeierei*, which is found in the blood during the paroxysms. **F.**, **Remit'tent**, a malarial fever in which there are periodi-

cal falls in the temperature, but not to normal. **F.**, **Scar'let**, a specific contagious fever most frequent in childhood, attended by a bright scarlet skin eruption, by catarrh of the respiratory tract, followed by desquamation of the skin, and often by albuminuria. **F.**, **Septic**, that due to the introduction into the body of the products of decomposition. **F.**, **Ty'phoid**, enteric fever. **F.**, **Typho-mala'rial**, remittent fever, with symptoms resembling those of enteric fever. Not a combination of enteric and malarial fevers. **F.**, **Ty'phus**, a very fatal, specific infectious disease, slightly resembling enteric fever, but with a more profuse macular eruption, which after a few days does not disappear upon pressure; *jail fever*, *ship fever*. **F.**, **Yel'low**, an acute infectious febrile disease, running a rapid course, and marked by a jaundiced tint of the skin and by vomiting of a dark-brown, grumous substance. Is seen only in warm climates.

Fe'verish. Pertaining to fever. Applied to the condition of one affected with fever, especially a slight fever.

Fe'verishness. Feverish condition. Also applied to any slight febrile disorder.

Fi'bræ Arçifor'mēs. Nerve-fibres passing from the pyramidal body under the olivary body to the cerebellum.

Fi'bre. (Lat. *fibra*, "spongioles of roots.") A long slender part of an animal tissue, usually a cell, as *muscle-fibres* and *nerve-fibres*. A filament.

Fibres of Müller. The external fibres of the ciliary muscle.

Fi'bril. An ultimate microscopic thread-like part of a fibre.

Fibril'lary Contraction's. Short, irregular contractions of individual muscular fibrils, causing a twitching or flickering of the muscles. See CONTRACTION, FIBRILLARY.

Fi'brin. (Lat. *fibra*, "fibre.") An albuminoid substance which forms and becomes solid in blood that has been shed. The fibrin of a blood-clot con-

sists of a mass of microscopic fibres forming a delicate network, entangling in its meshes the blood-corpuscles. Fibrin as such does not exist in normal blood while in the vessels, but is probably formed by the union of two substances, *fibrinogen* and *fibrinoplastin* or *paraglobulin*, which are brought together by means of *fibrin-ferment*.

Fi'brin-fac'tors. Fibrinogen, fibrinoplastin or paraglobulin, and fibrin-ferment.

Fi'brin-fer'ment. One of the fibrin-factors, a substance which forms in shed blood, probably from the white corpuscles, and which causes the two other fibrin-factors to unite and form fibrin.

Fibrin'o'gen. One of the fibrin-factors. A native globulin found in blood-plasma, lymph, chyle, and the fluid of serous cavities.

Fibrinoplas'tin. Paraglobulin, serum-globulin, one of the fibrin-factors. A native proteid found in blood-serum.

Fi'brinous. Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or having the character of, fibrin.

Fibrinous Casts. See CAST.

Fibrō-bronchī'tis. Bronchitis accompanied with expectoration of fibrinous casts of the bronchial tubes.

Fibrō-car'tilage. An organic texture of fibrous tissue and cartilage. A form of cartilage of fibrous structure. See CARTILAGE.

Fibro-çel'lūle. Applied to smooth muscular fibres; anatomical elements partaking of the fibrous and of the cellular or areolar tissue.

Fi'broid. (Lat. *fibra*, "filament," and Gr. *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Fibrous. Similar to simple fibre in structure. Resembling, or composed of, fibrous tissue.

Fibroid Degeneration. Fibrosis.

Fi'broid Infiltration of Stomach. Linitis. See also INFILTRATION.

Fibroid Tumor. Fibroma. See also TUMOR.

Fibrō'ma. (Lat. *fibra*, "filament," and Gr. suffix *-ωμα*, "tumor.") An unclassical term for fibrous tumor; fibroid tumor. A new growth of more or less completely developed fibrous tissue. Also a disease of the skin (*Molluscum fibrosum*), in which tubercles are formed by hypertrophy of the white fibrous tissue; the tumors being hemispheroid and of various sizes. Fibroma is also found in the substance of the uterine parietes, on a nerve-sheath, etc.

Fibrō-plās'tic. (Lat. *fibra*, "filament," and Gr. *πλασσω*, to "form.") Tending to fibre-formation. Applied to a morbid growth constituted of the elements of areolar tissue more or less transformed into fibre.

Fibro-sarco'ma. A tumor partaking of the character of both fibroma and sarcoma.

Fibrō'sis. (Lat. *fibra*, "filament," and Gr. suffix *-osis*, "condition.") Fibrinosis. Fibroid degeneration. Applied to a tendency to the development of interstitial fibrous tissue.

Fi'brous. (Lat. *fibra*, "filament.") Consisting of, containing, or pertaining to fibres. Applied to certain membranes having, or composed of fibres; as the dura mater, periosteum, ligamentous capsules of the joints, etc.

Fi'būla. (Lat., "a clasp.") The outer bone of the lower leg. See BONE.

Fi'b'ulad. Towards the fibular aspect.

Fi'b'ular Aspect. Aspect towards the outer side of the leg.

Fi'eoid, fi-koyd. (Lat. *ficus*, "fig," and Gr. *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Fig-like; resembling a fig in character or appearance.

Fi'eūs, fi-kus. (Lat., "a fig.") A fig-like growth; condyloma. Also, ficosis, syeosis, or mentagra. In general, fig-tumor, a ficoid fleshy excrescence, hanging by a peduncle, and oc-

curring on the eyelids, chin, tongue, anus, or pudenda. See SYCOSIS, and CONDYLOMA.

Fi'cus. "Fig." The name (U. S. Ph.) for the dried fruit of *Ficus carica*. **F. Car'ica**, the common fig tree, the fruit of which is pleasant and nutritious and is used medicinally as a laxative article of diet. It is a native of Asia Minor, and is under cultivation in many other warm climates. **F. Elas'tica**, an East Indian tree yielding Indian rubber, and cultivated in some parts of the U. S. for its foliage. **F. In'dica**, the banyan-tree, yielding caoutchouc and gum-lac. **F. Un'guium**, a morbid state of the nails in which the margin of the nail-follicle is swollen, everted, and inflamed.

Fidiçinā'lēs. The lumbriciales muscles of the hand.

Field of Vision. The area recognized visually by the eye when in a fixed position.

Fi'erŷ Spots. The red facial patches of *erythema chronicum*.

Filā'çeous. (Lat. *filum*, "thread.") Filamentous. Thread-like.

Fil'ament. (From the same.) Fibril; a small thread or fibre; any thread-like structure or portion of an organ, as of a nerve, etc.

Fila'ria. (From the same.) A genus of parasitic nematode worms. See ENTOZOA.

Fil'ices, fil-e-seez. (Pl. of Lat. *filix*, "fern.") The name of a natural order of cryptogamous plants, of abundant distribution, propagated by spores, each of which is a single cell.

Fil'iform. (Lat. *filum*, "thread," and *forma*, "form.") Thread-like. Having the form of a thread.

Fi'lix. (Lat.) In pharmacy, the name of the rhizoma of *Aspidium filix mas*, "male fern." The Latin word for "fern."

Fi'lix Mas. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the rhizoma of *Aspidium filix mas*, "male fern." It contains a principle called "filicina."

Film. Popular name for opacity of the cornea. (See LEUCOMA.) Any pellicle or thin skin.

Fil'ter. A strainer; an apparatus to separate solids or impurities from liquid.

Filtra'tion. The process of straining or separation of impurities from liquid.

Fil'trum. A filter. Also applied to the vertical groove in the middle of the upper lip.

Fi'lūm Terminā'lē. The terminal thread at the inferior extremity of the spinal cord; it is a slender ligament formed by the prolongation of the spinal pia mater, descending through the cauda equina, and is attached to the dura mater lining the canal of the coccyx.

Fim'briæ, fim-bre-e. (Pl. of Lat. *fimbria*, "fringe.") Hem, border, fringe, or extremity. Applied to the fringed, shred-like, or filamentous extremities of the Fallopian tubes.

Fim'briāted. (From the same.) Fringed; having a shredded border; of the character of fimbriæ.

Fire'-damp. The explosive carburetted hydrogen gas of coal-mines.

Firing. The operation of immediate cauterization. Light application of heated metal to induce slight scorching. The use of actual cautery.

First Inten'tion. A term applied in surgery to cicatrization, or healing by immediate union, without suppuration. Distinguished from healing by "second intention," which involves granulation and suppuration. See INTENTION.

Fish-Glue. Isinglass; glue prepared from the air-bladder of various fishes. See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

Fish-skin Disease. A horny condition of the skin. See ICHTHYOSIS.

Fis'sile. Cleavable.

Fis'sion, fish-un. (Lat. *fissio*, "a cleaving.") One of the methods of cell-multiplication, the cell becoming

constricted and finally divided into two. See CELL.

Fissip'arous. (Lat. *findo*, to "cleave," and *pario*, to "produce.") Applied to organisms which produce offspring by buds which separate from the parent.

Fis'sure, fish-ur. (Lat. *findo*, to "split.") In Anatomy, a cleft or slit in an organ or between organs. In Surgery, a slit-like solution of continuity. **F.**, **Glasserian**, a cleft in the glenoid cavity. **F.**, **Longitudinal**, that separating the lateral hemispheres of the brain and filled by the falx cerebri. **F.** of **Rolan'do**, that separating the frontal from the parietal lobe of the cerebrum. It runs downward and forward from the great longitudinal fissure, and terminates just above the horizontal branch of the fissure of Sylvius. Its upper end is about $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches back of the bregma. **F.**, **Sylvian**, that which separates the anterior from the middle lobe of the cerebrum. **F.**, **Umbil'ical**, a groove between the right and left lobes of the liver, containing the obliterated ductus venosus.

Fis'tula, fis-tyu-lah. (Lat., "a pipe.") A tubular, sinuous ulcer, usually leading to deep-seated inflammation. **F.** in **Ano**, one opening near the anus, and resulting from an abscess in the cellular tissue around the rectum. If it has an opening in the skin only, it is known as a *blind external fistula*; if it has an opening in the rectum also, it is a *complete fistula*. **F.**, **Rec'tal**, one opening into the rectum and produced in the same way as the preceding. **F.**, **Recto-vag'inal**, one between the rectum and vagina, produced by parturition. **F.**, **Recto-ves'ical**, one between the rectum and bladder, usually produced by parturition. **F.**, **Thiry's**, one made in the intestines of animals to obtain the intestinal secretions. **F.**, **Vella's**, an artificial fistula made to obtain the intestinal secretions, nearly the same as

Thiry's fistula. **F.**, **Vesico-vag'inal**, one between the bladder and vagina.

Fis'tular. (Lat. *fistula*, a "pipe.") Tubular; like a fistula; fistulous.

Fis'tulous. (From the same.) Pertaining to, resembling, or having the nature of, a fistula.

Fit. Convulsion; sudden paroxysm, as of epilepsy. A familiar term for various sudden seizures with loss of consciousness, etc.

Fixa'tion. (Lat. *figo*, to "fix.") Making firm or immovable. In Chemistry, the rendering of fluid or volatile bodies into fixed ones.

Fixed Air. Carbonic-acid gas.

Fixed Bodies. Those not readily vaporized by heat.

Fixed Oils. Oils which do not evaporate by heat, as opposed to the volatile oils. See OIL.

Flac'cid, flax-id. Weak and soft; lax; limber; yielding; not firm.

Flac'cid'ity, flax-id-it-e. Flaccid condition; the softness of a part, with little resistance on pressure.

Flake-White. The subnitrate of bismuth.

Flame. (Lat. *flamma*.) Gas in a high state of ignition; the combustion of any material affording an inflammable gas.

Flap. Loose portion of skin or tissue, attached at one side, but separated from the subjacent structures.

Flāsh'ing-point. The temperature to which a substance, as illuminating oil, must be heated before its vapor can be ignited.

Flat Foot. Splay foot; pedal deformity due to sinking of the tarsal arch. See CLUB-FOOT.

Flat'ulence. (Lat. *flatus*, "wind.") Tympanites; the condition of being flatulent; the presence of gas in the digestive canal, from alimentary fermentation, etc. The undue generation of gases in the stomach and intestines, a common symptom in dyspepsia, gastritis, enteritis, etc.

Flā'tus. Gas in the digestive canal. Flatulence.

Flēam. A lancet; a sharp surgical instrument used for the operation of phlebotomy.

Flesh. The muscular and other soft tissues of the body.

Flesh, Proud. Applied to the too luxuriant granulation of a wound or ulcer.

Flesh-forming Foods. Proteids.

Flesh'y. Characterized by, or consisting of, flesh.

Flēxibil'itŷ. (Lat. *flexilis*, "pliant.") Pliability; facility of bending; that property by which bodies are capable of yielding transversely. Flexible bodies are of course not necessarily elastic.

Flēx'ion. (Lat. *flexio*, "a bending.") The state of being bent; the reverse of extension. The action of flexor muscles, or motion of a limb at its joint in such direction as to decrease the angle between its parts.

Flex'ion, For'cible. A surgical method of treating certain cases of aneurism by compressing the artery and the aneurism by forcible flexion of the contiguous joint. See DIGITAL COMPRESSION.

Flēx'or. A muscle producing flexion, or whose office is to bend the part on which it acts. See MUSCLE.

Flint, Liq'uoer of. Liquor silicon. A name formerly applied to the solution of silicate of sodium.

Float'ing Ribs. Free ribs, the two lower pairs. The last two false ribs, the anterior extremities not being connected with the others or with each other.

Flōe'çi Volitān'tēs. *Musæ volitantes*. Subjective visual perception of floating spots before the eyes.

Floecillā'tion, flox-il-ay-shun. (Lat. *floccus*, "lock of wool.") Floccitation; a morbid or delirious picking of the bed-clothes; it occurs as an alarming symptom in certain acute diseases,

especially in typhoid fever. The Latin form equivalent to the Gr. CARPHOLOGY (*q. v.*).

Flōe'eūlence. (Dim. of Lat. *floccus*, "lock of wool.") Flakiness; the state of being in flocks or locks.

Flōe'eulent Sputa. An irregular flaky or floeculent state of the sputa observed in phthisis.

Flōe'eūlūs, flok-yu-lus. (Dim. of Lat. *floccus*, "lock of wool.") A term applied to a slender lobule on the under surface of the cerebellum in front of the digastric lobe.

Flood'ing. Metrorrhagia. Preternatural uterine hæmorrhage, especially in parturition.

Flo'ra. A generic term applied collectively to the plants of a particular region; regional botany. Also, a catalogue or systematic description of plants. See also FAUNA.

Flo'rēs. (Pl. of Lat. *flos*, "flower.") Flowers. Formerly applied to bodies which assume a pulverulent form by sublimation, etc. **F. Antimo'nii,** flowers of antimony; small, elongated crystals of sesquioxide of antimony. **F. Benzo'es,** flowers of benzoin. (See BENJAMIN.) **F. Bismu'thi,** flowers of bismuth; yellow oxide of bismuth. **F. Sul'phuris,** flowers of sulphur; sublimed sulphur. **F. Un'guium,** the small, white, opaque spots often observed upon the nails. **F. Zin'ci,** flowers of zinc; oxide of zinc.

Flos Æru'gīnis. Flower of verdigris; acetate of copper.

Flower. (Lat. *flos*.) That part of a plant which contains the organs of reproduction; it consists of stamens and a pistil, and usually a calyx and corolla.

Flowers. An old term denoting light floeculent sublimates obtained by heating volatile solids in close vessels. See FLORES.

Flowering Plants. Phanerogamous plants.

Flowerless Plants. Cryptogamic plants.

Fluctuā'tion. (Lat. *fluere*, "to rise in waves.") Oseillation; wave-like motion. The undulation or perceptible motion communicated to pus or any contained fluids by pressure, succussion, or manipulation.

Flu'id. (Lat. *fluo*, to "flow.") A body with easily-moving particles, yielding to the least impression, but afterward recovering its previous form. Under this term are included liquids and gases as species; thus, air, steam, and water are fluids.

Fluke. *Distoma hepaticum*.

Flu'or Al'bus. White flux; a white discharge. The Latin equivalent of the Gr. *leucorrhœa* and the familiar English term "whites." See LEUCORRHŒA.

Flūores'cence. The property of rendering the invisible actinic rays of the solar spectrum luminous. It was discovered by Prof. Stokes in 1852, who stated that the phenomenon is not due to the difference in the color of a distinct surface layer, but to the power which the substance has at its surface of modifying the light incident upon it.

Flūor'ic Aci'd. An acid of destructive nature, derived from the action of fluor spar with sulphuric acid. An aqueous solution of hydrofluoric acid.

Flūor'ine. Symbol, F. An element, probably gaseous, but not known in a separate state. It exists in large quantities in eryolite, a Greenland mineral, and has been detected in minute quantities in the teeth and blood of animals.

Flūor'iform. Formula, CHF_3 . The fluorine analogue of chloroform.

Flux. (Lat. *fluere*, "to flow.") A liquid flow or discharge; an abnormal, excessive, or morbid discharge of the excretions of the body. In general, any abundant discharge, as of fluid alvine evacuations. Particularly employed to denote diarrhœa or dysentery. **F.**, Bil'ious, a discharge of bile, as in cholera. **F.**, Blood'y, dysentery. **F.**,

Chem'ical, a substance employed to promote the fusion of metals or minerals; alkaline fluxes accomplish this end by reason of converting the earthy mixtures into a vitreous substance, and are consequently much employed. *Crude flux*, *white flux*, and *black flux* are varieties of chemical flux consisting of varying mixtures of nitre and tartar.

Flux'ion. (Lat. *fluere*, "to flow.") A marked determination of fluid to any organ or part; active hyperæmia; somewhat indefinitely used to denote the hypothetical cause of local congestion. Also, a term for catarrh. In Chemistry, applied to fusion, or the conversion of metals, etc. to a fluid consistence by means of heat.

Flying Blisters. See BLISTERS, FLYING.

Fō'eal. Pertaining to a focus.

Fō'eal Length. The distance between the centre of the refracting or reflecting mirror or lens and the focus.

Fō'eus. Central seat; applied especially to the meeting-point of reflected or refracted rays.

Fœnic'ulum. Fennel. A genus of plants of the natural order *Umbelliferae*, the seed of which is a pleasant aromatic; used very frequently as a carminative. It is the name (U. S. Ph.) for the fruit of *Fœniculum vulgare*.

Fœ'tal, fe-tal. Pertaining to the product of conception between the fourth month of utero-gestation and birth.

Fœtā'tion. Pregnancy.

Fœ'ticide, fe-tis-ide. The killing of the product of conception *in utero*. Criminal abortion.

Fœ'tid. Having an offensive odor, particularly the odor of putrefaction.

Fœ'tūs. (Lat.) Fetus. The product of conception between the end of the third month of gestation and delivery. Previously to the end of the third month the product is known as the

embryo. During the first month of intra-uterine life the embryo is about $\frac{1}{12}$ inch long, and to the naked eye is structureless. At the end of the second month the embryo is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and the head, extremities, and umbilical cord are distinctly seen. By the end of the third month it is about 3 inches long; the fingers and toes are distinct, but webbed; nose, ears, mouth, and anus are formed; and the eyes are prominent. By the end of the fifth month the fœtus is about 9 inches long and weighs from 6 to 10 ounces. Hair and nails have developed. By the end of the sixth month the length is about 12 inches and weight about 1 pound. Eyelids still closed. If a male, the testicles are still in the abdomen. By the end of the seventh month the length is about 14 inches and weight 3 or 4 pounds. Eyelids are open and the testicles have descended into the scrotum. A small amount of sebaceous matter is seen on the skin. By the end of the eighth month the length is about 16 inches and weight about 5 pounds. The sebaceous matter is more abundant. **F., Circulation of.** The umbilical vein after entering the abdomen is called the *ductus venosus* and empties into the ascending vena cava. It also gives off two branches which pass to the liver. On leaving the placenta, part of the blood passes to the liver through these branches. From the liver it passes by the hepatic veins into the ascending cava just above the entrance of the ductus venosus. The blood from the ascending cava empties into the right auricle and passes through the foramen ovale into the left auricle, thence into the left ventricle, and from the latter cavity into the aorta. The greater part of the blood in the aorta goes to the upper part of the fœtus, and is returned to the right auricle by the descending cava. From the right auricle it passes into the right ventricle. The pulmonary artery is impervious in the lungs, and blood passes from the trunk through the *ductus arteriosus* into the

descending aorta. From the aorta the greater part passes to the placenta through the umbilical arteries, the smaller part to the lower extremities.

Fold. A term applied in Anatomy to any plication or duplicature of tissue, etc., as the folds of the rectum (*plicæ recti*), and the folds of Douglas (*recto-uterine folds*). **F., Douglas's,** the semilunar fold of the lower free border of the posterior layer of the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle.

Folie Circulaire. Circular insanity. See DERANGEMENT.

Follicle. (Lat. dim. of *follis*, "bag.") A small secreting cavity or gland. **F., Dental,** those from which the germs of the teeth grow, and which finally become the alveoli. **F., Graafian,** minute cavities throughout the ovary. Lining the cavity is the Graafian vesicle or *ovisac*. Within the ovisac is a granular layer of epithelial cells called the *tunica granulosa*, which contains a fluid in which floats the ovule. A follicle on reaching maturity approaches the surface of the ovary, increases in size, and ruptures the ovule passing through the Fallopian tubes to the uterus. **F. of Lieberkühn,** numerous minute tubular depressions in the intestines, secreting the intestinal juice, which plays an important part in digestion. **F., Sebaceous,** minute glands in the skin secreting an oily substance.

Follicular. Pertaining to or containing follicles.

Fomentation. (Lat. *fovere*, "to keep warm.") The application of absorbent material saturated with warm fluid for the purpose of easing pain, discussing tumors, etc. The action is similar to that of a poultice, and has the advantage of being lighter and more cleanly.

Fomēs, fo-meez. (Lat.; pl. *fomites*.) Tinder; fuel. A term generally applied to substances capable of absorbing and transmitting the cause of con-

tagion; a substance imbued with contagion.

Fons Pulsa'tilis. Pulsating fount; applied to the anterior fontanel; so called because in infancy arterial pulsation may there be observed. See FONTANEL.

Fōnt'anēl. (Dim. of Lat. *fontana*, "spring.") Bregma; fons pulsatilis; a little fount; an issue. A space left at the juncture of the cranial bones of infants, before complete ossification of the skull. Especially applied to the anterior fontanel, a quadrangular space between the occipital, frontal, and two parietal bones in the foetal and infantile cranium. The posterior fontanel is a similar but smaller space, where the posterior and superior angles of the parietal bones unite with the upper part of the occipital.

Fōntiē'ūlūs, fon-tik-yu-lus. (Dim. of Lat. *fons*, "fountain.") A little fountain; a fontanel. Also, an issue; a small artificial ulcer for maintaining a discharge. See ISSUE.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease. Eczema epizootica; epizootic aphtha. A contagious eruptive fever attacking man and other animals.

Fōrā'mēn, pl. Foramina. (Lat. *foro*, to "bore a hole.") A hole or opening in any organ, but usually in bone. **F. Çæ'cum,** a minute opening in the anterior end of the crest of the frontal bone; contains a process of the falx cerebri. **F., Carotid,** in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, transmitting the internal carotid artery. **F., Condylod,** in the occipital bone above the articular process, occasionally transmits the hypoglossal nerve. **F., Dental,** on the inner surface of the ramus of the inferior maxillary bone, contains the inferior dental nerve and vessels. **F., Ethmoid,** two small openings, an anterior and a posterior, in the ethmoid bone. **F., Incisive,** several minute openings in the alveolar margin behind the incisor teeth. Transmit minute vessels and nerves to the teeth. **F., Infra-**

orbital, in the infraorbital canal. **F., Intervertebral,** formed by the grooves of the transverse processes of the vertebræ and transmit the spinal nerves. **F., Jugular,** the *foramen lacerum posterius*, between the basilar process of the occipital bone and the petrous portion of the temporal. It is divided into two parts—the anterior, transmitting the glosso-pharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory (eighth pair) nerves; the posterior, the jugular vein. **F. Lacerum Anterioris,** or sphenoidal fissure, is between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid, transmits the ophthalmic division of the fifth and the sixth nerve and the ophthalmic vein. **F. Lacerum Medium,** is between the great wing of the sphenoid and the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and is filled with cartilage over which passes the Vidian nerve. **F. Lacerum Posterius,** the jugular foramen. **F. Magnum,** the great foramen of the occipital bone, through which pass the spinal cord and membranes, the vertebral arteries, and the spinal accessory nerves. **F., Mastoid,** a small opening in the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, transmitting a small vein to the lateral sinus. **F., Mental,** in the middle of the body of the inferior maxillary bone, transmitting the mental artery and nerve. **F. of Monro,** an opening behind the anterior peduncles of the fornix, connecting the two lateral ventricles. The choroid plexus passes through it. **F. of Morgagni,** a deep mucous follicle situated at the apex of the circumvallate papillæ of the root of the tongue. **F., Obturator,** thyroid foramen, a large oval aperture between the ischium and pubes. Nearly closed by a membrane through which pass the obturator vessels and nerve. **F., Optic,** between the lesser wing and body of the sphenoid, transmitting the optic nerve. **F., Ovale.** 1. An opening in the foetal heart connecting the two auricles. Usually closes about the twelfth day after birth. 2. In the great wing of the sphenoid, transmit-

ting the inferior maxillary division of the fifth (trigeminus or trifacial) nerve, the small meningeal artery, and the small petrosal nerve. **F., Palatine (anterior)**, immediately behind the space between the two central incisors, transmitting the anterior palatine vessels and naso-palatine nerve; (**posterior**), at the posterior angle of the hard palate, transmitting the posterior palatine vessels and the descending palatine nerve. **F., Parietal**, an occasional opening in the parietal bone near the posterior end of the sagittal suture. **F. Rotundum**, the *round foramen*, is in the great wing of the sphenoid, and transmits the superior maxillary division of the fifth nerve. **F. of Sömmering**, the thin part of the retina at the fovea centralis; so called because the dark choroid can be seen through it. **F., Spheno-palatine**, between the orbital and sphenoidal processes of the palate bone, transmitting the sphenopalatine vessels and nerves. **F., Spinousum**, in the apex of the spine of the sphenoid, transmitting the middle meningeal artery. **F., Sternal**, an occasional opening in the second bone of the sternum for the entrance of the nutrient artery. **F., Stylo-mastoid**, the termination of the aquæductus Fallopii, between the styloid and mastoid processes of the temporal bone, transmitting the facial nerve and stylo-mastoid artery. **F., Supraorbital**, occasionally a true foramen, but usually a notch in the supraorbital arch, transmitting the supraorbital artery and nerve. **F., Thyroid**, the obturator foramen. **F. of Vesalius**, a small opening occasionally present in the great wing of the sphenoid, and transmitting a small vein. **F. of Winslow**, the opening behind the stomach connecting the lesser cavity of the peritoneum with the general cavity.

Force. Energy; any power which produces motion, or which changes, or tends to change, any physical relation between two bodies.

For'çeps. (Lat.) Pincers; a two-bladed instrument of various kinds for holding bodies which it would be impracticable or inconvenient to grasp with the fingers. In *Obstetrics*, the name is used to designate an instrument for grasping the head of the foetus for the purpose of facilitating delivery. **F., Bull'-dog**, the name of a kind of surgical forceps, having crossed blades; used to stop hæmorrhage by closing on an artery. **F., Crāniōt'omý**, an instrument resembling the lithotomy forceps, with which to perform craniotomy. **F. of Corpus Callosum**, a name of certain bundles of fibres curving backward into the posterior lobes from the posterior border of the corpus callosum.

For'çiprèssure, for-se-presh-yure. A surgical method of seizing and compressing an artery with spring forceps, and so leaving it for some time, for the permanent arrest of hæmorrhage.

Fore'arm. That portion of the arm from elbow to wrist.

Fore'head. The superior part of the face from eyebrows to scalp.

For'eign Body. An abnormal extraneous substance, such as a bullet lodged in a wound.

Forensic Medicine. See MEDICINE.

Foreskin. Prepuce.

For'mic Acid. (Lat. *formica*, "ant.") A transparent, colorless acid obtained by distillation of ants and water; also obtained from human blood, urine, oil of turpentine, etc. When diluted with water it is considered as a good application to paralyzed limbs. Formula, HCHO₂.

Formi'ea. An ant; the term has been applied to *Herpes*.

Formicā'tion, for - mik - ay - shnn. (Lat. *formica*, "ant.") The tickling, tingling, or creeping sensation as of ants or other insects creeping over the body; it is occasioned by nerve-disturbance. Pruritus.

For'mūla, for-myuh-lah. (Lat. dim. of *forma*, "form.") Prescription; concise technical statement of the formation of a compound. An *extemporaneous* or *magistral* formula is one constructed by the physician on the instant, while an *official* formula is one published in pharmacopœias, etc. In Chemistry, formula is an expression, by means of symbols and letters, of the constituents of a compound. **F.**, **Antithēt'ic**, applied to a system of notation of chemical formulæ in two lines, the negative constituents appearing in the upper, and the positive in the lower, line. **F.**, **Empir'ical**, one expressing the constitution of a body, but not the molecular grouping. **F.**, **Rational**, one that expresses the constitution of a body, and also the proportionate composition of its component parts.

For'mūlarÿ. Pharmacopœia; a collection of prescriptions or formulæ.

For'mÿl. The hypothetical radical of a group of compounds, including formic acid.

For'mÿlum Pereklor'idum, **Chlorat'um**, or **Triehlorat'um**. Chloroform.

For'nix. An arched vault, especially a part of the brain. See **EN-CEPHALON**.

Fös'sa. (Lat. *fodio*, "to dig.") A shallow cavity, depression, or furrow in any part of the body. **F.**, **Canine**, a depression in the superior maxillary bone above the bicuspid teeth. **F.**, **Condyl'oid**, behind the condyl'oid processes of the occipital bone; in some cases it is a sinus transmitting a small vein to the lateral sinus. **F.**, **Cystidis Felleæ**, a furrow between the quadrate and right lobes of the liver, in which the gall-bladder lies. The fissure of the gall-bladder. **F.**, **Digastric**, a deep groove on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone, to which the digastric muscle is attached. **F.**, **Glenoid**, a deep cavity between the anterior and middle roots of the zygoma, and in

front of the external auditory canal. Receives the condyle of the lower jaw. **F.**, **Iliac**, the smooth concave inner surface or *venter* of the ilium. **F.**, **Incisive** or **Myrtiform**, a depression in the superior maxillary bone above the incisor teeth. **F.**, **Infraspinous**, the flat surface below the spine of the scapula, to which the infraspinatus muscle is attached. **F.**, **Ischio-rectal**, the depression between the lower end of the rectum and the tuberosity of the ischium on either side. **F.**, **Jugular**, a depression in the base of the skull formed by the petrous portion of the temporal and the occipital bone. **F.**, **Lachrymal**, a shallow depression at the outer and anterior part of the orbital plate of the frontal bone. It receives the lachrymal gland. **F.**, **Myrtiform**, the incisive fossa. **F.**, **Navicular**, (1) the expanded part of the urethra in the glans; (2) the space between the posterior commissure of the vulva and the fourchette. **F.**, **Pituitary**, the sella tureica, a depression behind the olivary process on the upper surface of the sphenoid bone. **F.**, **Scaphoid**, a small oval depression at the base of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. The tensor palati muscle arises from it. **F.**, **Scaphoidea**, a groove in front of the helix of the auricle; the *fossa of the helix*. **F.**, **Temporal**, the depression bounded behind and above by the temporal ridge; in front by the frontal and malar bones and the great wing of the sphenoid; externally by the zygomatic arch. **F.**, **Zygomatic**, a cavity situated on the inner side and below the zygoma, containing the lower part of the temporal, the internal and external pterygoid muscles, the internal maxillary artery, and the inferior maxillary nerve.

Fös'sil. A petrified organic substance found in rocks or in the earth.

Fos'sil Al'kali. The monocarbonate or carbonate of sodium.

Fös'siline. A bland, odorless hydrocarbon jelly, derived from petro-

leum, and used as a basis for ointments, etc.

Fourchette', foor-shet. (Fr., "a fork.") The lower commissure of the labia pudendi. Frænum labiorum; frænulum pudendi; a slight transverse fold immediately within the posterior commissure of the vulva, forming the posterior juncture of the labia majora.

Four-tailed Bandage. See **BANDAGE**.

Fō'vĕa. (Lat. *fodio*, to "dig.") A slight depression or small fossa. **F. Centralis Retinæ**, a small depression in the *macula lutea* or yellow spot of the retina, the point of sharpest vision and in the line of visual axis. **F. Hemispherica**, a small fossa on the inner wall of the vestibule of the middle ear. **F. Semi-elliptica**, on the upper wall of the vestibule, and separated from the preceding by the pyramidal eminence.

Fō'vĕāte or **Fōvĕ'ōlāte.** Characterized by, or pertaining to, foveæ. Having small pits or depressions; pitted.

Fow'ler's Solu'tion. Solution of arsenite of potassium. See **LIQUOR POTASSII ARSENITIS**.

Fōx'-glove. Familiar term for *Digitalis purpurea*.

Fræ'tūre. (Lat. *frangere*, "to break.") The breaking of a bone or cartilage. The immediate cause of fracture is either external violence or the force of muscular contraction. The chief predisposing causes of fracture are *form*, long bones being broken more frequently than short; *age*, the bones of adults being more easily broken than those of children; and *diathesis*, syphilis, cancer, rachitis, and scrofula, all rendering bones more fragile. **F., Barton's**, a fracture separating the posterior lip of the lower end of the radius. The rarest fracture in this situation. **F., Colles's**, a fracture of the radius one inch and a half above the carpal articulating surface. **F., Com'minuted**, one in which the bone

is separated into three or more fragments in juxtaposition with one another. **F., Complete**, one in which the break extends entirely through the bone. **F., Compound**, one in which the air has access to the break through a wound of the skin or mucous membrane. **F., Depressed**, fracture of the skull in which the fragments are forced inward and press upon the brain. **F., Dupuytren's**, Pott's fracture. **F., Greenstick**, incomplete fracture, "bent" fracture. **F., Impacted**, the end of one fragment being firmly driven into the cancellous tissue of the other. **F., Incomplete**, one in which not all the fibres of the bone are broken. Most frequent in children, in whom the bones have not completely ossified. **F., Moore's**, fracture of the lower end of the radius, with laceration of the internal lateral ligament and detachment of the interarticular fibrocartilage. **F., Pott's**, one within three inches of the lower end of the fibula. **F., Simple**, one in which the seat of fracture does not communicate with the air. **F., Spontaneous**, an incorrect term for fracture produced by very slight force in one whose bones are abnormally fragile.

Fræ'nūm or **Fræ'nulum.** (Lat. *frænum*, "bridle.") A small membranous fold usually between the lateral halves of the body, which holds or appears to hold an organ in place. **F. Cerebri**, a delicate ridge descending from the corpora quadrigemina to the valve of Vicussens. **F. Pudendi**, the fourchette. **F. Labii (Inferioris and Superioris)**, the folds of mucous membrane in the middle of the inner surface of the lips, connecting them to the gums. **F., Lingual**, the fold of mucous membrane in the median line of the under surface of the tongue. **F. Preputii**, a fold of mucous membrane passing backward from the meatus urinarius to merge into the prepuce.

Fragil'itas Os'sium. Fragility of the bones. A pathological friability or brittleness of the bones, occurring

in certain diseases of the osseous texture, and dependent upon atrophy or degeneration.

Fragil'itŷ. (Lat. *frango*, to "break.") Proneness to fracture; morbid brittleness.

Frāmbœ'sia, fram-be-she-ah. (Fr. *framboise*, "raspberry.") The yaws, parangi, endemic verugas, a contagious skin-disease chiefly of tropical countries, characterized by raspberry-like growths, especially about the genital organs.

Frānçisçe'a Uniflo'ra. A Brazilian plant of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, the root of which is emetic and purgative. It is bitter in taste, and is poisonous in large doses.

Franġula. Buckthorn. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of *Rhamnus frangula*. It is an irritant cathartic.

Franklinism. See ELECTRICITY.

Frase'ra. A genus of plants of the natural order *Gentianaceæ*, natives of the U. S.; also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Frasera Walteri*. It is a bitter tonic.

Frāx'in, Frāx'ine, or Frāx'inine. A bitter principle of the bark of *Fraxinus excelsior*, the properties of which are said to be resolvent, febrifugal, and diuretic. It has been employed in rheumatism, gout, etc.

Frāx'inus. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Oleaceæ*, of several species, natives of Europe and America.

F. America'na, white ash; properties similar to those of *F. quadrangulata*.

F. Excel'sior, the name of the ash tree, the bark of which yields a bitter principle called FRAXINE (*q. v.*). The seeds have been employed as diuretics.

F. Or'nus, the systematic name of manna-yielding trees. (See ORNUS.)

F. Quadrangula'ta, blue ash; has bitter and astringent bark, considered antiperiodic.

Freckles. Lentigo; æstates; ephelides. The familiar yellowish or dark cutaneous spots; the maculæ are seated

in the rete mucosum, and usually appear on the parts of the body most exposed to sun and wind.

Freeze. To congeal; to solidify by the abstraction of heat.

Freezing Mixture. A mixture for producing intense cold by the absorption of heat while undergoing solution.

Frēmissement Cataire. (Fr.) Purring tremor.

Frēm'itus. (Lat. *fremere*, "to murmur.") In physical diagnosis, vibrations transmitted through the tissues and felt by the hand. **F.**, **Friction**, that caused by dry and more or less roughened surfaces rubbing against each other, as in the first stage of pericarditis or pleuritis. **F.**, **Hæmic**, that produced by friction in the blood-vessels or heart, as in aneurism, and occasionally in cardiac valvular disease. **F.**, **Vocal**, the vibrations of the voice transmitted through the lungs and chest-wall and detected by the hand. Any condition which renders the lung abnormally solid, as pneumonia, exaggerates the fremitus, while the intervention of air or fluid between the lung and chest-wall, as in pleural effusion, diminishes the vocal fremitus.

Friabil'itŷ. (Lat. *friare*, "to crumble.") The property whereby a substance crumbles readily, or may easily be reduced to powder.

Fri'ar's Bâl'sam. Balsamum traumaticum. Tinctura benzoini composita.

Friction-sound. Auscultatory rubbing sound.

Fried'reich's Disease. Hereditary ataxic paraplegia.

Friġorif'ic. (Lat. *frigus*, "cold," and *feri*, "to become.") Having the power to produce extreme cold.

Frōnd. (Lat. *frons*, "branch.") The leaf-like organs of the Cryptogamia; it is the lowest form of leaf, consisting wholly of parenchyma.

Front. (Lat. *frons*.) The forehead; the anterior superior part of the face from the line of the hair to the eyebrows.

Fron'tal. (Lat. *frons*, "forehead.") Pertaining to the forehead. **F. Artery.** (See ARTERY.) **F. Bone.** (See BONE.) **F. Nerve.** (See NERVE.) **F. Sinuses.** (See SINUS.) **F. Spine.** See SPINE.

Frost-bite. A state of numbness or torpidity of any part of the body, from exposure to extreme cold.

Fructificā'tion, fruk-tif-ik-ay-shun. (Lat. *fructus*, "fruit," and *facere*, "to make.") The formation and growth of a seed or fruit.

Fruit. (Lat. *fructus*.) The mature ovary and appendages of a plant.

Fūch'sin, foox-in. Eosin; aniline red; hydrochloride of rosanilin; it is used as a dye, and medicinally as an efficient agent in mitigating albuminuria.

Fū'eūs. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Fuaceæ*.

Fu'cus Vesiculo'sus. The systematic name of sea-oak, sea-wrack, or bladder fucus, growing on the coasts of Europe and America. The mucus found in the vesicles of the plant has been applied externally to scrofulous tumors.

Fūgā'cious, fyu-gay-shus. Fleecing quickly; ephemeral; transient.

Fūl'gō Liġ'ni. Soot of wood; the condensed smoke of burning wood, from which is made an ointment which has been employed in cutaneous affections.

Full'er's Earth. Variety of clay containing about 25 per cent. of alumina and some iron; it is pulverized and used as an absorbent.

Fulminā'tion. (Lat. *fulmen*, "thunder.") Explosion or detonation, as of certain chemicals from heat.

Fūl'vous. (Lat. *fulvus*.) Dull yellow; tawny; fox-colored.

Fuma'ria. (Lat. *fumus*, "smoke.") A genus of European plants of the natural order *Fumariaceæ*. The leaves afford considerable juice of a somewhat saline, bitter taste, which, as well as an

infusion of the dried leaves, has been recommended in leprosy. **F. Bul'bosa,** the root of this plant was formerly employed as an anthelmintic and emmenagogue. **F. Offiçina'lis,** fumitory, a species indigenous in Europe and cultivated in the U. S.

Fūmar'ic Acid. Formula, $C_4H_4O_4$. Boletic acid; an acid derived from malic acid, and also from fumitory, Iceland moss, *Boletus pseudo-igniarius*, and other sources.

Fumigā'tion, fyu - mig - ay - shun. (Lat. *fumigare*, "to smoke.") The use of vapors, driven off from certain substances by heat, to disinfect or deodorize rooms, clothing, furniture, etc. The only vapors efficient as disinfectants are steam under a pressure of twenty-five pounds to the square inch, which elevates the temperature to 240° F., and the fumes of burning sulphur (sulphur dioxide). The former destroys all germs and spores within twenty minutes. The latter is useful in infection from yellow fever, smallpox, and scarlet fever, but under no circumstances destroys spores. When used the articles to be disinfected must be exposed to the action of the gas for many hours.

Fūne'tion, funk-shun. (Lat. *fungi*, "to discharge an office.") The special duties which an organ or group of organs has to perform in the animal or vegetable economy.

Fūne'tional. Pertaining to function. **F. disease,** any deviation from health in which no structural changes can be demonstrated by the naked eye or by the microscope.

Fundal Zone. See ZONE.

Fūn'dament. (Lat. *fundus*, "bottom.") The anus; the inferior extremity of the rectum.

Fūn'dūs. (Lat.) The base of an organ; the portion of a hollow organ farthest from the entrance. Also, the anus. **F. Oc'uli,** fundus of the eye, the retina, papilla, etc.

Fungating Sore. See SYPHILIS.

Fūn'gāting Tumor. A tumor consisting of fungus-like granulations. See **TUMOR**.

Fūn'gī, fun-ji. (Pl. of Lat. *fungus*, "mushroom.") An order of plants consisting of one or more cells without roots, leaves, or flowers, and containing no chlorophyll, reproduction taking place by means of spores. Microscopic vegetable parasites. Mushroom-rooms.

Fūn'giform, fun-jif-orm. (Lat. *fungus*, "mushroom," and *forma*, "form.") Mushroom-like; club-shaped; fungoid.

Fūn'giform Papil'læ. Small, red, rounded, or club-shaped elevations over the middle and front portion of the tongue.

Fūngōs'itỹ. A soft excrescence; a fungous growth. Granulation. Also, the quality of being like fungus.

Fūn'gous. Having the character of fungusity or fungus.

Fūn'gūs, fung-gus. Singular of *fungi*; also, a redundant growth of granulation tissue, as in *fungus* or *hernia cerebri*. **F. Foot,** Madura foot, podelcoma, mycetoma, a parasitic disease endemic in India, characterized by the formation of large pustules and deep sinuses in the hands and feet. **F. Hæmatō'des,** a term formerly applied to very vascular soft cancer.

Funicle. Funiculus.

Fūnic'ulūs, fyu-nik-yu-lus. (Dim. of Lat. *funis*, "a rope.") A little cord of aggregated fibres; a cord-like structure. Applied to the spermatic and to the umbilical cord.

Fū'nis. (Lat.) The umbilical cord; the communicating cord between fœtus and placenta.

Fur. A morbid coating of the tongue, occurring, variously modified, in many disorders.

Fur'eāte. Forked.

Fur'fur. Bran; dandruff.

Furfurā'ceous. (Lat. *furfur*, "bran.") Bran-like; scaly; applied to

eruptions in which the epidermis is detached in small bran-like lamellæ.

Fūr'fūrēs Cāp'itis. (From the same.) Dandruff or dandruff; scurfiness of the head.

Fūr'fūrīn. A substance produced from furfurool by the consecutive action of ammonia and of dilute potassa. It is reputed to have tonic and anti-periodic properties.

Fūr'fūrōl. A peculiar oily substance produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on bran or corn meal.

Fu'ror Uteri'nus. Nymphomania.

Furred. Applied to the tongue when coated, as it is in many disorders. See **FUR**.

Furrowed Band. Ala uvulæ.

Fur'uncle, fur-ung-kl. Furunculus; a boil. A circumscribed painful inflammation of the skin, beginning in a cutaneous gland, terminating in suppuration and the formation of a firm central slough or "core." Probably an infectious disease.

Furunculō'sis. (From *furuncle*, and Gr. suffix *-osis*, "morbid state.") The condition in which boils successively appear in different parts of the body. See also **ANTHRACOSIS**.

Furun'culus. (Lat.) Furuncle. **F. Orienta'lis,** Aleppo button.

Fūs'coūs. Dark brown.

Fū'sel Oil. Amylic alcohol, produced in potato fermentation, etc. See **OIL**.

Fūsibil'itỹ. (Lat. *fusus*, "melted.") Property of liquefaction under heat, or of being readily fused or melted.

Fu'sible Cal'culus. Urinary calculus of triple phosphates and calcium phosphate.

Fū'sible Metal. A readily fusible alloy consisting of bismuth, lead, and tin, which melts at about the boiling-point of water.

Fu'siform. Spindle-shaped.

Fu'siform An'eurism. A spindle-shaped dilatation of an artery.

Fū'sion, fyu-zhun. The act or state of melting under heat; blending.

Fu'sion, A'queous. Watery fusion. The liquefaction by increased temperature of salts having water of crystallization.

Fu'sion, Dry. The liquefaction caused by heat after the expulsion of water.

Fu'sion, Ig'neous. The melting, without decomposing, of anhydrous salts by heat.

Fu'sion, Watery. Aqueous fusion.

G.

Gad'inine. A toxic ptomaine yielded by putrefying haddock, etc.

Gad'uin. A peculiar insipid brown substance found in cod-liver oil. Formula, $C_{35}H_{46}O_9$.

Ga'dus Mor'rhua. The common codfish, from the liver of which is obtained the well-known oil of comerece.

Gāf'sa But'ton. Aleppo button.

Galactæ'mia, gal-ak-te-me-ah. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *αίμα*, "blood.") Galæthæmia; a morbid state of the blood; containing milk. Bloody milk.

Galac'taōogue. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *αγωγος*, "expeller.") Milk-expeller; an agent promoting the flow of milk. Applied to medicines which tend to increase the secretion of milk in the breast.

Galac'tia. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk.") A generic term applied by Good to any abnormal secretion of milk; disordered lactation, whether consisting of redundant, defective, or morbid secretion of milk. The term is commonly limited to an excessive flow of milk, whether in a female who is suckling or in one who is not; galactorrhœa.

Galac'tic. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk.") Lactic; applied to promoters of lactation.

Galac'tic Acid. Acid of milk; lactic acid.

Galactīdrō'sis. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk,"

and *ιδρωσ*, "sweat.") Milky perspiration.

Galac'tine. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk.") An alkaloid derived from milk; formula, $C_{54}H_{78}N_4O_{45}$. Also, the principal ingredient in the sap of the South American cow-tree plant.

Galactirrhœ'a. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *ῥεω*, to "flow.") A redundant flow of milk; galactorrhœa.

Galac'toçele, gal-ak-to-scel. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *χυλη*, "tumor.") Lactoele. A milk-tumor; lactiferous engorgement; a swelling containing a milky fluid; a mammary tumor occurring during lactation. A distension of the galactophorous sinuses by milk. The term has also been applied to chylous hydrocele or liparocele.

Gal'actoid. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Milky; milk-like; more or less resembling milk.

Galactō'ma. A tumor caused by the retention of milk. Galactoele.

Galactōm'ēter. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *μετρον*, "measure.") Milk-measurer; an instrument for determining the quality of milk. A more classical term for the familiar "lactometer."

Galactophorī'tis. Inflammation of the milk-ducts.

Galactoph'orous, gal-ak-tof-or-us. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *φερω*, to "bear.") Bearing milk; applied to the milk-conveying ducts of the mammary

glands. The Gr. equivalent of the Lat. *lactiferous*.

Galactoph'orus. An artificial nipple.

Galactoph'ŷgous, gal-ak-tof-e-gus. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *φειγω*, to "shun.") Lactifuge. Applied to remedies which arrest the secretion of milk, as potassium iodide and tobacco.

Galactoplā'nia. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *πλανη*, "wandering.") Metastasis of milk; the extravasation of milk, or extra-mammary lacteal secretion.

Galactōpoiēt'ic. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *ποιεω*, to "make.") Milk-making.

Galactopo'sia. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *πινω*, to "drink.") Treatment by milk diet.

Galactopŷr'etus. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *πυρετος*, "fever.") Milk fever.

Galactorrhœ'a. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *ρρωω*, to "flow.") Excessive flow of milk.

Galactoscope. Lactometer.

Galac'tōse. A crystallizable substance yielded by the action of mineral acids upon lactose. Formula, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

Galactō'sis. The secretion of milk.

Galactozē'mia. Excessive excretion of milk; galactorrhœa.

Galac'tozyme. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *ζυμη*, "ferment.") Milk in a state of fermentation. Also, koumyss.

Galactu'ria. (Gr. *γαλα*, "milk," and *ουρον*, "urine.") Chyluria.

Galān'gal. Galanga; the root of *Alpinia galanga* or *A. officinarum*; it is stimulant and aromatic.

Gāl'banūm. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a fetid gum-resin procured from the *Bubon Galbanum* and other umbelliferous plants. It is expectorant, stimulant, and antispasmodic, and has been used in amenorrhœa, chronic rheumatism, and chronic bronchial affections.

Ga'lēa. (Lat., "a leather helmet.") Galen's bandage; a bandage for the

head somewhat resembling a helmet. Also, the amnion.

Ga'lea Cap'itis. Epicranial aponeurosis. Membrana epicrania. See MEMBRANE.

Galē-amaurō'sis. (From Gr. *γαλη*, "weasel," and *amaurosis*.) Amaurotic cat's-eye. See also AMAUROSIS.

Gale'ga Virginia'na. *Tephrosia Virginiana*. A North American plant of the natural order *Leguminosæ*. It has been used as a vermifuge.

Galen's Bandage. Galca. See BANDAGE.

Galē'na. A native sulphide and principal ore of lead. It is shining bluish-gray in color, and is cubic in crystallization and cleavage.

Galen'ic. Pertaining to, or according to the principles of, Galen. Especially applied to the use of vegetable remedies.

Galeop'sis Lada'num. A European plant of the natural order *Labiatae*, the basis of several German pectoral nostrums.

Galipe'a Cuspa'ria. A tree of the natural order *Rutaceæ*, from which Angustura bark is said to be obtained.

Galipe'a Offiçina'lis. The tree which is said to produce Angustura or Cusparia bark (U. S. Ph.).

Gal'ipot. A small glazed earthen pot; gallipot. Also barras, a concrete crude turpentine yielded by various species of pines; crude Burgundy pitch.

Ga'lium. Bedstraw. A genus of herbs of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, including many species natives of the U. S. and Europe. **G. Apari'ne** or **Cleav'ers**, an herbaceous plant of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, the juice of which is reputed to be antiscorbutic, diuretic, and aperient. **G. Asprell'um**, rough bedstraw. An indigenous plant, having the diuretic properties of most of its genus. **G. Circæ'zans**, wild liquorice. An indigenous plant, possessing diuretic and demulcent properties. **G. Ve'rum**, a European plant, the tops of which were employed as a

remedy for epilepsy and hysteria. The flowers are believed to be antispasmodic.

Gall, gawl. (Rarely used.) The secretion of the liver. See BILE.

Gall-Bladder. The reservoir of the bile. A pyriform sac about four inches long situated in the fossa on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. The capacity of the normal organ is about ten fluidrachms. When abnormally distended the fundus or anterior end may be felt projecting beyond the border of the liver.

Gall-Fever. A term used in the Netherlands for intermittent fever; Walcheren fever.

Gall-Stones. Biliary calculi, concretions which form in the gall-bladder, and which usually consist of concentric layers of cholesterin, and contain lime salts and biliary coloring matter. In size they vary from that of a grain of sand to that of a hen's egg. These concretions may remain in the gall-bladder indefinitely with no symptoms, or may escape through the cystic and common duct, the passage causing violent pain known as *hepatic* or *gall-stone colic*. Rarely they ulcerate into the peritoneal cavity and excite fatal peritonitis, or ulcerate into the stomach or intestine through adhesions between those organs and the gall-bladder.

Gāl'la. (Lat., pl. *Gallæ*.) "Nut-gall." The name (U. S. Ph.) for excrescences produced by the punctures and deposited ova of *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ* on an oak (the *Quercus infectoria*) of Western Asia. Galls are heavy, hard, globular bodies, about one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter; powerfully astringent and generally used externally in gargles, ointments, etc., but are sometimes employed in diarrhœa and like complaints.

Gāl'lic Acid. Hydrogen gallate. A crystallizable substance derived from galls, and from the decomposition of tannic acid; employed in certain cases as an astringent.

Gāl'licus Morbus. "French disease;" syphilis.

Gällinā'çeous. Of an order including the common domestic fowls.

Gallināg'inis Ca'put. Veru montanum; an eminence in the urethra. See CAPUT GALLINAGINIS.

Gal'lipot. An apothecary's small glazed earthen jar.

Gal'lon. A standard liquid measure; four quarts; in the United States equivalent to 231 cu. in.

Galvān'ic. Pertaining to that form of electricity produced by chemical action. **G. Battery**, an apparatus consisting of two plates of different metals immersed in a fluid which acts upon one plate when the two are connected by a wire.

Gal'vanism. (After Galvani.) Electricity produced by chemical action. See ELECTRICITY.

Galvano-cautery. Destruction of tissue by means of a wire heated by a galvanic current.

Galvanōm'eter. An apparatus to determine the direction, and, roughly, the strength, of a galvanic current. Galvanoscope.

Gambir', gam-beer. Gambier; the Malay name for the inspissated juice of the *Uncaria gambir*, a Malacca plant of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*; *square catechu* and *terra japonica* being also the product of this plant. Gambir is a powerful astringent, and is much used in tanning and dyeing.

Gambōge. See GAMBOGIA.

Gambōge', Amer'ican. A secretion similar to gamboge, obtained from several species of *Vismia*.

Gambō'gīa. The name (U. S. Ph.) for gamboge or camboge, a concrete vegetable juice of *Garcinia Hanburii*, an Asiatic tree of the natural order *Guttiferæ*. It is a strong, harsh cathartic and emetic. In over-doses it has been attended with fatal results. It is also a valuable pigment of pure and brilliant yellow.

Gamōgēn'esis. (Gr. γαμος, "nup-

tials," and γενεσις, "generation.") Sexual reproduction; the mode of reproduction prevailing among the higher animals, by means of impregnation resulting from sexual connection.

Gan'gliform, gang-glif-orm. (From *ganglion*, and Lat. *forma*, "form.") Resembling a ganglion.

Gan'glio'ma, gang-gle-o-mah. (From *ganglion*, and Gr. suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") A rarely-used term for any enlargement of a lymphatic gland.

Gan'glio'n, gang-gle-on. (Lat., from Gr. γαγγλιον, "knot.") In Anatomy, a knot-like aggregation of nerve-tissue. In Surgery, a circumscribed enlargement of the synovial sheath of a tendon. A nerve-ganglion is a partly independent nerve-centre, with distinct functions in connection with adjacent structures. **G.**, **Andersch's**, the inferior and larger ganglion of the spinal accessory nerve; the *petrous* ganglion. **G.**, **Arnold's**, the otic ganglion. **G.**, **Cardiac**, one situated in the superficial cardiac plexus of the sympathetic nerve, beneath the arch of the aorta. **G.**, **Casserian**, the semilunar ganglion, on the fifth nerve, near the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **G.**, **Cervical**, three ganglia on the cervical portion of the sympathetic nerve: (1) the *superior*, the largest, is opposite the second and third cervical vertebræ, behind the sheath of the internal carotid artery; (2) the *middle* or *thyroid*, the smallest, opposite the fifth cervical vertebra, upon the thyroid artery; (3) the *inferior*, is between the neck of the first rib and the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra. **G.**, **Ciliary**, *ophthalmic* or *lenticular*, is about the size of a pin's head, and situated at the back of the orbit, between the external rectus muscle and the optic nerve. It has three communicating branches—viz. from the nasal branch of the ophthalmic, from the branch of the third nerve, distributed to the inferior oblique muscle, and one from the cavernous plexus of the sympa-

thetic nerve. From it pass off about twelve filaments, which enter the posterior part of the eyeball and are distributed to the iris and ciliary muscle. **G.** **Impar**, a ganglion of the sympathetic nerve in front of the coeeyx. **J.**, **Jugular**, the superior and smaller ganglion of the spinal accessory nerve, situated in the jugular foramen. **G.**, **Lenticular**, the ciliary ganglion. **G.**, **Meckel's**, the sphenopalatine ganglion. **G.**, **Ophthalmic**, the ciliary ganglion. **G.**, **Otic** (Arnold's ganglion), lies upon the inner surface of the inferior maxillary nerve, below the foramen ovale, and behind the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube. Receives branches from the inferior maxillary, the auriculo-temporal, the glosso-pharyngeal, and the facial nerves, and from the sympathetic plexus surrounding the middle meningeal artery. **G.**, **Petrous**, the inferior ganglion of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve. **G.** **of Ribes**, a ganglion the existence of which is uncertain, uniting the two cords of the sympathetic nerve at the base of the brain. **G.**, **Semilunar** (one on each side of the spinal column), is the largest ganglion in the body, and consists of an aggregation of small ganglia of the solar plexus, near the suprarenal capsule. **G.**, **Sphenopalatine**, or Meckel's ganglion, is situated in the sphenomaxillary fossa, near the sphenopalatine foramen. It receives a root from the sympathetic, a motor root from the facial nerve through the Vidian, and a sensory root from the fifth nerve. It gives branches to the orbit, palate, nose, and pharynx. **G.** **of Wisberg**, the cardiac ganglion of the sympathetic, beneath the arch of the aorta.

Gangræ'na O'ris. Gangrene of the mouth; gangrenous stomatitis. CANCRUM ORIS (*q. v.*).

Gangrænō'sis. The state of being, or becoming, gangrenous.

Gan'grene, gang-green. (Gr. γραινω, to "gnaw.") Death and putrefaction of a portion of the body; mortification,

sphacelus, or necrosis. Gangrene is caused either by cessation of the circulation of a part by chemical or mechanical destruction of the tissue-elements, or by anything that interferes with local nutrition. Physiologically, gangrene occurs in the umbilical cord after birth. If the arterial circulation is interrupted, as from thrombosis, embolism, and endarteritis, the result is *dry* or *senile* gangrene. If the veins are occluded, *moist* gangrene occurs. **G., Constitutional**, that due to a general disease, especially diabetes. **G., Dry or Senile**, that which is usually seen in old age, and is due to occlusion of the main artery of the part. **G., Embolic**, dry gangrene, caused by an embolus occluding an artery. **G., Hospital**, a fatal and infectious form, due to overcrowding of wounded persons and the absence of antiseptic treatment. **G., Moist**, that due to occlusion of the veins or to arrested nutrition from systemic disease, or from traumatism, chemical destruction, or the effects of great heat or cold. **G., Senile**, dry gangrene of aged people, usually first affecting the feet.

Gan'grēnoūs, gang-gren-us. Pertaining to, affected with, or having the character of, gangrene.

Gannal's Solution. See SOLUTION.

Gant's Operation. See OPERATION.

Gar'ançin. A mixture of the resultant carbonized residue from the action of oil on the woody fibre and other constituents of madder with the coloring matter of madder. It is a puce-colored or brownish powder used in dyeing.

Garçin'ia Cambō'gia. A plant of Ceylon, considered to produce the best gamboge. (See GAMBOGIA.) **G. Hanbu'rrii**, a Siamese tree yielding the officinal gamboge (U. S. Ph.) **G. Mangosta'na**, a tree found in great abundance in Java and the Molucca Islands. It bears a fruit about

the size of an orange, of delicious taste, eaten in numerous disorders. The dried bark has been employed in dysentery, etc. A decoction has been given in ulcerated sore throat. **G. Morel'la**, an East Indian tree yielding gambogia. **G. Purpu'rea**, a species yielding a concrete oil of mangosteen, called kokum butter in India, where it is used in cases of chaps.

Garde'nia Grandiflo'ra. A Chinese tree of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*, the fruit of which is used to dye the yellow robes of the mandarins. It affords a bright-red coloring glucoside called *crocin*.

Garçaris'ma. (Gr. γαργαρίζω, to "gargle.") Gargarism; a gargle; a liquid preparation with which to rinse the throat.

Gar'gle. Gargarism; a liquid medicine for rinsing the mouth and throat, and for application to the uvula, tonsils, and mucous membranes of the fauces. The process of gargling is effected by receiving the liquid into the mouth, throwing back the head, and preventing the liquid from descending into the stomach by agitating it by a gentle expiration.

Gar'lic. The familiar name of the *Allium sativum*; stimulant, carminative, and diuretic.

Gar'rya Fremon'tii. A California plant of the natural order *Cornaceæ*, considered of antiperiodic properties.

Gas. Any substance which in its natural condition is aëriform. Equal volumes of all gases at the same temperature and under the same pressure contain the same number of molecules; hence, all gaseous molecules occupy an equal space, and the specific gravities of any two gases are to each other as the weights of their molecules (law of Avogadro). **G., Coal**, an illuminating gas derived from coal, and consisting of free hydrogen, olefiant gas, carbonic oxide, etc.

Gas'eous. Having the nature of, or pertaining to, gas; of aëriform fluidity.

Gasōm'eter. An apparatus to collect and measure gases.

Gasomēt'ric. A branch of chemical analysis. See ANALYSIS.

Gasōm'etry. The measurement of gases. The science of gases, or gas-measurement.

Gasp. A spasmodic arrest in breathing.

Gasserian Ganglion. See GANGLION.

Gas'ter. (Gr. *γαστήρ*.) The stomach; also, the abdomen.

Gasterangemphrax'is, gas-ter-an-jem-frax-is. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, the "stomach," *ἄγγος*, "vessel," and *ἔμφοραξις*, "obstruction.") Congestion of the blood-vessels of the stomach. Also, obstruction of the pylorus.

Gasterāsthē'nīa. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, "stomach," *α*, priv., and *σθενος*, "strength.") Debility of the stomach.

Gasterhysterōt'omy. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, "belly," *ὑστέρα*, "womb," and *τομή*, "incision.") Opening the uterus by incision through the abdomen. Cæsarian section.

Gastrāl'gia. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, "stomach," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Gastrodynia; cardialgia; pain of the stomach or in the gastric region; it occurs in various disorders, and is associated with nervous dyspepsia, gastric ulcer, etc.

Gastrēc'tomy. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, "stomach," and *εξτομή*, "a cutting out.") The surgical removal of a portion of the stomach.

Gastrēlcō'sis. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, "stomach," and *έλκωω*, to "ulcerate.") Gastric ulceration.

Gastrencephalo'ma. (From Gr. *γαστήρ*, "stomach," and *encephaloma*.) Gastric encephaloma.

Gas'tric. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, "stomach.") Pertaining to, or involving, the stomach.

Gastric Arteries. See ARTERY.

Gas'tric Fever. Fever with unusual gastric derangement; enteric fever. A term that has been loosely applied to acute gastritis, to malarial

fevers with gastric symptoms, and to typhoid fever.

Gas'tric Juice. The peculiar solvent digestive fluid, secreted by the stomach. See SUCCUS GASTRICUS.

Gastric Nerves. See NERVE.

Gastric Plexus. See PLEXUS.

Gastric Veins. See VEIN.

Gastrī'tis. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, "stomach," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of one or more of the coats of the stomach. **G.**, **Acute**, that caused most frequently by irritant poisons, but also by excessive spirit-drinking and undigested food. It develops rapidly, accompanied by more or less epigastric pain, vomiting, thirst, marked prostration, and moderate fever. Recovery is the rule, except in cases due to irritant poisons. **G.**, **Chronic**, that caused by long-continued dyspepsia and the abuse of alcohol, characterized by marked symptoms of indigestion with epigastric tenderness, and, anatomically, by thickening rugosity and often a mammillated appearance of the mucous membrane. The latter condition is known as *l'état mammellonné*. Polypoid growths are also found in some cases. **G.**, **Phlegmonous**, suppurative inflammation of the submucous coat of the stomach. A rare disease, the etiology of which is uncertain. In some cases it is due to pyæmia. **G.**, **Polyposa**, chronic gastritis, with the formation of polypoid growths.

Gastrobrō'sis. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, "stomach," and *βρωσις*, "gnawing.") Morbid gastric perforation.

Gastrobrō'sis Ulçerō'sa. Gastrelcobrosis. Perforation of the stomach by ulceration; gastrelcolosis.

Gas'trōçēle, gas-tro-seel. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, "stomach," and *çηλη*, "rupture.") Hernia of the stomach.

Gastrocne'mius. The large muscle of the calf of the leg. See MUSCLE.

Gastrōcōlī'tis. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, "stomach," *κόλον*, "colon," and suffix *-itis*,

“inflammation.”) Inflammation of the stomach and colon; dysentery.

Gastrōdŷn'ia, gas-tro-din-e-ah. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, “stomach,” and *ὄδυνη*, “pain.”) Gastralgia; gastric neuralgia; pain in the stomach.

Gastrōēnteri'tis. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, “stomach,” *ἔντερον*, “intestine,” and suffix *-itis*, “inflammation.”) Inflammation of the stomach and small intestines.

Gastro-epiploic Arteries. See ARTERY.

Gastro-epiploic Veins. See VEIN.

Gas'trōlith. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, “stomach,” and *λίθος*, “stone.”) A concretion formed in the stomach.

Gastrōlithi'asis. (From the same.) The formation of gastroliths; gastrolithic condition.

Gastrōmālā'cia. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, “stomach,” and *μαλαξος*, “soft.”) Softening of the stomach; usually due to post-mortem changes.

Gastrōmē'nia. Vicarious menstruation from the stomach.

Gastrōp'athŷ. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, “stomach,” and *παθος*, “disease.”) An affection of the stomach; gastric disorder.

Gastrōperiōdŷn'ia. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, “stomach,” *περίοδος*, “period,” and *ὄδυνη*, “pain.”) A peculiar, intense periodical pain in the stomach.

Gastroplē'gia. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, “stomach,” and *πληγη*, “a stroke.”) Gastroparalysis; paralysis of the stomach.

Gastrorrhā'gia. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, “stomach,” and *ρήγνυμι*, “to break forth.”) Hæmorrhage from the stomach; hæmatemesis.

Gastror'rhapsŷ. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, “stomach,” and *ράφη*, “suture.”) Suture of a wound of the stomach or abdomen. An operation to unite a belly-wound or to cure gastric fistula.

Gastrorrhœ'a. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, “stomach,” and *ῥέω*, to “flow.”) Morbid increase of gastric secretion.

Gas'troscōpe. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, “stom-

ach,” and *σκοπεῖν*, “to examine.”) An instrument with which to examine the interior of the stomach.

Gastrō'sēs. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, “stomach.”) Gastric disorders; a generic name for diseases of the stomach.

Gastrōs'tomŷ. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, “stomach,” and *στομα*, “mouth.”) An operation to establish a fistulous opening into the stomach; incision of the stomach through the abdominal walls, practised in case of œsophageal stricture, for the purpose of direct introduction of aliment into the stomach.

Gas'trōtōme. An instrument with which to perform gastrotomy.

Gastrōt'omŷ. (Gr. *γαστήρ*, “stomach,” and *τομη*, “section.”) Incision of the stomach or abdomen. The term is variously applied to the Cæsarean section, laparotomy, gastrostomy, etc.

Gath'ering. Popular term for abscess or suppuration.

Gaulthe'ria. (After Dr. Gauthier.) A large genus of evergreen shrubs, of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, natives of America, Asia, etc., including many species bearing edible fruits. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves of the *Gaultheria procumbens*. It is aromatic, astringent, and stimulant, and has been used in chronic diarrhœa. **G. Leūcocar'pa**, a plant found on the mountains of Java, yielding an oil similar to that of wintergreen. **G., Oil of**. (See OIL.) **G. Procum'bens**, wintergreen or teaberry, native of U. S., bearing edible bright-red fruits resembling berries, and having a spicy, aromatic flavor.

Gaulthēr'ic Aç'id. The heavy oil of partridge-berry, or *Gaultheria procumbens*, a constituent of the commercial oil of wintergreen.

Gauze, Antiseptic. See ANTI-SEPTIC.

Gay-Lussac's Law. See LAW.

Gelatificā'tion. Conversion into gelatin.

Gelatig'enous. Yielding gelatin.

Gel'atin. (Lat. *gelare*, "to congeal.") A yellowish, transparent, vitreous, nearly tasteless, nitrogenous substance, obtained by boiling from bone and tendon. It probably does not exist in the tissues as gelatin, but is an altered form of collagen and ossein. In cold water gelatin swells and becomes a soft, jelly-like mass; in hot water it quickly dissolves. A small amount of gelatin is a useful addition to diet, but it does not form tissue and alone cannot support life. **G., Medicated,** medicinal substance incorporated with gelatin and used externally. That most used is "Unna's zinc-glue," consisting of zinc oxide 3, gelatin 3, glycerin 5, and water 9 parts. This is an excellent basis for antiseptic, stimulating, and sedative drugs in the treatment of skin diseases. **G. Culture-medium** is used in the cultivation of microorganisms, and consists of from 5 to 10 parts of gelatin and 1 to 3 parts of peptone in 100 parts of water. **G. of Wharton,** the mucous tissue forming the greater part of the umbilical cord.

Gelat'inous. Jelly-like; relating to, yielding, or resembling gelatin; viscous.

Gelatinous Tissues. See TISSUE.

Gelā'tion. (Lat. *gelare*, "to freeze.") Gelatio; a freezing or frost-bite. A term variously applied to chilblain, to positive freezing of a portion of the body, to gangrene of the feet from cold, and to the rigid state of the body in catalepsy.

Gel'ose. A bacteriological culture-medium.

Gel'semine or **Gelse'mia.** A colorless, inodorous, solid, and powerful alkaloid, procured from the *Gelsemium sempervirens*. It has an extremely bitter taste, is poisonous, and is freely soluble in ether, but only moderately so in water.

Gelse'mium. Yellow jasmine. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the rhizome and rootlets of *Gelsemium sempervirens*.

It has been employed as a nervous sedative in remittent and intermittent fevers, neuralgia, etc. In overdoses it is a poison, and is usually given as a tincture. Also, a genus of plants of the natural order *Loganiaceæ*.

Ge'ly's Su'ture. See SUTURE.

Gelse'mium Sempervi'rens. *G. Nitidum.* Yellow jasmine. A climbing evergreen shrub of the natural order *Apocynæ*, native of the Southern U. S. It is a poisonous plant, bearing yellow flowers of great beauty and fragrance.

Gemellip'arous. (Lat. *gemelli*, "twins," and *pario*, to "bring forth.") Gemellary; bearing twins.

Gemellus. See MUSCLE.

Gēm'ināte. Paired; twin.

Geminā'tion. The production of twins.

Gēmmā'tion. Cell-formation by budding. See CELL.

Gemmip'arous. The tendency to reproduce by means of buds. Applied chiefly to the lower orders of plant-life.

Ge'na. (Lat.; pl. *Genæ*.) The cheek; the lateral walls of the mouth; especially applied to the external surface of the cheek.

Gendarus'sa Vulga'ris. *Justicia gendarussa.* An Indian shrub of the natural order *Acanthaceæ*. Its root is astringent and its leaves emetic.

Gen'era. (Lat.) Plural of GENUS (*q. v.*).

Gen'eral Anat'omy. Histology; minute anatomy, treating of general tissue and elementary structure.

Gen'eral Practi'tioner. Applied to a physician of general practice, not confining himself to any special branch of therapeutics, but undertaking medicine, surgery, and obstetrics.

Generā'tion. (Lat. *generare*, "to beget.") The act of reproducing new organisms; reproduction. The reproduction of cells and some unicellular organisms is—1. By *fission*, or simple

cell-division. 2. By *gemination*, or the formation of buds which separate and become new cells. 3. *Conjugation*, an approach to sexual reproduction, one organism fusing with another and forming a mass in which young cells develop, and finally become mature. This occurs in *Gregarinæ*. 4. *Sexual*, the conjunction of a male and a female element being required. 5. *Parthenogenesis*, reproduction without sexual union in organisms which usually reproduce sexually, as in bees. **G.**, **Alternation of**, a term applied to certain organisms which at one stage of their existence reproduce asexually, but sexually when mature. Common in tape-worms and some varieties of insects. **G.**, **Spontaneous**, the doctrine that living beings can develop from dead organic matter; the "abiogenesis" of Huxley.

Gener'ic. Pertaining to a whole genus; comprehensive.

Gene'sial. (Gr. γενεσις, "generation.") Pertaining to generation.

Genesiōl'ogŷ. (Gr. γενεσις, "generation," and λογος, "discourse.") The doctrine of generation.

Gen'esis. (Gr. γενεσις.) Generation, production; broadly, the origin of anything.

Genēt'ica. (From the same.) Agents affecting the sexual organs, as aphrodisiacs, antaphrodisiacs, emmenagogues, etc. Also applied to disorders of the sexual functions.

Gē'nian. (Gr. γενειον, "chin.") Genial; pertaining to the chin.

Gēnic'ulāte. (Lat. genu, "knee.") Bent in the form of a knee.

Genic'ulate Bodies. Corpora geniculata.

Genioglossus. Geniohyoglossus.

Gēniōhŷoglos'sus. A muscle between the tongue and the lower jaw. See **MUSCLE**.

Genis'ta. A genus of shrubs of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, natives of Western Asia, Europe, etc. There are more than one hundred species,

from one of which, the *Planta Genista*, the Plantagenets are said to have obtained that name. **G. Jun'cea**, Spanish broom; *Spartium junceum*; a purgative. **G. Pur'gans**, a European plant of cathartic and emetic properties. **G. Scopa'ria**, a native of France. The seeds and flowering tops are purgative and diuretic. **G. Spino'sa Indica**, a tree the leaves of which boiled in vinegar are reputed to be diuretic, as is also a decoction of the roots.

Gen'ital. (Lat. *gignere*, "to beget.") Pertaining to sexual reproduction. **G. Cord**, the cord formed in the embryo by the union of the ducts of Müller and Wolff. **G. Fissure**, a groove extending from the cloaca to the genital tubercle of the embryo. **G. Tubercle**, the rudimentary genital organs which in the human embryo appear as a small prominence at about the sixth week.

Gen'itals. Genitalia. The organs concerned in sexual reproduction.

Genito-crural Nerve. See **NERVE**.

Genito-spi'nal Cen'tre. A hypothetical centre in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord, influencing the functions of the genitals.

Genito-u'rinary. Pertaining to the genital and urinary apparatus.

Gen'tian. A medicinal root, an excellent bitter stomachic tonic, especially in cases of simple debility of the digestive organs.

Gentia'na, jen-she-a-na. A Linnæan genus of plants of the natural order *Gentianaceæ*, including upward of one hundred and eighty species, many of which possess tonic properties. Also, the name (U. S. Ph.) of the root of *Gentiana lutea*. **G. Amarel'la** or **G. German'ica**, a German plant; a bitter tonic like *Gentiana lutea*, for which it is sometimes used as a substitute. **G. Catesbæi**, blue gentian. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Gentiana Catesbæi*. **G. Chiray'ta**, ophelia chirata. An Indian plant used in dyspepsia and as an antiperiodic in intermittents. **G. Crini'ta**, fringed gen-

tian. An herbaeous plant of the Middle U. S., bearing a large, bright blue flower. Its root is employed medicinally as a tonic. **G. Lu'tea** or **G. Ru'bra**, a mountain-plant of Europe; its root is extremely bitter and almost inodorous. It is tonic and stomachic, and in large doses aperient. **G. Quinquiflo'ra**, the five-flowered gentian, indigenous in the U. S., and possessed of virtues similar to *Gentiana lutea*. **G. Sapona'ria**, native of the Southern and Middle U. S. It is believed to be diaphoretic as well as tonic.

Gen'tianin, jen-she-an-in. A bitter substance obtained from the plant *Gentiana lutea*, and supposed to be its active principle.

Gē'nū, je-noo. (Lat.; pl. *Genua*.) The knee; the articulation of the lower leg and the thigh. The knee-joint is the most complicated in the body; it is an angular ginglymus, and is formed by the lower extremity of the femur and the upper extremity of the tibia, covered anteriorly by a small round bone, the knee-pan or patella. The word is also used for the rounded anterior border of the corpus callosum of the brain.

Ge'nu Val'gum. Name applied to the deformity of the legs commonly known as knock-knee.

Ge'nu Va'rum. Bow-leg.

Gē'nus. (Lat., "family.") A group of analogous species; a division of scientific classification. Applied to species presenting certain common and distinctive characteristics.

Gen'yantri'tis. (From *genyantrum*, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the antrum of Highmore.

Gen'yan'trum. (Gr. *γενος*, "cheek," and *αντρον*, "cavity.") The antrum of Highmore.

Geoffræ'a Iner'mis. The name of the cabbage tree, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, native of South and Central America. It is anthelmintic and cathartic.

Gēōl'og'ŷ. (Gr. *γη*, "earth," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of the structure of the earth and its constituents.

Gēōph'agism, je-of-aj-izm. (Gr. *γη*, "earth," and *φαγειν*, "to eat.") Geophagy; earth-eating; dirt-eating; the practice of eating earth; *CHTHONOPHAGIA* (*q. v.*).

Geor'gia Bark. The bark of *Pinckneya pubens*, of tonic and febrifuge properties; has been employed as a substitute for cinchona.

Gera'nium. "Cranesbill." The name (U. S. Ph.) for the rhizome of *Geranium maculatum*. It is a native of the United States; is astringent and has been employed with good results in cholera infantum, chronic dysentery, etc.

Gera'nium Moscha'tum. A plant of Europe, reputed to be diaphoretic and excitant.

Gera'nium Robertia'num. Herb Robert. A plant native of Europe and the United States. It has been employed as an antispasmodic, as well as an application in various inflammations and sores.

Germ. (Lat. *germen*, "sprout.") The ovum or cell which on receiving a spermatozoön develops into a mature organism. **G.-Cell**, the ovum after it has been impregnated by the spermatozoön. **G. Theory**, the theory that infectious and contagious diseases are due to the growth of microorganisms within the body.

Ger'man Sil'ver. A white alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, in different proportions for different uses. Paek-fong.

Ger'man Tin'der. Amadou.

Gēr'minal. Pertaining to a germ or ovum. **G. Area**, *embryonic area* or *area germinativa*, the central thickening of the blastodermic vesicle of an ovum which in animals is seen a few days after impregnation. Later it becomes oval, and in it develops a groove, the *axial* or *medullary groove*. The

groove finally becomes a closed canal which is the beginning of the central nervous system. **G. Spot**, *zona pellucida*, the beginning of the germinal area. **G. Vesicle**, blastodermic vesicle; the globular layer of embryonal epiblastie cells enclosed by the vitelline membrane.

Gerontox'on. (Gr. *γερων*, "old man," and *τοξον*, "bow.") The eyeloid opacity of the cornea occurring in elderly persons, from fatty degeneration of the corneal tissue. The **ARCUS SENILIS** (*q. v.*).

Gestā'tion. (Lat. *gerere*, "to bear.") The condition of pregnancy. See **PREGNANCY**.

Gethyl'lis Spira'lis. A South African plant of the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, bearing an orange-colored fruit of much fragrance. It has been used medicinally in flatulence and colic.

Ge'um. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the *Geum rivale*. It is an astringent, **G. Riva'le**, an herbaceous plant, native of North America and Europe. The root is astringent, and has been used in diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, hæmorrhages, etc. **G. Virginia'num**, an herbaceous plant, native of the United States, having the same medicinal properties as *Geum rivale*.

Giant-cell. See **CELL**.

Gibbōs'itŷ. (Lat. *gibbus*, "arched.") Prominence; convexity; hump; hunchback condition; applied to a symptom in rickets, in caries of the vertebræ, etc. Angular curvature of the spine. **CYPHOSIS** (*q. v.*).

Gille'nia. A genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, including two species. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Gillenia trifoliata* and of *Gillenia stipulacea*, both natives of North America. Their roots are regarded as a mild and efficacious emetic; properties similar to ipecacuanha.

Ġim'bernat's Lig'ament. A portion of the external oblique muscle in-

serted into the pectineal line. See **LIGAMENT**.

Ġin Liver or Ġin-Drinker's Liver. Cirrhoted liver; nutmeg liver. See **LIVER**.

Ġingelly Oil. See **OIL**.

Ġin'ġer. The dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*, a plant indigenous in China and India; of stimulant and carminative properties.

Ġingŷ'væ, jin-ji-ve. (Lat., pl. of *gingiva*.) The gums; the reddish, vascular fleshy tissue surrounding the necks of the teeth.

Ġin'ġival, jin-jiv-al. (Lat. *gingiva*, "gum.") Pertaining to the gums.

Ġin'ġival Line. A term applied to a certain reddish line on the edge of the gums, sometimes seen in phthisis, in pregnancy, etc.; also, to a similar bluish line produced by lead-poisoning (*cærulea ex plumbo gingiva*), and caused by the deposit of lead in the papillæ of the mucous membrane.

Ġingivi'tis. (Lat. *gingiva*, "gum," and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") An unclassical term for inflammation of the gums. The purer word is *ulitis*.

Ġingivi'tis, Expul'sive. Gingivitis involving also the tooth-socket, usually beginning with an abscess, and eventually ejecting the tooth.

Ġin'ġlŷmoid, ging-gle-moyd. (Gr. *γ᷑γγλ᷑μος*, "hinge," and *ε᷑δος*, "resemblance.") Resembling a ginglymus or hinge.

Ġin'ġlŷmŷs, ging-gle-mus. (Lat., from Gr. *γ᷑γγλ᷑μος*.) Hinge-joint; articulation admitting flexion and extension. See **ARTICULATION**.

Ġin'seng. A Chinese term, said to mean "world's wonder," applied to the root of the *Panax quinquefolium*. The root, when dried, is of a yellowish-white color, with a taste similar to that of liquorice. It is believed to be tonic and stimulant.

Ġiz'zard. The strong muscular portion of the gullet in certain birds.

Glabel'la. The triangular space between the eyebrows.

Glabel'lad. Toward the glabellar aspect.

Glabel'lar Aspect. Aspect toward the glabella.

Gla'cial, glay-she-al. (Lat. *glacies*, "ice.") Pertaining to ice; icy; frozen.

Gla'cial Ace'tic Ac'id. The most concentrated acetic acid obtainable. It contains 79 per cent. of real acid, and crystallizes in icy leaflets at about 55° Fahr.

Gla'cial Phosphor'ic Ac'id. A monobasic phosphoric acid, having the form of a colorless, transparent glass, soluble in water and alcohol. It has been employed as a tonic and refrigerant.

Gladi'olus. (Dim. of Lat. *gladius*, "sword.") A genus of plants having bulbous roots, of the natural order *Iridaceæ*, including several species, some of which are cultivated for their beautiful flowers. The root of the *Gladiolus communis* has been employed as an aphrodisiac.

Gladi'olus. The middle part of the sternum.

Glair. Glair. The white of an egg. The name applied to any viscous transparent substance resembling the white of an egg, but particularly the mucus secreted by a mucous membrane affected with nasal catarrh.

Glair'y. Mucous; albuminous; viscous and transparent, like egg-albumin.

Gland. (Lat. *glans*, an "acorn.") An organ the function of which is to separate certain substances from the blood which are either to be used in the animal economy or to be thrown off as waste products. In the former case the organ is known as a secretory gland, in the latter as an excretory gland. **G., Agminate, Peyer's glands.** **G., Albuminous,** glands the secretion of which contains albumin; as the parotid. **G., Anal,** tubular glands about the anus, highly developed in

certain animals, and secreting a noisome fluid. **G. of Bartholini,** a gland situated at the side of the entrance of the vagina. **G. of Blandin,** mixed glands at the tip of the tongue. **G., Bowman's,** tubular glands in the mucous membrane of the nose. **G., Brunner's,** small convoluted tubular glands beneath the mucous membrane of the duodenum, their ducts opening at the bases of the villi. Their secretion contains a ferment which is probably of importance in digestion. **G., Buccal,** small glands in the mucous membrane lining the cheek. **G., Ceruminous,** those which secrete the ear-wax of the external auditory canal. **G., Coccygeal,** a small structure at the end of the coccyx, consisting of a plexus of minute arteries and connective-tissue and granular polyhedral cells; function unknown. **G., Cowper's,** two small bodies beneath the anterior part of the mucous membrane of the urethra, and opening in the bulbous portion. **G., Ductless,** the spleen, thymus, and thyroid glands. **G., Ebner's,** serous glands at the root of the tongue. **G. of Havers,** the fringe-like duplicatures of the synovial membrane of joints; thought at one time to be glands. **G., Lachrymal,** the gland which secretes the tears, situated above the eyeball. **G., Lieberkühn's,** simple minute tubular glands, most numerous in the large intestine, but also found in the small intestine. **G., Lingual,** the mucous glands of the tongue. **G. of Littre,** the mucous glands of the urethra. **G., Luschka's,** the coccygeal gland. **G., Lymph or Lymphatic,** aggregations of small round cells enclosed in a reticulum of connective tissue, into which the lymphatic vessels enter. They are found in various parts of the body, but are not true glands. **G., Mammary,** the milk-glands, consisting of a number of lobes opening on the nipple by about twenty galactophorous ducts. **G., Meibomian,** minute sebaceous glands imbedded in the tarsal cartilages and lubricating the margins of the eyelids.

G., **Mixed**, one which secretes both mucus and saliva. **G. of Naboth**, small mucous glands just within the mouth of the uterus. **G. of Nuhn**, mixed glands at the tip of the tongue. **G.**, **Pacchionian**, the Pacchionian bodies. **G.**, **Parotid**, one of the salivary glands, situated in front of the ear, and opening by Steno's duct on the inner surface of the cheek opposite the second molar tooth of the upper jaw. **G.**, **Peptic**, the tubular glands in the mucous membrane of the cardiac end of the stomach. The greater portion of the pepsin is secreted by these glands. **G.**, **Peyer's**, agminated glands or Peyer's patches, plaque-like groups of lymphoid follicles in the mucous membrane of the intestine. **G.**, **Pineal**, a small conical body behind the posterior commissure of the brain, consisting chiefly of gray matter and a few medullated nerve-fibres. **G.**, **Pyloric**, branched tubular glands in the mucous membrane of the pyloric end of the stomach. They secrete pepsin, but no hydrochloric acid. **G.**, **Salivary**, the submaxillary, sublingual, and parotid glands, which secrete the saliva. **G.**, **Sebaceous**, those of the skin which secrete oily material, and usually open into the hair-follicles. **G.**, **Serous**, albuminous glands, those of the mucous membranes, the secretion of which contains albumin. **G.**, **Solitary**, small rounded masses of lymphoid cells in the mucous membrane of the intestines; aggregations of the masses form Peyer's patches. **G.**, **Sublingual**, the smallest of the salivary glands, situated beneath the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth. It opens by a number of ducts (*ductus Riviniani*) on each side of the frænum linguæ. **G.**, **Submaxillary**, the salivary gland, situated in the anterior part of the submaxillary triangle. It opens by Wharton's duct at the side of the frænum linguæ. **G.**, **Sweat** or **Sudoriparous**, the glands of the skin which secrete sweat. They terminate in coils beneath the true skin. **G.**, **Thymus**, a temporary duct-

less organ, situated in the neck and anterior mediastinum from the fourth costal cartilage to the lower border of the thyroid gland. At birth it weighs about half an ounce. Its development continues until the second year, after which it atrophies and nearly disappears. **G.**, **Thyroid**, an organ resembling a gland, except that it has no duct, composed of two lobes, one on each side of the thyroid cartilage, and connected by a narrow band, the *isthmus*. **G. of Tyson**, the odoriferous glands, situated behind the corona of the glans penis. **G.**, **Weber's**, mucous glands at the root of the tongue.

Gland'ers. Farcy, equinia, a fatal specific contagious disease of horses which is transmissible to man. It affects the mucous membrane of the upper part of the respiratory tract, and soon involves the skin and adjacent lymphatics, and is characterized by symptoms of a purulent catarrh, with great enlargement of the lymph-glands.

Gland-tissue. See TISSUE.

Glandular Tumors. See TUMOR.

Glans. The head of the penis or of the clitoris.

Glaserian Fissure. See FISSURE.

Glau'ber's Salts. Native sulphate of sodium, found in mineral springs and also on the earth's surface; named from Glauber, a German chemist.

Glaucēs'cent. Of a bluish or sea-green appearance.

Glau'çic Acid. (Gr. *γλαυκος*, "azure.") An acid obtained from the teasel and seabious plants.

Glauçi'na. Applied to the natural form of cowpox.

Glau'cium Lu'teum. The horn poppy, a European plant of the natural order *Papaveraceæ*. Its juice, which is acrid and poisonous, contains an alkaloid called glaucine.

Glaucō'ma, glaw-ko-mah. (Gr. *γλαυκος*, "bluish" or "gray.") A disease of obscure etiology, affecting the eye. The most marked characteristics

are increased intraocular tension, excavation or "cupping" of the optic nerve-disk, the perception of the colors of the spectrum about bright lights, and diminution of the field and power of vision. If not treated it results in blindness. The most successful method of treatment is by iridectomy. **G.**, **Acutum**, the beginning or renewal of an attack of glaucoma. **G. Fulminans**, an extremely violent, acute attack, in which vision may be lost in a few hours.

Glaucōm'atous. Resembling glaucoma.

Glecho'ma Hedera'cea. *Nepeta glechoma*. A European herb of the natural order *Labiatae*. It has a strong smell, a bitterish taste, and has been employed as an expectorant and tonic.

Gleet. A transparent, serous, mucous, or mucopurulent discharge from the urethral membrane; the chronic stage of gonorrhœa.

Glē'noid. (Gr. *γληνη*, "socket," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Pit-like; presenting, or pertaining to, a shallow cavity, as the articular cavity of a bone.

Glenoid Ligament. See **LIGAMENT**.

Gli'adin. A peculiar viscoous organic principle, one of the constituents of gluten.

Gliō'ma. (Lat.; pl. *gliomata*; from Gr. *γλια*, "glue.") A round-celled sarcoma, the cells of which arise from the neuroglia of the central nervous system. Gliomata may occur at any age, and are most frequent in young adults. A frequent seat is the nervous structure of the retina.

Gliomȳxō'ma. A tumor composed partly of gliomatous and partly of myxomatous tissue.

Glis'son, Cap'sule of. The thin, strong cellulose-vascular membrane surrounding the vessels of the liver, accompanying them through the transverse fissure, and prolonged to their

ultimate ramifications. See **CAPSULE**, **GLISSON'S**.

Glō'bāte. (Lat. *globus*, "ball.") Spheroidal; having globular form.

Glō'bīn. Native protein, a product of hæmoglobin.

Globula'ria Al'ypum. A plant, growing in both Europe and Western Asia, of the natural order *Globulariæ*. Its leaves are employed in intermittents and in constipation.

Glob'ulārin. A bitter glucoside, soluble in alcohol, derived from the *Globularia*. Formula, $C_{16}H_{20}O_8$.

Glōb'ūle. (Dim. of Lat. *globus*, "ball.") A minute spherical or oval particle of matter, as a fat-globule. In Pharmacy, a small pill. Also applied to the blood-corpuscles.

Glob'ulin. One of the globulins.

Glōb'ūlīns. A series of organic substances which are allied to the albumins, but differ in being insoluble in water. When acted upon by acids they form acid-albumin. They comprise *globulin*, obtained from the crystalline lens; *paraglobulin*, or fibrino-plastin, obtained from blood-serum by passing a current of carbonic acid through it; *fibrinogen*, also obtained from blood-serum; *myosin*, the chief proteid constituent of dead muscle; *vitellin*, obtained from the yolk of egg; and *globin*, one of the constituents of hæmoglobin. Myosin, vitellin, and paraglobulin are also found in the seeds of certain plants, and have been called vegetable globulins.

Glō'būs Hȳster'icūs. The sensation of a ball rising in the throat, frequently complained of by hysterical persons.

Glō'bus Mā'jor. The upper part or head of the epididymis.

Glō'bus Mi'nor. The lower end of the epididymis.

Glōm'erate. (Lat. *glomus*, "ball of cotton.") Gathered together; clustered; conglomerate; applied to glands composed of a congeries of vessels.

Glōm'erūle. (Dim. of the same.)

A small mass or tuft of vessels; applied to certain masses of minute vessels within each of the Malpighian capsules. See MALPIGHIAN BODIES.

Glō'noin. Nitroglycerin. See also OIL, GLONIN.

Glos'sa. (Gr. *γλωσσα*.) Tongue.

Glōs'saġra. (Gr. *γλωσσα*, "tongue," and *ἄγρα*, "seizure.") Glossalgia; pain in the tongue. Also, used for inflammation of the tongue.

Glōs'sal. (Gr. *γλωσσα*, "tongue.") Pertaining to the tongue.

Glossāl'ġia. (Gr. *γλωσσα*, "tongue," and *αλγος*, "pain.") Pain in the tongue.

Glōssi'tis. (Gr. *γλωσσα*, "tongue," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammatio linguæ; inflammation of the tongue; a rather uncommon disorder.

Glos'soġēle. (Gr. *γλωσσα*, "tongue," and *χηλη*, "tumor.") Lingual hernia; swelled tongue. Extrusion of the tongue, due to hypertrophied condition.

Glosso-epiglottic. See MUSCLE.

Glosso-epiglottic Ligaments. See LIGAMENT.

Glossohȳ'al. Applied to the posterior cornua of the hyoid bone.

Glōs'soid. (Gr. *γλωσσα*, "tongue," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Tongue-like; linguiform, resembling the tongue.

Glossol'ogȳ. (Gr. *γλωσσα*, "tongue," and *λογος*, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, the tongue. Also, an account of scientific language; nomenclature; terminology. The science of speech.

Glossol'ȳsis. (Gr. *γλωσσα*, "tongue," and *λυσις*, "solution.") Paralysis of the tongue; glossoplegia.

Glos'so-Phȳrȳnġe'al Nerves. The eighth pair. See NERVE.

Glos'so-Phȳrȳnġe'us. Pertaining to both tongue and pharynx. See MUSCLE.

Glossophy'tia. (Gr. *γλωσσα*, "tongue," and *φυτον*, "plant.") Black tongue; accumulation of dark pigment

with hypertrophy of the epithelium of the tongue, etc.

Glōssōplē'ġia. (Gr. *γλωσσα*, "tongue," and *πληγη*, "stroke.") Paralysis of the tongue.

Glossos'eōpȳ. (Gr. *γλωσσα*, "tongue," and *σκοπειν*, "to examine.") Lingual inspection; examination of the tongue, as a method of diagnosis.

Glōssospās'mus. (Gr. *γλωσσα*, "tongue," and *σπασμος*, "spasm.") Cramp or spasm of the tongue.

Glosso-staphylinus. See MUSCLE.

Glossōt'omȳ. (Gr. *γλωσσα*, "tongue," and *τομη*, "incision.") Incision, or abscission, of the tongue.

Glossȳpertrō'phia. (Gr. *γλωσσα*, "tongue," *ὑπερ*, "over," and *τρεφειν*, "to nourish.") Hypertrophy of the tongue.

Glottāl'ġia. Glottagra; glossalgia.

Glōt'tis. (Gr. *γλωττις*, "mouth of flute.") *Rima glottidis.* The opening of the larynx, a narrow oblong aperture between the arytenoid cartilages; it is bounded laterally by the vocal cords, and covered by a cartilaginous lamella called the *epiglottis*.

Glū'ġic Aġ'id. (Gr. *γλυκυσ*, "sweet.") Glucinic acid. An acid formed by the action on grape-sugar of a saturated solution of lime or barytes.

Glūġi'na. (From the same.) An oxide of glucinum, and one of the primitive earths. Glucine.

Glūġi'nūm. (From the same.) Glucinium. A rare, white, malleable metal, of 2.1 sp. gr., found associated with silica and alumina. It is also found in the beryl, and is sometimes called beryllium.

Glū'eōġen or Glucogenic Matter. Glycerogen.

Glucogen'esis. Glycogenesis.

Glūeōhæ'mia, gloo-ko-he-me-ah. (Gr. *γλυκυσ*, "sweet," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") Glycœhæmia. Excess of sugar in the blood, a characteristic of diabetes mellitus or glucosuria.

Glūcōm'eter. (Gr. *γλυκυσ*, "sweet,"

and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument to detect the presence, and determine the proportion, of sugar in urine. A purer term than the more familiar "saccharometer."

Glū'eōse, gloo-kose. (Gr. *γλυκος*, "sweet.") Grape-sugar, or dextrose, formed by the action of the digestive ferments upon starch, and found normally in small quantities in the blood, muscular tissue, liver, and possibly in the urine. Found in large amounts in the urine and all tissues in cases of diabetes. Clinically, it can be detected by various methods. See BÖTTGER'S, FEHLING'S, INDIGO-CARMINE, PAVY'S PHENYL-HYDRAZIN, and TROMMER'S TESTS.

Glū'eōses. ($C_6H_{12}O_6$.) A group of three carbohydrates—namely, *galactose*, *grape-sugar*, and *levulose*. *Galactose* is crystallizable, and gives the reactions of grape-sugar. It is obtained by boiling milk-sugar with diluted mineral acids.

Glū'eōsides. A series of vegetable principles which on the addition of diluted acids break up into glucose and a peculiar characteristic substance. The chief glucosides are *salicin*, *amygdalin*, and *emulsin*.

Glū'eōsines. A series of ptomaines, probably produced by the action of ammonia on glucose.

Glūeōsū'ria. Glycosuria.

Glūe. (Lat., *gluten*.) A gelatin made by boiling the parings of hides, hoofs, etc., and used as a cement for uniting substances.

Glūme. A term applied to the husk or chaff of grain; one of the bracts of grasses.

Glūtæ'us. (Gr. *γλουτος*, "buttock.") Name of three muscles of the hip, forming part of the buttock. See MUSCLE.

Glūtē'al. (From the same.) Pertaining to the buttocks or nates. **G. Aponeurosis**, portion of the fascia lata. **G. Arch**, opening in the gluteal aponeurosis. **G. Artery**. (See AR-

TERY.) **G. Nerve**. (See NERVE.) **G. Vein**. See VEIN.

Glū'ten. (Lat., "glue.") An albumin-like substance found in large amounts under the outer coat of the seeds of cereals, particularly of wheat. It is in the form of cuboidal cells, and is very nutritious.

Glū'tēn-Cā'sein. The residue left after subjecting gluten to the action of alcohol.

Gluti. Buttocks; nates.

Glū'tin. GELATIN (*q. v.*).

Glū'tinoūs. Having the property of adhesiveness and of being drawn out into long threads.

Glūtī'tis. (Gr. *γλουτος*, "buttock," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the buttocks, nates, or glutæi muscles.

Glÿç'erin. (Gr. *γλυκος*, "sweet.") Formula, $C_3H_5(H_2O)_3$. A syrupy, sweetish principle obtained by subjecting neutral fats to a high temperature in the presence of water. Fats are compounds of glycerin and a fatty acid, soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether and chloroform. Glycerin has a strong affinity for water, and causes a serous transudate when brought in contact with mucous membranes. Its specific gravity should not be less than 1.250.

Glÿçerī'na. Glycerins. The official term of the British Pharmacopœia for solutions of medicinal substances in glycerin. *Glycerita* (U. S. Ph.). **Glycerinum Acidi Carbolic**, contains 1 ounce of carbolic acid in 4 ounces of glycerin. **G. Acidi Gallici**, 1 ounce of gallic acid in 4 ounces of glycerin. **G. Acidi Tannici**, 1 ounce of tannic acid in 4 ounces of glycerin. **G. Boracis**, 1 ounce of boric acid in 4 ounces of glycerin.

Glÿçerī'ta. The pharmaceutical term for solutions of medicinal substances in glycerin. **Glyceritum Amyli**, glycerite of starch, consists of starch 10 per cent. and glycerin 90 per cent. **Glyceritum Vitelli**, glyce-

rite of yolk of egg, consists of yolk of egg 45 per cent. and glycerin 55 per cent.; used as a vehicle chiefly for the administration of cod-liver oil.

Glŷç'in. (Gr. *γλυκος*, "sweet.") A product of the decomposition of glycolic acid. Glycocoll, or amido-acetic acid.

Glycina Hispida. A plant of Japan. The bean contains very little starch, and has been used to prepare a bread for diabetics.

Glŷcōehōl'ic Aç'id, gli-ko-kol-ik. (Gr. *γλυκος*, "sweet," and *χολη*, "bile.") $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$. One of the two so-called conjugate acids of the bile. Exists in combination with sodium.

Glycocoll. Glycerin.

Glŷ'coēgen. (Gr. *γλυκος*, "sweet," and *γενναω*, to "beget.") A carbohydrate found in amorphous granules in the cells of the liver. It varies in amount, being greater after the ingestion of starch or sugar, and is almost absent on a purely albuminous diet. A small amount is probably transformed into grape-sugar.

Glŷcōgēn'esis, gli-ko-jen-e-sis. (From the same.) The formation of sugar.

Glŷcosū'ria. (Gr. *γλυκος*, "sweet," and *ουρον*, "urine.") Glucosuria. The presence of grape-sugar in the urine. An invariable symptom of diabetes, but also occurs after the ingestion of several drugs, chiefly curara and amylnitrite, and after anæsthesia by nitrous oxide. See also GLUCOSE.

Glŷçŷrrhī'za. (Gr. *γλυκος*, "sweet," and *ρίζα*, a "root.") The pharmacopœial name for liquorice-root. The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, or liquorice-plant; demulcent; used chiefly to flavor mixtures.

Glŷçŷrrhī'zin. A transparent, yellowish, sweet substance extracted from liquorice-root.

Glŷçŷrrhīzī'num Ammonia'tum. Ammoniated glycyrrhizin. A dark-brown, sweet compound extracted from liquorice-root by means of water

of ammonia and sulphuric acid. Used as a substitute for liquorice in doses of 5 to 10 grains. Official.

Gnathal'gia, nath-al-je-a. (Gr. *γναθος*, "jaw," and *αλγος*, "pain.") Pain of the jaw or cheek; facial neuralgia.

Gnāth'ic. (Gr. *γναθος*, "jaw.") Pertaining to the jaw or cheek.

Gnathi'tis, nath-i-tis. (Gr. *γναθος*, "jaw," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the jaw or cheek.

Gnathoneūrāl'gia. (Gr. *γναθος*, "jaw," *νευρον*, "nerve," and *αλγος*, "pain.") Facial or maxillary neuralgia; gnathalgia.

Gnathoparal'ysis. Paralysis of the lower jaw.

Gnathoplē'gia. (Gr. *γναθος*, "jaw," and *πληγη*, "stroke.") Paralysis of the cheek; facial paralysis.

Gnathostoma. See PARASITE.

Goa Powder. See POWDER.

Goadby's Solution. See SOLUTION.

Goġ'ġles. Protective spectacles, often of colored glass, with closed sides of fine wire-work or other material.

Goit're, goy-ter. (Corr. from Lat. *guttur*, "throat.") Bronchocele; tracheocele; thyroplaxia; Derbyshire neck; chronic enlargement of the thyroid gland; it may be a simple hypertrophy or otherwise. This affection is endemic, especially in certain mountainous districts, as the Alps of Switzerland, the Himalayas, and the hilly regions of Derbyshire, England; if not hereditary, it is usually attributed to some obscure impurity of the drinking-water, and it is often associated with cretinism. See BRONCHOCELE.

Goit're, Exophthal'mic. Enlargement of the thyroid gland, accompanied with anæmia, protrusion of the eyeballs, and tumultuous cardiac action; Graves's disease; Basedow's disease. See EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE.

Goit're Sticks. A name for the

stems of a certain seaweed chewed in South America as a remedy for goitre.

Goit'rous. Pertaining to, or affected with, goitre.

Gold. (Lat. *aurum*.) A precious metal of a brilliant yellow color, always found in the metallic state; it occurs in veins in the older sedimentary or in the plutonic rocks, in the detritus of such rocks, and in traces in the sands of most rivers. It has great malleability and ductility, does not tarnish at any temperature in dry or moist air, nor is it acted upon by any single acid (except selenic). Its qualities render it an excellent material for money and the best standard of value.

Gold-beaters' Skin. A delicate membrane prepared from the intestines of the sheep or ox; used as a protective dressing for slight cuts, etc.

Gold-leaf Electrom'eter. An instrument to detect the presence and character of electricity by the divergence of two slips of gold-leaf.

Golden Ointment. See OINTMENT.

Gomphī'asis. (Gr. *γομφος*, "nail.") Disease of the teeth; pain in, and looseness of, the teeth. Agomphiasis; also odontalgia.

Gomphō'sis. (Gr. *γομφος*, "nail," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") Bolt-joint; articulation in which the cavity of one bone receives the process of another; a variety of synarthrosis. See ARTICULATION.

Gōn'aġra. (Gr. *γονυ*, "knee," and *ἄγρα*, "seizure.") Gout or rheumatism in the knee.

Gōnāl'ġia. (Gr. *γονυ*, "knee," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Pain in the knee.

Gōnarthri'tis. (Gr. *γονυ*, "knee," *ἄρθρον*, "joint," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the knee-joint.

Gōnārthrōc'açē. White swelling of the knee.

Gōneçys'tic. (Gr. *γονη*, "semen," and *κύστις*, "bladder.") Pertaining to the *Vesiculæ seminales*.

Gōneçysti'tis. (From the same, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the *Vesiculæ seminales*.

Gōnepoie'sis. (Gr. *γονη*, "semen," and *ποιεω*, to "make.") Production of the semen.

Gōn'ic. (Gr. *γονη*, "semen.") Pertaining to the semen or to the genitals.

Goniōm'eter. (Gr. *γωνια*, "angle," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument for measuring angles, as of crystals, of the face, etc.

Gōnī'tis. (Gr. *γονυ*, "knee," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the knee-joint.

Gon'oçēle. (Gr. *γονη*, "semen," and *χηλη*, "tumor.") Swelling of the testicles; spermatocele. Also, effusion of semen into the surrounding cellular texture.

Gōnōcōc'eus. (Gr. *γονη*, "semen," and *κόκκος*, "kernel.") Micrococcus gonorrhœæ; a form of microbe found in the gonorrhœal discharge.

Gō'noid. (Gr. *γονη*, "semen," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling semen.

Gonol'obus. (Gr. *γωνια*, an "angle," and *λοβος*, a "pod.") A genus of plants of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*, including a number of species of twining herbs of North America. **G. Conduran'go**, a South American shrubby plant, the root of which has been employed in cancer. **G. Macrophyl'lus** or **Obli'quus**, a plant native of the Middle and Southern U. S. Its root is cathartic.

Gōnorrhœ'a. (Gr. *γονη*, "semen," and *ρην*, "to flow.") A specific inflammation, primarily involving the urethra of males and the vagina of females, accompanied by pain, swelling of the mucous membrane, and the formation of pus. It is probably caused by the gonococcus of Neisser, a diplococcus occurring in groups of from ten to thirty, surrounded by a transparent mucus-like material. The germs may invade all parts of the genito-urinary tract.

Gōnorrhœ'al Ophthal'mia. Inflammation of the eye, due to the implantation on the conjunctiva of the gonorrhœal virus. The course is exceedingly rapid and virulent, and may result in the destruction of the eye within a day.

Gōnorrhœ'al Rheumatism. An inflammation of the joints during an attack of gonorrhœa, the etiology of which is uncertain.

Gonos'eheoçēle, gon-os-ke-o-seel. (Gr. γονη, "semen," ὄσχεον, "scrotum," and ζηλη, "tumor.") Spermatocele; swelling of the testicle or epididymis from semen.

Gonostro'ma. Proligerous dise.

Gonÿal'gia. Gonalgia.

Goose-skin. Familiar term for a state of the skin with erect papillæ from contraction of the pilar muscles, induced by cold, fear, etc. See CUTIS ANSERINA.

Gordius. See PARASITES.

Gör'get. Grooved instrument used in lithotomy and in operation for fistula in ano.

Gossyp'ii Radi'cis Cor'tex. Cotton-root bark. The name (U. S. Ph. 1880) for the bark of the root of *Gossypium herbaceum*. It has been employed as an emmenagogue.

Gossyp'ii Ra'dix. Root of gossypium. The name for the root of *Gossypium herbaceum* and other species of *Gossypium*.

Gossÿp'ium. A Linnæan genus of cotton-yielding plants of the natural order *Malvaceæ*. Also the name (U. S. Ph. 1880) for the hairs of the seed of *Gossypium herbaceum* and other species of *Gossypium* after the fatty matter and other impurities have been eliminated.

Gossÿp'ium Herba'ceum. Cotton-plant. An herb extensively cultivated in the Southern United States and India, of which latter country it is native.

Gouge. A surgical instrument employed to scoop out necrosed bone, etc.

Goulard-Water. Liquor plumbi diacetatis dilutus. See LIQUOR.

Goulard's Cerate. Ceratum plumbi subacetatis. See CERATE.

Goulard's Ex'tract. Liquor plumbi subacetatis. See LIQUOR.

Gout. (Lat. *gutta*, "drop.") A dyscrasia in which there is an accumulation in the blood of uric-acid salts, in consequence of deficient excretion or increased formation of the products of proteid metamorphosis; inflammation, most commonly of the smaller joints, but also of other structures, due to deposits of the salts of uric acid. **G. Paper,** paper spread with a mixture of extract of mezereon, wax, and oil, formerly used as a local application in cases of gout and rheumatism. **G., Retrocedent,** sudden disappearance of an attack of gout from the joints, coincident with acute gouty inflammation of an internal organ. **G., Rheumatic,** a popular term for rheumatoid arthritis. **G. Stone,** concretions of urates in parts affected with gout; also termed TOPHI (*q. v.*).

Graaf'ian Fol'licles or Graaf'ian Ves'icles. Ovisacs, or small cells containing ova, in the ovaries. See FOLLICLE, GRAAFIAN.

Grăç'ilis. Rectus internus femoris muscle. See MUSCLE.

Grad'uâte. (Lat. *gradus*, "step.") To complete a curriculum of study and receive a proper diploma; also, to divide into grades.

Grad'uâted. Divided into grades by a scale; marked with degrees.

Grad'uâted Com'press. A compress composed of a series of pieces, graduated in size, the apex of which is applied on the precise point desired.

Graft. Transplanted living tissue. A portion of a living tissue removed and placed upon another raw surface for the purpose of adhesion and growth.

Grain. The twentieth part of a scruple or .065 gramme; $\frac{1}{60}$ of a drachm.

Grămina'ceæ, gram-in-ay-she-e. (Lat. *gramen*, "grass.") The name of

a wide natural order of endogenous plants, including many grasses, cereals, sugar-cane, etc.

Grāminiv'orous. (Lat. *gramen*, "grass," and *vorare*, "to devour.") Subsisting on grass and similar food.

Grāmme. The unit of weight in the metric system; equal to the weight of one cubic centimetre of distilled water at maximum density, or + 4° C., *in vacuo*; 15.43 grains troy.

Gram's Solution. See SOLUTION.

Grana Paradi'si. Grains of Paradise; the aromatic seeds of *Amomum melegueta* or *Amomum Granum Paradi'si*.

Gra'na Tig'lii. Seeds of *Croton Tiglium*.

Gran'adin. Granatin. A sweet, volatile substance procured from the root of the pomegranate and decided to be mannite.

Grana'ti Fruc'tus Cor'tex. Rind of pomegranate-fruit. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the rind of the fruit of the *Punica granatum*. It is astringent.

Grana'ti Radi'cis Cor'tex. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of the root of *Punica granatum*.

Granā'tum. (Lat. *granatos*, "having grains.") Pomegranate. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of the root of *Punica granatum*. It is anthelmintic, and believed to be of great service in cases of tænia.

Grando. Chalazion.

Grän'ular. Composed of, or resembling, grains.

Granular Casts. See TUBE-CASTS.

Gran'ular Degenera'tion. The primary stage of fatty degeneration. See DEGENERATION.

Gran'ular Lids. Trachoma; conjunctivitis with granular elevations; the state of the eyelids in granular ophthalmia, the conjunctiva being thickened and studded. See TRACHOMA.

Gran'ular Liver. Cirrhotic liver, so called from its granular appearance.

Gränū'lated. (Dim. of Lat. *granum*, "grain.") Granular. Resembling, or reduced to, small grains or granules. Formed into granulations.

Gränulā'tion. (From the same.) The formation of minute grain-like elevations on healing surfaces; also, the state of being granulated. Granule. In Pharmacy, the process of reducing a metal to fine grains, by melting it, and stirring as it cools or crystallizes. Granulations, in Surgery, are the reddish, vaseular, bud-like projections on the surface of suppurating wounds and ulcers, formed by the organization of lymphoid or connective-tissue cells.

Granulations, Miliary. See TUBERCLE, MILIARY.

Granulation Tissue. See TISSUE.

Granulation Tumor. See TUMOR.

Grän'üle, gran-yool. (Dim. of Lat. *granum*, "grain.") A little grain or small particle. Also applied to a cyto-blast; molecule; a minute particle of matter, exhibiting no distinct structure under the microscope; a small pill, etc.

Granule-Cells. See CELL.

Gran'ule-Masses. Applied to certain mulberry-like bodies appearing in non-inflammatory softening of the spinal cord.

Granu'lia. Acute tuberculosis, showing gray granulation.

Gränūli'tis. Acute phthisis.

Granulo'ma. A new growth composed of granulation tissue. **G. Fungoides**, mycosis.

Gränulōs'itŷ. A mass of small tubercles.

Grape-seed Oil. See OIL.

Grape-Sugar. Glucose; dextrose. Sugar of fruits. See GLUCOSE.

Grāph'ite. (Gr. *γραφειν*, "to write.") An allotropic form of carbon; plum-bago; "black lead."

Grāph'ospasm. (Gr. *γραφειν*, "to write," and *σπασμος*, "convulsion.") Writer's cramp; scrivener's palsy; a

spasm of the muscles of the fingers from long-continued use of the pen.

Grass-oil of Namur. See OIL.

Grāti'ola Offi'cina'lis. Hedge-hyssop. A plant of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*; native of Europe, where it is used as a remedy for jaundice, dropsy, etc. It is a drastic cathartic and emetic, and possesses diuretic properties.

Grāvē'dō. (Lat., from *gravis*, "heavy.") Nasal catarrh. CORYZA (*q. v.*).

Grāv'el. A popular term for the passage through the urethra of calculous matter formed either in the kidneys or bladder; also the urates deposited from the urine in cases of lithiasis.

Graves's Disease. Basedow's disease; exophthalmic goitre; *bronchocele exophthalmica*. Goitre, with accompanying exophthalmia, cardiac palpitation, anæmia, etc.; it has been attributed to neurosis of the cervical sympathetic nerve. See GOITRE (EXOPHTHALMIC).

Grave-wax. ADIPOCERE (*q. v.*).

Grāv'id. Pregnant.

Grav'idin. A sediment sometimes found in the urine of females.

Gravim'eter. Any instrument to determine the specific gravity of bodies; areometer; hydrometer.

Grāv'itā'tion. (Lat. *gravis*, "heavy.") The tendency of material particles to mutual approach; the abstract power drawing bodies together, or attraction of gravitation.

Grāv'itý. (From the same.) Heaviness; weight; the quality of possessing weight. Importance. Also used for the attraction of gravitation, or the inherent tendency of masses of matter to mutual approach.

Gravity, Specific. See SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Gray Lotion. See LOTION.

Gray Matter. A name applied to the cineritious or cortical substance of the brain; vesicular neurine.

Gray Powder. See POWDER.

Green Sickness. A name familiarly applied to chlorosis, by reason of the greenish cast of the skin.

Grinde'lia. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the flowering tops and leaves of *Grindelia robusta*. It is an anti-spasmodic, and reputed to be efficacious in asthma and bronchitis.

Grinde'lia Hirsu'tula. A Californian plant reputed to be an antidote for the poison of *Rhus obtusifolia*.

Grind'ers. Molar teeth.

Grind'er's Asth'ma. A form of chronic, mechanical pulmonary affection consequent upon long-continued inhalation of metallic particles.

Gripes. Tormina; intestinal colic.

Grippe, greep. A French term for epidemic catarrh and gastro-bronchitis; applied especially to an epidemic influenza of 1803 and another of 1889-90. In Europe, *la grippe* is the familiar term for simple influenza.

Grocer's Itch. A variety of eczema occurring on the hands of grocers, due to the irritation of sugar.

Groin. The juncture of the thigh and trunk. Inguen.

Growth. Increase; development; adventitious tissue.

Grubs. Comedones; worms. A name applied to the little black spots frequently observed on the face, occasioned by discoloration of the secretion in the sebaceous ducts. See COMEDONES.

Gru'el. A decoction of meal in water.

Gru'mous. Concreted, knotted, thickened, collected in granular masses.

Gru'tum. *Grutum milium*; a small white, cutaneous tubercle, resembling a millet-seed; the millet-rash or MILIUM (*q. v.*).

Grypo'sis. (Gr. *γροπωσις*, "a crooking.") Gryphosis; a morbid inward crooking of the nails.

Guai'açi Lig'num, gwy-as-i. Wood of guaiacum. The name (U. S. Ph.)

for the heart-wood of *Guaiacum officinale* and of *Lignum vitæ* ("wood of life"). It is used in secondary syphilis and other diseases resulting from a vitiated condition of the system.

Guai'açi Resi'na. Resin of *guaiacum*. Guaiac. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the resin of the wood of *Guaiacum officinale*. It is obtained by natural exudation, by incisions, or by heat from the stem of the tree. It is alterative and stimulant, and is often employed in rheumatism.

Guai'açin, gwy-as-in. A resinous principle of guaiac, differing from the majority of resins in that it is transformed by nitric acid into oxalic acid, instead of artificial tannin.

Guai'aacol, gwy-ak-ol. Formula, $C_7H_8O_2$. A constituent of creasote, sometimes substituted for it.

Guai'aacum, gwi-ak-um. The guaiac tree. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Rutaceæ* or *Zygophyllaceæ*, native of South America and the West Indies. There are several species, all of which are noted for their hardness of wood and for the resin secreted.

Guai'aacum Lig'num. Wood of *Guaiacum officinale*.

Guai'aacum Officinã'lê. A West Indian tree yielding guaiacum-wood.

Gua'nine. A non-poisonous leucomaine found in many animal and vegetable tissues; an alkaloid derived from guano. Formula, $C_5H_5N_5O$.

Gua'no, gwan-o. A fertilizer, of ammoniacal salts, the excrement of sea-fowl. It has been employed, both internally and externally, with good results in different forms of lepra.

Guara'na. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a dry paste consisting largely of the seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*. It has tonic properties, and is employed in migraine, etc. In South America and the West Indies it is given as a nervous stimulant.

Guara'nine. An alkaloid analo-

gous to caffeine and theine; it is the active principle of guarana.

Gubernãe'ulum. (Lat., "a rudder.") A rudder; the foetal cord directing the descent of the testes. Hunter's name for the fibro-vascular substance between the testes and scrotum in the foetus.

Guil'lotine, gil-o-teen. An instrument for excision of enlarged tonsils, pendent uvula, etc.; an amygdalatome, tonsillotome, or uvulatome, consisting of a blade moving in a frame which contains an aperture to receive the part intended for abscission.

Guinea-Pepper. The seeds of certain African species of *Amomum*, of highly aromatic, stimulant, and cordial properties. *Capsicum amomum*.

Guinea-Worm. *Dracunculus*, *Filaria medinensis*, Medina-worm, a species of nematode or thread-worm infesting man in the tropics. It is a slender, eord-like worm, found beneath the skin of the legs, and varying in length from one to three feet. Usually only one worm is found, occasionally several. The embryo is introduced into the body with drinking-water. It seldom produces serious results, but frequently local discomfort and pain, and sometimes suppuration.

Gum. A generic term for the concrete juice of various plants. **G. Acacia,** gum Arabic, a concrete exudate from *Acacia verek* and other species of *Acacia*, found chiefly in Africa. **G. Acroides,** a resinous substance obtained from various species of *Xanthorrhœa*, and said to resemble medicinally balsam of Tolu. **G., Ammo'niac,** a gum-resin, the concrete juice of an umbelliferous plant, the Persian *Dorema ammoniacum*. It is in irregular masses, yellowish without, whitish within, of a peculiar odor and nauseous, sweetish, and bitter taste; it is soluble in water, vinegar, and alcohol, and used medicinally as expectorant, antispasmodic, discutient, and resolvent, and chiefly in the preparation of certain plasters. **G. Anime,** a resin sup-

posed to be obtained from *Hymenæa Courbaril* of Brazil. But little used in medicine. **G. Arabic**, acacia. **G.**, **Bar'bary**, the name of a species of gum Arabic, probably yielded by the *Acacia gummifera*; also called Morocco gum. **G.**, **Bas'sora**, a vegetable gum of obscure origin, somewhat resembling gum Arabic, and used for the purpose of adulterating tragacanth. It occurs in white or yellowish form, of irregular shape, translucent, and partially soluble in water. **G.**, **Benjamin**, BENZOINUM (*q. v.*). **G.**, **Brit'ish**, dextrin. A substance of brownish color, very soluble in cold water, consisting of starch reduced to a gumlike state by the action of heat or otherwise. Used instead of gum for stiffening goods, etc. **G.**, **Bu'tea**, a gum procured from the bark of the *Butea frondosa*. **G.**, **Cape**, acacia obtained on the Cape of Good Hope. **G. Carranna**, a reddish resin obtained from several varieties of South American trees. Seldom used except in domestic medicine. **G.**, **Gedda**, a slightly colored variety of acacia obtained in Turkey. **G. Pectoral**, equal parts of gum Arabic and sugar dissolved in water and evaporated. **G.**, **Salabreda**, a variety of acacia. **G.**, **Talba** or **Talca**, acacia from Suakin. **G.-Water**, a solution of gum Arabic in water.

Gum'-Boil. A localized ulceration or abscess of the gums. Parulis.

Gum-Resin. The concrete juice of various plants containing resin.

Gūm'ma. A more or less gelatinous nodular tumor developing in any of the organs as a result of tertiary syphilis. When fully developed, it is composed of a central area of softening or fatty degeneration, surrounded by a layer of imperfect connective tissue, and finally by a layer of lymphoid cells.

Gums. Gingivæ.

Gun'-Cotton. Pyroxylin; an explosive formed of cotton steeped in nitro-sulphuric acid. See COLLODION.

Gun'jah. Gungah; the dried plant

of *Cannabis Indica*, after it has flowered, and still retaining the resin. See BANGUE.

Gurg'ling. Auscultatory sound of air bubbling through fluid in a pulmonary cavity.

Gur'jun Balsam. A fluid oleo-resin derived from *Dipterocarpus lævis*, and recommended in skin diseases and cancer, and especially as a substitute for copaiba in diseases of the genitourinary organs, etc.

Gūstā'tion. The act of tasting.

Gus'tatory Nerve. See NERVE.

Gut. Intestine.

Guthrie's Muscle. See MUSCLE.

Gūt'ta. (Lat., "drop.") One minim, or the sixtieth part of a drachm of distilled water. **G. Opaca**, an obsolete term for cataract. **G.-Per'cha**, the concrete juice of several varieties of Indian trees. Insoluble in water, soluble in chloroform, benzine, and turpentine. After undergoing various processes of manufacture it is known as India rubber. **G. Rosacea**, acne rosacea. **G. Serena**, AMAUROSIS (*q. v.*).

Gūt'tural. (Lat. *guttur*, "throat.") Pertaining to the throat. Chiefly applied to the voice when low-pitched and seeming to come from deep in the throat.

Gÿmnās'tics, jim-nas-tix. (Gr. *γυμναζω*, to "exercise naked.") Systematic vigorous physical exercises adapted to develop and preserve the health and powers of the body; that part of hygienic medicine ("medical gymnastics") treating of bodily exercise. See also CALISTHENICS.

Gynæcology. Gynecology.

Gynæcophoric Canal. See CANAL.

Gÿnecolog'ical. Pertaining to gynecology.

Gÿnecol'ogist. (Gr. *γυνή*, "woman," and *λογος*, "discourse.") One devoted to, or skilled in, gynecology; a physician who is a specialist in the treatment of diseases peculiar to women.

Gŷnecol'ogŷ, jin-e-kol-o-je. (From the same.) That department of therapeutics pertaining to the female constitution and nature and the diseases peculiar to women.

Gynan'dria. (Gr. *γυνή*, "female," and *άνηρ*, "male.") Hermaphroditism.

Gŷnatre'sia. (Gr. *γυνή*, "woman," and *ατρατος*, "imperforate.") Colpatesia; the state of a female whose external genitals are imperforate.

Gŷnecōmā'nia. (Gr. *γυνή*, "woman," and *μανια*, "madness.") Abnormal desire for women; satyriasis.

Gŷnecōmā'zia. (Gr. *γυνή*, "woman," and *μαζος*, "breast.") Abnormal development of the breasts or of the underlying fat. Also applied to hypertrophy or abnormal development of the

mammary gland in the male. Gynæcomastia.

Gynocardia Oil. See OIL.

Gŷnoplas'tic. (Gr. *γυνή*, "woman," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Applied to plastic operations on the female genitals; the closing of abnormal openings of the female genitals, dilatation of contracted vagina or os uteri, etc.

Gŷp'sum. (Gr. *γυφος*.) Plaster of Paris; alabaster; native sulphate of lime.

Gŷr'ūs. (Pl. *gyri*; Lat., from Gr. *γυρος*, "circuit.") A circle, circuit, or circuitous course; a convolution; applied to the spiral cavities of the internal ear and to the convolutions of the brain.

Gyrus Fornicatus. Convolution of the corpus callosum.

H.

Hābē'na. (Lat., "a rein.") A bridle-like or ribbon-like structure; frænum. Also, a bandage for uniting the lips of wounds.

Habēn'ūla. (From the same.) Diminutive of HABENA (*q. v.*).

Haben'ula Pectina'ta. The outer zone of the basilar membrane.

Haben'ula Tec'ta. The inner zone of the basilar membrane.

Hab'it. (Lat. *habere*, "to have.") An acquired disposition of mind or body for repeating certain acts; reflex tendency to repetition. Also, condition or normal state, as one of "full habit."

Hab'it of Body. Temperament or diathesis; particular state of a body or its entire physical qualities.

Hab'itat. (Lat. *habito*, to "inhabit.") Natural locality of a creature.

Hab'itus. (Lat.) Habit.

Habromā'nīa. (Gr. *άβρος*, "gay,"

and *μανια*, "madness.") Delirium in which the patient has a tendency to cheerfulness. See AMENOMANIA.

Hæmaçelīno'sis. (Gr. *αιμα*, "blood," *χηλις*, "spot," and *νοσος*, "disease.") Blood-spot disease; purpura hæmorrhagica.

Hæmāchrō'in. (Gr. *αιμα*, "blood," and *χρσα*, "color.") Hæmatin.

Hæmāchrō'sēs, hem-ak-ro-seez. (Gr. *αιμα*, "blood," and *χρωσις*, "coloring.") Generic term for affections with abnormal blood coloration, such as purpura and eyanosis.

Hæmaçŷ'anin. (Gr. *αιμα*, "blood," and *χυανος*, "blue.") A blue coloring matter which has been found in both the blood and the bile.

Hæmaçŷtōm'eter. An instrument to ascertain the quantity of corpuseles in a given volume of blood.

Hæmadrōmōm'eter. (Gr. *αιμα*, "blood," *δρομος*, "course," and *μετρον*,

“measure.”) An instrument to measure the velocity of the blood-current through the arteries.

Hæmadynām'ics. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood,” and *δύναμις*, “power.”) The mechanical theory of the circulation of the blood.

Hæmadŷnamom'eter. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood,” *δύναμις*, “power,” and *μετρον*, “measure.”) An instrument to measure the force of blood-pressure, or estimate the statical pressure of the blood upon the arterial walls.

Hæm'aġōġue, hem-ag-og. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood,” and *ἀγωγος*, “expeller.”) Hæmatagogue; blood-expeller; applied to an agent promoting menstrual and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

Hæ'mal. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood.”) Pertaining to the blood or blood-vessels. **H. Arch,** that arch which is placed beneath the centrum (extending forward in man) to protect a segment of the vascular system. According to Prof. Owen, the bony hoop formed by the projections anteriorly of the hæmapophyses and hæmal spine from the centrum of an ideal typical vertebra. **H. Ax'is,** the large trunks of the vascular system, especially the aorta. **H. Spine,** the sternum; used by Owen for the homologue of the sternum and ensiform cartilage.

Hæmalō'pia. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood,” and *ὄψ*, “eye.”) Hæmalops; a blood-shot condition of the eye; hæmophthalmia. Also, a disease of the eye, in which every object appears of a red color; erythrophia.

Hæman'thus. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood,” and *ἄνθος*, “flower.”) Blood-flower. A genus of South African plants of the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*. One of the species yields a poisonous juice in which the natives dip their arrowheads. **H. Coccin'eus,** a South African plant, the bulb of which is given in asthma and dropsy.

Hæmaphæ'in, hem-af-e-in. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood,” and *φαῖος*, “dusky.”) The brown coloring matter of the blood.

Also, the substance which gives the pale amber color to urine; urohæmatin.

Hæmapōē'sis. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood,” and *ποιεω*, “to make.”) Blood-formation; sanguification. **ΗÆΜΑΤΟΠΟΙΗΣΙΣ** (*q. v.*).

Hæmapoph'ŷses. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood,” and *ἀποφύσις*, “process.”) Applied by Prof. Owen to a bone (the lamina) between the pleurapophysis and the hæmal spine in the ideal typical vertebra. The homologue of a costal cartilage.

Hæmar'thron. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood,” and *ἄρθρον*, “joint.”) Hæmarthrosis. Articular effusion of blood.

Hæmasthenō'sis. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood,” *α*, priv., *σθενος*, “strength,” and suffix *-osis*, “condition.”) Anæmia; weakness, poverty, or inferior quality of the blood.

Hæmataposte'ma. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood,” and *ἀποστήμα*, “abscess.”) Abscess containing blood.

Hæmatelæ'um. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood,” and *ελαιον*, “oil.”) Fatty matter of the blood.

Hæmatēm'esis. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood,” and *ἔμεσις*, “vomiting.”) *Vomitus cruentus*; a vomiting of blood; hæmorrhage from the stomach. Usually due to gastric ulcer.

Hæmathēr'mous. (Gr. *αἷμα*, “blood,” and *θερμη*, “heat.”) Warm-blooded.

Hæmāt'ica. (Gr. *αἱματικος*, “full of blood.”) Hæmatics; generic term for disorders of the sanguineous function; agents or diseases affecting the blood.

Hæmatidro'sis. Hæmidrosis.

Hæm'atin. (Gr. *αἱματινος*, “bloody.”) Hæmatosin; a dark amorphous substance, soluble in ammonia, but not in water or alcohol; the red coloring matter of blood, obtained from hæmoglobin; with hydrochloric acid it forms crystals of hæmin.

Hæmatin'ica. (From the same.) Hæmatinics. Agents increasing the blood-corpuseles or improving the

blood quality. A class of hæmætica, consisting of iron and its compounds, which augment the amount of hæmatin in the blood.

Hæm'atoçēle, hem-at-o-seel. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ζηλη*, "swelling.") **Hæmatoma**. A tumor consisting of extravasated blood.

Hæm'atoçele, Pelvic. Hæmatocele occupying the peritoneal cavity between the rectum and the uterus.

Hæm'atoçele, Pudend'al. Labial thrombus. A tumor formed by extravasation of blood into the areolar tissue of one of the labia majora, nymphæ, or vaginal walls.

Hæm'atoçele, Scro'tal. A tumor formed by extravasation of blood into the tunica vaginalis. See HYDROCELE.

Hæmatoçēph'alus. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *κεφαλη*, "head.") Sanguineous cerebral tumor. Also, a monster having marked deformities arising from extravasation of blood on the brain.

Hæmatōchē'zia. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *χεζω*, "to go to stool.") Discharge of blood by stool.

Hæmatocol'pus. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *κολπος*, "vagina.") Vaginal blood collection. Effusion of blood into the vagina.

Hæm'atoçÿst, hem-at-o-sist. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *κύστις*, "bladder.") A cyst containing blood; also, effusion of blood into the urinary bladder.

Hæmatō'dēs, hem-at-o-deez. (Gr. *αἷματωδης*, "bloody.") Bloody; applied to a fungous or fleshy excrecence.

Hæmatodes Fungus. Hæmatomyces; pulpy sarcoma; hæmatoid cancer; fungus hæmatodes; a soft vascular variety of carcinoma.

Hæmatodynamometer. See HÆMADYNAMOMETER.

Hæmatō-dÿscrā'sia. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *δυσκρασια*, "bad temperament.") Unwholesome state of blood.

Hæmatōgen'esis. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *γεννω*, "to beget.") Blood-

formation; conversion of chyle into blood. See HÆMATOSIS.

Hæmatoglo'bin. Hæmoglobin.

Hæm'atoid. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Blood-like; resembling blood.

Hæmatoid'in. (From the same.) Reddish blood-crystals found in old clots. It is derived from hæmoglobin, and resembles bilirubin.

Hæmatōl'ōgÿ, hem-at-ol-o-je. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *λογος*, "discourse.") Treatise on, or science of, the blood. Observation of the blood.

Hæmatōl'ÿsēs, hem-at-ol-e-seez. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *λυσις*, "solution.") Diminished coagulability of the blood.

Hæmatōlÿt'ic. (From the same.) Applied to an agent diminishing the red corpuscles or impoverishing the blood quality. Spanæmie.

Hæmatō'ma. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and suffix *-ωμα*, "tumor.") A blood-tumor or effusion in the areolar tissue. A sanguineous cyst. It occurs especially on the scalp or brain.

Hæmatoma Auris. Asylum ear.

Hæmatom'eter. Hæmadynamometer.

Hæmatomē'tra. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *μητρα*, "womb.") Hæmorrhage from the womb. Also, uterine blood-collection.

Hæmatōm'phāloçēle, hem-at-om-fal-o-seel. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," *ομφαλος*, "navel," and *ζηλη*, "tumor.") An umbilical hernia distended with blood.

Hæmatom'ÿçēs, hem-at-om-e-seez. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *μυκης*, "fungus.") Bloody fungus; hæmatodes fungus.

Hæmatomÿe'lia. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *μυελος*, "marrow.") Hæmorrhage into the spinal cord.

Hæmatomÿeli'tis. (From the same, and suffix *-ιτις*, "inflammation.") Acute myelitis complicated with hæmatomyelia.

Hæmatōpericār'dium. (From Gr.

αἷμα, "blood," and *pericardium*.) Effusion of blood into the pericardium.

Hæm'atophŷte, hem-at-o-fite. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *φυττον*, "plant.") Microscopic vegetable blood-parasite.

Hæmatōp'isis. Collection of blood in uterus from obstruction of menstrual flux.

Hæmatōplā'nīa. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *πλανη*, "wandering.") Wandering or vicarious hæmorrhage; vicarious menstruation.

Hæmatōplās'tic. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *πλασμα*, "formation.") Blood-formative. Applied to the plastic principle of blood.

Hæmatōpoië'sis. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ποιησις*, a "making.") Blood-formation; conversion of chyle into blood. **HÆMATOSIS** (*q. v.*).

Hæmatōp'sīa. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ωψ*, "eye.") Bloodshot state of the eye; **HÆMALOPIA** (*q. v.*).

Hæmator'rhāchis. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ῥαχίς*, "spine.") Effusion of blood into the spine; spinal hæmorrhage.

Hæmatorrhœ'a. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ῥεω*, to "flow.") A passive hæmorrhage.

Hæmatōsāl'pinx. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *σαλπιγγίς*, "tube.") A collection of blood in the Fallopian tubes.

Hæmatōs'eōpŷ. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *σκοπειν*, "to view.") Examination of the blood.

Hæmatosīn. See **HÆMATIN**.

Hæmatō'sis. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") Sanguification; blood-formation; also, the change of blood from venous to arterial by means of respiration. Atmosphericization of the blood. See **ARTERIALIZATION**.

Hæmatotho'rax. Hæmothorax.

Hæmatōx'ic. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *τοξικον*, "poison.") Pertaining to blood-poison or to a vitiated state of the blood.

Hæmatox'ylon. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ξύλον*, "wood.") Logwood. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Leguminosæ*; also the name (U. S. Ph.) of the heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, or *Hæmatoxyli lignum* (wood of hæmatoxylon). The wood is nearly inodorous, of a deep-red color, and sweetish taste. It is tonic and astringent, and is given in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Hæmatox'ylon Campechia'num. The logwood-tree; native of Yucatan. See **HÆMATOXYLUM**.

Hæmatōzō'a. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ζωον*, "an animal.") Minute animal organisms found in the blood. See **ENTOZOA**.

Hæmatū'ria. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ουρον*, "urine.") Presence of blood in the urine; hæmorrhage from the mucous membrane of the kidneys, bladder, or urethra. Hæmaturia may be caused by the presence in the urinary system of the *Distoma hæmatobium*.

Hæmic. Hæmal.

Hæmidrō'sis. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *ἰδρω*, to "sweat.") *Hæmatidrosis*; the production of bloody sweat; morbid discoloration of the perspiratory secretion by the red coloring principle of the blood.

Hæ'min. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood.") A kind of crystals, insoluble in water, obtained from hæmatin (chloride of hæmatin), differing from hæmatoidin in not occurring as a spontaneous product in the body, but requiring to be artificially produced; of importance in testing for blood-stains.

Hæmī'tis. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Alteration of blood occurring in inflammation.

Hæmoçŷtōl'ŷsis. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," *κυτος*, "cell," and *λυειν*, "to loose.") Dissolution of red blood-corpuscles within the blood-vessels.

Hæmodromom'eter. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," *δρομος*, a "course," and *μετρον*,

"measure.") An instrument to measure the velocity of the blood-current.

Hæmodynamometer. Hæmadynamometer.

Hæmoglo'bin. A complex, crystalline, non-diffusible substance composed of globin and hæmatin; it constitutes the coloring-matter of the red blood-corpuscles.

Hæmoglobinū'ria. The presence of hæmoglobin in the urine; hæmatinuria.

Hæ'moid. (Gr. *αίμα*, "blood," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling blood.

Hæmōm'eter. (Gr. *αίμα*, "blood," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument to measure the quantity of blood that flows through a blood-vessel in a given time. See HÆMADYNAMOMETER.

Hæmōphil'ia, hem-o-fil-e-ah. (Gr. *αίμα*, "blood," and *φιλία*, "friendship.") Preternatural tendency to hæmorrhage.

Hæmophthāl'mia. (Gr. *αίμα*, "blood," and *οφθαλμος*, the "eye.") Hæmalopia. A bloodshot eye. Hæmorrhage into the eye. Extravasation of blood into the interior of the eye.

Hæmopneumotho'rax. (Gr. *αίμα*, "blood," *πνευμα*, "wind," and *θώραξ*, "chest.") The presence of blood and air in the pleural cavity.

Hæmopoie'sis. Hæmatopoiesis.

Hæmōp'týsis, hem-op-te-sis. (Gr. *αίμα*, "blood," and *πτύσις*, "a spitting.") Expectoration of blood which has escaped from vessels in the lung or bronchi. When from the lungs, the blood is frothy and usually bright-red. If from the larger bronchi, it is only slightly frothy. Usually a symptom of phthisis when it is due to tubercular ulceration of blood-vessels, but may also be caused by excessive blood-pressure in the pulmonary vessels, as in valvular disease of the heart.

Hæm'orrhāge. (Gr. *αίμα*, "blood," and *ῥιγγομι*, to "burst forth.") The escape of blood through a wound or laceration of a blood-vessel. **H., Acci-**

dental, bleeding from the uterus, due to the premature detachment of a normally situated placenta. **H., Capillary,** oozing of blood from the capillary vessels. **H., Consecutive,** bleeding some time after the receipt of a wound, but before suppuration is established. **H., Postpartum,** bleeding from the uterus soon after the birth of a child. The term is restricted by some authors to bleeding within twenty-four hours after labor. **H., Secondary,** that occurring from a suppurating wound. **H., Unavoidable,** bleeding caused by the separation of a placenta prævia.

Hæmorrhāg'ic Diāth'esis, hem-or-raj-ik. A tendency to uncontrollable hæmorrhage from slight wounds. Hæmophilia.

Hæmorrhāg'ic Measles. Black measles. See MEASLES.

Hæmorrhīn'ia. (Gr. *αίμα*, "blood," and *ῥιν*, the "nose.") Hæmorrhinorrhagia. Bleeding from the nose. EPISTAXIS (*q. v.*).

Hæmorrhœ'a. Hæmorrhœa.

Hæmorrhœa Petechia'lis. A term applied to the chronic form of purpura.

Hæm'orrhoid, hem-or-royd. (Gr. *αίμα*, "blood," and *ῥέω*, to "flow.") A pile; vascular tumors situated about the anus, consisting of dilated hæmorrhoidal blood-vessels, and caused by anything which interferes with the return of blood from the region involved, such as constipation, cirrhosis of the liver, valvular disease of the heart, etc. **H., External,** a pile situated without the sphincter ani, and covered wholly or partly with skin. **H., Internal,** one situated within the anus and covered with mucous membrane.

Hæmorrhoid'al. (Gr. *αίμα*, "blood," and *ῥέω*, to "flow.") Pertaining to hæmorrhoids. **H. Arteries.** (See ARTERY.) **H. Nerves.** (See NERVE.) **H. Veins.** See VEIN.

Hæmospā'sia. (Gr. *αίμα*, "blood," and *σπασω*, to "draw.") The operation of drawing, or attracting, blood to a

part; performed by means of a vacuum on the dry-eupping principle.

Hæmospās'tic. (From the same.) Pertaining to hæmospasia; applied to an agent which draws, or attracts, blood to a part. **H. System,** hæmospasia.

Hæmostā'sia. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *στασις*, a "standing.") Hæmostasis; a stagnation of the blood; also any operation directed to arrest the flow of blood.

Hæmostāt'ic. (From the same.) Pertaining to hæmostasia; applied to an agent employed to stanch or arrest hæmorrhage; styptic; also, in relation with, or produced by, obstruction of vessels, or an interruption both of the circulation and oxygenization of the blood.

Hæmotachom'eter. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," *ταχος*, "swiftness," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument to measure the velocity of the blood; a *tachometer*.

Hæmothō'răx. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *θώραξ*, "chest.") *Hæmatothorax*. An effusion of blood into the thoracic cavity.

Hæmot'rophy. (Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood," and *τροφη*, "nourishment.") An excess of sanguineous nourishment.

Hage'nia Abÿssin'ica. The *Bray-cra anthelmintica*. An Abyssinian tree of the natural order *Rosaceæ*. An infusion is made from its flowers and used as a vermifuge, especially in tapeworm. The flowers and unripe fruit are officinal.

Hahn'emannism. Homœopathy, so called after Hahnemann, its founder.

Haid'inger's Brushes. A term applied to certain brushes of light observed on looking at a source of polarized light.

Hair. A flexible tubular filament growing from the integument. The hirsute appendage of the skin. It is produced by involution and evolution of the epidermis, and each hair consists of a bulb, shaft, and point.

Hair-Fol'licle. A recess of the skin in which the root of the hair is lodged. The follicles consist of an involution of the basement membrane of the skin, and support and maintain the position of the hair.

Hair-lichen. *Lichen pilaris*. See **LICHEN**.

Hair'-salt. Native sulphate of magnesium.

Halistere'sis. Osteomalacia, due to the bones being deprived of their salts.

Hăl'itūs. (Lat. *halare*, "to breathe.") Breath, vapor. An aqueous vapor, or gas, for inhalation.

Hal'itus of the Blood. The vapor which arises from the blood when newly drawn.

Hăl'lex. The great toe; sometimes applied to the thumb. Also called *allex*, *hallus*, *hallux*, or *allus*.

Hällūçinā'tion. Pseudo-perception; morbid subjective sensation of imaginary objects. See **DERANGEMENT**.

Hallux. *Hallex*.

Hă'lō. (Gr. *άλωσ*, "circle.") The areola; the ring surrounding the nipple of the female breast. Also, the red margin about pustules.

Ha'lo Signa'tus. Ciliary sulci; *corona ciliaris*; the series of impressions of the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humor. Called by Haller *striæ retinæ subjæctæ ligamento ciliari*.

Hal'ogen. (Gr. *άλς*, "salt," and *γενναω*, to "produce.") Salt-radical; an electro-negative substance forming a haloid salt with a metal. The natural elementary group, which forms with the metals saline compounds resembling common salt. The halogens are chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, and the compound halogen cyanogen.

Halōg'enous, hal-oj-en-us. (From the same.) Producing saline compounds; generating haloid salts.

Hă'loid. (Gr. *άλς*, "salt," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Salt-like; applied to salts, compounds of halogens with

metals; salts resembling sodium chloride in their composition. *Hydro-haloid salts* are combinations of a simple haloid salt and the hydracid of its radical. *Oxy-haloid salts* are combinations of a metallic oxide with a haloid salt of the same metal. *Double haloid salts* consist of two simple haloid salts, in which the metals may be different and the non-metallic ingredients the same, or the metal the same and the other element different, or both elements entirely different.

Hamame'lis. Witch-hazel. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Hamamelaceæ*, including several species natives of the United States and China. Also, the name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves of the *Hamamelis Virginica*, which are reputed to be sedative, styptic, and tonic.

Hammer-palsy. See PALSY.

Ham'string. Applied to the tendons bounding the popliteal space.

Hām'ulūs. (Dim. of Lat. *hamus*, "hook.") A hook, or hook-like process, as the hamular portion of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

Ham'ulus Coch'leæ. The little hook of the cochlea; a kind of hook by which the *lamina spiralis* terminates upon the axis where the point of the infundibulum commences.

Hang'nail. A fragment of epidermis hanging at the root of a nail, with slight inflammation.

Hapantis'mus. Adhesion of organic parts.

Hap'togen. (Gr. *ἅπτομαι*, to "touch," and *γενναω*, to "produce.") A term applied to the pellicle surrounding oil-globules when in contact with albumin.

Hare'-lip. A congenital perpendicular fissure of the upper lip. It is *single* when the division occurs on one side only of the mesial line, *double* when on both sides, and *complicated* when accompanied with cleft palate or when the teeth project into the labial division.

Hare-lip Operation. See OPERATION.

Har'maline. An alkaloid procured from the seeds of the harmful plant (*Peganum harmala*) which grows wild in the salt steppes of South Russia. It is used in dyeing silk pink or red.

Harmō'nia. (Gr. *ἁρμονία*, "close joining.") A species of synarthrosis, or nearly immovable articulation. See ARTICULATION.

Harrison's Groove. Applied to a slight depression laterally from the ensiform cartilage, observed in patients suffering from chronic dyspnoea.

Harts'horn. Cornu cervi. The antlers of the hart or stag were the former source of ammonia, hence called volatile spirit of hartshorn. Familiar name for aqua ammoniæ.

Harts'horn, Salt of. The pungent volatile "smelling salts;" an impure carbonate of ammonium; a white crystalline mass, soluble in water; stimulant, diaphoretic, and antispasmodic.

Har'vest Bug. *Acarus autumnalis*, a tick which infests the skin in autumn, producing excessive itching, followed by glossy wheals.

Hasçh'isçh, hash-eesh. The Arabian term for Indian hemp, *Cannabis Indica*; an Oriental narcotic and inebriant. It is prepared by boiling the leaves and flowers of the plant with water and fresh butter. The word is variously spelled. See also BHANG.

Haunch. That part of the body between the ribs and thigh; the hip; the buttock.

Haus'tus. (Lat. *haurire*, "to draw.") A draught; a medicinal potion for a single dose, usually from one to two ounces.

Haut Mal, hō mal. A French term for the severer form of epilepsy.

Haver'sian Canals. Minute vascular canals in osseous substance. See BONE.

Haver'sian Glands. Certain glands about the synovial membrane of joints. See GLAND.

Hay Asth'ma or Hay Fe'ver. A febrile influenza, often recurring in summer. See FEVER.

Head'ache. Cephalalgia; pain in the head, especially in the frontal region. This affection is termed *organic* or *structural* when due to disease of the brain or of its membranes; *congestive* or *plethoric* when due to fulness or congestion of the cerebral vessels; *toxæmic* when due to the presence in the blood of some morbid product, as in Bright's disease; and *sick* or *nervous* when occasioned by debility or exhaustion, as in hemierania, clonus hystericus, etc.

Head'-fold. A fold of the blastoderm under the cephalic end of the embryo.

Head'-locking. An obstetrical term applied in twin-labor to the catching of the chin of one child upon that of the other.

Heal'ing. Curing; restoring to health. Also, the union and cicatrization of wounds.

Health. Physical and mental soundness; the state of being free from physical pain or disease; the normal state of the typical undiseased body; such a physiological state as disposes to the proper and undisturbed performance of the functions of the various parts and organs.

Health'y Pus. Laudable pus; a creamy, inoffensive product of healthy inflammation. See **PUS**.

Hear'ing. The faculty of sound-perception; audition.

Hearing, Morbid. See **PARACUSIS**.

Heart. The hollow muscular organ which propels the blood through the blood-vessels. It is divided into four cavities—two auricles and two ventricles. The left auricle receives the arterialized blood from the lungs, whence it passes to the left ventricle, which forces it through the arteries to supply the tissues. The right auricle receives the venous blood after it has passed through the capillaries and given up its oxygen. The blood then passes to the right ventricle, thence to the lungs to be oxygenated. The organ is composed of fibrous rings and invol-

untary striped muscular fibres, which are intricately interlaced and proceed in a spiral manner from the apex to the base. The *valves* are five in number—viz. the *mitral*, between the left auricle and ventricle; the *tricuspid*, between the right auricle and ventricle; the *aortic*, at the entrance of the aorta to the left ventricle; the *pulmonary*, at the entrance of the pulmonary artery to the right ventricle; and the *Eustachian*, between the anterior margin of the inferior vena cava and the right auriculo-ventricular opening. The *columnæ carneæ* are rounded columns of muscular tissue on the inner surface of the ventricles. Some of them are simply ridges, others are attached at each extremity, and others terminate in tendinous cords, the extremities of which are attached to the auriculo-ventricular valves. The tendinous rings of the orifices of the heart are called *festooned rings*. The weight of the heart in adult males is from 10 to 12 ounces, in females from 8 to 10 ounces. **H., Atrophy of,** decrease in nutrition and size of the heart, with corresponding loss of power. **H. Clot,** a coagulum formed within the cavities of the heart. If the clot forms some time before death, it is white and fibrous; if it occurs after or at the time of death, it is red and jelly-like. **H., Dilatation of,** increase in the size of the heart, with thinning of the walls, due to valvular disease. **H., Hypertrophy of,** enlargement of the heart, with thickening of the walls, usually due to valvular disease or to disease of the kidneys. **H. Murmurs,** sounds produced by the passage of the blood between roughened valves, or by regurgitation through imperfect valves.

Heart'burn. Uneasiness and burning in the stomach and cardiac region in indigestion. A gnawing sensation, felt chiefly at the cardia. **Cardialgia.**

Heart-Clot. Coagulation of blood in the cardiac cavity. See also **THROMBUS**.

Heart, Ir'ritable. Applied to a state of the heart marked by palpita-

tion, pain, a frequent pulse, and shortness of breath.

Heat. A form of molecular vibration or waves giving rise to the sensation of warmth. **H., Animal,** the heat developed within the bodies of animals, and due to chemical processes liberating the heat latent in the food. **H., Internal.** (See INTERNAL.) **H., Latent,** the potential energy of substances, manifested as heat by their chemical decomposition. **H., Prickly,** erythema produced in children by high atmospheric temperature. **H., Specific,** the amount of heat required to raise a certain quantity of any substance to a certain higher temperature. **H. Stroke,** sunstroke. **H. Unit,** the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of 1 gramme of water 1° Cent.

Heavy Spar. Barytine. Sulphate of baryta, a mineral substance capable of emitting phosphorescent light in the dark after being calcined and exposed to the sun's rays. See PHOSPHORUS, BOLOGNA.

Hebephre'nia. Mental aberration of pubescence.

Hēb'etūde. Slight dulness or stupor.

Hēc'tic. (Gr. ἕξις, "habit.") Belonging to the constitution, habit, or state of the body. Pertaining to chronic wasting disease, or consumption; also used for hectic fever.

Hec'tic Fe'ver. Fever of organic disease; the protracted fever of phthisis. See FEVER.

Hēc'tōgrāmme, hek-to-gram. (Gr. ἑκατον, a "hundred," and Fr. *gramme*.) 100 grammes, or 3 oz. 8 dr. 2.152 gr. avoirdupois.

Hēc'tōlitre, hek-to-lect'r. (Gr. ἑκατον, a "hundred," and Fr. *litre*.) 100 litres = 3.5377 English cubic feet.

Hēc'tōmètre, hek-to-meet'r. (Gr. ἑκατον, a "hundred," and Fr. *mètre*.) 100 metres, or 109 yards 1 foot 1 inch.

Hedeo'ma. A genus of herbs of the natural order *Labiatae*, native of North America. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the tops and leaves of

the *Hedeoma pulegioides* (American pennyroyal). It is an emmenagogue and stimulant aromatic.

Hedeo'ma Pulegioi'dēs. The systematic name of the plant pennyroyal.

Hed'era He'lix. "Ivy-plant." A European evergreen climbing plant of the natural order *Araliaceae*, bearing a small berry which is reputed to be emetic and purgative. The leaves when fresh have been employed in the form of a decoction in sanious ulcers, itch, etc., and in dressing issues; when dried and powdered they have been recommended in the wasting diseases of children and in pulmonary complaints.

Hed'erine. A resinous exudation of old ivy-plants in warm countries. It has a glossy lustre, and when heated emits a somewhat peculiar odor. It can be pulverized into an orange-yellow powder, and has been given as a tonic and emmenagogue.

Hedwig'ia Balsamifera. A West Indian tree of the natural order *Amyridaceae* or *Terebinthaceae*. The liquid resin it yields is believed to be of value in promoting the cicatrization of wounds.

Hedyos'mum. A genus of tropical American shrubs of the natural order *Piperaceae* or *Chloranthaceae*. In Jamaica several varieties are given as antispasmodics.

Hedyos'mum Bonplandia'num. A Brazilian shrub employed in fevers.

Hei'mia Salicifo'lia. A shrub of the natural order *Lythraceae*, native of the southern United States and Mexico; in the latter country it is employed in venereal diseases.

Helcæde'ma, hel-se-de-mah. (Gr. ἕλκος, "ulcer," and οἰδημα, "tumor.") **Œdematous ulceration.**

Hēl'coid, hel-koyd. (Gr. ἕλκος, "ulcer," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") **Uleer-like.**

Hēlcōmē'nia. (Gr. ἕλκος, "ulcer," and μην, "month.") **Vicarious menstruation,** consisting of the metastasis of the catamenia to a ulcer.

Hēl'cōplāstý. (Gr. ἔλκος, "ulcer," and πλασσω, to "form.") Applied to the treatment of an ulcer by the process of skin-grafting.

Hēlcō'sis. (Gr. ἔλκος, "ulcer," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") Ulceration; the formation and progress of an ulcer.

Hēl'enin. C₆H₈O. A volatile, crystalline, odorless, tasteless principle, of antiseptic properties, obtained from inula.

Hele'nium. A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, including about nine different varieties; *H. autumnale*, probably the best known, is a powerful sternutatory.

Helian'themum. Frostweed or frostwort. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the herb of the *Helianthemum Canadense*, a North American plant of the natural order *Cistaceæ*. Its properties are tonic and astringent, and it has been prescribed in scrofula.

Helian'thus An'nuus. The common sunflower. A Central and South American plant of the natural order *Compositæ*. Its seeds yield an illuminating oil, and the plant on this account is cultivated quite extensively in both Europe and the United States.

Helieh'rýsum. (Gr. ἥλιος, the "sun," and χρυσός, "gold.") Immortelle. A genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, natives of Australia and South Africa. *H. Nudifolium* is demulcent, and an infusion of it has been given in phthisis and other pulmonary affections.

Hel'icîne. (Gr. ἔλιξ, "coil.") Like a coil, spiral, or tendril of a vine. Applied to certain minute arteries (*arteriæ helicinæ*) penetrating the *corpus spongiosum* of the penis.

Heli'coid. (Gr. ἔλιξ, "coil," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Helix-like; of spiral structure.

Hēlicotre'ma. (Gr. ἔλιξ, "coil," and τρημα, "perforation.") An opening by which the two scalæ of the cochlea communicate superiorly over the hamulus laminæ spiralis.

Heliēnçēphali'tis. (From Gr. ἥλιος, "sun," and *encephalitis*.) Cerebral or meningeal inflammation from exposure to sun. *Coup-de-soleil*.

Heliō'sis. (Gr. ἥλιος, "sun.") Sun-stroke.

Heliot'ropin. A bitter crystalline principle obtained from *Heliotropium Europæum*.

Hē'lium. (Gr. ἥλιος, "sun.") A hypothetical substance, the existence of which is inferred from the appearance in the spectrum of the yellow solar prominences of a certain bright line not identifiable with that of any known terrestrial flame.

Hē'lix. (Gr. ἔλιξ, "coil.") The incurved rim of the auricle of the ear. See EAR.

Helleb'orin or Helleb'orine. An acrid oil, believed to contain the bitter principle of the *Helleborus niger*.

Helleb'orus. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, including several species natives of Central Asia and Europe. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Helleborus niger*. It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic, and possesses emmenagogue and diuretic properties.

Helleb'orus Al'bus. White hellebore-root; *Veratrum album*.

Helleb'orus Fœt'idus. "Fetid hellebore," bear's foot. The leaves of this plant are reputed to be anthelmintic, emetic, and cathartic; dangerous in large doses. They have been given in the form of a decoction in mania, melancholia, dropsy, hysteria, etc.

Helleb'orus Ni'ger. *Helleborus Officinalis*. Systematic name of black hellebore, or *Melampodimm*.

Helleb'orus Orienta'lis. "Oriental hellebore." A Grecian plant, the root of which was much used in mania, epilepsy, and dropsy. It is still employed in these affections in Eastern countries.

Helleb'orus Vir'idis. Green hellebore. Its properties are similar to those of *H. Orientalis*.

Heller's Test. For albumin in

urine: pure nitric acid is carefully poured down the side of a test-tube containing urine; the acid flows beneath the urine, and a white opaque film at the plane of contact indicates the presence of albumin. *For blood*: a somewhat uncertain test, depending upon the precipitation of garnet-red flocculi upon heating urine gently after adding half its volume of solution of caustic potash.

Hel'mins. (Gr. ἔλμινς.) A worm; the Greek equivalent of the Latin *vermis*.

Hēlmīnth'agōogue, hel-minth-ag-og. (Gr. ἔλμινς, "worm," and ἀγωγός, "expeller.") Anthelmintic, vermifuge; applied to an agent directed to the expulsion of worms.

Hēlmīnthī'asis. (Gr. ἔλμινς, "worm.") Invermination. The condition which gives rise to the presence of intestinal worms. A disease in which worms, or their larvæ, are bred in any part of the body.

Helmin'thic. (From the same.) Pertaining to worms. Anthelmintic.

Helmin'thoid. (Gr. ἔλμινς, "worm," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Resembling a worm. Worm-like or worm-shaped.

Helminthol'ogÿ. (Gr. ἔλμινς, "worm," and λόγος, "discourse.") A description of, or treatise on, worms, especially intestinal worms. The science of worms.

Helo'sis. A term variously applied to plica, strabismus, version of the eyelids; spasm of the muscles of the eye, etc.

Hemach'roin, Hemato'sin. Hæmatin.

Hematox'yllum Campechianum. Logwood. A plant of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, containing a principle called *hæmatoxyline*, of astringent properties. The wood is brought from Campeachy, Honduras, and Jamaica.

Hemerālō'pia. (Gr. ἡμερα, "day," and ὠψ, "eye.") Retinitis pigmentosa; a disorder consisting of vision only by day; hen-blindness; night-blindness;

the reverse of nyctalopia; a form of partial, or intermittent, blindness, in which the patient can see in broad daylight only, being blind during the remainder of the time or under artificial light; it occurs principally among those who have been exposed to the strong, glaring light of the tropics. Some confusion exists with reference to this term, however, as certain authors have derived it from Gr. ἡμερα, "day," ἀλαος, "blind," and ὠψ, "eye," and made it denote *day-blindness*, and hence inferentially night-vision, a species of intermittent amaurosis involving inability to see well or without pain by daylight, being thus the exact reverse of the above definition. See also NYCTALOPIA.

Hemianæsthe'sia. (Gr. ἡμι, "half," αν, priv., and αἴσθησις, "perception.") Loss of sensibility on one side of the body only.

Hemianālge'sia. (Gr. ἡμι, "half," αν, "priv., and ἄλγος, "pain.") Loss of the sense of pain on one side of the body only.

Hemianop'sia. Hemiopia.

Hemichorē'a. (From Gr. ἡμι, "half," and chorea.) Unilateral chorea; chorea localized to one side during the whole course of the disease.

Hemīcrā'nia. (Gr. ἡμι, "half," and κρανιον, "skull.") Headache confined to one side of the forehead only. A severe pain, almost always intermittent, and usually hysterical, bilious, or nervous, affecting but half the head; also called sun-pain—from sometimes continuing so long as the sun is above the horizon—brow-ague, etc. It is the *migraine* of the French, whence the familiar "megriums."

Hemīdes'mus In'dicus. Indian sarsaparilla. A plant of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*, the root of which is used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla. It has a peculiar aromatic odor and a bitterish taste.

Hemīdiaphore'sis. (From Gr. ἡμι, "half," and diaphoresis.) Sweating of one lateral half of the body only.

Hemīō'pia. (Gr. ἡμι, "half," and ὄψις, "vision.") Hemioptia; hemioptis; half-sight; depraved vision in which only half an object is seen. Blindness of one-half the visual field, a form of incomplete or incipient amaurosis. It may be unilateral or bilateral; that is, affect one or both eyes. The term *hemianopsia*, referring to the half of the retina deprived of vision, has also been applied to this affection.

Hemīparaplē'gia. Paraplegia on one side only.

Hemīparē'sis. Incomplete paralysis on one side.

Hemīpho'nia. (Gr. ἡμι, "half," and φωνη, "voice.") Half-voice; half-whisper; extreme vocal weakness, such as occurs in some diseases under great exhaustion.

Hemīplē'gia, hem-e-ple-je-ah. (Gr. ἡμι, "half," and πληγη, "stroke.") Paralysis of either the right or left side of the body, usually due to cerebral hæmorrhage or embolism. (See APOPLEXY.) **H., Alternate,** paralysis of the upper part of one side of the body and the lower part of the other. **H., Crossed,** alternate hemiplegia. **H., Spastic,** hemiplegia with irregular contractions of the affected muscles; most common in infants. **H., Spinal,** unilateral motor paralysis, due to disease of the spinal cord.

Hem'ispasm. Spasm of one side of the body only.

Hem'ispheres, hem-is-ferz. The two lateral cerebral halves; the two parts which constitute the upper surface of the cerebrum; they are separated by the *falx cerebri*. See ENCEPHALON.

Hem'lock. Familiar name of *Conium maculatum*, an umbelliferous plant of narcotic toxic properties.

Hem'lock, or **Hem'lock Spruce.** Familiar name for *Abies Canadensis*.

Hemoglobin. Hæmoglobin.

Hemopt'ysis. Hæmoptysis.

Hem'orrhage. Hæmorrhage.

Hem'orrhoids. Hæmorrhoids.

Hen'bane. A powerful narcotic plant, considered poisonous to the domestic fowl. See HYOSCYAMUS.

Hen-blindness. Hemeralopia; so called because believed to be a natural defect in hens.

Hen'ne, hen-neh. Henna. A substance obtained in Eastern countries from the *Lawsonia inermis*, and used by women for staining their feet and fingers; it is also used for dyeing skins of a reddish color. Medicinally, it has been used as an astringent and as a remedy in jaundice and leprosy.

He'par. (Gr. ἥπαρ.) The liver; the organ which secretes the bile. The Gr. equivalent of Lat. *hepar*. The term was also formerly applied in Chemistry to combinations of sulphur with alkalis.

Hepatāl'gia. (Gr. ἥπαρ, the "liver," and ἄλγος, "pain.") Pain affecting the liver; neuralgia of the liver. Hepatodynia.

Hepatemphrax'is. (Gr. ἥπαρ, the "liver," and εμφραξις, "obstruction.") Obstruction of the liver.

Hepat'ic. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver.") **Jecoral.** Pertaining to, or involving, the liver. Resembling liver in structure or color.

Hepat'ic Air. Sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Hepat'ic Al'oes. A liver-colored extract of the *Aloe hepatica*, consisting of the inspissated juice of the leaf of the plant.

Hepat'ic Artery. See ARTERY.

Hepat'ic Cells. See CELL.

Hepat'ic Duct. See DUCT.

Hepat'ic Flux. Bilious flux; applied in the East to a variety of dysentery with frequent flow of bilious fluid from the bowels.

Hepat'ic Plexus. See PLEXUS.

Hepat'ic Veins. See VEIN.

Hepat'ica. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver.") Agents affecting the liver.

Hepat'ica. Liverwort. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*; the leaves are believed to bear some resemblance in shape to the liver, and hence its name. It is also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves of the *Hepat'ica Americana* or *triloba*, a mild demulcent tonic.

Hepat'ica Tri'loba. Liver-leaf, an herbaceous plant, native of Europe and the United States.

Hēp'atin. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver.") Amyloid substance of the liver; glycogen.

Hepatirrhœ'a. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver," and ῥέω, to "flow.") Hepatorrhœa. A purging, with bilious evacuations. Bilious diarrhœa; a diarrhœa in which the excreted matters are much mixed with bile.

Hēpatī'tis. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the liver. **H., Acute**, acute circumscribed inflammation of a part of the liver, due to a septic embolus and terminating in suppuration. Abscess of the liver. **H., Chronic**, CIRRHOSIS OF THE LIVER (*q. v.*). **H., Diffused**, formerly a term for acute yellow atrophy of the liver.

Hēpatizā'tion. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver.") Alteration of a tissue or organ, causing it to resemble the liver in consistence. Usually applied to the changes produced in the lung by the earlier stages of acute pneumonia. **H., Gray**, the condition of the lungs in the third stage of acute pneumonia. **H., Red**, the changes produced in the lung by the second stage (that following congestion) of acute pneumonia.

Hep'atized. Affected by hepatization; also, impregnated with hepatic air.

Hep'atized Ammo'nia. Sulphide of ammonia.

Hep'atoçēle, hep-at-o-scel. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver," and χηλη, "tumor.") Hernia of the liver; hepatic hernia.

Hernia in which a part of the liver protrudes through the abdominal parietes. It has been distinguished into *ventral* and *umbilical*.

Hepatōçirrhō'sis. Cirrhosis of liver.

Hepatōçÿs'tic. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver," and κύστις, "bladder.") Pertaining to liver and gall-bladder.

Hepatōdÿn'ia. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver," and ὀδύνη, "pain.") Hepatalgia; pain in the liver.

Hepatōgās'tric. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver," and γαστήρ, "stomach.") The gastro-hepatic or smaller omentum, passing from liver to stomach.

Hep'atōlith. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver," and λίθος, "stone.") Stone or concretion in the liver; biliary calculus.

Hepatōlithī'asis. (From the same.) The formation of hepatoliths.

Hepato'logÿ. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver," and λόγος, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, the liver.

Hepatophy'ma. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver," and φυμα, a "suppurating tumor.") A suppurative swelling of the liver.

Hepatoposte'ma. Abscess of liver.

Hepatorrhœx'is. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver," and ῥήξις, "rupture.") Rupture of the liver.

Hepatorrhœ'a. (Gr. ἥπαρ, "liver," and ῥέω, to "flow.") A morbid flow from the liver. Bilious diarrhœa.

Hepatot'omÿ. (Gr. ἥπαρ, the "liver," and τέμνειν, "to cut.") Incision or dissection of the liver.

Hephæs'tic Hemiple'gia. (Gr. Ἡφαίστος, "Vulcan.") Hammer-palsy.

Hēracle'um. (Gr. Ἡρακλῆς, "Hercules.") Cow-parsnip. A genus of plants of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, native of Europe, India, and America.

Heracle'um Lana'tum. A perennial plant of the United States, the root of which is reputed to be stimulant and carminative. It has been employed in epilepsy.

Heracle'um Spondyl'ium. A

European plant, the root of which is believed to be tonic; a lotion made from the fruit and root has been applied in iteh.

Herb, *erb*. (Lat. *herba*.) A soft-stemmed plant that annually dies to the root.

Herbā'ceous, *her-bay-shus*. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, an herb.

Herb'-doctor. One who treats diseases altogether by herbs, as the—so-called—"Thomsonians."

Herbiv'orous. (Lat. *herba*, an "herb," and *voro*, to "devour.") Herb-eating; applied to animals that feed on herbs or grass.

Herēd'itary. (Lat. *hæres*, "an heir.") Transmitted from progenitors; acquired by inheritance.

Herēd'ity. (From the same.) The biological phenomenon of character-repetition in progeny; aggregate characteristics of hereditary transmission. That principle or law according to which animals or plants inherit the characteristics of their parents or ancestors.

Hermaph'rodism, *her-maf-ro-dizm*. (Gr. *Ἑρμης*, "Mercury," and *Ἀφροδίτη*, "Venus.") Union of the two sexes in the same individual. The condition presented by an hermaphrodite.

Hermāph'rōdite. (From the same; after Hermaphroditus, fabled child of Hermes and Aphrodite.) One whose generative organs partake of both male and female characteristics. See also ANDROGYNUS and ANDROGYNA.

Hermēt'ic. (Gr. *Ἑρμης*, "Mercury," fabled founder of alchemy.) Chemical; pertaining to chemistry. *

Hermet'ic Seal. Air-tight seal, as of a glass vessel by heat. Hermetical sealing is accomplished by heating the neck of a glass vessel or tube to the melting-point, and then twisting with pincers until air-tight. The term is applied in Surgery to a mode of treating gun-shot wounds, especially those

of the chest and abdomen, by removing all accessible foreign bodies, and converting the wound into a simple incised one, which, when closed with sutures and well dried, is freely penciled with collodion and covered with shreds of charpie.

Hēr'nia. (Gr. *ἔρως*, "sprout.") An abnormal protrusion of any of the viscera through an opening in the surrounding structures; rupture. **H. Cerebri**, fungus cerebri, an excessive growth of granulation-tissue from the brain in cases of compound fracture of the skull, the morbid tissue protruding in a mushroom form. **H., Concealed**, a hernia so small that the protruding viscera cannot be detected. **H., Congenital**, hernia of the intestine into the serotum, due to lack of closure of the vaginal process of peritoneum about the spermatic cord. **H., Crural**, femoral hernia. **H., Diaphragmatic**, protrusion of the intestines into the cavity of the chest through an opening in the diaphragm. **H., Direct Inguinal**, protrusion of intestines through the external abdominal ring without passing through the internal ring. **H., Encysted**, is produced by the vaginal process closing at the internal, but not at the external abdominal ring, the protruding bowel having two sacs. **H., Femoral**, escape of part of the intestines or omentum beneath Poupart's ligament. **H., Incarcerated**, a hernia that is temporarily irreducible, but not strangulated. **H., Inguinal**, escape of part of the intestines or omentum through both the internal and external abdominal rings (*indirect*), or through the external ring alone (*direct*). **H., Interstitial**, escape of intestine or omentum into the cellular tissue of the pelvic cavity. **H., Irreducible**, one in which the protruding viscera cannot be replaced. **H., Oblique Inguinal**, indirect hernia, the passage of intestine or omentum through the entire inguinal canal. **H., Littré's**, hernia of an abnormal diverticulum of the intestine, the calibre of

the bowel not being occluded. **H., Strangulated**, one in which the contents of the sac are so constricted as to cause intestinal obstruction, pain, inflammation, and, if not relieved, gangrene of the constricted part. **H., Ventral**, a hernia through the anterior abdominal wall other than at the inguinal canal or umbilicus.

Her'nial. Pertaining to hernia.

Herniōt'omý. (From *hernia*, and Gr. *τομή*, "incision.") Operation for strangulated hernia. Celotomy.

Herō'ic. Applied to treatment of unusually severe or violent character.

Hēr'pēs, her-peeze. (Gr. *έρπω*, to "creep.") An acute disease of the skin, consisting of groups of small vesicles upon an inflammatory base. **H. Corneæ**, phlyctenular keratitis. **H. Facialis**, herpes of the face. **H. Labialis**, that involving the lips. **H. Progenitalis**, herpes of the genital organs, chiefly of the labia and prepuce. Usually, but not always, due to venereal disease. **H. Serpigo**, tinea circinata. **H. Zos'ter**, zoster; shingles; an acute inflammatory disease, characterized by groups of vesicles upon an inflammatory base, situated over the course of a nerve, and usually accompanied with considerable pain. Its most common seat is over the intercostal nerves, where it is due to inflammation of the nerve-ganglia.

Herpēt'ic. Pertaining to herpes.

Herpēt'iform. (From *herpes*, and Lat. *forma*, "form.") Having the character or appearance of herpes.

Herpetōl'ogý. (Gr. *έρπησις*, a skin disease, and *λόγος*, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, cutaneous diseases.

Hespēr'idin. A peculiar crystallizable bitter principle, a glucoside obtained from unripe bitter oranges, lemon-peel, etc.; soluble in boiling water and hot alcohol.

Heteradēl'phia. (Gr. *έτερος*, "other," and *άδελφος*, "brother.") Applied to union of the bodies of two

fœtuses; one usually reaches its full growth, the other remaining undeveloped or accephalous, and maintaining a parasitic life upon its brother.

Heteradē'nia. (Gr. *έτερος*, "opposite," and *άδην*, "gland.") An abnormal tissue, having a glandular structure, though occurring in parts devoid of glands. A heterologous formation of glandular substance.

Heteradēn'ic. (From the same.) Relating to heteradenia, or abnormal glandular structure.

Heterōchrō'nia. (Gr. *έτερος*, "different," and *χρονος*, "time.") Applied to such abnormality of morbid structures as consists in the production of a structure at a time when it ought not to be produced.

Heterōgē'nēōūs, het-er-o-je-ne-us. (Gr. *έτερος*, "other," and *γενος*, "kind.") Composed of parts of different kinds; not of uniform construction; the reverse of homogeneous.

Heterōgēn'esis. (Gr. *έτερος*, "different," and *γενεσις*, "generation.") The doctrine that offsprings may be produced the life-history of which is essentially different from that of the parents. A well-marked deviation of situation or function of an organ.

Heterōgenēt'ic. (From the same.) Pertaining to heterogenesis. A cause which tends to produce heterogenesis.

Heterōl'ogous. (Gr. *έτερος*, "different," and *λογος*, "relation.") Deviating from the normal structure, form, or development. Applied to a product not analogous to any natural tissue or fluid, being always the result of a morbid process; it may be malignant, as carcinoma, or benignant, as tubercle.

Heterōl'ogý. (From the same.) Deviation from the normal in form or nature. The condition presented by heterologous tissues. According to Virchow, a deviation or degeneration from the typical conformation of a tissue; a structural abnormality as to time, situation, or extent.

Heterom'erus. (Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and μέρος, "portion.") Unrelated as to chemical composition.

Heteromōrph'ism. (Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and μορφή, "form.") Deviation from normal shape or structure.

Heterōpā'gia. (Gr. ἕτερος, "other," and παῖω, to "unite.") A double monstrosity, in which the small imperfect accessory subject is implanted by its body on the anterior surface of the principal body.

Heterōp'athy. (Gr. ἕτερος, "another," and πάθος, "affection.") A system of therapeutics whereby one morbid condition is removed by inducing a different one. Being the reverse of Homœopathy, the term is commonly used as synonymous with Allopathy.

Heterōpho'ria. (Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and φороς, "a tending.") Tending of visual lines away from parallelism.

Heterōplās'tic. (Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and πλασις, "formation.") Pertaining to heteroplasty. Heterologous.

Het'eroplāsty. (From the same.) Irregular plastic or formative actions or operations; abnormal organic formation. In *Pathology*, structural disease by which products in themselves natural are developed in incongruous situations. In *Surgery*, an operation for transplanting certain parts of the skin borrowed from amputated members, and applying them for the purpose of obtaining cicatrization in other subjects. See AUTOPLASTY.

Heterōtāx'ia. (Gr. ἕτερος, "another," and τάξις, "order.") Congenital, and usually harmless, displacement of a part; especially, the general transposition of internal organs.

Heterōtop'ia. (Gr. ἕτερος, "different," and τόπος, "place.") An abnormality of situation; deviation from natural position of parts; the production of a structure at an abnormal point.

Heteroxanth'ine. Formula, $C_6H_6N_4O_2$. A leucomaine found in urine.

Heūche'ra. Alum-root. A genus

of herbs of the natural order *Saxifragaceæ*, including a number of species, all natives of the United States. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the *Heuchera Americana*. Its properties are astringent.

Heuche'ra America'na. An herbaceous plant, native of the Middle United States.

Heuche'ra Cortu'sa. *Heuchera Americana*.

Heuche'ra Pubes'cens. A native of the Southern United States. Its root is astringent.

Heudelo'tia Africa'na. A tree from which African bdellium is believed to be procured. It is a native of Senegal.

Heve'a. A genus of trees of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, from which caoutchouc is secured. They are natives of South America, and include several species.

Hēx'ads. In Chemistry, a division of artiads presenting the actual combining capacity, or even degree of quantivalence, of six.

Hex'yl. A substance derived from cow's milk, sweat, and certain albuminous bodies.

Hey's Amputation. See AMPUTATION.

Hiā'tūs. (Lat. *hiare*, "to gape.") An opening, gap, or foramen.

Hia'tus Fallo'pii. An opening on the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Hibērnā'tion. (Lat. *hiberna*, "winter quarters.") The phenomenon of the dormant condition or winter sleep in certain animals.

Hibis'cus. A genus of plants of the natural order *Malvaceæ*, including many species, natives of the United States, Egypt, India, China, etc. They are chiefly useful for the tenacity of their fibre. The species *Abelmoschus* abounds in muelage, and is employed in the process of clarifying.

Hibis'cus Popule'us. *Balimbago*.

A small tree of Molucca, the root of which is emetic, and is used in chronic diarrhœa, colic, dyspepsia, etc. The fruit of the tree yields a juice similar to gamboge.

Hic'cough. Singultus; hiccup; a short, spasmodic, noisy, involuntary inspiration, caused by momentary contraction of the diaphragm, with simultaneous narrowing of the glottis.

Hid'den Seizures. Applied by Marshall Hall to certain obscure attacks of an epileptoid character.

Hide'-bound. Induration of the areolar tissue. Scleroderma.

Hidroa. Hydroa.

Hidrō'sis. (Gr. ἰδρως, "sweat.") Idrosis. The state of perspiring; the formation of sweat. Also applied to morbid increase of the perspiratory secretion from excited action of the sudoriparous glands, attended by inflammatory indications.

Hidrōt'ica. (From the same.) Agents inducing perspiration.

Hi'era Pi'cra. *Pulvis aloes cum canellâ.*

Hiera'cium. Hawkweed. A genus of herbs of the natural order *Compositæ*. The species, which are numerous, are natives of both the United States and Europe.

Hiera'cium Venō'sum. Rattlesnake weed. A plant of the Northern United States, the properties of which are reputed to be astringent.

Highmorianum Antrum. See ANTRUM.

Hi'lum or Hi'lus. (Lat., "a trifle.") Fissure; notch. Applied to the concave border of the kidney (*hilus renalis*) and of the spleen (*hilus lienalis*).

Hinge-joint. Ginglymus. This may be *single*, as in the elbow, or *double* ("saddle-joint"), as in the case of the metacarpal bone of the thumb and the trapezium. See ARTICULATION.

Hip. The superior part of the thigh; the region from the abdomen to the free part of the lower limb.

Hip-joint Disease. Coxalgia; fungous arthritis of the hip-joint. Tubercular inflammation of the structures composing the hip-joint, often advancing to suppuration and caries of the head of the femur and acetabulum.

Hippocam'pus. Two convolutions of the brain. See ENCEPHALON.

Hippoc'ratēs' Sleeve. A conical-shaped strainer, of linen or flannel, used for clarifying syrups and decoctions.

Hippocrat'ic Face. A peculiar expression of the face described by Hippocrates; pale, sunken, and contracted features, indicating death or due to protracted disease.

Hip'polith. (Gr. ἵππος, "horse," and λίθος, "stone.") A stone found in intestines or stomach of a horse; the *Bezoar equinum*.

Hippōpathōl'ogÿ. (Gr. ἵππος, "horse," παθος, "affection," and λογος, "discourse.") Veterinary science.

Hippū'ria. (Gr. ἵππος, "horse," and οὐρον, "urine.") An excess of hippuric acid in the urine.

Hippū'ric Acid. (From the same.) Applied to an acid found in large quantities in the urine of the horse, cow, and other herbivorous animals; has also been detected in human urine.

Hippū'ris. (Gr. ἵππος, a "horse," and οὐρα, a "tail.") Equisetum; an aquatic plant of astringent properties. In Anatomy, applied, as the Gr. equivalent of Lat. *cauda equina*, to the lash of nervous cords which occupies the lower third of the spinal canal.

Hip'pūs. *Hippus pupillæ*. Spasmodic pupillary movement, irrespective of accommodation and light.

Hir'çie Aç'id. An acid obtained from the fat of the goat, or from hircin.

Hir'çin. (Lat. *hircus*, "goat.") A glyceryl composed of hircic acid, a peculiar substance found in the fat of the goat, etc.

Hir'süte. (Lat. *hirsutus*, "hairy.") Hairy; bristly; shaggy.

Hirsu'ties, hir-su-she-eez. (From the same.) Abnormality of hair-growth,

whether with reference to quantity or location.

Hirū'do. Sanguisuga; bdella. The leech. The European species, *Hirudo medicinalis*, will draw about half an ounce of blood, and is much used for local bloodletting.

Hirūn'do. A genus of birds of the swallow kind. The nest of the *H. esculenta* is edible. See BIRD'S NEST, EDIBLE.

Histō-chem'istry. Chemistry of the tissues.

Histōdial'ysis. (Gr. ἵστος, "tissue," and διαλυσις, "resolution.") Dissolution of organic tissue.

Histōgēn'esis. (Gr. ἵστος, "tissue," and γέννω, "I beget.") Formation and development of organic tissues.

Histog'enÿ. (From the same.) Histogenesis.

His'toid. (Gr. ἵστος, "tissue," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Applied to tumors the contents of which resemble the natural textures of the body.

Histolog'ical. Pertaining to histology, or to the natural transformations of embryonic tissues.

Histōl'ogÿ. (Gr. ἵστος, "tissue," and λόγος, "discourse.") General anatomy. Also, the science, or minute anatomy, of the tissues; microscopical investigation of the ultimate structure of organic tissues.

Histōl'ysis. (Gr. ἵστος, "tissue," and λυσις, "solution.") The disintegration of the organic tissues.

Histōt'omÿ. (Gr. ἵστος, "tissue," and τεμνειν, "to cut.") Dissection of organic tissues.

Histriōn'ic. Affecting the muscles of facial expression, as spasm, palsy, etc.

Hives. A term at one time loosely and variously applied to variella, croup, herpes, etc.; now usually restricted to a vesicular cutaneous eruption; nettle-rash; urticaria.

Hoang-nan. The bark of a species of *Strychnos*, containing strychnine and brucine; recommended as an alterative

in leprosy and other skin diseases; also reputed to be antilyssie.

Hoarse'ness. Vocal harshness from morbid state of the throat or larynx.

Hob'nail Liver. Highly cirrhotic liver.

Hodg'kin's Disease. (After Dr. Hodgkin of London.) Adenia; pseudo-leucocythæmia. A peculiar chronic disorder, marked by great enlargement of the lymphatic glands, accompanied by a morbid splenic deposit, but not, as in leucocythæmia, with increase in the number of white blood-corpuscles. See LYMPHADENOMA.

Hog Gum. See GUM.

Hōlōblas'tic. (Gr. ὅλος, "whole," and βλαστος, "germ.") Applied to the ovum when almost the whole yolk is involved in the process of segmentation.

Holōp'athÿ. (Gr. ὅλος, "entire," and παθος, "affection.") A doctrine that regards disease as a local phase of general diathesis.

Homat'ropine. (From Gr. ὁμος, "same," and atropine.) Formula, $C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$. An alkaloid resembling atropine, but of less enduring mydriatic effect; it is derived from atropine. The hydrobromate is much used by ophthalmologists.

Hombert's Phosphorus. See PHOSPHORUS.

Home'ria. A genus of South African plants of the natural order *Iridaceæ*.

Home'ria Colli'na. A plant, native of South Africa, bearing a bulb which acts as a violent narcotic poison, causing speedy death.

Home'sickness. Nostalgia.

Homōçer'ebrin. A nitrogenous glucoside derived from brain-tissue.

Homœobiōt'ic. (Gr. ὁμοιος, "like," and βίος, "life.") Having the same mode of life.

Homœomor'phous. (Gr. ὁμοιος, "like," and μορφή, "form.") Homologous; having the same form. Applied to a tumor identical in structure with some of the normal tissues of the body.

Homœop'athist. One devoted to homœopathy.

Homœōp'athỹ. (Gr. *ὅμοιος*, "like," and *παθος*, "affection.") Samuel Hahnemann's system of medicine, based on the presumption that such agents cure disease as in a condition of health produce symptoms similar to those of the disease under treatment. "*Similia similibus curantur*" is the prevailing maxim. Remedies are exhibited in infinitesimal doses, the agents being reduced to successive dilutions or "potencies."

Homœōplā'sia. (Gr. *ὅμοιος*, "like," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") The formation of accidental tissues resembling the normal. Reverse of heteroplasia.

Homōgē'nēōūs. (Gr. *ὅμος*, "like," and *γενος*, "kind.") Of uniform structure; the reverse of heterogeneous.

Homōgēn'esis. (Gr. *ὅμος*, "like," and *γενεσις*, "generation.") Generation of progeny experiencing the same eyele as the parent; the reverse of heterogenesis.

Homoio'sis. (Gr. *ὁμοιω*, to "assimilate.") The process of elaborating food.

Homoiōther'mal. (Gr. *ὅμοιος*, "like," and *θερμη*, "heat.") Maintaining uniform temperature; "warm-blooded," as applied to animals.

Homōl'ogōūs. (Gr. *ὅμος*, "same," and *λογος*, "relation.") Having the same form, structure, or function. Identical in type. **H. Series**, a series of organic compounds which differ in composition from one another by the same number of equivalents or by the same elements. **H. Tissues**, tissues the structural type of which is the same. **H. Tumor**, a tumor the structure of which is the same as that of the tissue in which it grows.

Hōm'ologue, hom-o-log. (From the same.) An organ the structure of which is common to a species or class of animals. "The same organ in different animals under every variety of form

and function." Corresponding part; homologous term.

Homōl'ogỹ. (From the same.) Similarity and correspondene in nature; homologous state.

Hom'onỹm. (Gr. *ὅμος*, "same," and *ὄνομα*, "name.") Applied to an anatomical correlation of parts; *e. g.* the frontal bone is the *homonym* of the supraoccipital bone.

Hom'oplāstỹ. (Gr. *ὅμος*, "like," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") The formation of homologous tissues.

Hom'ōtỹpe. (Gr. *ὅμος*, "like," and *τυπος*, "model.") Homonym. Bone serially related in the same skeleton.

Honey. *Mel.* A sweet vegetable juice, collected from the nectaries of flowers by the *Apis mellifica*, or honey-bee.

Hook, Blunt. An instrument used to assist in bringing down the fœtus in parturition.

Hooked Worms. See ENTOZOA.

Hooping Cough. Whooping cough. See PERTUSSIS.

Hop. The *Humulus Lupulus*. A plant of the genus *Humulus*, having a long twining stalk. The female flowers form the hops of commerce, their scales and fruit containing a resin called *lupulin*, which is used in medicine.

Hor'dēi Sem'ina. Seeds of barley. See HORDEUM.

Hor'dēin. (Lat. *hordeum*, "barley.") A peculiar substance analogous to starch, found in barley.

Hordē'olum. (Dim. of Lat. *hordeum*, "barley.") Sty; small, tense, palpebral abscess from inflammation of the hair-follicles or of the Meibomian glands.

Hor'deum. (Lat.) Barley. A Linnean genus of the natural order *Graminaceæ*. A valuable grain used for food and in making malt. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the decorticated seeds of *Hordeum distichon*.

Hor'deum Dis'tichon. The French barley-plant.

Hor'deum Vulga're. The Scotch or common barley-plant.

Hore'hound. *Marrubium vulgare*, a European plant, natural order *Labiatae*.

Horn. A substance composed chiefly of keratin; also, a horn-like structure or process. **H. Lead**, chloride of lead. **H. Quicksilver**, native protochloride of mercury. **H. Silver**, chloride of silver.

Horner's Muscle. See **MUSCLE**.

Horōp'ter. (Gr. ὄρος, "limit," and ὄπτειν, "spy.") The aggregate of all the points in space seen singly by the two retinae in a given position of the eyes.

Hor'rida Cu'tis. (Lat., "rough skin.") *Cutis anserina*; an uneven condition of the skin, due to the action of the *arrectores pilorum*, produced by cold, fear, etc.

Horripilā'tion. (Lat. *horrere*, "to stand on end," and *pilus*, "hair.") A sensation of chilliness, with shivering, horrida cutis, and bristling of the hair. It arises from contraction of the muscular fibres connected with the hair-sacs, and may be symptomatic of approaching fever or occasioned by cold or terror. See **CUTIS ANSERINA**.

Horse'-Chestnut. The fruit of the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*.

Horse-Radish. Familiar name of *Cochlearia Armoracia*, a cruciferous plant.

Horse-shoe Kidney. See **KIDNEY**.

Hos'pital. An institution devoted to the treatment of the sick and wounded.

Hos'pital Gan'grene. A peculiar sloughing phagedæna, endemic in crowded hospitals. See **GANGRENE**.

Hos'pitalism. The general morbid influence of the atmosphere of a hospital.

Hōst. Applied to an animal or plant on which a parasite lives.

Hour-Glass Contrac'tion. Applied to an irregular and transverse contraction of the uterus, in which it assumes an hour-glass shape.

Housemaid's Kneē. Applied to acute inflammation and swelling of the bursa patellæ, arising from effusion; common in housemaids, occasioned by pressure from kneeling.

Howship's Lacunæ. Small depressions observed in bone undergoing absorption; they are occupied by polynucleated cells or *osteoclasts*.

Hum, Venous. Bruit de diable.

Hū'meral. (Lat. *humerus*, "arm" or "shoulder.") Pertaining to the arm or to the humerus; brachial. **H. Artery**, brachial artery.

Hū'merūs. The large bone from shoulder to elbow. See **BONE**.

Hu'mic Acid. Ulmic acid.

Hu'mid Tetter or Scall. Popular name of eczema.

Hū'mor. (Lat. *humere*, "to be moist.") Applied to the fluids of animal tissues; commonly restricted to the aqueous and vitreous of the eye. **H., Aqueous.** (See **EYE**.) **H., Vitreous.** See **EYE**.

Hū'moral. Pertaining to the humors. **H. Pathol'ogy**, a long-discarded theory that all diseases were due to changes in the fluids of the body.

Hū'moralism. The old doctrine which ascribed all disease to the fluids; humoral pathology.

Hump. A deformity consisting of a protuberance formed by a deviation of the bones of the trunk, as curvature of the spine.

Hu'mulin. The narcotic principle of the hop (*Humulus Lupulus*).

Hu'mulus. Hops. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the cones of *Humulus Lupulus*.

Hu'mulus Lu'pulus. The systematic name of the hop, a twining plant of the natural order *Urticaceæ*, the cones or strobiles of which have a bitter aromatic taste, due to a peculiar principle called *humulin*. The properties of the hop are hypnotic and tonic.

Hun'ger. Fames; the internal unpleasant sensation, attributed to various causes, impelling to the act of devouring aliment.

Hunterian Chan'cre. Hard or true chancre. See **SYPHILIS**.

Hunterian Operation. See **OPERATION**.

Hu'ra Brasilien'sis. A tree of the natural order of *Euphorbiaceæ*, a native of Brazil. It yields an acrid milky juice, and an extract of its bark has been employed in leprosy and elephantiasis, and as an anthelmintic.

Hu'ra Crep'itans. The sand-box tree. A West Indian tree bearing a hard-shelled fruit about the size of an orange; this fruit contains a toxic milky juice which, like the seeds, is emetic and cathartic, and capable of acting as a violent poison. The tree is under cultivation in many tropical countries.

Hÿ'aline. (Gr. *ὄαλος*, "glass.") Resembling glass; glassy. Applied to cartilage in which the cells are rounded or oval and the matrix devoid of fibres. Also, the pellucid substance which determines the spontaneous fission of cells.

Hÿali'tis. Hyaloiditis.

Hÿ'aloid. (Gr. *ὄαλος*, "glass," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling glass; transparent; vitriform. Applied in *Anatomy* to a humor and a membrane; and in *Pathology* to a variety of cancer in which the morbid product resembles glass.

Hÿ'aloid Mem'brane. The transparent membrane inclosing the vitreous humor of the eye. See **MEMBRANE**.

Hÿaloidi'tis. (From *hyaloid*, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane or vitreous humor of the eye.

Hyberna'tion. Hibernation.

Hÿ'brid. (Gr. *ὑβρις*, "mongrel.") Mongrel; having parents of different species. Applied to the offspring of different, but allied, species of animals or plants. Also employed, like "bar-

barous," as the reverse of "pure" or "classic," to designate a word formed from two or more different languages.

Hydarthrosis. Hydrarthrosis.

Hydarthrus. Hydrarthrus.

Hÿdät'id. (Gr. *ὕδατις*, "watery vesicle.") The larval form or scolex of any species of tape-worm, forming a sac of variable size in the tissues in which it is found. Hydatids are most common in the liver, but are found in any of the organs. (See **ENTOZOA**.)

H. Mole, myxomatous degeneration of the placenta, forming a group of gelatinous cyst-like bodies.

Hÿdät'iform. (From *hydatid*, and Lat. *forma*, "form.") Resembling a hydatid.

Hÿdät'oid. (Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Water-like; resembling water. Also, resembling a hydatid.

Hydnocar'pus Venena'ta. *Hydnocarpus Inebrians*. A tree of the natural order *Pangiaceæ*, the fruit of which is extremely poisonous. The seeds yield an oil which has been employed as a remedy for leprosy in India and Ceylon, of which countries the tree is native.

Hÿdraç'id. (Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and Lat. *acidum*, "acid.") An acid containing hydrogen; applied to a class of acid compounds in which hydrogen acts the part of the acidifying principle, or which contain hydrogen, but not oxygen.

Hÿdrädēnī'tis. (Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," *ἀδην*, "gland," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Hÿdrädenō'ma. (From Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *adenoma*.) Adenoma with serous or watery contents.

Hÿdræ'mia, hi-dre-me-ah. (Gr. *ὕδωρ*, "water," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") Spanhæmia. Applied to an increased proportion of water in the blood.

Hydræ'mic Œede'ma. See **ŒEDEMA**.

Hÿ'drāgōgues, hi-drag-ogz. (Gr.

ὕδωρ, "water," and ἀγωγός, "expeller.") Medicines, usually cathartics or diuretics, supposed to be capable of expelling serum which has been effused into any part; applied to any agents promoting the discharge of watery excretions.

Hÿ'drāmides. A class of organic compounds which may be described as diamides, derived from the action of ammonia upon the aldehydes.

Hÿdrām'nios. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and ἄμιον, "amnion.") An abnormal accumulation of the liquor amnii.

Hydran'gea. A genus of shrubs of the natural order *Saxifragaceæ*, natives of the United States, China, etc.

Hydran'gea Arborēs'gens. Wild hydrangea. A shrub of the Middle and Southern United States, the leaves of which are reputed to be tonic, cathartic, and diuretic; the roots have been employed for calculus and gravel.

Hydrangēi'tis. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "lymph," ἀγγεῖον, "vessel," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Hÿdrār'gism. Hydrargyriasis; chronic mercurial poisoning. The symptoms produced by the continued administration of any preparation of mercury in excessive doses. Salivation, diarrhœa, and dyspepsia are the most common symptoms.

Hÿdrār'gÿrâte. Mercurial preparation.

Hÿdrār'gÿri Açē'tas. Acetate of mercury. Not officinal, and seldom used in medicine. **H. Chloridum Corrosivum**, mercuric chloride, corrosive sublimate, perchloride of mercury; an irritant poison, and used chiefly in surgery as an antiseptic. **H. Chloridum Mite**, mercurous chloride; calomel, mild chloride of mercury; a tasteless powder, used chiefly as a purgative and for a supposed stimulating effect on the secretion of bile. **H. Cyanidum**, mercuric cyanide, cyanide of mercury. Occasionally used internally in the treatment of syphilis.

Combined with cyanide of potassium and sulphate of zinc, it forms the so-called "double cyanide," recently introduced by Lister as an antiseptic for surgical dressings. **H. Iodidum Rubrum**, mercuric iodide, biniodide of mercury, red iodide of mercury. Occurs in brilliant crimson crystals. Used in the treatment of syphilis, and, recently, in scarlatina. **H. Iodidum Viride**, mercurous iodide, green iodide of mercury, protiodide of mercury; a greenish-yellow powder largely used in the treatment of secondary syphilis. **H. Oxidum Flavum**, yellow mercuric oxide, yellow oxide of mercury; used in ointment in the treatment of diseases of the eyelids and conjunctiva. **H. Oxidum Rubrum**, red mercuric oxide, red precipitate; occasionally used as a stimulating dressing for ulcers. **H. Subsulphas Flavus**, basic mercuric sulphate, yellow subsulphate of mercury, turpeth mineral; chiefly used as an emetic in croup. **H. Sulphidum Rubrum**, cinnabar, red mercuric sulphate, red sulphide of mercury; a brilliant red powder used in medicine only by fumigation in the treatment of severe syphilis.

Hÿdrār'gÿr'ia. Eczema from use of mercury.

Hÿdrār'gÿri'asis. Mercurial poisoning.

Hÿdrār'gÿrÿm. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and ἀργυρος, "silver"—quicksilver.) Symbol, Hg. The chemical and pharmaceutical term for mercury. See preparations under HYDRARGYRI.

Hÿdrār'thrō'sis or **Hÿdrār'thrÿs.** (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and ἄρθρον, "joint.") Spina ventosa; hydrops articuli. White swelling; tumefaction of a joint; sero-synovial dropsy of an articulation. A formidable strumous affection, which may attack any articulation, but generally occurs in the knee-joint. In general, any articular dropsical effusion.

Hydras'tis. Golden seal or yellow root. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis*

Canulensis. It is tonic, and has been employed in dyspepsia and scrofula and as a laxative and alterative.

Hydras'tis Canaden'sis. An herbaceous plant, native of the United States, of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*.

Hÿ'drâte. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water.") A chemical compound of aqueous type, formed by substituting a metal for one hydrogen atom of water; a hydroxide.

Hÿ'drâted. (From the same.) Combined with water in definite proportions, forming a hydrate.

Hÿdrēncēphali'tis. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," ἐγκεφαλος, "brain," and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Acute or inflammatory hydrocephalus.

Hÿdrēncēph'alōçēle, hi-dren-sefal-o-seel. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," ἐγκεφαλος, "brain," and κηλη, "tumor.") Serous brain tumor. Congenital hernia of hydrocephalic brain through a cranial fissure.

Hÿdrēncēph'alus. Hydrocephalus.

Hÿdrēn'terōçēle. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," ἔντερον, "intestine," and κηλη, "tumor.") Intestinal hernia with fluid in the sac.

Hÿdrō'a. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water.") Miliaria. Also applied to a cutaneous affection with bullæ containing seropurulent fluid. It occurs principally on the uncovered parts of the body, and is associated with extreme heat of the skin, violent itching, and sometimes profuse perspiration; the papulæ are surrounded by an inflamed zone, and the disorder sometimes resembles herpes zoster, and is hence called hydroa herpetiforme.

Hydrobiliru'bin. Urobilin.

Hydrobro'mic Acid. A gaseous compound of equal volumes of bromine vapor and hydrogen.

Hydrobro'mic Ether. Bromide of ethyl. See ETHER.

Hÿdrōeār'bons. Hydrocarburets; a term applied to an important group of compounds formed entirely or chiefly

of hydrogen and carbon; under this head are comprised most of the inflammable gases, many of the essential oils, naphthas, anthracene, benzol, caoutchoue, ethylene, gutta-percha, etc., several of these substances occurring native.

Hÿdrōeār'dia, hi-dro-kar-de-ah. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and καρδια, "heart.") Hydropericardia; dropsy of the pericardium.

Hÿ'drōçēle, hi-dro-seel. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and κηλη, "tumor.") Distension of the tunica vaginalis with serous fluid. **H.**, **Congenital**, that due to a communication between the tunica vaginalis and the peritoneal cavity. **H.**, **Encysted**, that in which the fluid is between the tunica vaginalis and the testicle.

Hÿdrōçenō'sis. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and κενωσις, "evacuation.") An evacuation of water, as in dropsy, whether through the use of hydragogue agents or tapping (paracentesis).

Hÿdrōçēph'alic. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and κεφαλη, "head.") Pertaining to hydrocephalus.

Hÿdrōçēph'alūs. (From the same.) Effusion of serous fluid into the ventricles of the brain, especially the lateral ventricles, generally due to inflammation of the lining membrane, but also to venous congestion and changes in the walls of the blood-vessels. It is either congenital or develops in early infancy, and causes enlargement of the cranium, sometimes to an enormous extent. **H.** **Externus**, effusion of serous fluid into the subarachnoid space. **H.** **Internus**, hydrocephalus.

Hÿdrōchlō'ric Aç'id. The only known compound of chlorine and hydrogen. It is obtained when equal volumes of chlorine and hydrogen are mixed and exposed to the diffused light of day. It has a suffocating odor and destroys animal life.

Hÿdrōçir'sōçēle. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," κίρσος, "varicocele," and κηλη,

“swelling.”) Hydrocele complicated with varicocele.

Hȳdrōçœ'lia. (Gr. ὕδωρ, “water,” and κοιλία, “belly.”) Abdominal dropsy.

Hydrocol'idine, Formula, $C_8H_{13}N$. A poisonous ptomaine-base.

Hydrocot'ylē Asiāt'ica. A plant of the natural order *Umbelliferae*, reputed to possess astringent and diuretic properties. It has been employed in lepra and various cutaneous diseases. It is a native of India and South Africa.

Hydrocot'yle Centel'ia. A plant of South Africa, the roots and stalks of which have been used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Hȳdrōçyān'ic Aç'id. Formula, HCN. Prussic acid. A gaseous compound of hydrogen and cyanogen. It is prepared pure and free from water by passing sulphuretted hydrogen gas over dry mercury cyanide, hydrocyanic acid and mercury sulphide being formed. Thus prepared, hydrocyanic acid is a colorless, volatile liquid, having the odor of bitter almonds, and boiling at 26.5° and solidifying at -15° C.; it is the most poisonous substance known, one drop of the pure acid being sufficient to produce fatal results: much care must therefore be taken in its preparation not to inhale the vapor, which, even in a small quantity, may produce death.

Hȳdrōçy'st, hi-dro-sist. (Gr. ὕδωρ, “water,” and κύστις, “bladder.”) Hydatid; a water-bladder; a cyst containing an aqueous liquid. Also, sacculated ascites.

Hȳdrōdēr'ma. (Gr. ὕδωρ, “water,” and δερμα, “skin.”) Cutaneous dropsy; anasarca.

Hȳdrōflūor'ic Aç'id. A compound of fluorine with hydrogen, exactly analogous with hydrochloric, hydrobromic, and hydroiodic acids. The anhydrous acid is a colorless gas, and one of the most dangerous substances known. It must be prepared in a leaden or platinum vessel, as glass is rapidly attacked

by the vapor. A remarkable property of the acid is its power of etching upon glass.

Hȳ'drōgen, hi-dro-jen. (Gr. ὕδωρ, “water,” and γένωω, to “produce.”) Symbol, H. An invisible, inflammable gas, without either taste or smell, occurring free in small proportions in certain volcanic gases, and existing also in certain specimens of meteoric iron. It is the lightest known substance, being 14.47 times lighter than air.

Hy'drogen, Car'buretted. Methane. A colorless, inflammable gas, generated in marshy places, and forming the greater part of illuminating gas. See OLEFIANT GAS.

Hy'drogen Dioxide, Binoxide, or Peroxide. Formula, H_2O_2 . A colorless, odorless, bitter liquid, soluble in water; a powerful antiseptic and germicide; used as an application to ulcers, and internally in various disorders.

Hy'drogen Sulphide. Formula, H_2S . A colorless, malodorous gas, soluble in alcohol and water; it is a powerful poison, and has been employed, diluted, in pulmonary diseases, both by inhalation and rectal injection.

Hȳdrōgēnā'tion. The process of combining with hydrogen.

Hȳdrōhæ'mia. (Gr. ὕδωρ, “water,” and αἷμα, “blood.”) Watery condition or poverty of the blood.

Hȳdrōhȳmenī'tis. (Gr. ὕδωρ, “water,” ὑμην, “membrane,” and suffix -itis, “inflammation.”) Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Hȳdrōhȳs'tera. Hydrometra.

Hȳ'droid. (Gr. ὕδωρ, “water,” and εἶδος, “resemblance.”) Resembling water.

Hȳdrola'ta. (Gr. ὕδωρ, “water.”) Aquæ medicatæ. Medicated or distilled waters; prepared by diffusion of essential oils through water, or otherwise.

Hȳdrōl'iea. (From the same.) Aqueous solution of active principles of drugs.

Hydrō'ma. (Gr. ὕδωρ, “water,”

and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") Spurious hydatid; œdematous swelling.

Hÿ/drōmel. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and μελι, "honey.") Aqua mulsa. A liquor, of laxative and demulcent properties, consisting of honey diluted with water.

Hÿdrōmenīngī'tis. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," μνηγιγξ, "membrane," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Aquacapsulitis. Meningitis with serous effusion.

Hÿdrōmēnin'/gōçēle. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," μνηγιγξ, "membrane," and ζηλη, "tumor.") A serous tumor of the meninges.

Hÿdrōm'eter. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and μετρον, "measure.") The name of an instrument to measure the specific gravity of liquids. It is variously graduated, and named, according to its various uses, as "lactometer" for milk, and "urinometer" for urine, the construction of all the varieties being of course essentially the same. See AREOMETER.

Hÿdrōmē'tra. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and μητρα, "uterus.") Hydrops uteri. Uterine dropsy; a somewhat uncommon disorder, consisting of excessive accumulation of fluid in the uterus.

Hÿdrōm'phalum. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and ὀμφαλος, "navel.") A serous umbilical tumor.

Hydron'eus. Œdema; anasarea.

Hÿdrōnēphrō'sis. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," νεφρος, "kidney," and suffix *-osis*, "morbid condition.") Renal dropsy; cystic dilatation of the renal pelvis by retained secretion. An accumulation of urine in the kidney, usually due to obstruction of the tubuli uriniferi.

Hÿdrōp'athÿ. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and παθος, "affection.") Water-cure; the doctrine or method of medical treatment by means of water.

Hydropel'tis Purpu'rea. *Brasenia Peltata.* Water-shield. An aquatic plant of the natural order *Nymphaeaceæ* or *Cabombaceæ*, a native of the United

States, Australia, India, etc. The leaves are reputed to be astringent.

Hÿdrōpericār'dium. (From Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and *pericardium*.) Aëmulation of serous fluid in the cavity of the pericardium, occurring in connection with general dropsy, and not as a result of inflammation of the pericardium.

Hydroperitonæ'um. Ascites.

Hÿdrōphāl'lus. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and φαλλος, "penis.") Œdema of the penis.

Hÿdrōphō'bīa. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and φοβος, "fear.") Rabies, rabies canina, lyssa. A disease caused by the introduction into the blood of a specific virus derived from the mouth of an animal infected with the disease—commonly the dog, cat, wolf, skunk, or fox. The symptoms do not develop for several weeks after the inoculation of the poison, and consist of mental depression, rigors, epigastric pain, followed by spasm of the glottis on attempting to swallow fluid. Later, general clonic convulsions ensue, and death is due to the consequent exhaustion. The cause of the disease is probably a specific microorganism. It is now largely treated by the method of Pasteur, which consists of inoculating the patient with attenuated virus, the strength of which is increased from day to day.

Hydrophobopho'bia. Morbid dread of hydrophobia.

Hÿdrōphthāl'mia. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and οφθαλμος, "eye.") An effusion of serous fluid into the chambers of the eye.

Hÿ/drōphōne. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and φωνη, "sound.") An instrument consisting of an india-rubber water-bag, used to assist auscultation.

Hÿdrōphÿsōmē'tra. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," φυσα, "flatus," and μητρα, "womb.") An abnormal uterine aëmulation of water and gas.

Hÿ'drophÿte, hi-dro-fite. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and φυτον, "plant.") A plant which grows in water.

Hȳdrōp'ic. (Lat. *hydrops*, from Gr. ὑδρωψ, "dropsy.") Dropsical; affected with, pertaining to, or tending to cure, dropsy. In the plural form (*hydropica*) applied to agents remedial of dropsy.

Hȳdrōpneūmatō'sis. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and πνευματωσις, "inflation.") Morbid accumulation of gas and fluid.

Hȳdrōpneūmō'nĭa. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and πνευμων, "lung.") Pulmonary œdema; dropsical infiltration of the lungs.

Hȳdrōpneūmōthō'rax. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," πνευμων, "lung," and θωραξ, "chest.") Accumulation of gas and liquid in the pleural cavity. Complication of pneumothorax with liquid effusion.

Hȳ'drōps. Dropsy.

Hȳdrōpȳrĕtic. Pertaining to hydro-pyretus.

Hydropy'retus. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and πυρετος, "fever.") Sweating fever; sudor anglicanus.

Hȳdrorrhā'ehis. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and ραχis, "spine.") Excess of serous fluid in the spinal canal. **H. Externa**, serous effusion into the sub-arachnoid or subdural space. **H. Interna**, hydromyelus; serous effusion into the central cavity of the spinal cord.

Hȳdrorrhachĭ'tis. Hydrorrhœhis.

Hȳdrorrhœ'a. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and ρεω, to "flow.") A serous discharge; especially applied to a variety of leucorrhœa consisting of a uterine discharge of watery fluid.

Hȳdrōsal'pinx. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and σαλπινξ, "tube.") Dropsy of the Fallopian tube.

Hydrosar'ea. Anasarca.

Hȳdrōsār'eoçele. Sarcocœle with dropsy of the cellular membrane.

Hydrostat'ic Bed. Water-bed.

Hȳdrōstāt'ic Test. Test as to whether an infant was born alive, by noting if the lungs float when placed in water.

Hȳdrōsulphū'ric Aç'id. Sulphuretted hydrogen; a compound of sulphur and hydrogen.

Hydrotherapeu'tics. The therapeutics of water; hydropathy.

Hydrothi'on. Sulphuretted hydrogen.

Hydrothionu'ria. Presence of hydrothion in the urine.

Hȳdrōthō'rax. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and θωραξ, "chest.") Effusion of serous fluid into the cavity of the pleura, either as a part of general dropsy or as a result of inflammation of the pleura. Non-inflammatory effusion is bilateral; the inflammatory form is usually unilateral.

Hȳdrō'tis. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water," and ους, "ear.") Dropsy of the ear. A collection of mucus, or of muco-purulent matter, in the middle ear.

Hȳdrōtym'panum. Dropsy of the tympanic cavity.

Hȳ'drous. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water.") Containing water; applied to certain chemical compounds, as the reverse of *anhydrous*.

Hȳdrōx'ŷl. (Gr. ὕδωρ, "water.") Formula, HO. A hypothetical radical consisting of one atom of oxygen and one of hydrogen.

Hy'druet. (From the same.) A compound of hydrogen with a metal.

Hȳetom'eter. (Gr. ὑετος, "rain," and μετρον, "measure.") An instrument to determine the precise amount of rain that falls in a given period.

Hȳ'gĭēne, hi-je-een. (Gr. ὑγιεια, "health.") The science which treats of the maintenance of health; the aggregate of sanitary arrangements.

Hȳgĭēn'ic, hi-je-en-ik. (From the same.) Pertaining to hygiene or to health.

Hȳgiology. Hygiene.

Hȳgreche'ma. (Gr. ὑγρος, "moist," and ηχημα, "sound.") The sound, auscultatory or otherwise, of fluid in any part of the body.

Hȳgrōl'ogŷ. (Gr. ὑγρος, "fluid,"

and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of the fluids of the body.

Hȳgrō'ma. (Gr. *ὕγρος*, "fluid," and suffix *-ομα*, "tumor.") Humoral tumor; a cyst containing serous or albuminous fluid; applied also to dropsy of the bursæ mucosæ, or housemaid's knee.

Hȳgrōm'eter. (Gr. *ὕγρος*, "moist," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument to determine the degree of atmospheric moisture.

Hȳ'groscope. (Gr. *ὕγρος*, "moist," and *σκοπειν*, "to examine.") An instrument to show greater or less moisture of the atmosphere. Hygrometer.

Hȳ'mēn. (Gr. *ὄμην*, "membrane.") A thin semilunar or crescentiform membranous fold at the entrance of the virgin vagina. It is also called the virginal membrane; is usually ruptured by the first venereal act; and its irregular remnants are known as *carunculæ myrtiformes*. The term is also generally applied to any membrane.

Hȳmēnī'tis. (Gr. *ὄμην*, "membrane," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the hymen or of any membrane.

Hȳmēnol'ogŷ. (Gr. *ὄμην*, "membrane," and *λογος*, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, membranous tissue.

Hȳmēnor'rhapŷ. (Gr. *ὄμην*, "hymen," and *ῥαφη*, "suture.") A variety of elytrorrhaphy, consisting of suture of the vagina at the hymen.

Hȳmēnōt'omŷ. (Gr. *ὄμην*, "membrane," and *τομη*, "incision.") Dissection of the membranes; especially incision of the hymen in ease of imperforate vagina.

Hyoglossal Membrane. See MEMBRANE.

Hyoglossus. See MUSCLE.

Hȳ'oid, hi-oyd. (From the Gr. letter *upsilon*, *υ*, and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling the Greek letter *upsilon* (*υ*); applied especially to a bone at the root of the tongue, the *os hyoides*. See BONE.

Hȳ'osçine. An alkaloid of *hyoscyamus*, used chiefly as a sedative in delirium, etc.

Hȳosçŷ'amine. The active principle of *hyoscyamus*, an alkaloid always employed in the form of the sulphate. **H. Sulphate**, a yellowish amorphous or crystalline powder, soluble in water, and used to quiet mania, and by oculists to produce mydriasis.

Hȳōsçŷ'amus. Henbane, the leaves of *Hyoscyamus Niger*, a plant somewhat resembling parsley, common in the Northern States and Europe. Its properties depend on the alkaloids *hyoscyamine* and *hyoscyne*, and its effects are very similar to those of *belladonna*. It is given to relieve spasmodic affections, such as asthma and pertussis, to quiet cough, etc. It is administered in the form of abstract, extract, or tincture. **H. Albus**, a species found in France.

Hȳpaeū'sis. Hypakusis. Hardness of hearing.

Hȳpæ'mia. Deficiency of blood; anæmia.

Hȳpæsthē'sia. (Gr. *ὑπο*, "under," and *αισθησις*, "sensation.") Diminished sensation, especially tactile sensation.

Hȳpalbūmīnō'sis. A state of the blood in which the proteids are diminished in quantity.

Hȳpāl'gia, hyp-al-je-ah. (Gr. *ὑπο*, "under," and *αλγος*, "pain.") Slight pain; reduced sensibility to pain.

Hȳperaeū'sis. (Gr. *ὑπερ*, "over," and *ακουσις*, "hearing.") Morbid acuteness of hearing.

Hȳperæ'mia. (Gr. *ὑπερ*, "over," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") Active congestion. Excessive amount of blood in certain vessels, especially the capillaries. **H., Cadav'eric**, the livid discoloration produced by the post-mortem gravitation of the blood.

Hȳperæsthe'sia. (Gr. *ὑπερ*, "over," and *αισθησις*, "sensation.") Hyperæsthesis. Morbid excessive sensibility; reverse of anæsthesia.

Hȳperæsthēt'ica. (From the same.)

Applied to agents, such as strychnine and brucine, which are supposed to increase general sensibility.

Hyperakusis. Hyperacusis.

Hȳperalbūminō'sis. Excess of albumins in the blood; the reverse of hypalbuminosis.

Hȳperalgē'sia. (Gr. ὑπερ, "above," and ἄλγος, "pain.") Increased sensibility to pain.

Hȳpercathar'sis. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," and καθαρσις, "purgation.") Excessive purgation; superpurgation.

Hȳpercrin'ia. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," and κρινω, to "separate.") Excessive secretory power.

Hȳper'crisis. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," and κρινω, to "decide.") A violent crisis or one of unusual severity.

Hyperçye'sis. Superfœtation.

Hȳperdyna'mia. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," and δυναμις, "power.") Excessive dynamia or vital force; exalted strength.

Hȳperdynām'ic. (From the same.) Pertaining to hyperdynamia, or to excessive strength or action.

Hȳperēm'ēsis. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," and Lat. *emesis*, "vomiting.") Excessive vomiting.

Hȳper-er'ethism. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," and ἐρεθισμος "irritation.") Increased or excessive excitability, as of the spinal centre, in tetanus, etc. See **ERETHISM**.

Hȳpergen'esis, hi-per-jen-e-sis. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," and γενεσις, "generation.") Excessive production of tissue-elements; also applied to congenital excess or redundancy of parts.

Hȳperglōbū'lia. Excess of red blood-corpuscles.

Hyperhæmia. Hyperæmia.

Hȳperhīdrō'sis. (Gr. ὑπερ, "excessive," and ἰδρωσ, "sweat.") Ephidrosis; morbid increase of the secretion of the sudoriparous glands; excessive perspiration.

Hyperica'cœæ, hi-per-ik-ay-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants, growing in nearly all portions of the world, and including

the *Hypericum*, *Ascyrum*, *Vismia*, etc. Several of the species are reputed to be astringent and tonic.

Hyper'icum Baccif'erum. A Brazilian tree of the natural order *Hypericaceæ*, the bark of which yields a juice resembling gamboge.

Hyper'icum Conna'tum. *Orellha de Gato.* A Brazilian tree, the leaves of which are astringent, and in decoction are used as a gargle in inflammation of throat.

Hyper'icum Laxius'culum. A species used by the Brazilians as a remedy in cases of serpent-bites.

Hyper'icum Perfora'tum. St. John's wort. A common weed of the United States, yielding an acrid juice. It is aromatic and astringent, and was formerly employed in dysentery, hæmorrhages, etc.

Hyperidro'sis. Hyperhidrosis.

Hȳperinō'sis. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," ἰς, "muscular fibre," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") A morbid state of the blood, with increase in the proportion of fibrin.

Hȳperkinē'sia. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," and κινησις, "movement.") Extreme nervous susceptibility. Excessive motility.

Hȳpermās'tia. (Gr. ὑπερ, "above," and μαστος, "breast.") Hypertrophy of the mammary gland.

Hȳpermētrō'pia. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," μετρον, "measure," and ὠψ, "eye.") Hyperopia; a condition of the eye in which, with relaxed accommodation, parallel rays of light are focused behind the retina, thus causing imperfect vision. It is usually due to shortness of the antero-posterior diameter of the eye.

Hȳperoi'tis. (Gr. ὑπερωη, "palate," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the soft palate.

Hypero'pia. Hypermetropia.

Hȳperōstō'sis. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," and ὀστέον, "bone.") An hypertrophy or enlargement of a bone or its membranous covering.

Hÿperplā'sia. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," and πλασσω, to "form.") Hypertrophy; numerical hypertrophy; increase of formative activity; augmentation of cells or of the elements of a part.

Hÿperpnœ'a. (Gr. ὑπερ, "in excess," and πνοή, "breath.") Panting; excessive respiration.

Hyperpresbyo'pia. Hypermetropia.

Hyperpyrex'ia. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," and πυρ, "fever.") Excessively high temperature; high fever.

Hÿpersthē'nia. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," and σθένος, "strength.") Augmented strength and tone of the body; morbid excessive energy of the organic powers; super-excitement.

Hypersthen'ica. Sthenica; stimulants.

Hÿper'trophÿ, hi-per-tro-fe. (Gr. ὑπερ, "over," and τροφή, "nourishment.") Increase in the size of an organ or a part due to increased nutritive activity. **H., Concentric,** hypertrophy of the ventricles of the heart, the new tissue encroaching on the cavities. **H., Eccentric,** hypertrophy of the heart, with dilatation of the cavities. **H., Numerical,** increase in the number of cells constituting a part.

Hÿphæ'mia. Hypæmia; anæmia.

Hÿpīnō'sis. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," ἴς, "muscular fibre," and suffix -osis, "condition.") Morbid state of the blood, with decrease of fibrin, whether absolute or relative.

Hÿp'nīc. (Gr. ὑπνος, "sleep.") Pertaining to sleep; hypnotic; affecting sleep.

Hÿp'nīca, hip-nik-ah. (From the same.) Applied to agents which affect sleep, whether by inducing or checking it.

Hÿpnol'ogÿ, hip-nol-o-je. (Gr. ὑπνος, "sleep," and λόγος, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, sleep.

Hÿp'nōne. Aceto-phenone; a colorless, pungent fluid with an odor like that of prussic acid; introduced as a

soporific in 1885, but of uncertain value.

Hÿpnōp'athÿ. (Gr. ὑπνος, "sleep," and παθος, "affection.") Diseased sleep; morbid drowsiness.

Hÿpnōt'ic. (Gr. ὑπνος, "sleep.") Soporific; having the power to produce sleep. Generally restricted to those drugs which cause sleep, such as chloral, sulphonal, opium, etc.

Hÿp'notism. (From the same.) A state of artificially induced somnambulism from strained visual attention, or so-called animal magnetism, in which the subject partly or entirely loses volition and sensation, and sometimes self-consciousness, and, it is claimed, surrenders himself entirely to the will of another, usually the one who is instrumental in producing the condition. It may be induced by staring for some time at any bright object, and more readily if the object is so near as to cause the eyes to converge. It has been used as a means of curing functional nervous affections, and to produce anæsthesia for surgical operations. It was formerly known as Mesmerism, Braidism, etc., after those who practised it as a therapeutic measure.

Hÿ'pōblast. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and βλαστος, "sprout.") Entoderm; internal layer of blastoderm.

Hypoblēph'aron. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and βλεφαρον, "eyelid.") A term applied both to an artificial eye, placed under the eyelid, and to tumefaction under the eyelid.

Hÿpōeathar'sis. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and καθαιρω, to "purge.") A slight purging.

Hÿpōehlo'ric Aç'id. Peroxide of chlorine. A highly explosive body, the result of the action of strong sulphuric acid on chlorate of potassium.

Hÿpōehlo'rous Aç'id. An acid produced by shaking up mercuric oxide with chlorine-water. It is a colorless liquid, possessing a peculiar smell and powerful bleaching properties.

Hÿpochōn'driac, hip-o-kon-dre-ak.

One who is suffering from hypochondriasis.

Hypōchōndri'asis, hip-o-kon-dri-asis. (Gr. ὑποχονδριασος, "affected in the hypochondrium.") A mental disorder in which there are no definite delusions, but a morbid fear of disease, with more or less mental depression. Often the early stage of melancholia.

Hypōchōn'drium, hip-o-kon-dre-um. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and χονδρος, "cartilage.") The hypochondriac or upper lateral region of the abdomen, situated under the cartilages of the false ribs.

Hypōcŷsteōt'omŷ. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," κυστις, "bladder," and τεμνειν, "to cut.") The operation of eystotomy conducted from below.

Hypodermat'ic. Hypodermie.

Hypodermat'omy. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," δερμα, "skin," and τεμνειν, "to cut.") Subcutaneous incision; section of subcutaneous parts.

Hypōdēr'mic, hip-o-der-mik. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and δερμα, "skin.") Existing or applied under the skin. Subcutaneous; applied especially to the injection of medicines beneath the skin.

H. Injec'tion. See INJECTION.

Hypodynam'ic. Adynamic.

Hypōdŷn'ia. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and ὀδυνη, "pain.") Slight pain.

Hypōgāstrāl'gia. (From *hypogastrium*, and Gr. ἄλγος, "pain.") Pain in the hypogastric region.

Hypōgās'tric. Pertaining to the hypogastrium. **H. Artery**, internal iliac artery. (See ARTERY.) **H. Ganglion**. (See GANGLION.) **H. Operation**. (See OPERATION.) **H. Plexus**. (See PLEXUS.) **H. Vein**. See VEIN.

Hypōgās'trium, hip-o-gas-tre-um. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and γαστηρ, "belly.") The lower anterior abdominal region, or superpubic, extending from the pubes to within three fingers' breadth of the umbilicus. See ABDOMEN.

Hypogas'troçēle. (From *hypogastrium*, and Gr. ζηλη, a "tumor.") Hernia in the hypogastric region.

Hypōglōs'sal. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and γλωσσα, "tongue.") Sublingual; under the tongue; applied to a nerve so located. See NERVE.

Hypōglōs'sis. (From the same.) Hypoglottis; the under surface of the tongue.

Hypoglossus. See NERVE.

Hypohæ'mia. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and αἷμα, "blood.") Anæmia; deficiency or loss of blood; also, extravasation of blood in the eye.

Hypometro'pia. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," μετρον, "measure," and ὠψ, "eye.") Myopia; reverse of hypermetropia.

Hypōn'omōus. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and νεμω, to "spread over.") Corroding below; undermining; suppurating beneath the surface.

Hypophos'phite, hi-po-fos-fite. A combination of hypophosphorous acid with a base. The hypophosphites of lime, potash, soda, iron, etc. are employed medicinally.

Hypōph'ŷsis, hip-of-e-sis. Pituitary gland or body of the brain. See EN-CEPHALON.

Hypoplā'sia. Defective development or organization.

Hypōplastæ'mia. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," πλαστος, "formed," and αἷμα, "blood.") Reduced hæmal plasticity; hypoplastic condition of the blood.

Hypōplās'tic. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and πλαστικος, "formative.") Having defective formative power.

Hypō'pŷon or **Hypō'pŷum**. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and πυον, "pus.") Pyophthalmia; a purulent accumulation in the anterior chamber of the eye; regarded not as a separate disease, but as the result of inflammation of some adjacent part.

Hyposarca. Anasarca.

Hypōspā'dias. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and παω, to "open.") A malformation consisting of a congenital urethral fissure on the under surface of the penis. Cf. EPISPADIAS.

Hypōs'tasis. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and στασις, "standing.") Sediment,

deposit; passive hyperæmia from gravity. Applied to *livores* or cadaveric hyperæmia. In general, any subsidence of sediment in liquids, or morbid deposition in the body.

Hyposthe'nia. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and σθενος, "strength.") A condition of weakness; a reduction of strength; debility.

Hypostÿp'tic. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and στυφω, to "contract.") A mild astringent.

Hypoth'ënar. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and θεναρ, "palm.") A muscle contracting the thumb. See **MUSCLE**.

Hypoth'ënar Em'inence. A prominence on the inner side of the palm, from the muscles of the little finger. See **MUSCLE**.

Hÿpöth'ësis. (Gr. ὑποθεσις, "a placing under.") The assumption of a probable, but unverified, cause of phenomena. Theory; supposition; principle assumed, but not yet demonstrated.

Hÿpot'rophÿ. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and τροφη, "nourishment.") Defective nutrition; scanty or insufficient nourishment; a slight degree of atrophy.

Hypo-xan'thin, hi-po-zan-thin. (Gr. ὑπο, "under," and ξανθος, "yellow.") A non-poisonous leucomaïne found in the muscles, spleen, and medulla of bone. Also called *sarcin*. Formula, $C_5H_4N_4O$.

Hyra'ceum. A substance procured from the *Hyrax Capensis*, or Cape badger. It is believed to be an excretion of the animal, and has been proposed as a substitute for castoreum, which it resembles in properties.

Hÿs'sop. Leaves and tops of *Hyssopus officinalis*.

Hÿs'sopin. A salifiable base discovered in the hyssop.

Hÿsso'pus Offiçina'lis. The common hyssop. A European plant of the natural order *Labiatae*. It is aromatic, stimulant, and pectoral.

Hÿs'tera. (Gr. ὕστερα, "womb.") The womb; the Greek equivalent of the Latin *uterus*.

Hÿsteräl'gia, his-ter-al-je-ah. (Gr. ὕστερα, "womb," and ἄλγος, "pain.") Metralgia; dolor uteri. Pain in the womb.

Hÿsteratre'sia. (Gr. ὕστερα, "womb," and ἀρητος, "imperforate.") Occlusion of the womb; imperforation of os uteri.

Hysterec'tomy. (Gr. ὕστερα, "womb," ἐξ, "out," and τεμνειν, "to cut.") Excision of the womb.

Hÿste'ria. (Gr. ὕστερα, "uterus.") Neurosis with convulsive paroxysms, abnormal manifestation of emotion, etc. Hysteria is a functional disorder of the nervous system in which there exist disturbances of the motor, sensory, vaso-motor, and mental apparatus. The characteristic of the disease is instability, the manifestations constantly changing in form and location. It usually occurs in women, but may be found in men. It arises in a person of the neurotic diathesis, due, as a rule, to faulty heredity. The hysterical temperament is exhibited by a morbid instability in purposes and desires, irritability, and attacks of causeless depression or exaltation, with tears or laughter. An hysterical woman is anæmic, has flushes of heat and chills, suffocative feelings as of a ball in the throat (globus hystericus), cardiac palpitation, flatulent dyspepsia, and at the end of any paroxysm passes large quantities of pale urine. There may be local spasms or general convulsions (hystero-epilepsy), local or extensive paralyces, spots or areas of anæsthesia or hyperæsthesia, amblyopia, aphasia, ecstacy, catalepsy, and eventually insanity. Headache of a certain type is common (clavus hystericus).

Hÿster'ic. Pertaining to the uterus or to hysteria.

Hÿster'ics. Paroxysm of hysteria.

Hÿsteri'tis. (Gr. ὕστερα, "womb," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Metritis; inflammation of the uterus.

Hÿs'terōçële, his-ter-o-seel. (Gr. ὕστερα, "womb," and ρηλη, "rupture.") Uterine hernia, a rare disorder. The

womb may protrude through either of the orifices, or through the parietes, of the belly.

Hysterocye'sis. Uterine pregnancy.

Hysterodŷn'ia, his-ter-o-din-e-ah. (Gr. *ὕστερα*, "womb," and *ὀδυνή*, "pain.") Uterine pain; hysteralgia.

Hystero-ep'ilepsy. A variety of hysteria with epileptiform attacks.

Hŷs'teroid, his-ter-oyd. (From *hysteria*, and Gr. *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Hysteriform; resembling hysteria.

Hŷs'terōlith. (Gr. *ὕστερα*, "womb," and *λίθος*, "stone.") Uterine calculus.

Hŷsterōl'ogŷ, his-ter-ol-o-je. (Gr. *ὕστερα*, "womb," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, the uterus.

Hŷsterōmālā'çia. (Gr. *ὕστερα*, "womb," and *μαλακία*, "softness.") Mollities uteri; softening of the uterine tissues. When this occurs during pregnancy it produces liability to rupture of the organ in labor.

Hŷsteromā'nia. (Gr. *ὕστερα*, "womb," and *μανία*, "madness.") Furor uterinus; nymphomania.

Hŷsterom'eter. (Gr. *ὕστερα*, "womb," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument for uterine measurement; uterine sound.

Hŷsterōmŷō'ma. Uterine myoma or fibro-myoma.

Hŷs'terophor. (Gr. *ὕστερα*, "womb," and *φέρω*, to "bear.") A uterine pessary.

Hŷsteroptō'sis. (Gr. *ὕστερα*, "womb," and *πτωσις*, "falling.") Pro-lapsus uteri; falling of the womb.

Hŷsterorrhā'gia. Metrorrhagia.

Hŷsterorrhex'is. (Gr. *ὕστερα*, "womb," and *ρήξις*, "rupture.") Uterine rupture.

Hysterorrhœ'a. Metrorrhœa.

Hŷster'oscōpe. (Gr. *ὕστερα*, "womb," and *σκοπεω*, to "examine.") A mirror to reflect light through a speculum to the os uteri.

Hŷsterostomat'omy. Incision of os or cervix uteri.

Hŷster'otome. An instrument for vaginal hysterotomy.

Hŷsterōt'omŷ. (Gr. *ὕστερα*, "womb," and *τομή*, "section.") Cæsarian section. Also, uterine section, or removal of a portion of the womb. **H., Vāg'inial,** incision of the cervix or wall of the uterus through the vagina.

Hŷsterotris'mus. Spasm of the uterus.

Hŷstriçi'asis. (Gr. *ὑστρίξ*, "porcupine.") Hystriacis; bristly hair; porcupine hair; an uncommon affection in which the hairs suggest the prickles of the hedgehog, by reason of their thick, rigid, and bristly condition.

I.

Iamatol'ogŷ. (Gr. *ἴαμα*, "remedy," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") That branch of therapeutics devoted to the subject of remedies. Sometimes employed as synonymous with acology or with materia medica.

Iate'ria. Therapeutics.

Iatralap'tic. (Gr. *ιατρος*, "physician," and *αλειφω*, to "anoint.") Ap-

plied to the treatment of disease by means of friction, inunction, etc.; the epidermic method; espioie medicine.

Iatreūsiđlō'gŷ. (Gr. *ιατρευω*, to "cure," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") Medical treatment; the doctrine of the practice of medicine; a term applied to general therapeutics.

Ia'tric. (Gr. *ιατρευω*, to "cure.")

Pertaining to medical science or practice.

Iatrōchēm'ists. Those who interpret physiological and pathological phenomena by chemical law.

Iatrōl'ogŷ. (Gr. *ιατρος*, "physician," and *λογος*, "discourse.") Treatise on, or science of, medicine or the healing art. A treatise on physicians.

Ibē'ris Ama'ra. Bitter candytuft. A small herbaceous plant of the natural order *Cruciferae*, native of Europe, where it was formerly used in gout, rheumatism, etc. The seeds are now employed in asthma, dropsy, cardiac hypertrophy, etc.

Ice. Glaciers; frozen water. The solid state assumed by water when its temperature is reduced below freezing-point (+32° Fahr., with the barometer at 30 inches, or 0° C. and R.). A familiar refrigerant. **I.-Cap,** a bladder partly filled with pounded ice, applied to the head in inflammation of the brain, etc. **I.-Poul'tice,** ice-cataplasm, a bladder containing pounded ice, applied to hernial tumors for the purpose of reducing their size and facilitating reduction.

Ice'land Moss. The *Lichen Islandicus* or *Cetraria Islandica*. A lichen growing in exposed portions of northern countries and yielding a light nutritious aliment. Its bitter principle is called *cetrarin*.

I'chor, i-kor. (Gr. *ιχωρ*, "serum.") Sanies. The serum of the blood. A thin, aqueous, acrid, colorless, foetid discharge from ulcers, wounds, etc.

Ichoræ'mia, i-kor-e-me-ah. (Gr. *ιχωρ*, "ichor," and *αίμα*, "blood.") Ichorrhæmia; a term applied by Virchow to a poisoned condition of blood, depending on the absorption of sanious matter into that fluid. Also, a synonym of pyæmia and septicæmia.

I'chorous. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, ichor.

Ichorrhæ'mia. Ichoræmia.

Ichthŷi'asis. Good's term for ichthyosis.

Ichthŷocol'la, ik-the-o-kol-lah. (Gr. *ιχθους*, "fish," and *ζωλλα*, "glue.") Fish-glue; isinglass. The name (U. S. Ph. 1880) for the dried swimming-bladder of *Acipenser Huso* and other species of fishes. It is almost wholly composed of gelatin, and is employed for clarifying liquors.

Ich'thŷoid, ik-the-oyd. (Gr. *ιχθους*, "fish," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Fish-like; partaking of the fish-type.

Ichthŷōl'ōgŷ, ik-the-ol-o-je. (Gr. *ιχθους*, "fish," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of fishes; a treatise on the nature and habits of fishes.

Ichthŷō'sis, ik-the-o-sis. (Gr. *ιχθους*, "fish.") Fish-skin disease; chronic cutaneous hypertrophy, with induration, etc. A squamous disorder of the skin, not unusually attacking the whole integument. It presents no signs of inflammation of the surface. The skin is rough and dry, covered with cast-off cuticle, which is much thickened and often fissured. It derives its name from a fancied resemblance the skin bears to the scaly skin of a fish.

Ichthŷotōx'icēm. (Gr. *ιχθους*, "fish," and *τοξικον*, "poison.") A poisonous product sometimes found in certain fish.

Ici'ca. A genus of trees of the natural order *Amyridaceæ*, including a number of species, all yielding a balsamic or resinous juice. The balsam of the *Icica heptaphylla* has medicinal properties, and the Brazilian elemi is believed to be obtained from *Icica icicariba*.

Ici'ca Aracouchi'ni. A South American tree yielding a resin called alouchi.

Ici'ca Caran'na. A Colombian tree from which is obtained gum Caranna, a resinous substance of a balsamic odor.

Ici'ca Heterophŷl'la. A South American tree yielding the balsam of Acouchi; employed in wounds.

Ieterepatī'tis. Hepatitis and jaundice; icteric hepatitis.

Ieter'ic. (Gr. *ικτερος*, "jaundice.")

Pertaining to, or affected with, jaundice.

Ie'teroid. (Gr. *ικτερος*, "jaundice," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling, or characteristic of, jaundice.

Ie'terūs. (Lat., from Gr. *ικτερος*.) Jaundice; yellow tissue-discoloration from bile pigment in the blood. A discoloration of the skin of the conjunctivæ, and of internal organs, accompanied by circulatory depression, eutaneous itching, high-colored urine containing bile, and constipation, the stools, when a movement does occur, being clay-colored. This condition is due to the presence in the blood of the constituents of bile. The common view of the origin of jaundice is that the bile is absorbed after secretion, because of some obstruction to its flow (icterus hepatogenous). Another view is that the liver fails to remove from the blood the constituents of bile, which in consequence accumulate (hematogenous). Jaundice is an attendant of many forms of liver disorder. A very usual form of jaundice is due to malaria. In some forms of organic liver disease marked and persistent jaundice is noted.

Ie'tus Sō'lis. (Lat., "a stroke of the sun.") Coup de soleil. Sun-stroke; any morbid effect of the sun's rays on the body, especially inflammation of the brain or of its membranes.

Iden'tical Points. Corresponding retinal points of the two eyes.

Ideomō'tor. Pertaining to motion from cerebration, between voluntary and reflex. A term applied by Dr. Carpenter to muscular movements resulting from complete mental absorption in one fixed idea.

Idiōc'rasŷ. Idiosyncrasy.

Id'ioçŷ. (Gr. *ιδιωτης*, "one unskilled.") A congenital defective development of the faculties. Idiotism. See DERANGEMENT.

Idio-elec'tric. Containing electricity in the natural state. Applied to certain substances, such as amber, resin,

or glass, which exhibit electricity without communication from an electrified body, simply upon being subjected to friction.

Idiomus'cular Contraction's. Contractions due to direct irritation of the muscular fibre.

Idiopath'ic. (Gr. *ιδιος*, "peculiar," and *παθος*, "affection.") Pertaining to idiopathy. Primary; spontaneous; independent. Applied to diseases which are primary, and not symptomatic or sympathetic.

Idiop'athŷ. (From the same.) Idiopathic condition. A peculiar morbid state. A pathological condition not depending on, preceded, or occasioned by any other disease. A primary, independent, spontaneous, or original affection, as distinguished from those which are secondary, dependent, symptomatic, sympathetic, or traumatic.

Id'ioptçŷ. Achromatopsia.

Idiōsŷn'erasŷ. (Gr. *ιδιος*, "peculiar," and *συζρασις*, "temperament.") Individual constitutional peculiarity, as abnormal susceptibility to certain agents. Peculiar temperament, habit of body, or disposition. A condition by reason of which a given person is affected in a certain way by certain agents which would affect numerous others not at all or differently; thus, in some shell-fish will induce urticaria, astringents act as purgatives, opium is devoid of hypnotic effect, etc., on account of their idiosyncrasy.

Id'iot. (Gr. *ιδιωτης*, "unskilled.") An imbecile; a natural; a silly or foolish person; one devoid of normal understanding, or whose intellectual faculties are congenitally deficient.

Id'iotism. (From the same.) Idiocy; idiotcy; congenital imbecility; intellectual vacuity. The condition of an idiot. See DERANGEMENT.

Idrō'sis. (Gr. *ιδρωσ*, "sweat.") Hidrosis. Morbid excessive sweating; hyperhidrosis. An excited action of the sudoriparous glands, with symptoms

indicative of inflammatory determination.

Igasu'ric Ac'id. Strychnic acid. A peculiar acid occurring in combination with strychnine in nux vomica and St. Ignatius' bean. It resembles malic acid.

Igasu'rine. Igasuria. A poisonous alkaloid obtained from the several species of *Strychnos*. It is more soluble than brucine.

Igna'tia, ig-nay-she-ah. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the seed of *Strychnos Ignatii*, sometimes called bean of St. Ignatius. It is poisonous, and its properties are similar to those of nux vomica.

Igna'tia Ama'ra. The name of the plant producing the bean of St. Ignatius.

Ig'nēōūs. (Lat. *ignis*, "fire.") Pertaining to fire.

Ignipunc'ture. (Lat. *ignis*, "fire," and *punctura*, "puncture.") Puncture with hot needles, a variety of cauterization.

Ig'nis. (Lat.) Fire.

Ig'nis Actua'lis. Actual cautery.

Ig'nis Fāt'ūūs. Will-o'-the-wisp; Jack-o'-lantern; spontaneous atmospheric luminosity, probably due to phosphuretted hydrogen from vegetable decay.

Ig'nis Potentia'lis. Potential cautery.

Ig'nis Sa'cer or Volat'icus. Erysipelas.

Ig'nis Sanc'ti Anto'nii. St. Anthony's fire; erysipelas.

Ileac Passion. Iliac passion.

Ileī'tis. Inflammation of the ileum.

Ileo-çæ'eal Valve. The lower semilunar fold of mucous membrane attached by its lower border to the point of junction of the ileum with the cæcum. It with another fold (ileo-colic) forms a valve which prevents regurgitation from the large bowel into the small.

Ileo-col'ic Valve. The upper

semilunar mucous fold attached to the junction of the ileum and colon. This and the ileo-cæcal valve are spoken of as the *valvulæ Bauhini*.

Ileō-cōli'tis. Inflammation of the ileum and colon. Enteritis.

Ileo-lum'bar Artery. See ARTERY.

Ileo-Typhus. Typhoid fever.

Ile'ūm. (Gr. *εἰλέω*, to "turn about.") The third division of the small intestine, or that portion included between the jejunum and the ileo-cæcal valve.

Ile'ūs. Intussusception, strangulation, etc. of the bowels; severe intestinal disease with violent abdominal griping, costiveness, etc. The same as ILIAC PASSION (*q. v.*).

Ilex. A genus of plants or trees of the natural order *Aquifoliaceæ*, including a number of species, native in Europe, America, etc. The leaves have been recommended as tonic, astringent, and antiseptic, and have been given in atonic gout, dyspepsia, etc.

Ilex Aquifo'lium. The common European holly. The leaves are believed to be tonic, antiseptic, and astringent.

Ilex Cassi'nē. *Ilex Vomitoria*. An evergreen tree, native of the Southern United States. The dried leaves are aromatic, stimulant, expectorant, etc.; when fresh the leaves are emetic and cathartic.

Ilex Ma'jor. The berries of this tree yield a juice which forms a slightly astringent emulsion with water, believed by some Spanish authorities to be useful in hæmoptysis, humid cough, etc.

Ilex Opa'ca. American holly. A small evergreen tree, native of the Atlantic section of the United States, having the same medicinal properties as the European holly.

Ilex Paraguen'sis. A tree, native of Paraguay, affording the well-known *maté*, or Paraguay tea.

Ile'ia. The flanks; the loins.

Ile'iac. Pertaining to the ilia or to the ilium.

Iliac Arteries. See ARTERY.

Iliac Crest. The thick, curved upper margin of the ilium.

Iliac Fos'sa. The internal iliac fossa is a depression on the under surface of the ilium which lodges the iliacus muscle; the external, a depression on the outer surface of the same bone, occupied by the glutæi muscles. See FOSSA.

Iliac Mesoco'lon. A fold of peritoneum embracing the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

Iliac Muscle. See MUSCLE.

Iliac Pas'sion. An old term. A symptom, and not a disease. Violent abdominal pain, spasm of the abdominal muscles, obstinate constipation, vomiting, and collapse, indicative of some obstruction of the intestinal tract. Its treatment is that of the disease which causes it.

Iliac Re'gion. The abdominal sides, between the ribs and hips.

Iliac Spines. Applied to the four spinous processes of the ilium. See PROCESS.

Iliacum Os. Os coxarum; os innominatum. See BONE.

Iliadel'phus. A double monstrosity, joined from the pelvis down.

Ili'çine. An active vegetable principle obtained from the leaves of the *Ilex aquifolium*, and reputed to be febrifuge.

Ilio-capsula'ris. See MUSCLE.

Ilio-fem'oral Ligament. See LIGAMENT.

Ilio - hypogastric Nerve. See NERVE.

Ilio-inguinal Nerve. See NERVE.

Ilio-lumbar Artery. (See ARTERY.) I.-l. Ligaments. (See LIGAMENT.) I.-l. Muscle. (See MUSCLE.) I.-l. Vein. See VEIN.

Ilio-pectineal Ligament. See LIGAMENT.

Ilio-pso'as Muscle. See MUSCLE.

Ili'ium. Haunch-bone; ilion; the principal division of the os innominatum. See BONE.

Illaqueā'tion. The drawing of an ingrowing eyelash through a puncture in the palpebral edge.

Illēgīt'imate. Unlawful; bastard; especially applied to children born out of wedlock; also to certain anomalous or simulative diseases, etc.

Illic'ium. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the fruit of *Illicium anisatum*, generally used as a source of the oil of anise. Also, a genus of low trees of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*, native of the United States, China, etc. The fruit resembles a star in appearance, and the leaves when bruised emit an odor of anise-seed.

Illic'ium Anīsa'tum. A diminutive evergreen tree of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*, native of Japan and China, the seeds or pods of which (star anise) are used in flavoring liquors.

Illic'ium Reliģio'sum. A small tree, the bark of which is burned as incense by the Japanese in their devotions. The fruit and leaves are poisonous.

Illū'sion, il-loo-zhun. (Lat. *illudo*, to "play upon.") Deceptive appearance; false interpretation of sensory stimulus. See DERANGEMENT.

Imā'ģō. The third and perfected stage of the insect, the result of a series of metamorphoses.

Imbecīl'ity. (Lat. *imbecilis*, "weak.") Feebleness; weakness; debility. Originally applied to general physical exhaustion not associated with any definite disease. Now chiefly used for a milder form of idiocy, incoherency, or extreme weakness of the mental faculties. Strictly speaking, *idiocy* arises before the development of the mental faculties of childhood; *imbecility*, when these faculties are developing or are developed. The first prevents their evolution; the second arrests their further development, impairs them, or destroys them.

Imbibi'tion. (Lat. *imbibere*, "to drink in.") Absorption; drinking; the

process whereby fluid penetrates tissues. Endosmosis.

Im'bricāted. (Lat. *imbrex*, "roof-tile.") Overlapping; lying over each other like tiles on a roof.

Imme'diate Auscultā'tion. Auscultation without the interposition of a stethoscope. See AUSCULTATION.

Imme'diate Percus'sion. Digital percussion without the interposition of a pleximeter. See PERCUSSION.

Imme'diate Union. Union by first intention.

Immēd'icable. Incurable; beyond medicinal remedy. Incapable of successful medication.

Immersed. Plunged into liquid.

Immis'çible. Not capable of mixture.

Immōbil'itŷ. The state of being fixed, or incapable of motion.

Immōbilizā'tion. The surgical process of obtaining immobility or complete fixation, as of a joint or fractured bone.

Impact'ed. (Lat. *impingo*, to "drive in.") Wedged in, as the foetal head in an insufficient pelvic outlet.

Impāe'tion. (From the same.) Concussion; fracture of certain bones, especially the skull, with depression of some fragments and projection of others. Also, the state of being wedged in or impacted, as the foetal head in a contracted pelvis.

Impal'pable. (Lat. *in*, "not," and *palpo*, to "feel.") Impereceptible to the touch; so finely subdivided as not to produce tactile impression; applied to certain fine powders.

Impa'tiens. Balsam; touch-me-not; jewel-weed. A genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Geraniaceæ*. Several species are included, all natives of the United States. The *I. fulva* and *I. pallida* are found in moist ground in every part of the United States; they have tender, juicy stems, and their medicinal properties

are similar to those of *Impatiens Noli-me-Tangere*.

Impa'tiens No'li - me - Tan'gere. The name of the touch-me-not, a European plant, the properties of which are cathartic, emetic, diuretic, and acrid.

Impēn'noūs. Devoid of wings or wing-like structures.

Impēr'forate. (Lat. *in*, "not," and *perforare*, "to bore through.") Devoid of normal orifice; congenitally closed; not pierced; abnormally occluded.

Impēr'mēable. (Lat. *in*, "not," and *permeare*, "to pass through.") Incapable of being permeated or traversed; resisting the passage of other substances.

Impetiġ'inous. Pertaining to, or of the character of, impetigo. Impetiginoid.

Impetiġ'ō. (Lat. *impetere*, "to invade.") A pustular disease of the skin in which successive crops of pustules appear, these pustules being in clusters. The pustules rupture, and a greenish or yellowish crust is formed. One form of impetigo is contagious, comes on acutely, being preceded by fever. In one form there are vesicles as well as pustules (impetigo herpetiformis). Impetigo of the scalp and face forms very thick crusts. Some regard impetigo as a pustular eczema.

Im'petus. (Lat.) Momentum; force of motion or propulsion.

Implaçen'tal. Devoid of placenta.

Implantā'tio. (Lat. *implantare*, "to ingraft.") A term applied to a monstrosity consisting of two united bodies, one body being perfect and the other rudimentary. 1. Implantatio externa is of two kinds—implantatio externa æqualis, in which the parts of the rudimentary foetus join with corresponding parts of the perfect one, as where a third foot or supernumerary hand is present; implantatio externa inæqualis, in which the two foetuses join by dissimilar points. 2. Implantatio interna,

where a foetus contains another within it.

Implantā'tion. (From the same.) A surgical procedure in which, when the intestine has been divided, repair is effected by pushing one divided end into the lumen of the gut, and fixing by rings and sutures.

Im'plicāted. Applied to fevers when two at a time affect the patient, as a double tertian or a tertian and quotidian.

Impōn'derable. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *pondus*, "weight.") Without appreciable weight.

Impōn'derables. (From the same.) A name formerly applied to certain terms then regarded as substances, but now as *conditions* or *forces*, as heat, electricity, etc.

Impos'thume. Abscess; aposteme.

Im'potençe. (Lat. *im*, priv., and *potens*, "able.") Sexual inability; absence of sexual power or desire. An inability to perform the act of coition. It may arise from exhaustion of the genito-spinal centre, and is then known as atonic impotence. The commonest cause of this exhaustion is hyperæsthesia and inflammation of the prostatic urethra (S. W. Gross). It may arise from some brain disorder, which destroys the normal activity of the centre (psychical impotence). It may be due to various diseases, acute or chronic, or be symptomatic of the administration of certain drugs or beverages (symptomatic impotence). It may be owing to some defect in the genital organs, congenital or acquired (organic impotence).

Imprēgnā'tion. (Lat. *impregnare*, "to make fruitful.") Fecundation; the act of rendering pregnant; the male element of the generative act.

Impū'ber. (From Lat. *in*, priv., and *pubes*.) Not of adult age; devoid of the hair which appears at the age of puberty.

Impulse of the Heart. (Lat. *impello*, to "thrust forward.") The stroke

of the heart against the parietes of the chest; heart-beat synchronous with contraction of the ventricles and pulse in large arteries.

Impūtres'cible. Not subject to corruption.

Inālimēn'tal. Not affording nourishment.

Inānī'tion, in-an-ish-un. (Lat. *inanire*, "to empty.") Emptiness; exhaustion from deprivation of nutrition.

Ināp'petençy. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *appeto*, to "seek after.") Want or loss of appetite. Anorexia; dysorexia.

Inārtie'ulāte, in-ār-tik-yu-late. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *articulus*, "joint.") Without joints, articulations, or distinct divisions. Applied also to vocal sounds devoid of distinct utterance.

Incāndēs'çençe, in-kan-des-ens. (Lat. *incandescere*, "to become white hot.") The condition of luminous heat; the glowing appearance of intensely heated bodies; the state of a substance which has attained a white heat.

Incār'çerāted, in-kar-ser-ait-ed. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *carcer*, "prison.") Confined; constricted; strangulated; applied to irreducible hernia.

Incarnā'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *caro*, "flesh.") Becoming flesh; granulation; healing process, as of ulcers.

In'çest. Sexual intercourse between those of prohibited consanguinity.

In'çidençe. (Lat. *in*, "upon," and *cado*, to "fall.") Impingement on a surface; the direction of striking a body.

In'cidence, Angle of. The angle of impingement of a ray or projectile with a perpendicular to the plane of the surface struck.

Inçinerā'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *cinis*, "ashes.") Cremation. Reduction to ashes by burning; a chemical operation for the separation of inorganic from fixed organic matters.

Incised', in-sydz. (Lat. *incidere*, "to cut.") Gashed; cut into; applied to a wound from a sharp instrument.

Inçis'ion, in-sizh-un. (From the same.) A cut; the act of cutting into; the methodical division of integuments, flesh, or soft parts in general with a cutting instrument.

Inçisive Nerve. See NERVE.

Inçisive Teeth. Incisor teeth.

Inçisor Teeth. The fore teeth, situated between the canines. See TOOTH.

Inçisū'ra. (Lat. *incidere*, "to cut.") A cut, gash, or notch, as two notches of the posterior edge or crest of the ilium, etc.

Inçitabil'ity. Irritability.

Inçi'to-mo'tor. A term applied to those muscular actions occasioned by transmission of force direct from the nervous centres. The reverse of ex-cito-motor.

Inelū'siō Fœta'lis. A term applied to the inclusion within the body of one fœtus of the remains of a second or parasitic one.

Ineōhē'rençe. (Lat. *in*, priv., *con*, "together," and *hæreo*, to "stick.") Want of cohesion; lack of sequence and connection; wandering mental state.

Incombustible. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *comburare*, "to burn.") Not capable of being burned or consumed by fire. **I. Cloth**, a kind of coarse cloth woven from ASBESTOS (*q. v.*).

Incompat'ible. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *compati*, "to be mixed together.") Discordant; not capable of being united in solution or admitted to the same prescription.

Incom'petence. Insufficiency; incapability of performing normal function.

Incomplete'. Applied to oblique inguinal hernia not protruding through the external abdominal ring.

Incompressibil'ity. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *comprimere*, "to press together.") Incapability of being pressed into smaller bulk. The incompressibility of liquids exceeds that of either gases or solids.

Ineōn'tinençe. (Lat. *in*, priv., and

continere, "to contain.") Inability to hold or restrain the natural evacuations. Intemperance; lewdness. *Incontinentia urinx* is the same as ENURESIS (*q. v.*).

Ineoördinā'tion. (Lat. *in*, priv., *con*, "together," and *ordo*, "order.") Lack of coördination or of muscular coöperation in producing voluntary movements.

Incorpora'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *corpus*, "body.") Embodying; the process of blending solid with liquid substances to impart a certain consistence. Thorough union and admixture of various ingredients into a uniform substance.

Incrassa'tion. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *crassus*, "gross.") The pharmaceutical process of thickening; inspissation.

Inerem'able. Incapable of being burned.

In'crement. Growth; quantity of increase; augmentation; increase.

Inerüstā'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *crusta*, "crust.") Scabbing; the process of forming a crust. A scab; a crust.

Ineübā'tion, in-kyu-bay-shun. (Lat. *incubare*, "to lie upon.") Hatching. A process by which most birds hatch their eggs. **I., Period of**, the time which elapses between the introduction into the system of some morbid principle and the onset of symptoms of disease.

Ineū'bative. Relating to incubation.

In'eubus, in-kyu-bus. (From the same.) Nightmare. A sensation occurring during sleep, which combines a feeling of oppressed respiration and some other unpleasant sensations with horrid dreams.

In'cubus Vigilan'tium. Includes a sense of chest and stomach pressure, rapid and difficult respiration, fixation of the eyes, and sighing, occurring when the person is awake. The intellect remains undisturbed.

Inçūr'able. Irremediable. Incapable of cure or restoration to health.

Applied to both patients and diseases which are not susceptible of successful treatment.

In'eūs. The anvil; a small bone of the internal ear. See BONE.

Indehis'cent. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *dehisco*, to "gape.") Not opening spontaneously when ripe, as certain fruits (Bot.).

In'dex. (Lat. *indicare*, "to point out.") The forefinger.

India-rub'ber. Caoutchouc. Vulcanized india-rubber is caoutchouc combined with a small proportion of sulphur. See CAOUTCHOUC.

In'dian Ar'row-Root. The root of *Maranta arundinacea*.

In'dian Hemp. *Cannabis Indica*.

In'dian Operation. See OPERATION.

In'dican. A substance or principle existing in *Isatis tinctoria* and other indigo plants; also the name of a colorless principle existing in urine, which becomes blue on exposure to the air, and by decomposition yields glucose and indigotin.

In'dicant. (Lat. *indicare*, "to point out.") Pointing out the proper remedy or treatment for the cure of a disease. Applied to symptoms or circumstances affording such indication.

Indicā'tion. (From the same.) Sign. Symptoms, circumstances, or occurrences pointing out the proper remedy for a disease.

In'dicator. (From the same.) The extensor muscle of the index finger.

Indig'enous, in-dij-en-us. Native; natural or peculiar to a region. The reverse of exotic.

Indigēs'tion. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *digerere*, "to set in order.") Dyspepsia; insufficiency of digestive process. Imperfect performance of the functions of the stomach or duodenum, with painful or incomplete conversion of aliment into nutriment.

Indignabun'dus. Rectus externus oculi.

In'digō. The blue coloring matter

derived from several species of *Indigofera*. The leaves are macerated in water, when they undergo oxidation, forming a yellow solution, which on exposure to air deposits indigo in the form of a dark-blue powder, and this, when evaporated to dryness and cut into small cakes, forms the indigo of commerce. Indigo has been given medicinally in epilepsy and spasmodic diseases.

Indigo-Carmine Test. A test for sugar by boiling urine with indigo-carmine and sodium carbonate.

Indigof'era Tincto'ria. A plant of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, cultivated in East and West Indies. It is the principal plant from which indigo is obtained.

Indig'otin. A blue, volatile, crystallized substance forming the coloring principle of indigo. It is insoluble either in water or alcohol.

Indisposi'tion. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *disponere*, "to put in order.") Slight ailment. The state of being slightly diseased or suffering from unimportant functional disturbance.

Indis'soluble. Incapable of being dissolved.

In'dium. A rare, soft, ductile metal of about 7.4 sp. gr., discovered in the arsenical pyrites of Freiberg. It gives an indigo-blue line in its spectrum, and hence its name.

In'dol. One of the final products in the reduction of indigo, formed also during pancreatic digestion if bacteria have access to the fluid.

In'dolent. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *dolere*, "to suffer.") Nearly or quite free from pain. Painless, of slow growth, and with little tendency to heal, as certain ulcers, etc.

Indūced Electricity. Faradization. Faradism. Electricity generated by induction. See ELECTRICITY.

Indūe'tion. (Lat. *in*, "into," and *ducere*, "to lead.") Faradism. The production of electricity in neighboring bodies. The power of an insulated

electrified body to induce an opposite electric state in neighboring bodies. The influence exerted by a body charged with electricity through a medium which is a non-conductor upon a body in the vicinity, without losing any of its own charge. It is by means of induction that a bar of steel becomes a temporary magnet when an electric current passes near it or around it. See **ELECTRICITY**.

Indūc'tion Coil. An instrument for producing a series of electric sparks from even a single cell of the galvanic battery, such as are obtained from the electrical machine.

Indūe'tive Electricity. Induced electricity.

Indūetom'eter. An instrument to determine differences of electrical induction.

In'dūrāted. (Lat. *indurare*, "to harden.") Hardened; having increased consistency.

Indūrā'tion. (From the same.) Hardening; indurated condition; one of the terminations of inflammation, consisting of increase of the natural consistence of organs or parts. The reverse of mollescence.

Inē'briant. (Lat. *inebrio*, to "make drunk.") Intoxicant; intoxicating agent, especially alcoholic liquor.

Inēbriā'tion. (From the same.) Intoxication; drunken state.

Inēbrī'etŷ. Drunkenness; inebriation.

Iner'tia, in-er-she-ah. (Lat. *iners*, "slothful.") Inactivity, sluggishness; absence of contractility of uterus, bladder, etc. That property of matter which denotes absolute passiveness and indifference to rest or motion.

In'fançŷ. (Lat. *infans*, "infant.") Babyhood; infant state; early childhood, from birth to second dentition. See **ÆTAS**.

In'fant. Babe; a child prior to second dentition.

Infant'icide. (Lat. *infans*, "infant,"

and *cædere*, "to kill.") Wilful killing of an infant.

In'fantile. Pertaining to childhood.

Infāre'tion, in-fark-shun. (Lat. *infarcire*, "to stuff.") The act of stuffing; constipation. Emphraxis.

Infāre'tus. (From the same.) A result of blocking a terminal artery, the commonest cause being embolism. An infarct is a wedge-shaped mass composed of extravasated blood- and tissue-elements.

Infarc'tus, Hæmorrha'gic. An infarct due to congestion from capillary embolism within circumscribed spaces corresponding to vascular distributions.

Infarc'tus Intestino'rum. Phlegmasia dolens.

Infarc'tus Mam'mæ. Sacrens. Tumors in the female breast, due to the arrest and accumulation of milk in the galactophorous ducts.

Infarc'tus U'teri. Metremphraxis.

Infēc'tion. (Lat. *inficere*, "to infect.") The contamination with a poison or virus which has the power of invading and multiplying in living tissues. Communication of disease; contagion; atmospheric contamination.

Infec'tion by Vicinity. A mode of extension possessed by certain tumors. They prolong their existence by the production of new elements in adjacent parts.

Infec'tious. Capable of communicating disease; communicable; contagious; of the nature of infection.

Infecūn'ditŷ. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *fœcundus*, "fruitful.") Sterility; barrenness.

Infē'rior. (Comp. of Lat. *inferus*, "low.") Lower; nearer the plane of the base of an erect body; the reverse of superior.

Infibūlā'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *fibula*, "clasp.") The process of joining the lips of wounds, etc. by means of fibulæ or clasps; formerly, passing a link through the labia or prepuce in order to prevent copulation.

Infiltrā'tion. (Lat. *in*, and *filtrare*, "to filter.") The effusion of a fluid into the areolar or cellular tissue. The fluid may be blood, pus, fæces, urine, or liquor sanguinis. General infiltration of a serous fluid is *anasarca*, local infiltration is *œdema*. The term "infiltration" is also applied to the diffusion of any morbid product among tissue-elements, as in calcareous infiltration or deposit of lime-salts in the tissue.

Infinites'imal. Infinitely small.

Infir'marÿ. Charitable institution for the care of the sick.

Infir'mitÿ. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *firmus*, "strong.") Asthenia; weakness; feebleness; peculiar debility. An unsound habit of body. A chronic or an habitual disorder.

Inflāmed'. Affected with inflammation.

Inflam'mable. Capable of ready ignition and combustion. I. Air, hydrogen gas.

Inflāmmā'tion. (Lat. *inflammare*, "to burn.") A disturbance of nutrition characterized by a primary acceleration, a secondary retardation, and a subsequent stagnation of the capillary blood-current, a dilated and paralyzed condition of the vessel walls, the exudation of blood liquor and white corpuscles, and the multiplication of these corpuscles and also of the connective tissue-cells of the perivascular tissues. This cell-proliferation or hyperplasia gives origin to what is known as embryonic tissue, which consists of small cells in a gelatinous intercellular substance. Inflammation is made manifest by heat, pain, swelling, discoloration, and disordered function, and very often by constitutional disturbance. Inflammation is often expressed by the terminal *-itis*, which is added to the name of the organ or part affected, as glossitis, inflammation of the tongue, laryngitis, inflammation of the larynx.

Inflām'matorÿ. Pertaining to, or producing, inflammation.

Inflām'matorÿ Blush. A common

term to signify the eruption of erythema. Also indicates the cutaneous redness over an inflamed part.

Inflammatory Crust. The "buffy coat" of the blood, to which the old surgeons attached so much importance as indicative of a high degree of inflammation.

Inflā'ted. Distended with air or gas.

Inflā'tion. Gaseous distension.

Inflēct'ed. Bent from a straight line.

Inflorēs'çence. Arrangement of flowers on the stem or branch; mode of flowering (*Bot.*).

Inflūēn'za. (It., "influence.") *La grippe*; epidemic catarrhal fever. A specific disease which is epidemic and self-limited, and characterized by the sudden onset of fever, great pain in the back and extremities, catarrhal inflammation of the respiratory or digestive organs, pronounced nervous symptoms, and very great prostration.

Infraclavic'ular. Below the collar-bone.

Infracōstā'les. The intercostal muscles; nine or ten small muscles within the thorax. See **MUSCLE**.

Infra-orb'ital. Below the eye. Applied to a nerve, foramen, etc.

Infraspina'ta Fos'sa. A large depression below the spine of the scapula. It gives origin to the infraspinaeus muscle. See **FOSSA**.

Infraspinā'tus. A muscle under the spine of the scapula (see **MUSCLE**); also applied to a fossa (*infraspinata*) containing that muscle.

Infric'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *fricare*, "to rub.") The process of rubbing in of oily substances.

Infrūgif'erous. Not bearing fruit.

Infūndib'ūla. (Lat. *infundere*, "to pour in.") The terminations in the lung of the smaller bronchial tubes.

Infūndibū'liform. (Lat. *infundibulum*, "funnel," and *forma*, "form.") Funnel-shaped; applied to a ligament

joining the first vertebra to the occiput.

Infundib'ulūm of the Brain. A small conical prolongation of the tuber cinereum, which is hollow, and joins the third ventricle above. It is connected with the pituitary body.

Infundib'ulum of the Coch'lea. An imperfect funnel, the base of which is covered with the apex of the cochlea.

Infundib'ulum of the Na'sal Fos'sæ. The opening which connects the anterior ethmoidal cells and the frontal sinus with the middle meatus of the nose.

Infundib'ulum of the Heart. *Conus arteriosus.*

Infundib'ulum of the Kidney. The three cavities formed by the united calyces, which constitute the pelvis of the kidney.

Infuseā'tion. Act of darkening.

Infū'sion, in-fyu-zhun. (Lat. *infundere*, "to pour in or upon.") *Infusio*; the pharmaceutical operation of steeping a substance in a fluid to extract medicinal substances, the fluid being either hot or cold. Also, the solution obtained by such process; an aqueous solution of organic principles. **INFUSUM** (*q. v.*). Also, the intravenous injection of medicine.

Infuso'ria. Certain microscopic animals found in organic infusions exposed to air.

Infū'sūm. (Lat.) Infusion; the solution obtained by infusion. A liquid preparation obtained by heating vegetable substances with water. The U. S. Ph. has the following list of infusions: *Infusum Brayeræ* consists of 6 parts of brayera and 100 parts of boiling water. *Infusum Cinchonæ* consists of 6 parts of cinchona, 1 part of aromatic sulphuric acid, and of water sufficient to make 100 parts. *Infusum Digitalis* consists of 3 parts of digitalis, 3 parts of cinnamon, 185 parts of boiling water, 15 parts of alcohol, and of water sufficient to make 200 parts. *Infusum Pruni Virginianæ* consists of

4 parts of wild cherry and of enough water to make 100 parts. *Infusum Sennæ Compositum* consists of 6 parts of senna, 12 parts of manna, 12 parts of the sulphate of magnesium, 2 parts of bruised fennel, 100 parts of boiling water, water a sufficient quantity to make 100 parts.

In'ga. A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, including numerous species of trees and shrubs natives of South America, where the inga-bark is used as a tonic astringent in gonorrhœa, diarrhœa, etc. An extract obtained from the bark is employed in the same manner as rhatany, all of whose properties it is said to possess.

In'ga Spectab'ilis. The *Guavo Real*; a South American tree, bearing a long, pulpy edible pod.

In'ga Ve'ra. A tree of Jamaica, the pod of which is reputed to be purgative.

Inġēs'ta. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *gerere*, "to carry.") Articles introduced, as aliment into the stomach through the mouth.

Inġēs'tion. (From the same.) The process of introducing aliment into the stomach.

Inġlō'bāte. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *globus*, "ball.") In the form of a globe or sphere.

Inġlūvin. A substance prepared from the gizzard of the fowl, and recommended in lieu of pepsin in certain digestive disorders.

Ingras'sias, Wings of. The small wings of the sphenoid bone.

Ingrāvidā'tion. (Lat. *in*, intens., and *gravidus*, "heavy.") Impregnation; fecundation; the condition of being pregnant or with young; pregnancy.

Ingrē'dients. (Lat. *ingredi*, "to enter into.") Substances which enter into a compound or mixture; the constituents of a compound, medicine, or prescription.

In'ġuen. (Lat.) The groin; the

inferior lateral portions of the abdomen, or division between the abdomen and thigh.

In'guinal, ing-gwin-al. (Lat. *inguen*, "groin.") Pertaining to, or situate near, the groin.

Inguinal Artery. See ARTERY.

Inguinal Canal. Spermatie canal. See CANAL.

Inguinal Glands. The glands of the groin. There are two sets, the superficial and the deep, the former above and the latter below the aponeurosis. See GLAND.

Inguinal Hernia. Bubonocele. The gut may push directly through the external abdominal ring (*direct inguinal hernia*), or it may come down the inguinal canal (*oblique inguinal hernia*), through the internal ring only (*incomplete*), or through both the internal and external rings (*complete*). See HERNIA.

Inguinal Ligament. Poupart's ligament. See LIGAMENT.

Inguinal Region. The region of the groin; used with reference to the vicinity of Poupart's ligament. The inferior lateral abdominal region.

Inguinal Ring. The inferior aperture of the inguinal or spermatie canal; the external abdominal ring, through which in males the spermatie cord passes. See ABDOMINAL RING.

Inhalā'tion. (Lat. *inhalare*, "to inhale.") Act of inspiring spray, vapor, or particles.

Inhā'ler. An apparatus for inhalation.

Inhā'ler, Chlo'roform. An inhaler for the purpose of employing chloroform as an anæsthetic agent by means of inhalation.

Inhēr'ent. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *hæerere*, "to stick.") Innate; inwrought; naturally existing in. Adherent.

Inher'ited. Obtained by hereditary transmission.

Inhibi'tion. (Lat. *inhibeo*, to "restrain.") Suppression. Restraint or diminution of organic activity from

nerve-action; the arrest, temporary or permanent, of the functions of an organ or of a nerve-centre.

Inhib'itory. (From the same.) Applied to nerves inducing inhibition; restraining; suppressing. See NERVE.

Inhūmā'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *humus*, "ground.") Interment; burial. Also, the process of placing in an earth-bath, as chemical vessels.

In'iad. Toward the inial aspect.

In'ial As'pect. Aspect toward the inion or occiput.

In'ion. (Gr. *ινωσ*, "nape of the neck.") Occipital ridge; also applied to the nape of the neck.

Inī'tis. (Gr. *ις*, "fibre," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of fibrous tissue.

Injæcūlā'tion. Violent gastric spasmodic pain, with bodily immobility, etc.

Injēct'ed. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *jacere*, "to cast.") Congested; reddened by capillary blood-accumulation. Also, having the vessels filled, as a cadaver prepared by the anatomist.

Injēc'tion. (Lat. *injicere*, "to throw into.") 1. The act of forcing a liquid into a cavity, a vessel, or some other part of the body. A rectal injection is known as an enema or elyster. 2. The liquid which is injected. 3. A liquid thrown into the vessels of the dead body in order to preserve their form, to render them distinctly visible, and to hinder general decomposition. 4. The presence of an increased amount of blood in a vascular area.

Injec'tion, Hȳpoder'mic. Hypodermic or subcutaneous injection. A method of administering certain medicinal agents, such as atropine, ergotin, and morphine, by injecting their solutions under the skin.

In'jury. Damage; bodily harm; wound or lesion from accident or violence.

In'nāte. Inborn; natural, congenital. I. Diseases, congenital diseases; disorders with which an infant is born.

Innervā'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *nervus*, "nerve.") The function of the nervous system; nerve-force supply; the act of inducing special activity of nervous impulse; the vital process whereby nervous energy is communicated to an organ of sense or motion, or any part of the system; the nerve-stimulation necessary to life and organic function.

In'nocent. Benignant.

Innōmina'ta. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *nomen*, "name.") Anonymous; the largest artery proceeding from the aortic arch. See ARTERY.

Innominatæ Venæ. See VEIN.

Innōmina'ti Ner'vi. A former name of the fifth pair of nerves.

Innōmina'tum Forā'men. A foramen in the temporal bone for the Vidian nerve. See FORAMEN.

Innōmina'tum (Os). Triplicate pelvic bone. See BONE.

Inoehondri'tis. (Gr. *ις*, "fibre," and *χονδρος*, "cartilage.") Inflammation of tendons and cartilage.

Inōc'ūlable. Communicable by, or capable of, inoculation.

Inōcūlā'tion, in-ok-yu-lay-shun. (Lat. *inoculare*, "to ingraft.") The insertion of a specific virus into the body. This may be by accident or design. In the latter case the virus is inserted in order to produce a disease. In former days the virus of variola was often so inserted, as the resulting attack was milder than that obtained in the ordinary way. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu introduced the inoculation of small-pox virus into England in 1721.

In'ōgēn. (Gr. *ις*, "fibre," and *γενναω*, to "produce.") A hypothetical contractile substance presumed to exist in muscle.

Inōgēn'esis. (Gr. *ις*, "fibre," and *γενεσις*, "generation.") Fibre-production; the formation of fibre.

Inohymenī'tis. (Gr. *ις*, "fibre," *δμηνη*, "membrane," and suffix *-itis*, "in-

flammation.") Inflammation of fibrous tissue.

Inō'ma. (Gr. *ις*, "fibre," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") Fibrous tumor or growth.

Inopex'ia. (Gr. *ις*, "fibre," and *πηξις*, "coagulation.") Peculiar tendency of fibrinogenous substance to coagulate.

Inopol'yypus. Fibrous polypus.

Inorgan'ic. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *organum*, "organ.") Without organs. Devoid of organized structure; non-vital. The term is applied to mineral, as distinguished from vegetable and animal, substances, and chemically includes all compounds except the greater part of those of carbon. The reverse of organic.

Inosculation. Anastomosis.

Inosin'ic Acid. (Gr. *ις*, "fibre.") Inosic acid. An acid existing in the juice of the muscles of animals.

Ino'sis. Inogenesis.

In'osite. (Gr. *ις*, "fibre.") Sugar of flesh; a peculiar unfermentable sugar found in juice of muscles.

Inosteato'ma. (Gr. *ις*, "fibre," and *στυαρ*, "suet.") Tumor both fibrous and fatty.

In'quest, Coroner's. An official inquiry, under direction of the coroner, as to any sudden, violent, accidental, obscure, or suspicious death.

Insālif'able. (Lat. *in*, priv., *sal*, "salt," and *feri*, "to become.") Incapable of forming salts; applied to oxides which are neither themselves acid nor capable of neutralizing acids.

Insālivā'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *saliva*, "spittle.") The mingling of saliva with food in mastication. One of the earliest steps in the digestive function, being the process whereby alimentary substances become intimately mingled in the mouth with the secretion known as saliva, involving the change of alimentary starch into sugar, etc.

Insalū'brious. Unwholesome; not salubrious.

Insāne'. Afflicted with insanity; of unsound mind; deranged, demented, crazy, or mad. Also, pertaining to insanity. I. **Asy'lum**, lunatic asylum; institution for the care and appropriate treatment of the insane.

Insān'itŷ. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *sanus*, "sound.") Unsoundness of mind. Madness; a generic term for many forms of mental derangement. A symptom of disease of the brain and nervous system. It is made manifest by a change in the way of thinking and acting peculiar to the individual. It is usually accompanied by failure in the physical health. The degree of insanity is estimated by a comparison of the state of the individual with his previously recognized normal mental standard. Insanity is a "psychical symptom of brain disease unattended with loss of consciousness" (Hammond); or, "a condition of mental aberration sufficiently intense to overthrow the normal relation of the individual to his own thoughts and acts, so that he is no longer able to control them through the will" (Wood). See DERANGEMENT.

Insā'tiable Ap'petite. Bulimia.

Insec'able, in-sek-a-bl. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *seco*, to "cut.") Incapable of being cut; indivisible.

Insēctiv'orous. (Lat. *insecta*, "insects," and *vorare*, "to devour.") Feeding, or subsisting, on insects; applied to certain mammalia, as the hedgehog, as well as to certain insect-devouring plants, as the *Dionæa*.

Insectol'ogŷ. Entomology.

Insemina'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *semen*, "seed.") Seminal ejaculation during coition; fecundation.

Insensibil'itŷ. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *sentire*, "to perceive.") Want of sensibility; absence of feeling or consciousness; insensible state.

Insen'sible. (From the same.) Devoid of sensibility. Unconscious; hav-

ing the senses in abeyance. Also, imperceptible; not appreciable to the senses.

Inser'tion. (Lat. *inserere*, "to implant.") Attachment, as of a muscle to the part it moves; see also ORIGIN. The term is also variously applied to the entrance of a nerve into a muscle or organ; the attachment of a tendon or ligament to a cartilage or bone; the mode of junction of botanical parts, as leaves and stems; the act of inoculating or introducing a virus into the body, etc.

Insid'ioŷ. Treacherous; applied to a disease which is without marked symptoms, but dangerous.

Insip'id. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *sapidus*, "savory.") Tasteless; devoid of flavor.

In si'tŷ. (Lat.) In position.

Insolā'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *sol*, "the sun.") 1. A disease which is believed to result from excessive heat. Called also sunstroke, *coup-de-soleil*, and thermic fever. It can be produced without direct exposure to the sun's rays, either by diffused atmospheric heat or by artificial heat. Sunstroke is ushered in by headache, vertigo, and nausea, the patient falling to the ground. The patient is now comatose, the conjunctivæ are injected, the pulse quick and bounding, the breathing is rapid and shallow or slow and labored, the face is suffused, the temperature very high, convulsions may occur and petechiæ may appear. The end aimed at by treatment is the reduction of temperature by the use of the cold bath and other means and the prevention of collapse. 2. The drying or bleaching of chemicals in the sun. 3. A method of treatment which consists in direct exposure to the rays of the sun. 4. The death of a part of a plant from exposure to too bright a light.

Insol'uble. Incapable of being dissolved; manifesting insolubility.

Insolūbil'itŷ. (Lat. *in*, priv., and

solvere, "to dissolve.") The quality or property of a substance which resists solution. It results from cohesion, and it essentially modifies the exertion of affinity.

Insōm'nia. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *somnus*, "sleep.") Ahyponia; agryponia; pervigilium; sleeplessness; wakefulness; privation of sleep; restless inability of natural slumber.

Inspēc'tion. Careful scrutiny and examination of the body, as in physical diagnosis.

Inspirā'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *spirare*, "to breathe.") The act of breathing in. Inhalation of air into the lungs; the reverse of expiration. Inspiration is of course the complement of expiration in the function of RESPIRATION (*q. v.*).

Inspi'ratorŷ. (From the same.) A term applied to muscles which by their contraction are instrumental in producing inspiration. See MUSCLE.

Inspīs'sānt. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *spisare*, "to thicken.") Any remedial agent thickening the blood or increasing the density of the plasma; the reverse of diluent.

Inspīs'sāted. (From the same.) Made of thick consistence, as by evaporation.

Inspissā'tion. (From the same.) The process of making a liquid of a thick consistence by evaporation of the watery particles.

Instaurā'tion. Initiation; beginning of a function.

In'step. The projection at the upper part of the foot, near its articulation with the leg—the *tarsus*.

Instillā'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *stilla*, "drop.") The process of instilling or pouring a liquid in drop by drop (*stillatim*), as in applying remedies to the eyes.

In'stinct. (Lat. *instinguere*, "to impel.") The natural blind impulse to certain preservative actions performed by animals without previous deliberation, instruction, or experience.

Instinct'ive. Pertaining to, or prompted by, instinct.

Instinct'ive Mo'tions. Involuntary reflex actions excited through the nerves. See MOTION.

In'stitūtes of Med'icine. A general term for the theory and essential principles of medical science.

Instrūmēn'tal. Applied to delivery requiring the use of forceps.

Insūffi'çiency, in-suf-fish-en-se. Inadequacy; applied especially to incomplete closure of the heart-valves when they are in a pathological condition unfitting them for properly closing the apertures, as *mitral insufficiency*.

Insūflā'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *sufflare*, "to blow up.") The act of blowing air or any medicinal agent into a cavity of the body, as the uterus, rectum, etc.

In'sūflātor. (From the same.) A spray-apparatus; an instrument with which to perform insufflation.

In'sula Çer'ebri. (Lat.) Island of the brain; island of Reil; the central lobe of the brain. A group of convolutions (*gyri operi*) within the Sylvian fissure. See ENCEPHALON.

Insulā'tion. (Lat. *insula*, "island.") The state of an electrical body surrounded by non-conductors, so that the transfer of electricity or of heat is prevented.

In'sulātor. (From the same.) A non-conductor; a substance or body that prevents the transfer of electricity or heat. Dry air, glass, amber, gutta-percha, resin, etc. are among the best known insulators.

Insul'tus. Attack; accession; paroxysm.

In'tēgrant. (Lat. *integer*, "whole.") Applied to the atoms of simple bodies; also to minute divisions (*integral particles*) having the same constitution as the original substance, or parts of a body, simple or compound, of similar nature to the whole.

Intēg'ritŷ. (From the same.)

Wholeness; soundness; normal, healthy state of the whole economy.

Integ'ument. (Lat. *integere*, "to cover.") The skin or the investing membrane of the body. The skin is composed of three layers: 1. The outer, known as the *cuticle* or *epidermis*. 2. The middle, or *rete mucosum*, or *rete Malpighianum*. 3. The inner or true skin (*cutis vera*), or *derma*, or the *corium*. The term *epithelium* is applied to the thin, superficial, insensible, non-vascular layer of cells lining the external surface of the body and the communicating cavities; the term is sometimes made to include the layer lining all passages of the body, thus including *endothelium*. (See **ÉPITHELIUM** and **ENDOTHELIUM**.) The skin is the seat of touch, is protective to parts, and through it take place important exhalations of waste products and watery elements. Its color, degree of moisture, its harshness, and various eruptions which may occur upon it, give information of great value to the physician.

Integumen'ta Fœ'tus. The membranes of the fœtus.

Integumenta'tion. A branch of physiology which treats of the integuments of animals.

In'tellect. The mind; the understanding; the perceptive and reflective faculties, memory, judgment, etc.

Intem'perance. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *temperare*, "to temper.") Immoderation, as in the use of intoxicants; excessive indulgence of any appetite.

Inten'sity. (Lat. *intendo*, to "stretch.") Extreme degree, as of electrical excitement.

Inten'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *tendere*, "to stretch.") A surgical term applied to the process of healing in inflammation; union by the *first intention*, or primary adhesion, being applied to the divided edges of a wound that unite by adhesive inflammation without suppuration or a sear; union by the *second intention*, or secondary adhesion,

being used to describe the healing process when ulceration ensues and a sear is formed, cicatrization being preceded by granulation and suppuration.

Inter-artic'ular. (Lat. *inter*, "between," and *articulus*, "joint.") Situated between the joints, as certain cartilages, etc.

Inter-auric'ular. Applied to the septum between the auricles of the fetal heart.

Intereã'dence. (Lat. *inter*, "between," and *cado*, to "fall.") Applied to the occasional occurrence of a supernumerary beat in the arterial pulsations.

Inter'calary. Intervening, as the period between paroxysms.

Intercap'illary Electric'ity. A term of Dutrochet in explaining his view of endosmosis.

Intercel'lular Pass'ages. Applied by Mr. Rainey to certain pulmonary passages terminating the bronchial tubes, irregular in form, clustered with air-cells, and asserted not to be lined with mucous membrane.

Inter-clavic'ular. The name of a ligament connecting one clavicle with the other. See **LIGAMENT**.

Inter-columnar Fascia. The spermatic fascia. A prolongation of the external oblique fascia over the pillars of the external abdominal ring.

Intercon'dylar. Between condyles.

Intercos'tal. (Lat. *inter*, "between," and *costa*, a "rib.") Situated between the ribs; applied to certain arteries and muscles, etc. **I. Arteries.** (See **ARTERY**.) **I. Muscles.** (See **MUSCLE**.) **I. Nerves.** (See **NERVE**.) **I. Space,** mesopleurium, the interval separating one rib from the next one immediately above or below. **I. Veins.** See **VEIN**.

Intercosto-hu'meral Nerves. See **NERVE**.

Intercur'rent. (Lat. *inter*, "between," and *currere*, "to run.") Applied to fevers or other diseases occurring sporadically during the course of an epidemic, or to one disorder appear-

ing during the existenee of another in the same patient; also to a pulse presenting intereadeenee.

Intercuta'neous. Subcutaneous.

Inter'ganglion'ic. (Lat. *inter*, "between," and *ganglion*, "swelling.") Applied to the nerve-cords which pass from one nerve-ganglion to another.

Interlam'inar Plexus. See PLEXUS.

Interlo'bar. (Lat. *inter*, "between," and *lobus*, "lobe.") Situated between the lobes of organs.

Interlob'ular. Situated between the lobules of organs, as of the lungs.

Intermax'illary. (Lat. *inter*, "between," and *maxilla*, "jaw.") Applied to a small bone between the superior maxillæ.

Intermē'diate. Applied, in chemistry, to a third substance employed for combining two other substances.

Intermē'diate Vascular System. The system of capillary vessels.

Intermis'siō. (Lat. *inter*, "between," and *mittere*, "to send.") The interval between the paroxysms of intermittent fever, the *apyrexia* of the Greeks. The paroxysm was known as the *exacerbation*.

Intermis'sion, in - ter - mish - un. (From the same.) Intermittency. 1. The period of time between disease paroxysms. A temporary cessation in the manifestations of disease. 2. A pause in the pulse, one or more beats being lost in a given number, or being too feeble for detection. A temporary arrest of function.

Intermit'tence. Intermission.

Intermit'tence, Law of. Expresses the fact that all of the organs of animal life have their periods of activity and of repose; in other words, that they act only in an intermittent manner.

Intermit'tent. (Lat. *inter*, "between," and *mittere*, "to send.") Periodical; a term used to indicate a type of disease, denoting that it is paroxysmal, with intervals of apparent health. Exhibiting intermission.

Intermit'tent Fever. See FEVER.

Intermit'tent Pulse. Pulsation that omits a beat at intervals; interrupted pulse, with disturbance of the regular, rhythmic action.

In'tern. (Lat. *internus*, "internal.") Resident physician or clinical attendant at a hospital; one having charge of hospital in-patients.

Inter'nal. (From the same.) Inward; within; nearer the mesial plane. The reverse of external.

Internal Heat. Elevated bodily temperature, with coolness of the skin from perspiration and evaporation.

In'ternōde. Space between the adjacent knots or joints.

Interōs'sēi. Muscles between bones, as between the metacarpal of the hand and the metatarsal bones of the foot. See MUSCLE.

Interos'seous. (Lat. *inter*, "between," and *os*, "bone.") Situated between bones, as certain muscles, arteries, etc. **I. Arteries.** (See ARTERY.) **I. Ligaments.** (See LIGAMENT.) **I. Muscles.** (See MUSCLE.) **I. Nerve.** (See NERVE.) **I. Veins.** See VEIN.

Interpedūn'eular. Situated between the peduncles or crura of the brain.

Interseap'ular. (Lat. *inter*, "between," and *scapula*, "shoulder-blade.") Situated between the shoulders; applied to the region between the shoulder-blades.

Interspī'nal. (Lat. *inter*, "between," and *spīna*, "spine.") Situated between the spinous processes of the vertebræ. **I. Ligament.** See LIGAMENT.

Interspinales. See MUSCLE.

Inter'stiçēs. (Lat. *interstitium*, "interval.") Intervals; intervening spaces; the unoccupied spaces between organs and parts.

Intersti'tial. (From the same.) Pertaining to, occurring in, or containing, interstices. Applied to the connective tissue between the proper elements of any structure.

Inter-transversa'les. Applied to certain muscles situated between the transverse processes of the vertebræ. See **MUSCLE**.

Intertri'gō. (Lat. *inter*, "between," and *terere*, "to chafe.") Fret; friction of adjacent parts; chafe-gall; the galling, excoriation, erythema, abrasion, or chafing of parts of the skin which are in contact.

In'terval. (Lat. *inter*, "between," and *vallum*, "trench.") Intervening period; applied to the remission and cessation of a paroxysm of any periodic disease; the pause perceptible in the pulse between the diastole and systole of the heart, etc.

Interver'tebral. (From Lat. *inter*, "between," and *vertebra*.) Situated between the vertebræ. **I. Cartilages.** (See **CARTILAGE**.) **I. Substance,** applied to the fibro-cartilage between vertebræ, to ligaments, etc.

Intes'tinal Canal'. (Lat. *intus*, "within.") Intestine. Bowels. Entrails. That portion of the alimentary canal which extends from the stomach to the anus. It is musculo-membranous in structure, and has two divisions—the *intestinum tenue*, or *small intestine*, and the *intestinum crassum*, or *large intestine*. The small intestine is held to the spinal column by the *mesentery*, and consists of three portions, known respectively as the *duodenum*, the *jejunum*, and the *ileum*, and is in length from twenty to twenty-five feet. The large intestine is some five or six feet long, and is divided into the *cæcum*, the *colon*, and the *rectum*. The small intestine consists of four coats—the serous, the muscular, the submucous or arcolar, and the mucous. The mucous coat is thrown into transverse folds (*valvulæ conniventes*), which are numerous in its upper part, but disappear in the ileum. Scattered over the surface of the lining of the intestine are small vascular projections known as *villi*. Each villus consists of a lacteal, surrounded by a capillary vascular plexus enclosed in a

basement membrane and covered with columnar epithelium. The mucous membrane contains four kinds of glands. The simple follicles or crypts of Lieberkühn are found in the mucous membrane of the whole intestinal canal. The duodenal or Brunner's glands are only discoverable in the duodenum and jejunum. The solitary glands are found throughout the entire small intestine, but are most numerous in the last portion of the ileum. Peyer's glands or patches are composed of oval groups of solitary glands, and number twenty to thirty. An ulceration of these patches is the characteristic lesion of typhoid fever. The arteries of the small bowel are derived from the pyloric, pancreatico-duodenal, and superior mesenteric. The veins run with the arteries and join the portal vein. The lymphatics follow the course of the superior mesenteric vessels and enter the mesenteric glands. The nerves come from the solar plexus of the sympathetic. In the large intestine we note a narrow, twisted cul-de-sac, the rudiment of the long cæcum of mammals, known as the *appendix vermiformis*. The *ileo-cæcal valve* prevents regurgitation of the contents of the large bowel into the small. The colon consists of four portions—the ascending, transverse, and descending colon and sigmoid flexure. In structure the large intestine consists of four coats. The mucous coat has no villi or valvulæ conniventes, but is thrown into folds. It contains crypts of Lieberkühn, solitary glands, and some Peyer's patches. The arteries of the cæcum and colon are from the mesenteric; the arteries of the rectum are from the inferior mesenteric, internal iliac, and internal pudic. The lymphatics of the cæcum and colon empty into the mesenteric glands, and the nerves come from the mesenteric plexus of the sympathetic. The lymphatics of the rectum go to the sacral and lumbar glands, and the nerves are from the hypogastric plexus of the sympathetic and contiguous spinal nerves.

Intēs'tinal Concre'tions. Calculous concretions occasionally found in the intestines. May consist of the phosphate and carbonate of lime or magnesia, with hardened fæces, inspissated mucus, and other substances. Many intestinal concretions have gallstones for their nuclei.

Intes'tinal Juice. Succus entericus. A name given to the secretion of the glands of Lieberkühn.

Intes'tinal Obstruction. May be acute or chronic. Dr. Hilton Fagge classes its causes as follows: 1. Plugging of the bowel by concretions, masses of ingesta, etc. 2. Intussusceptions or invaginations. 3. Interstitial disease of the intestinal tunics, causing stricture. 4. Diseases commencing external to the intestinal coats and occasioning constrictions. 5. Twistings or volvuli. 6. Internal strangulations.

Intēs'tine. That portion of the digestive tract from the stomach to the anus. See **INTESTINAL CANAL.**

Intestin'ūla Çer'ebri. The cerebral convolutions.

Intestin'ulum. Funiculus umbilicalis.

In'tima. (Lat. *intimus*, "innermost.") Intima tunica vasorum. The innermost coat of the blood-vessels.

Intöl'erance. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *tolerare*, "to bear.") Incapacity of endurance; applied to a condition in which a given remedy cannot be borne.

Intox'icants. Agents productive of intoxication.

Intoxicē'a'tion. (Lat. *in*, "into," and *toxicum*, "poison.") The introduction of poison into the system; in general, poisoning, but particularly applied to the effects of the abuse of alcoholic liquors; inebriety; ebriety; drunkenness; temulence; state of inebriation.

Intracap'sūlar. Within a capsule.

Intralōb'ular. Within the substance of a lobule.

Intranseā'lent. Impervious to heat.

Intra-ū'terine. Within the womb.

Intravasā'tion. (Lat. *intra*, "within," and *vas*, "vessel.") The passage of morbid or extraneous matter into vessels, as the entrance of pus or other disease-products into venous and lymphatic vessels opened by abscesses and ulcers.

Intravē'nous. Within the cavity of a vein.

Intravēr'tebrāted. Having the osseous system inside the body; vertebrate.

Intricatu'ra. Plica.

Intrīn'sic. Internal, as muscles of certain organs.

Intrō'itūs. An entrance, as the upper or abdominal pelvic strait.

Intrōmis'sion. (Lat. *intra*, "within," and *mittere*, "to send.") The introduction of one body into another.

Introsusçep'tion. Intussusception.

Introvēr'sion. (Lat. *intra*, "within," and *vertere*, "to turn.") A turning inward.

Intūmēs'çençe. (Lat. *intumescere*, "to swell.") Swollen state; swelling; a tumid condition; an increase in size in a part or in the whole of the body.

Intumescen'tia Ganglifor'mis. An enlargement of the facial nerve where it reaches the anterior wall of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Intussusçep'tion. (Lat. *intus*, "within," and *suscipere*, "to receive.") Indigitation; invagination. The reception of one part, as of the intestine, within another. A displacement of the bowel wherein one part slips into another; a dangerous condition, usually consisting of the descent of the upper part of the small intestine into the lower, the latter acting as a sheath to the former. The term intussusception is also applied to the process of nutrition, the taking of aliment, the act of receiving foreign matter into a living being; and to the interstitial mode of nutrition, the transformation of the blood-elements into the substance of the organs, the method of increase peculiar to organized bodies. I., **Progressive**, downward intussusception

of the intestinal canal. I., **Retrograde**, upward intussusception of the intestinal canal.

In'ūla. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Asteraceæ*. Also, the name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Inula Helenium*, a mild stimulant and tonic. It was formerly used in pulmonary affections, dyspepsia, etc.

In'ūla Dysenter'ica. The *Lesser Inula*, a plant once believed to have great antidysenteric properties. It is acrid and slightly aromatic.

In'ūla Helen'iūm. The plant *Elecampane*.

In'ūlin or **In'ūline**. A variety of starch obtained from *Inula Helenium*. It is without taste, soluble in hot water, and is deposited in the form of crystalline grains or a fine white powder.

Inūne'tion, in-unk-shun. (Lat. *inungere*, "to anoint.") The act of anointing or rubbing in an ointment or liniment; a plan of applying certain remedies to the cutaneous surface, with a view to effect their absorption. Glycerin, oils, vaseline preparations, etc. are applied in this way.

Inūs'tion. Cauterization; the operation of actual cautery.

Invāginā'tion, in-vaj-in-ay-shun. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *vagina*, "a sheath.") A term synonymous with INTUSSUSCEPTION (*q. v.*). Also applied to an operation for the radical cure of hernia, wherein, after reduction, the hernial sac is thrust in and then retained, with a view to obliteration of the canal.

In'valid. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *validus*, "strong.") Infirm; sickly. *Valeudinarian*.

Invā'sion. Access of a disease.

Invērminā'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *vermes*, "worm.") Helminthiasis. Condition occasioning the presence of intestinal worms. A morbid state due to the presence of entozoa.

Inversio Palpebrarum. Entropium.

Invēr'siō U'terī. Inversion of the womb. A pathological state in which

the fundus descends through the os uteri, projecting into the vagina, or even protruding from the vulva.

Inver'sio Ves'icæ. Protrusion of a portion of the mucous surface of the bladder through the urethra in the female.

Invēr'sion. (Lat. *invertere*, "to invert.") The turning of an organ inside out.

Invertebra'ta. Class of invertebrate animals.

Inver'tebrāte. Devoid of spinal column or of skeleton.

Invēs'titūre. Sheath or covering.

Inviseā'tion. (Lat. *in*, "in," and *viscus*, "thick.") The process of thickening or rendering viscid or sticky. *In-salivation*.

Involu'crum. Envelope; investiture. A covering membrane.

Invol'untary. Independent of will.

In'volute. Rolled inward.

Involu'tion. A retrogressive change, the reverse of evolution.

I'ōdāte. A compound formed by the union of a base with iodic acid, as the iodate of potassium or calcium.

I'ōdāted. Containing iodine.

Iō'des. Full of verdigris.

Iod'ic. Belonging to iodine. The name of an acid.

Iod'ica. The pharmaceutical group of iodine preparations.

I'ōdide. A non-acid combination of iodine with another element.

I'ōdide of Ethyl or Hydriodic Ether. A colorless liquid formed by the action of hydriodic acid on alcohol. It is an antispasmodic, stimulant, and, when long inhaled, anæsthetic.

I'odine. (Gr. *ιωδης*, "violet-colored.") Iodinium. Iodum. Iodium. Iodina. Iodinum. An elementary body which is obtained from mineral springs, certain sea-weeds, and from sponge. It is crystalline, and has a metallic lustre. Symbol I; atomic weight, 127; specific gravity, 4.95. Fuses to a liquid at 113° C., giving off violet vapors, and boils

at 200° C. Soluble in alcohol, constituting the tincture of iodine. Chemical properties similar to those of chlorine and bromine. Gives a blue color to starch. Iodine is an excitant of the glandular and absorbent systems. It is much used in scrofula and syphilis. In an overdose it is an irritant poison. In some people a moderate dose induces unpleasant symptoms, such as restlessness, nausea, palpitations, vomiting, and purging.

I'odism. A condition of the system induced by the protracted administration of some iodine preparation.

Iod'oform. Iodoformum. The iodine analogue of chloroform. A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine. Its formula is CHI₃. Lemon-yellow crystals of a positive odor. Soluble in alcohol and ether. Properties are locally anæsthetic and antiseptic. Very valuable to prevent tubercular processes.

I'odol. A brown, amorphous, nearly odorless powder, used in wound-dressing as a substitute for iodoform.

Iodom'ethē. The nervous condition of iodism.

Iodophthi'sis. A wasting induced by the excessive use of iodine.

Iod'uret. An old name for an iodide.

Iod'uretted. Impregnated with iodine.

Ionid'ium. A genus of Brazilian plants, of the natural order *Violacæ*, including many species. The root of *Ionidium microphyllum* is reputed to be an emetic and purgative of great power, and other species are emetic in their properties.

Ionid'ium Brevicaule. A South American plant, the root of which is emetic.

Ionid'ium Ipecacuanha. White ipecacuanha.

Ionid'ium Marcuc'ci or Marcu'tii. A South American plant, believed to be the source of *cuichunchulli*, recommended highly in elephantiasis. It is

reputed to be diuretic and diaphoretic, and in large doses emetic.

I'ons. (Gr. *εἶμι*, "to go.") The name given by Faraday to the elements of a body freed by electrolysis. See ANION and CATION.

Iōn'thūs. (Gr. *ἰωνθος*, "down.") A term applied to a facial eruption which often accompanies the first growth of the beard, and resembles acne.

Ip'ecac. Ipecacuanha.

Ipecacuan'ha. "Ipecac." The name employed to designate several species of plants. The name (U. S. Ph.) of the root of *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha* or *Ipecacuanha Radix* ("Root of Ipecacuanha.") It has a faint, peculiar odor, a bitter taste, and is subacid and mucilaginous. In small doses it is diaphoretic and expectorant, and in large doses it acts as a prompt emetic.

Ipecacuan'ha Ac'id. Cephaëlic acid. A peculiar acid, procured from ipecacuanha, allied to catechin.

Ipomœ'a. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Convolvulacæ*, comprising several species, among them *Ipomœa purpurea*, or morning glory.

Ipomœ'a Jala'pa. The jalap-plant.

Ipomœ'a Pandura'ta. Wild potato vine; man of the earth. A trailing plant, native of the Atlantic United States. Its root is said to resemble rhubarb in its action.

Ipomœ'a Purġa. The jalap plant; jalap ipomœa; a plant of which the dried tubers are the commercial jalap.

Ipomœ'a Tur'pethum. An Indian plant yielding a resin called *turpeth*, reputed to be purgative.

Iral'gia, i-ral-je-ah. (Gr. *ἰρις*, "iris," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Pain of the iris; iralgy.

Iriancis'tron or Iriankis'tron. (Gr. *ἰρις*, "iris," and *ἄγκιστρον*, "hook.") A small hook-shaped instrument used in coreplasty.

Iridæ'mia. (Gr. *ἰρις*, "iris," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") Hæmorrhage from the iris.

Iridectōmēdiāl'ýsis. (Gr. *ιρις*, "iris," *ἐξτομη*, "cutting out," and *διαλυω*, to "separate.") The formation of an artificial pupil by separating the iris from the ciliary ligament and excising a piece of the iris so detached.

Iridēe'tomý, ir-id-ek-to-me. (Gr. *ιρις*, "iris," and *ἐξτομη*, "excision.") The operation of excising a segment of the iris for the formation of artificial pupil. See CORECTOMY.

Irideneleis'is. (Gr. *ιρις*, "iris," and *ἐρχλειω*, to "inclose.") Corectomy with portion of the iris strangulated in the corneal incision, thereby distinguished from iridectomedialysis.

Iridērē'mia. (Gr. *ιρις*, "iris," and *ἐρημωω*, to "deprive.") Apparent or real absence of the iris; rudimentary form of the iris.

Iridē'sis. (Gr. *ιρις*, "iris," and *δεω*, to "bind.") Formation of artificial pupil by ligating a part of the iris through a corneal incision.

Ir'idin. Irisin. An oleo-resinous alcoholic extract procured from the rhizome of the *Iris versicolor* (blue flag.)

Irid'ium. (Lat. *iris*, the "rainbow.") A metallic element found in the insoluble alloy from the platinum ores. It is extremely hard, and is the heaviest known substance. Its specific gravity is 22.

Ir'idoçēle, ir-id-o-seel. (Gr. *ιρις*, "iris," and *ζηλη*, "tumor.") Hernia of the iris, a portion of the iris protruding through an aperture in the cornea.

Iridō-ehōroidī'tis. Inflammation of both the iris and the choroid.

Iridō-çýçlī'tis. (Gr. *ιρις*, "iris," *κυκλος*, "circle," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Cyclitis involving the iris also; inflammation of the iris and ciliary region of the eye.

Iridodesis. Iridesis.

Iridōdiāl'ýsis. (Gr. *ιρις*, "iris," and *διαλυσις*, "separation.") Operation for artificial pupil, by separation

of the iris from the ciliary margin. COREDIALYSIS (*q. v.*).

Iridodone'sis. (Gr. *ιρις*, "iris," and *δονησις*, "agitation.") Trembling of the iris; tremulous iris; agitation or to-and-fro motion of the iris, as from loss of the support of the lens.

Iridomala'cia, ir-id-o-mal-ay-she-ah. (Gr. *ιρις*, "iris," and *μαλαξια*, "softness.") Softening of the iris.

Iridōplē'gia, ir-id-o-ple-je-ah. (Gr. *ιρις*, "iris," and *πληγη*, "stroke.") Paralysis of the iris.

Iridorrhēx'is. (Gr. *ιρις*, "iris," and *ρήξις*, "breaking.") Rupture of the iris.

Iridos'mīne. A compound of the metals osmium and iridium, occurring in small grains and scales. It is as hard as quartz, and is employed for the nibs of gold pens.

Iridot'omy. (Gr. *ιρις*, "iris," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Incision of the iris. The operation for artificial pupil by incision. Any section of the iris. See CORECTOMY and CORETOMY.

I'ris. (Gr. *ιρις*, "rainbow.") The delicate, colored membrane of the anterior part of the eye, having a central circular aperture forming the pupil, stretched vertically across the eye, before the lens and behind the cornea, and separating the anterior from the posterior chamber. See EYE.

I'ris. A genus of plants of the natural order *Iridaceæ*, natives of the United States, Europe, etc. The roots are usually emetic and cathartic. Also, the name (U. S. Ph.) for the rhizome and rootlets of *Iris versicolor* (blue flag). It is cathartic and diuretic.

I'ris Florenti'na. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the rhizome of the *Iris Florentina*. It is cathartic, and, in large doses, emetic, but its chief value is in its pleasant odor.

I'ris Fcetidī'sima. A European perennial plant of cathartic and emetic properties. It has been recommended in dropsy.

Iris German'ica. Fleur de lis. The roots of this plant are acrid and cathartic, and are employed in dropsies.

Iris Pseudac'orus. The yellow iris. A European plant, the root of which is purgative. The expressed juice is diuretic, and reputed to be a useful application in cutaneous affections.

Iris Versic'olor. Blue flag. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the rhizome of *Iris Versicolor*. It is emetic and cathartic.

Iris Virgin'ica. The properties of this plant are similar to those of *Iris Versicolor*.

Irish Moss. *Chondrus crispus*. See CARRAGEEN.

Iri'tis. (Gr. *iris*, "iris," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the iris; iriditis.

Iron. (Lat. *ferrum*; Fr. *fer*.) A familiar hard, malleable metal of about 7.7 sp. gr. It is the strongest and most useful of all metals, and in combination with a small quantity of carbon forms steel. It is one of the elements which constitute the human body, and some of its compounds are valuable tonic medicinal agents. It is believed to constitute 2 per cent. of the entire mineral crust of the world. Symbol, Fe. See FERRUM.

Irrādīā'tion. (Lat. *irradio*, to "shine upon.") Illumination. Radiation from a centre. Applied also to the increase in the visual size of bright objects from aberration.

Irredū'çible. (Lat. *in*, priv., *re*, "back," and *ducere*, "to lead.") Not susceptible of reduction. Incapable of being replaced or restored to normal state; applied to fractures, luxations, hernia, etc. which cannot be reduced.

Irreg'ular. (Lat. *in*, priv., and *regula*, "rule.") Abnormal; not conforming to rule; unequal; unsymmetrical. Applied to the pulse when the beats recur at varying intervals, though not necessarily intermittent; also to practitioners following other than the

recognized school of scientific medicine; an empiric.

Irrīgā'tion. (Lat. *irrigare*, "to water.") The constant application of a lotion by methodical dropping on an affected part.

Irritabil'ity. (Lat. *irritare*, "to provoke.") Susceptibility to irritation; excitability; contractility; ultimate vital activity. The power of responding to irritation. A power possessed by all living organisms of being acted on by certain stimuli and exhibiting movement as a response. Stahl called this power *tonic power*, and Boerhaave, *oscillatio*. The idea was introduced by Haller, who called this property *vis insita*.

Ir'ritable. Capable of irritation or possessing irritability. Impressible; applied to a person of a certain temper.

Irritamen. Irritant. Stimulus. Excitation.

Irritamen'tum. Erethism. Irritant.

Ir'ritant. (Lat. *irritare*, "to provoke.") Producing irritation. A thing which causes irritation. An irritant may be mechanical or chemical in its action, or, like cantharides, may act in a specific manner. See COUNTER-IRRITATION.

Ir'ritāted. A term often applied to parts slightly inflamed.

Irritating Poison. See POISON.

Irrita'tio. Gargle. Irritamentum. Erethism. Irritation.

Irritā'tion. (Lat. *irritare*, "to provoke.") Irritatio or erethismus. The action produced by a stimulus. The state of a part in which the vital movement is excessive, and which is manifested by great impressionability to painful sensations and by increased circulation. It is considered as a precursor or as the first stage of inflammation.

Irrita'tion, Mor'bid. Constitutional irritation or irritative fever. A condition of fever and excitement following injuries, and characterized by

excessive susceptibility to peripheral impressions.

Ischæ'mia, is-ke-me-ah. (Gr. *ισχω*, to "restrain," and *αίμα*, "blood.") 1. A local anæmia; an anæmia of a particular part. A term used to denote the partly empty arteries in certain forms of heart disease, in which the veins are over-full. 2. The arrest of a normal blood-flow, as the morbid suppression of the catamenia. 3 (pupillæ). A swollen optic disk in which the retinal arteries are but partly full. 4. The swollen condition of a "choked" optic disk.

Ischæ'mia, Cerebral. A condition produced by obliteration or destruction of the cerebral vessels.

Ischiāg'ra. (Gr. *ισχιον*, "hip," and *ἄγρα*, "seizure.") Ischiatic gout; hip gout; attack of the hip; ischialgia.

Ischiāl'gia, is-ke-al-je-ah. (Gr. *ισχιον*, "hip," and *αλγος*, "pain.") Pain of the hip; ischiatic pain; hip pain. See SCIATICA.

Ischiat'ic, is-ke-at-ik. (Gr. *ισχιον*, "hip.") Sciatic; pertaining to, or connected with, the ischium. **I. Artery.** (See ARTERY.) **I. Region,** the region of the hip. **I. Vein.** See VEIN.

Ischiatī'tis. (Gr. *ισχιον*, "hip-joint," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the sciatic nerve.

Ischidrō'sis. Suppression of perspiration.

Ischio-cavernosus. See MUSCLE.

Is'chiōçēle, is-ke-o-seel. (Gr. *ισχιον*, "hip," and *ρηλη*, "rupture.") Ischiatic or sciatic hernia, an uncommon variety.

Ischio-clitorian Artery. A division of the internal pudic artery from which spring the two arteries of the clitoris. **I. Nerve.** See NERVE.

Ischion. Ischium.

Ischioneuralgia. Sciatica.

Ischiophthisis. Coxarum morbus.

Ischiō-rēc'tal Ab'scess. Suppurative inflammation of the connective tissue of the ischio-rectal fossa.

Is'chiūm, is-ke-un. (Gr. *ισχιον*.) Basilar portion of hip-bone. See BONE.

Ischōmē'nīa. Amenorrhœa.

Ischurēt'ic. (Gr. *ισχω*, to "withhold," and *ουρον*, "urine.") Pertaining to, or relieving, ischuria; a remedy for suppression of the urine; diuretic.

Ischū'ria. (From the same.) Anuria. Ischury. Urinary suppression from kidney disease. A state in which urine is not secreted. If the urine is secreted, but cannot be voided, the condition is retention, and not suppression.

Ischūriophthāl'mīa. (From *ischuria* and *ophthalmia*.) Ophthalmia or blindness occurring from uræmia.

I'singlass. Fish-gluc; a substance prepared principally from the air-bladder of the sturgeon cut into fine shreds. See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

I'singlass, Jap'anese. A substance afforded by the sea-weed of China, used as a substitute in the formation of jellies. It is sent from Singapore ready for use, and may be kept in that state for several years.

I'singlass, Para. The dried ovary of a large fish, doubtless the *Sudis Gigas* of Para.

Island of Reil. See ENCEPHALON.

Isōchrōmāt'ic. (Gr. *ισος*, "equal," and *χρῶμα*, "color.") Having the same color; applied to lenses.

Isōeh'ronal, i-sok-ro-nal. (Gr. *ισος*, "equal," and *χρονος*, "time.") Isochronous. Uniform in time; occurring simultaneously, or performed in the same or in equal time, as the beats of the pulse, etc.

Isoeō'ria. Equal size of pupils.

Isodynam'ic. (Gr. *ισος*, "equal," and *δυναμις*, "power.") Having equal power, force, energy, or capability of producing results.

Is'olate. Insulate; set apart; separate.

Isōl'oğōūs. Having similar proportions, as homologous chemical groups.

Isomēr'ic. (Gr. *ισος*, "equal," and

μερος, "part.") Having the quality of, or exhibiting, isomerism.

Isōm'erism. (From the same.) The identity of chemical composition with difference of properties; compound analogue of allotropism.

Isomorph'ous, i-so-morf-us. Applied to bodies having the same crystalline form, but which differ in their component parts.

I'somorphs. Substances whose crystalline forms are of the same system of crystallization; thus gold, silver, tin, etc. crystallize in the same monometric forms and are elemental isomorphs.

Isonan'dra Gut'ta. A large tree of the natural order *Sapotaceæ*, native of Borneo, the Malay peninsula, etc. The tree attains great height and diameter, and its inspissated milky juice is the gutta-percha of commerce.

Isōp'athŷ. (Gr. *ισος*, "equal," and *παθος*, "disease.") The imagined cure of disease by exhibiting the virus or product of such disease, or an analogous organ to that affected; as, for instance, prescribing variolous matter as a remedy for small-pox, or liver in hepatic affections. Also used for parallelism of diseases.

Isop'ters. Curves of equal visual power in the field of vision.

Isōther'mal. (Gr. *ισος*, "equal," and *θερμη*, "heat.") Isothermous. Having equal temperature. *Isothermal lines* are imaginary lines passing through places on the earth's surface of equal temperature; *isothermal zones* are spaces on opposite sides of the equator in which the mean temperature is the same, and which are bounded by corresponding isothermal lines.

Is'sŭe. An artificial ulcer to promote suppuration; fongiculus; a method of revulsion.

Is'sue-peas. Various round bodies, such as peas, employed for the purpose of maintaining irritation in an issue or fongiculus.

Isth'mic. Pertaining to the isthmus faucium.

Isthmī'tis. (Gr. *ισθμος*, "throat," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Angina simplex; cynanche simplex; inflammation of the isthmus faucium and of the fauces.

Isthmodŷn'ia. (Gr. *ισθμος*, "throat," and *ὀδυνη*, "pain.") Pain in the fauces.

Isthmōplē'gia. (Gr. *ισθμος*, "throat," and *πληγη*, "stroke.") Paralysis of the fauces.

Isth'mus. (Gr. *ισθμος*, "neck.") A neck or narrow passage. In Anatomy, a term given to certain narrow portions of organs which unite or hold together larger portions, or which separate two cavities. An example of the first is the isthmus of the thyroid gland, and of the second is the isthmus of the fauces. We have also the isthmus of the fossa ovalis (isthmus Vieussenii), isthmus hepatis, isthmus of the encephalon, isthmus urethræ, and isthmus uteri.

Ital'ian Juice. Spanish juice. Extractum glycyrrhizæ; extract of liquorice.

Itch. A cutaneous irritation; an eczema due to the presence in the cuticle of the *Acarus scabiei*, or itch-insect; the English equivalent of the Gr. *psora* and Lat. *scabies*. See SCABIES.

Itch, Army. A skin disease with intense itching occurring among soldiers, and supposed to be peculiar in character; it is probably scabies or a pruritic rash.

Itch, Bricklayers'. A form of eczema superinduced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime and other irritants. Eczema impetiginoides.

Itch-Insect. *Acarus scabiei*; wheal-worm; a minute insect found in the vesicles of scabies.

I'ter. (Lat.; "a way.") A way or communicating passage between parts. **I. ad Infundib'ulum,** passage to the infundibulum; foramen commune arterius; passage of communication from

the third ventricle of the brain to the infundibulum. **I. a Pala'to ad Au'rem**, passage from palate to ear; Eustachian tube. **I. a Ter'tio ad Quar'tum Ventric'ulum**, passage from the third to the fourth ventricle of the brain; the aqueduct of Sylvius.

I'vorÿ. The tusks of the elephant and other animals; a bone-like substance, chiefly composed of phosphate

of lime, used in making artificial teeth, pessaries, etc.

I'vory-black. Animal charcoal. The residue of heated bones; a mixture of charcoal and phosphate of lime. See **CARBON, ANIMAL**.

Ixo'des Riç'inus. Woodtick; a species of tick parasitic on human beings, and often inducing considerable cutaneous irritation.

J.

Jāboran'dī, zhab-o-ran-dee. The *Pilocarpus pennatifolius*. A Brazilian plant, the properties of which are powerfully diaphoretic and sialagogue. It is sometimes given in the form of an infusion, but oftener in that of the alkaloid, *pilocarpine*.

Ja'cob's Membrane. Layer of rods and cones of retina. See **MEMBRANE**.

Ja'cob's Ulcer. Palpebral lupus; a variety of rodent ulcer. See **ULCER**.

Ja'cobson's Nerve. Tympanic nerve. See **NERVE**.

Jactitā'tion. (Lat. *jactitare*, freq. of *jactare*, "to throw.") Jactation; extreme restlessness; incessant tossing about or nervous twitching of the limbs, occurring in febrile diseases, etc.

Jadelot's Lines. Certain facial furrows considered by Jadelot to be diagnostic of certain classes of diseases.

Jala'pa. Jalap. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the tuberous root of the *Exogonium purga*, sometimes called *Ipomœa Jalapa*. It is an active cathartic, and is generally given with other assisting or modifying remedies. In combination with bitartrate of potassium it is frequently used in dropsy, serofulous affections of the joints, etc.

Ja'l'apin. Proximate principle of jalap.

James's Powder. See **POWDER**.

Jān'içeps. A foetal monstrosity having a face on the posterior as well as on the anterior aspect of the head.

Jan'ipha Man'ihot. *Jatropha manihot*.

Japan' Earth. The *Catechu extractum*, derived from the *Acacia catechu*; dark catechu.

Japanese Wax. See **WAX**.

Jas'minum. A genus of climbing plants of the natural order *Oleaceæ*, including a number of species native of China, India, and other warm countries. The bitter leaves of *Jasminum floribundum* are an Abyssinian remedy for tape-worm.

Jas'minum Grandiflo'rum. An Indian shrub yielding a fragrant essential oil.

Jas'minum Offiçina'le. Jessamine. A plant of the natural order *Oleaceæ*, the flowers of which yield an essential oil sometimes employed externally in rheumatism and paralysis.

Jas'minum Sam'bac. An Indian plant of much beauty and fragrance. An essential oil is obtained from this as from other species.

Jateorhi'za Palma'ta. *Cocculus Palmatus*. A plant of the natural order *Menispermaceæ*. It is a native of

Mozambique, and its root is a tonic of much value.

Jat'ropha. A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Jat'ropha Cur'cas. A plant of the West Indies, Western Africa, etc., the seeds of which yield an oil the medicinal properties of which resemble those of croton oil, although less powerful.

Jat'ropha Glau'ca. An Indian plant, from the seeds of which is obtained an oil sometimes used as an external application for rheumatism.

Jat'ropha Man'ihot. A plant, from the root of which is prepared a fecula called tapioca. The pulp is dried and baked into cakes, when it constitutes cassava-bread.

Jat'ropha Multif'ida. A South American shrub, the fruit of which is a powerful purgative, dangerous on account of the energy of its action.

Jaun'diçe. (Fr. *jaune*, "yellow.") Icterus; obstruction of the liver, with yellowness of skin, etc. A disease characterized by a yellow color of the skin, whitish fæces, urine of a deep yellow tint, etc. See ICTERUS.

Jaw. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. MAXILLA (*q. v.*)

Jec'oral. (Lat. *jecur*, "liver.") Hepatic.

Je'cur. (Lat.) The liver. **J. Lardaceum,** lardaceous or waxy liver.

Jefferso'nîa Diphyl'la. Twin-leaf. A plant of the United States, the root of which is emetic in large doses; in small doses it is tonic and expectorant.

Jejunî'tis. (From *jejunum*, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the jejunum.

Jejunõs'tomÿ. (From *jejunum*, and Gr. *στομα*, "mouth.") The operation of making an opening of the jejunum through the abdominal parietes, resorted to when essential for the introduction of aliment.

Jejū'num. (Lat. *jejunus*, "empty.")

The second portion of the small intestine, extending from the duodenum to the ileum; so named because generally found empty in the dead body. See INTESTINAL CANAL.

Jel'lÿ. The common name for gelatin; a soft, tremulous, transparent substance obtained from animal or vegetable matter. Animal gelatin is extracted by boiling from the skin, membranes, ligaments, etc. of animals; and vegetable gelatin is obtained from the recently-expressed juices of currants and other fruits.

Jequîr'itÿ, je-kir-i-tee. A familiar name for the seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, an Indian tree of the natural order *Leguminosæ*. The infusion is applied externally in chronic ophthalmia. It is highly irritant to the eyes.

Jes'uit's Bark. Cinchona. Formerly applied to various barks.

Joint. Point of union; articulation; arthrosis; the mode by which bones are connected with one another. (See ARTICULATION.) **J-evil,** elephantiasis nodosa; a species of elephantiasis in which the joints are rendered conspicuous by their prominence.

Jū'gal. Zygomatic.

Jūgā'lē, Os. (Lat. *jugalis*, "yoked.") Os malæ; os zygomaticum; the zygoma.

Jūgā'lēs. (From the same.) Applied to the superficial, temporal, or zygomatic nerves given off from the facial. See NERVE.

Juglanda'ceæ, ju-glan-day-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous American and Asiatic trees, comprising the walnut and hickory.

Jū'glans. (Lat. *Jovis glans*, "nut of Jove.") A genus of trees of the natural order *Juglandaceæ*, including a number of species of the United States and Asia. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the inner bark of the root of *Juglans cinerea*, a mild cathartic.

Ju'glans Ni'gra. Black walnut. A large tree, native of the United States, bearing an edible fruit. Its

wood is an excellent material for furniture and cabinet-work.

Ju'glans Re'gia. English walnut. A native of Asia bearing an edible nut, the hull of which, as well as the leaves of the tree, has been used medicinally.

Jū'gūlar, joo-gyu-lar. (Lat. *jugulum*, "throat.") Relating to the throat or neck.

Jugular Fossa. See FOSSA.

Ju'gular Veins. Two large venous trunks of the neck, external and internal. See VEIN.

Jū'gūlūm. (Lat. *jugum*, "yoke.") The hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone; the throat or anterior part of the neck.

Jū'gūm Pē'nīs. Compressor urethræ; an instrument to compress the urethra in ease of incontinence of urine.

Juice. Sap; fluid of animal or vegetable substance. Jus.

Jū'jūbe. Jujuba. The name for the fruit of the *Rhamnus Zizyphus*, from which is prepared a pectoral lozenge.

Ju'lep. Julepum. A sweet medicated drink composed of distilled water and syrups.

Jun'gle Fever. A remittent fever occurring in India. See FEVER.

Ju'niper. *Juniperus communis*.

Junip'eri Cacu'mīna. Tops of juniper. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the tops of the *Juniperus communis*.

Junip'erus. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Coniferæ*. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the fruit of the *Juniperus communis*, a gentle stimulant and diuretic.

Junip'erus Commu'nīs. The common juniper tree, native of the United States and Europe. It bears a fruit or berry of a strong though not unpleas-

ant odor, and of a warm, pungent taste. In Holland it is used in flavoring gin.

Junip'erus Ly'cia. A plant affording an olibanum of a peculiar and aromatic odor, sometimes employed as a perfume in a sick-room.

Junip'erus Oxyce'drus. A native of Southern Europe and Siberia. By combustion of the wood a liquid tar is obtained, which has been employed in cases of chronic cutaneous diseases.

Junip'erus Sabi'na. The common savin tree, the tops of which are stimulant, emmenagogue, abortive, and anthelmintic.

Junip'erus Virginia'na. Red cedar. An evergreen tree of the United States; its wood makes good material for furniture, posts, etc.

Ju'nod's Boot. A case designed to determine the blood to a limb by fitting the instrument closely to the member and exhausting the air.

Jurisprudence, Medical. See MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Jus, Jus'culum. Juice; broth; gruel; bouillon; soup.

Justiç'ia. A genus of shrubs or herbs of the natural order *Acanthaceæ*, natives of the tropical portions of Africa and India. Several of the species are medicinal, among them the *Justicia Ecbolium*, whose properties are diuretic. *Justicia echioides* is also diuretic, and the *Justicia pectoralis* has been employed in coughs.

Justic'ia Adhato'da. The name of an exotic medicinal plant, the roots and leaves of which are reputed to be antispasmodic.

Jūvān'tia, ju-van-she-ah. (Lat. *juvare*, "to help.") Remedies; adjuvants; medicines of any kind which assist or relieve diseases.

Juven'tus. (Lat.) Youth; manhood. See ÆTAS.

K.

Kæmpfe'ria Rotun'da. A plant of the natural order *Zingiberaceæ*, a native of Ceylon or India. Its root has a fragrant smell, a warm, bitterish taste, and is stimulant and carminative. It is called *Zedoary*.

Kai'rine, ki-reen. Oxychinolin-methylhydride. A powerful antipyretic introduced by Fischer of Munich; a crystalline powder of bitter, nauseous taste.

Kajeput. Cajeput.

Kak'ke. A Japanese affection analogous to BERIBERI (*q. v.*).

Ka'li. The vegetable alkali; potash. See ALKALI.

Kaliġ'enoūs, kal-ij-en-us. (From *kali*, and Gr. *γεννω*, to "beget.") Producing the true alkalies; applied to metals which, with oxygen, form alkalies, as potassium and sodium, the radicals of the alkalies potash and soda.

Kā'liūm. A synonym for potassium, the basis of potash.

Kal'mia. A genus of evergreen shrubs of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, several of the numerous species of which are natives of the United States.

Kal'mia Angustifo'lia. Narrow-leaved kalmia. Also called sheep laurel. A shrub of the Middle United States bearing a poisonous leaf.

Kal'mia Glau'ca. Pale laurel. A shrub growing in the marshes of the Northern United States. It has medicinal properties similar to those of the *Kalmia latifolia*.

Kal'mia Latifo'lia. Broad-leaved laurel, sheep-poison, etc. An evergreen shrub, native of the United States, bearing a poisonous leaf, which also possesses medicinal properties.

Kama'la. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the hairs and glands from the capsules of the *Mallotus Philippinensis*. In full doses it is a rather violent pur-

gative; it is also said to be effective in tænia.

Ka'olin. Silicate of aluminium.

Karÿōkinē'sis. The process of indirect division of nucleus. See CARYOCINETIC.

Katāb'olism. Retrograde metamorphosis. The reverse of anabolism. See also METABOLISM.

Kath'ode. Negative electrode. See CATHODE.

Kation. Cation.

Kava-kava. Ava.

Kē'lis. (Gr. *ζηλεις*, "stain.") Keloid or cheloid.

Kē'lis Addisō'nūi. Addison's keloid. Morphœa. A local overgrowth of the subcutaneous connective tissue, constituting circumscribed scleroderma.

Kē'loid. (Gr. *ζηλεις*, "stain," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Applied to a form of tumor, *cheloma* (also called "cheloid" because of its supposed resemblance to a crab), which arises in scar tissue, and forms a raised, tender, and ridged patch. It is a hard fibroma of the cutis. These tumors tend to recur after removal. See CHELOID.

Keloide. Cancroide. Scirrhoide. A name given by the French to a disease which resembles cancer.

Kelot'omÿ. (Gr. *ζηλη*, "tumor," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") 1. The cutting out of a tumor. 2. Herniotomy. Celotomy.

Kelp. Certain sea-weeds; a saline sea-weed ash; the impure mineral alkali produced by burning certain sea-weeds. Varec.

Kenosis. Evacuation; cenosis.

Keratēe'tomÿ. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn," and *εκτεμνειν*, "to cut out.") An operation to produce a fistulous opening in the cornea for the escape of the morbid products of inflammation.

Ker'atin. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn.") The substance of the horny tissues; the

principal constituent of hair, nails, horn, feathers, etc.

Kerati'tis. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Corneitis. Inflammation of the cornea. This may result from traumatism or from some constitutional state (as syphilis). If the keratitis gives rise to the formation of pus, the disease is known as *onyx*.

Keratitis Punctata. A keratitis in which circumscribed opacities occur on the posterior surface of the cornea. It is usually secondary to inflammation of the choroid or iris.

Kēr'atōçēle, ker-at-o-seel. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn"—the cornea, and *ζηλη*, "tumor.") Hernia corneæ. Hernia of Descemet's membrane through an aperture in the cornea.

Keratodei'tis. Keratitis; ceratitis; corneitis.

Keratōglō'bus. Distension and protrusion of the cornea.

Keratō-iri'tis. (From Gr. *κερας*, "horn"—the cornea, and *iritis*.) Inflammation of the capsule of the aqueous humor, of the cornea and iris. AQUO-CAPSULITIS (*q. v.*).

Kērat'oma. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") A horn-like tumor or swelling; corneal tumor.

Kēr'atōme. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Keratome; an instrument for incising the cornea, as in cataract operation.

Keratonÿx'is. (Kr. *κερας*, "horn"—the cornea, and *νοξις*, a "puncturing.") Puncture of the cornea, as in couching; a term employed to denote the operation of couching, performed by passing the needle through the cornea to depress the crystalline lens; ceratonyxia; operation by solution.

Ker'atōplāstÿ. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn"—the cornea, and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Plastic operation on the cornea; an operation by which the cornea is restored by an excised portion of the cornea of an animal. Ceratoplasty.

Ker'atōscōpe. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn"—the cornea, and *σκορειν*, "to exam-

ine.") An instrument with which to examine the cornea.

Ker'atotomy. Keratome.

Keratōt'omÿ. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn"—the cornea, and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Incision into the cornea.

Kerac'tomÿ. (Gr. *κερας*, "horn"—the cornea, and *εκτεμνειν*, "to cut off.") Excision of the external layers of the cornea to obtain a transparent aperture in a generally opaque cornea.

Ke'rion. (Gr. *κηριον*, "honey-comb.") *Tinea favosa*. Pustular scalp disease. Honey-comb or crusted ring-worm. A parasitic skin disease due to the growth of certain cryptogamic plants. The disease attacks the scalp, which becomes strewn with bright yellow, circular, and umbilicated crusts, which often form rings around the hair-follicles.

Ker'mēs, An'imal, ker-mecz. The dried bodies of *Coccus ilicis*, an insect found on various species of oaks growing around the Mediterranean. They are round in form, about the size of a pea, and contain coloring matter. They were formerly used for dyeing scarlet.

Ker'mēs, Mineral. The red sulphide of antimony, named from its resemblance in color to the insect kermes. It was formerly called *Panacea Glauberiana*.

Kerosene Oil or Kerosolene. See OIL.

Kibe. A chap; a chilblain; a broken chilblain.

Kidingo Pepo. An exanthematous disease resembling dengue, observed at Zanzibar.

Kid'neys. (Lat. *renes*.) Two glandular organs whose function is to excrete urine. These organs are situated deeply in the lumbar region, the right being a little lower than the left. They are surrounded by fat, blood-vessels, and connective tissue. Each kidney is about four inches long, two inches wide, and one inch thick, and weighs from four to six ounces. The kidney is of characteristic shape. pre-

sents a notch on the inner border known as the *hilus*, which communicates with the cavity or sinus by which the vessels, nerves, and ureter pass. The kidney consists of a *cortical substance* and of a *medullary substance*. The medullary substance forms pyramids whose bases are in the cortex, and whose apices, which are called *papillæ*, project into the calices of the *pelvis* of the kidney. The renal pyramids of Malpighi are in three rows, and number from ten to fifteen. The parenchyma of the kidney is composed of uriniferous tubules held together by a little connective tissue. The terminal orifices of these empty at the summit of each papillæ. A uriniferous tubule begins at a capsule of Malpighi within the cortex, has a neck or constriction below the capsule, becomes the proximal convoluted tube, then the spiral tube of Schachowa, and successively Henle's loop, irregular tubule, distal convoluted tubule, curved tubule, and the straight collecting tubule, which opens at the apex of a renal papilla. The straight collecting tubes converge as they descend, forming groups in the centre known as *medullary rays*. The *pyramids of Ferrein* are the subordinate cones of the kidney papillæ. The tubules are lined with pavement epithelium; the epithelium in other portions varies in shape and size. An envelope of a glomerule of the kidney is known as Bowman's capsule. Urine is formed by a process partly physical and partly vital, the watery elements being extruded from the blood by filtration, the solid portions by a special elaborative action of the renal epithelium.

Kid'ney, Am'yloid Disease of. Lardaceous kidney. Waxy kidney. A disease of the kidney characterized by the deposit of amyloid matter.

Kid'ney, Bright's Disease of. A group of diseases first described by Dr. Richard Bright of London. The term comprises several distinct species of disease, differing from one another in symptomatic, anatomo-patho-

different affections grouped under the term Bright's disease agree in the important characteristic of the urine containing albumin. A usual division of Bright's disease is the following: 1. *Acute Parenchymatous Nephritis*. The large white kidney. The desquamative nephritis of Johnson. The large, smooth kidney. In this condition the pathological changes are found almost wholly in the convoluted tubules, and consist of cloudy swelling of the epithelium, its desquamation, blocking of the tubules with epithelium and fibrin, and dilatation and fatty change of these tubules. 2. *Chronic Parenchymatous Nephritis*. The epithelium of the tubules is far gone in fatty degeneration. 3. *Interstitial Nephritis*. Gouty kidney. Sclerosis of the kidneys. Fibroid kidney. Renal cirrhosis. Contracted kidney. Granular kidney. In this form we have inflammation of the kidney connective tissue with hyperplasia, the new tissue-elements contracting and destroying the function of the organ by pressure upon its secreting parts.

Kid'ney, Consumption of. Tubercular disease of this organ.

Kid'ney, Dropsy of. Hydronephrosis.

Kid'ney, Floating. Movable kidney.

Kid'ney, Horse'shoe. A condition in which the two kidneys are united at their lower ends by a fatty conformation running across the spine.

Kid'ney, Movable or Floating. A condition, often congenital, in which the kidney floats around the abdominal cavity, being attached only by its vessels, uerves, and ureter, which are elongated. It is felt and often seen as a movable mass.

Kid'ney, Surgical. A condition of this organ in which suppuration occurs, usually as a result of some obstruction to the outflow of urine, the microbes of suppuration having found their way into the kidney.

Kid'ney-Bean. *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

Kiēs'tēin. Kycstein; kiesteine. A substance which is often found floating on the surface of the urine of a pregnant woman. It consists of fat, a material like casein, and ammonia-magnesium phosphate.

Kil'ōgrāmme, kil-o-gram. (From Gr. *χιλιοι*, a "thousand," and *gramme*.) In the metric system the weight of a thousand grammes, equal to 2.68 lbs. troy or 2.205 lbs. avoirdupois; the weight of one cubic decimetre or litre of water at the point of maximum density, or 4° C. (39.2° F.).

Kil'olitre, kil-o-leet'r. (From Gr. *χιλιοι*, a "thousand," and *litre*.) In the metric system a measure of a thousand litres, equal to 35.3171 English cubic feet or 220.1 gallons.

Kil'ometre, kil-o-meet'r. (From Gr. *χιλιοι*, a "thousand," and *metre*.) In the metric system a measure of a thousand metres.

Ki'na-Ki'na. A name for cinchona.

Kinesip'athÿ. (Gr. *κίνησις*, "motion," and *παθος*, "affection.") Gymnastic treatment of disease. The so-called Swedish-movement cure, introduced by Ling, a Swede, and aiming to cure disease by the use of appropriate movements, muscular exercises, etc. Lingism.

Kinesöd'ic. (Gr. *κίνησις*, "motion," and *ὁδός*, a "way.") A term applied to the nervous substance concerned in conducting motorial impulse.

Kinet'ic. (Gr. *κινεω*, to "move.") Motory.

Kinetic. Motor.

King's Evil. Scrofula; so called because formerly imagined to be curable by the king's touch—a belief which obtained from the time of Edward the Confessor to that of George I.

Kin'ic. *Cinchonie* or *quinic*. Applied to an acid obtained from the cinchona-barks in the manufacture of sulphate of quinine. It forms salts called *kinates*.

Ki'no. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the inspissated juice procured from

incisions made in the trunk of *Pterocarpus Marsupium*. It is a powerful astringent. Kino is also the name of several astringent gums: Butea kino is the gum of *Butea frondosa*; African kino, the gum of *Pterocarpus erinaceus*; and Botany Bay kino is obtained from *Eucalyptus resinifera*.

Ki'none. A substance produced from the decomposition of kinic acid. In combination with hydrogen it forms a brilliant gold-green compound of great beauty, called *green hydrokinone*.

Ki'otōme. (Gr. *κίον*, "pillar," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") An instrument to excise the uvula or tonsils, divide rectal adhesions, etc. Bridle-cutter.

Kirsch - Was'ser, keersh-vahs-ser. (Ger.) "Cherry-water." "Brandy of Switzerland." An alcoholic drink made in Switzerland, distilled from crushed cherries, the stones not being removed.

Kleptomā'nia. (Gr. *κλεπτειν*, "to steal," and *μανια*, "madness.") Insane tendency to theft. See DERANGEMENT.

Knee. See GENU.

Knee, Housemaid's. An inflammation of the bursa, usually in front of the patella, liable to inflame and enlarge from effusion when exposed to constant pressure.

Knee-joint. See GENU.

Knee-pan. Patella.

Knifesman. One addicted to operate in almost all cases.

Knit'ting. Union of fractured bone.

Knock-kneed. Affected with bending of the knees inward, or entogony-ancon. See GENU VALGUM.

Koch's Lymph. See LYMPH (KOCH'S).

Kolpōr'raphÿ. Elytrorrhaphy.

Koosso. Kouso.

Kou'miss, koo-mis. Kumyss; kumiss. A nutritious beverage made by the Tartars by allowing mare's milk to ferment. It is employed in all complaints due to feeble digestion.

Kous'so, koos-so. Koosso. The flowers of the *Brayera anthelmintica*, a plant of the natural order *Rosaceæ*,

native of Abyssinia, where it has long been used as a remedy against tapeworm.

Krame'ria. A genus of South American under-shrubs of the natural order *Polygalaceæ*; most of the species are powerfully astringent. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Krameria tomentosa* and of *Krameria triandra*; it is tonic and astringent, as well as styptic, and is employed with effect in intermittent and putrid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, etc.; also called rhatany.

Krame'ria Ixi'na. False rhatany. A South American plant of strong astringent properties, containing tannin. *Krameria tomentosa* is believed to be a variety of *Krameria Ixina*, which it resembles in properties.

Krame'ria Trian'dra. Rhatany. The name for a Peruvian plant of the natural order *Polygalaceæ*. It is detergent, diuretic, and astringent.

Krause's End-bulbs. Corpuscles of Krause. Terminal nerve-bulbs found in conjunctiva, mouth, and genitals.

Kre'atin. A crystallizable substance found in muscle, etc. **CREATIN** (*q. v.*).

Kreatinin. See **CREATININ**.

Kreatophagous. Carnivorous.

Kumiss. See **KOUMISS**.

Kundah Oil. See **OIL**.

Ky'anized. (After Kyan, the proposer.) Steeped in corrosive sublimate for preservation.

Kÿës'tēin. Peculiar urine-film in pregnancy, etc. See **KIESTEIN**.

Kÿllō'sis. (Gr. *κυλλος*, "distorted.") Club-foot; the term used by Prof. Chaussier.

Kÿm'ōgrāph. (Gr. *κυμα*, a "wave," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") Hæmadynamometer. A self-registering instrument which exhibits the relationship between the pulse-waves and the respiratory movements.

Kyphō'sis. (Gr. *κυφωσις*, "hunchback.") Cyphosis. Angular spinal deformity; humpback. See also **LORDOSIS** and **SCOLIOSIS**.

Kysthī'tis. Vaginitis.

Kÿs'totome. (Gr. *κυστις*, "cyst," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Cystotome. A surgical instrument consisting of a concealed knife for dividing the cyst in the operation of lithotomy, where the calculus is found to be imbedded, encysted, or sacculated in the bladder.

L.

Lāb'danum. Ladanum; a resinous exudation of the *Cistus creticus*; chiefly used as a mild stimulant in external applications. When formed into cylindrical pieces it is called *labdanum in tortis*.

Lāb'danum Facti'tium. A compound of yellow wax, hog's lard, and black burnt ivory.

Lā'bia. (Pl. of Lat. *labium*, "lip.") The lips; the two movable fleshy curtains of the anterior part of the mouth;

the *commissures* are their lateral angles of union.

La'bia Cūn'ni. Labia majora.

La'bia Majo'ra. The two large folds from the mons veneris to the perineum, constituting the thick external orifice of the pudendum; the lips of the vulva or parts external to the nymphæ.

La'bia Mino'ra. The nymphæ; the two smaller folds internal to the labia majora.

La'bia Pudē'di. *Labia majora.*

Lā'bial. (Lat. *labium*, "lip.") Pertaining to, formed by, or involving the lips or labia. **L. Artery.** (See ARTERY.) **L. Glands.** (See GLAND.) **L. Veins.** See VEIN.

Labia'lis. *Orbicularis oris.* See MUSCLE.

Labia'tæ. *Lamiaceæ.* The name of a very extensive and important natural order of exogenous plants, abounding in temperate localities. Their characteristics are square stems, opposite aromatic leaves, bilabiate corolla, and a four-lobed ovary, changing into four seed-like monospermous fruits. The species are generally aromatic and tonic, deriving this property from the secretion of a volatile oil in little cysts or glands occupying the leafy organs. Thyme, lavender, peppermint, etc. are included in this order.

Labim'eter. (Gr. *λαβις*, "foreeps," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument to determine the dimensions of the head of the child *in utero*, consisting of a scale between the handles of obstetrical forceps indicating the distance between the blades when applied. Also called *labidometer*.

Lā'bium. (Lat.) The lip; applied to various lip-like structures. See LABIA.

La'bium Lepori'num. (Lat. *lepus*, "hare.") The malformation known as "hare-lip," a perpendicular fissure of the upper lip resembling that of the upper lip of the hare.

La'bor. Parturition; childbirth; expulsion of fœtus from uterus.

Labor, Com'plicāted. So called when attended with some dangerous accident or disorder.

Labor, Dry. Labor with deficiency of liquor amnii or with premature rupture of the sac.

Labor, Morbid. See PARODYNIA and DYSTOCIA.

Lab'oratorŷ. (Lat. *laborare*, "to labor.") A place for scientific experiment and investigation; a room or

building furnished with suitable appliances in which chemical, biological, metallurgical, and physical operations and experiments are performed and pharmaceutical products prepared.

Labo'rious. Applied to labors attended with unusual suffering, difficulty, or danger, or to delivery requiring instrumental interference. See PARTURITION and DYSTOCIA.

Labur'num. Golden chain. The *Cytisus Laburnum* or *Laburnum vulgare*, a tree of the natural order *Leguminosæ*. It is a native of France, and its seeds are emetic and poisonous.

Lāb'ŷrinth. (Gr. *λαβυρινθος*, "body coiled.") The internal ear; the sentient part of the organ of hearing. See EAR.

Lāc. (Lat.) Milk. Also the name of a deposit by insects on the branches of several kinds of East Indian trees.

Lac Sulphuris. Milk of sulphur; a preparation containing sulphate of lime.

Lac'ca. Gum lac. A resinous substance formed by an insect and deposited on several species of East Indian trees—namely the *Ficus religiosa*, *Ficus Indica*, and *Croton lacciferum*. It is also believed to be an exudation from the tree caused by the puncture by the *Coccus lacca* for the purpose of depositing its ova. *Stick-lac* is the substance in its natural state encrusting small twigs, and is then of a reddish color; when broken off and boiled in water it loses its color, and is then called *seed-lac*; when melted and formed in thin plates it is called *shell-lac*.

Lāç'era Foram'ina. Two foramina at the base of the cranium. See FORAMEN.

Lāç'erāted. (Lat. *lacerare*, "to tear.") Torn; having the appearance of laceration.

Lāçerā'tion. (From the same.) The act of tearing or rending. A torn breach; an irregular solution of continuity consequent upon tearing the part.

Lacer'tous. Muscular; having muscle.

Lacer'tus. Muscular part of the arm. See **MUSCLE**.

Lachnan'thēs Tincto'ria. Red root. An indigenous plant of the natural order *Hæmodoraceæ*, the root of which is astringent and tonic.

Läch'rÿmal, lak - re - mal. (Lat. *lachryma*, "tear.") Pertaining to tears or to the lachrymal gland. **L. Artery.** (See **ARTERY**.) **L. Bone,** unguis os. **L. Canal.** (See **CANAL**.) **L. Caruncle.** (See **CARUNCULA LACHRYMALIS**.) **L. Duct,** l. canal. **L. Fossa.** (See **FOSSA**.) **L. Gland,** the glomerate gland which secretes the tears. (See **GLAND**.) **L. Groove,** the bony channel which lodges the lachrymal sac. **L. Nerve.** (See **NERVE**.) **L. Pas'sages,** the lachrymal apparatus concerned in secreting and diffusing the tears and transmitting them to the nasal fossæ. **L. Points,** puncta lachrymalia; the external commencements of the lachrymal canals. **L. Sac,** the receptacle for the tears, an oval bag, into which the lachrymal canals convey the tears, situate near the inner angle of the eye, and constituting the upper extremity of the nasal duct. **L. Veins.** See **VEIN**.

Läch'rÿmā'tion, lak-re-may-shun. (From the same.) The shedding of tears. Excessive flow of tears; **EPIPHORA** (*q. v.*).

Läch'rÿmine. (From the same.) A special organic matter found in tears.

Läch'in'iāted. Fringed; fimbriated, as the extremities of the Fallopiian tubes.

Lac'mus. Litmus.

Läch'quer. An alcoholic solution of shell-lac, sandarach, and Venice turpentine. The name is derived from the first of the ingredients.

Lac'rymal. Lachrymal.

Läch'taġoġue, lak-tag-og. (Lat. *lac*, "milk," and Gr. *αγωγος*, "expeller.") An agent inducing the secretion of

milk; the purer form of the term is **GALACTAGOGUE** (*q. v.*).

Läctälbū'min. Milk albumin; an alkali-albumin, a constituent of milk; caseum. **CASEIN** (*q. v.*).

Lac'tant. (Lat. *lactare*, "to suckle.") Suckling.

Läctä'tion, lak-tay-shun. (From the same.) Milk secretion; the act or period of suckling; the process of secreting and supplying milk, or nursing.

Läch'tēäl. (Lat. *lac*, "milk.") Pertaining to milk; milky. Also, conveying chyle or pertaining to the lacteals. **L. Calculus.** (See **CALCULUS**.) **L. Tumor,** mammary abscess; galactocèle. See **TUMOR**.

Läch'tēäls. (Lat. *lac*, "milk.") Lacteal vessels, lymphatics conveying chyle from intestinal canal. Absorbent vessels which arise in the intestinal villi. They take up the chyle and convey it to the receptaculum chyli.

Lac'tein. Evaporated milk.

Lac'teous. Milky. Lacteal.

Lactes'cent. Yielding or resembling milk. Milky.

Lac'tic. (Lat. *lac*, "milk.") Pertaining to, resembling, or containing milk.

Lac'tic Aġ'id. Galactic acid; acidum lacticum. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a transparent, pale, wine-colored liquor of a mild odor and sour taste, produced whenever milk (as well as most animal secretions) becomes spontaneously sour. It has a sp. gr. of 1.212, and has been employed with advantage in dyspepsia. Its salts are called *lactates*.

Läctif'erous. (Lat. *lac*, "milk," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Conveying or producing milk or any milky juice; the Lat. equivalent of the Gr. *galactophorous*.

Lactif'erous Ducts. Lactiferous vessels; the milk-conveying ducts of the mammary glands. See **DUCT**.

Lactif'erous or Lac'teal Swell'ing. A tumor of the mamma due

to retained milk, inflammation having sealed the aperture of the lactiferous duct and a portion of its canal as well.

Lăc'tifŭge, lak-tif-yuje. (Lat. *lac*, "milk," and *fugere*, "to expel.") An agent which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk; milk-dispeller.

Lac'tin. Sugar of milk; lactine.

Lăc'tōcēle, lak-to-seel. (Lat. *lac*, "milk," and Gr. *κλῆμα*, a "tumor.") A hybrid term for a collection of milk-like fluid; a milk-tumor occurring during lactation. The purer term is *galactoccele*.

Lac'toline. Evaporated milk.

Lăctōm'eter. (Lat. *lac*, "milk," and Gr. *μετρον*, "measure.") An impure term for an instrument consisting of a simple tube closed at the lower end and graduated in hundredths, employed to ascertain the specific gravity of milk. The more classic name is *galactometer*.

Lăctōpēp'tine. A remedy for faulty digestion, containing pepsin, pancreatin, ptyalin or diastase, hydrochloric and lactic acids.

Lactoprō'tein. If we precipitate from milk the albumin by heat and the casein by acetic acid, and then add nitrate of mercury, we throw down an albuminoid substance known as lacto-protein.

Lăc'toscōpe. (Lat. *lac*, "milk," and Gr. *σκοπεω*, "to examine.") An instrument for determining the quality and value of milk. Like "lactometer," the term is hybrid; the purer form is *galactoscope*.

Lăc'tōse. Lactin; sugar of milk; a dextro-rotatory substance obtained from milk.

Lactosu'ria. Presence of lactose in the urine.

Lactu'ca Viro'sa. The strongly-scented lettuce, sometimes called poisonous lettuce in allusion to its narcotic properties. It is a native of Europe, and yields lactucarium or lettuce opium.

Lactuca'rium. (Lat. *lactuca*, "let-

tuce.") The name (U. S. Ph. 1880) for the hypnotic concrete juice of the *Lactuca virosa*, also called opium lettuce. It is allied to opium in appearance and in physical and physiological properties.

Lactu'mina. Infantile aphthæ.

Lacū'na. 1. The outer orifice of a crypt or follicle or furrow. 2. A small cavity in bone which has canaliculi running into it. 3. A small hollow or pit on the upper surface of a lichen. 4. An air-cell in the cellular substance of plants.

Lacu'na Çer'ebri. Infundibulum.

Lacu'na Labii Superioris. The depression in the upper lip below the nose.

Lacu'na Mag'na. A lacuna in the anterior portion of the urethra.

Lacu'næ, Howship's. A condition noted in osteitis in which the bone rarefies, semicircular excavations being formed.

Lacu'næ Morgagni. Small depressions in the urethra.

Lă'eūs Lăchrŷmā'lis. The tear-lake; a small triangular space toward which the tears flow, situated between the eyelids and ball of the eye, at the nasal canthus, near the punctum.

Lady's Slipper. *Cypripedium*.

Lady Webster's Pills. *Pilulæ aloes et mastiches*; pills of aloes and mastic.

Lăv'ōgŷre. (Lat. *lævus*, "left," and *gyrare*, "to turn.") A substance turning rays to the left in circular polarization; the reverse of dextro-gyre.

Lăv'ūlōse. (Lat. *lævus*, "left.") A syrupy, uncrystallizable constituent of fruit-sugar, isomeric with glucose; it is so called from its rotating the plane of polarization to the left. See DEXTROSE.

Lăgnē'sis. (Gr. *λαγνος*, "lecherous.") Lust; inordinate desire of sexual intercourse. Satyriasis; erotomania.

Lăgophthal'mia. (Gr. *λαγως*, "hare," and *οφθαλμος*, "eye.") Hare's

eye; inability to close the eyelids. A disorder (named from the asserted state of the eye of the hare when asleep) wherein there is a shortening of the upper lid, and consequent defective power of closing the palpebræ.

Laḡos'toma. Hare-lip.

Lalla'tion. Lullaby-speech with the use of liquid *l*, or of *l* for *r*; a variety of psellismus.

Laloneuro'sis. Nervous disorder of speech.

Lamarck'ism. A general term applied to the evolution theory of Lamarck, assuming that certain conditions, as heat, light, and electricity, can generate in non-living matter the condition of life; much of the general theory of evolution developed by Darwin, and commonly ascribed to him, may justly be credited to Lamarck.

Lamb'doid. (From the Gr. letter *lambda* (λ), and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Lambdoidal; resembling the Greek letter *lambda* (λ); applied to the occipitoparietal suture. See SUTURE.

Lamel'la. (Dim. of Lat. *lamina*, a "plate.") A thin plate or scale. Lamina.

Lam'ellar, Lam'ellate. Foliated; composed of or exhibiting lamellæ; laminated.

Lam'ina. (Lat., pl. *laminæ*.) 1. Lamella. A thin plate, layer, scale, or partition of bone, membrane, or other substance. 2. The border or the spreading part of a petal in a polypetalous flower.

Lam'ina Cilia'ris. The ciliary zone.

Lam'ina Cine'rea. A layer of gray matter at the base of the brain, which forms a part of the floor of the third ventricle.

Lam'ina Cor'nea. *Tænia Tarini.* A thickening of the lining membrane of the ventricle with which the vena Galeni of its own side is overlaid.

Lam'ina Cribro'sa. 1. The cribiform plate or lamella of the ethmoid bone. 2. A sieve-like layer formed by the sclerotic coat at the entrance of the optic nerve.

Lam'ina Denticula'ta. A covering of the part of the vestibular surface of the osseous zone, which is known as denticulata, from which a series of teeth project into the cochlea.

Lam'ina, Elas'tic. Two membranes which invest the fibrous part of the cornea—an anterior elastic membrane, and a posterior, the latter being called the membrane of Demours or Descemet.

Lam'ina Fus'ca. The inner lining of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Lam'ina Spiralis. The septum of the cochlea which divides it into two parts and winds around the modiolus.

Lam'ina of a Ver'tebra. Bony processes which commence by two pedicles at the posterior parts of the sides of the body of the vertebra, and arch backward to form the foramen for the spinal cord.

Lam'inæ Dorsa'les. Two oval masses on each side of the primitive groove of the embryo, which by their approach form a groove to lodge the brain and spinal cord.

Lam'inæ Ventrals or Viscerales. Thickenings and prolongations of the serous layer of germinal membrane, which unite to form the anterior walls of the trunk.

Lam'inate. Composed of laminæ or layers of foliated structure.

Lamp'-black. The carbon thrown off in burning pitch and other resinous substances; a variety of carbon, the characteristics of which are the total absence of crystalline structure and its exceedingly minute state of division. The finest is produced by collecting the smoke from a lamp, although it is generally prepared from coal-tar.

Lana Philosoph'ica. Philosophical wool, flowers of zine, or oxide of zine.

Lān'cet. A sharp-pointed, two-edged surgical instrument used in phlebotomy and in opening abscesses, tumors, etc.

Lan'cināting. (Lat. *lancinare*, "to thrust through.") Piercing, darting,

stabbing; a term applied to certain pains of a peculiar shooting character, as if produced by the thrust of a sharp instrument; they especially accompany cancer.

Lan'cing. The operative use of the lancet. Opening, piercing, or cutting, as with a lancet.

Lançi'si, Nerves of. Filaments of the corpus callosum of the brain. See NERVE.

Land-Scurvy. *Purpura hæmorrhagica.*

Lan'guor. Lassitude; feebleness; depression or debility induced by exhaustion. Atony or faintness.

Lan'olin. A fatty substance extracted from wool.

Lanū'gō. (Lat. *lana*, "wool.") Down; wool; soft, fine hair. The term is variously applied to the fine wool-like hair with which the human fœtus during the sixth month is thickly covered, to the soft hair of different parts of the body, to down, lint, the first beard, etc.

Lapac'tic. Purgative; laxative.

Lap'arocēle. (Gr. *λαπαρα*, the "loins," and *ζηλη*, "tumor.") Lumbar hernia; rupture in the lumbar regions.

Laparo-colot'omÿ. Inguinal eolotomy.

Laparo-çystōt'omÿ. (Gr. *λαπαρα*, "loin," *χυστις*, "bladder," and *τομη*, "incision.") Incision, through the anterior abdominal parietes, of a cyst containing an extra-uterine fœtus. Also applied to a method of lithotomy; suprapubic cystotomy.

Laparo-enterot'omÿ. (Gr. *λαπαρα*, "loin," *εντερον*, "intestine," and *τομη*, "incision.") Enterotomy through an abdominal incision. The operation of cutting through the loins into the intestinal canal.

Laparo-myī'tis. (Gr. *λαπαρα*, "loin," *μυς*, "muscle," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.

Laparōs'copÿ. (Gr. *λαπαρα*, "loin,"

and *σκοπειν*, "to examine,") The examination of the loins by means of the stethoscope, plessimeter, etc. ABDOMINOSCOPY (*q. v.*).

Lap'arotōme. (Gr. *λαπαρα*, "loin," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") An instrument with which to perform laparotomy.

Laparot'omÿ. (From the same.) Abdominal incision. Gastrotomy of the lumbar region. A general term for the operation of opening the abdominal cavity, especially when executed in the region of the loin. The term of course includes such operation involving intestinal incision (*lapar-enterotomy*). See also GASTROTOMY.

La'pis. (Lat.) A stone; calculus. **L. Inferna'lis,** lunar caustic. **L. Divi'nus,** a substance used to make an eyewater, and consisting of sulphate of copper, nitrate of potash, and alum.

Lap'pa. Burdock; the root is considered diuretic and diaphoretic.

La'queus. (Lat., "a noose.") Lemniscus. **L. Gut'turis,** gangrenous cyanche. A malignant tonsillitis, with suffocating sensation.

Lard. Melted hog-fat. **Adeps suillus.** See ADEPS.

Larda'çein. Amyloid matter.

Larda'çeous. (Lat. *lardum*, "lard.") Resembling, consisting of, or of the nature of, lard. Applied to cancerous tissue resembling lard, etc.

Larda'çeous Degenera'tion. Amyloid degeneration; infiltration of an organ with a peculiar nitrogenous substance. See DEGENERATION.

Lar'inoid. (Gr. *λαρινος*, "fat," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Lardaceous; applied to a variety of cancer in which the morbid product resembles lard.

Lar'rea Mexica'na. Creasote-plant. A shrub of the natural order *Zygophyllaceæ*, growing in the south-western parts of the United States and Mexico. It abounds in a strong-scented resinous substance resembling creasote in odor, and is employed medicinally in rheumatism and in syphilitic pains.

Lar'va. (Lat., "a mask.") The

first stage of insects after leaving the egg; an early condition in insect metamorphosis.

Larŷngē'al, lar-in-je-al. Pertaining to the larynx. **L. Arteries.** (See ARTERY.) **L. Nerves**, two nerves furnished by the par vagum and distributed to the larynx. (See NERVE.) **L. Pouch'es**, small recesses leading upward from the anterior part of each ventricle of the larynx. **L. Veins.** See VEIN.

Larŷngis'mus. (Gr. γαρυγγίζω, to "croak.") Convulsive affection of the opening of the larynx; spasm of the glottis, occasioning contraction or closure of the orifice.

Larŷngis'mus Strid'ulus. Spurious croup or pseudo-croup. Spasm of the glottis. Apnoea infantum. Spasmodic croup. Asthma thymicum. A spasm of the laryngeal muscles, which are supplied by the recurrent laryngeal nerve, due to irritation of the terminal filaments of the pneumogastric (Bartholow). Frequently associated with rachitis. The child awakens during the night, having previously (as a rule) presented catarrhal symptoms, or it may be disturbance of digestion; coughing in a metallic tone, with stridor on inspiration. The face and lips are blue, and the patient struggles for breath.

Larŷngi'tis. (Gr. λαρυγξ, "larynx," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Cyanehe laryngea. Angina laryngea. This disease is a catarrhal inflammation of the laryngeal mucous membrane, acute or chronic in its nature, the larynx being the seat of pain and tickling, and a noisy, toneless cough existing, which cough does not present the stridor on inspiration which occurs in croup. Various forms of laryngitis have been described: Follicular laryngitis, dysphonia elericorum or elergyman's sore throat, tubercular laryngitis or phthisical laryngitis, gouty laryngitis, acute œdematous laryngitis, diffuse cellular laryngitis, and specific or syphilitic laryngitis.

Larŷngi'tis, Mock. Hysterical disorder of the larynx.

Laryngog'raphy. An anatomical description of the larynx.

Larŷngol'ogŷ. (Gr. λαρυγξ, "larynx," and λογος, "discourse.") That branch of medical science which treats of the larynx. A treatise on the larynx.

Larŷngop'athŷ. Affection of the larynx.

Larŷngoph'onŷ. (Gr. λαρυγξ, "larynx," and φωνη, "voice.") Tracheal or laryngeal voice. The sound of the voice in the larynx or trachea heard in a healthy person when he speaks, the auditor's stethoscope being placed over the larynx or trachea. The voice-sound heard over a consolidated lung or a lung-cavity is denominated pectoriloquy.

Larŷngophthi'sis. Tubercular laryngitis.

Larŷngoplē'gia. Paralysis of the laryngeal muscles.

Larŷngorrhœ'a. A copious flow of mucous or serous fluid from the larynx.

Larŷn'groscope. (Gr. λαρυγξ, "larynx," and σκοπειν, "to examine.") An instrument for observing the larynx. It is a little mirror on a stem, which is placed upon the soft palate and illuminated by a forehead reflector.

Larŷngōs'copy. (From the same.) Inspection of the larynx by means of the laryngoscope.

Larŷn'gospasm. Laryngismus stridulus.

Larŷngōstenō'sis. Cyanehe trachealis or laryngeal contraction.

Larŷn'gotōme. An instrument for opening the larynx.

Larŷngot'omŷ. (Gr. λαρυγξ, "larynx," and τεμνειν, "to cut.") An operation for opening the larynx. In this operation the thyro-hyoid membrane is opened.

Larŷngotrachei'tis. An inflammation of the larynx and trachea.

Larŷngotrachēotomŷ. An operation in which the larynx is opened and

one or more of the upper rings of the trachea.

Larŷngō-tŷ'phus. Typhoid fever complicated by an inflammation of the larynx, with great congestion, exudation, or ulceration.

Lar'ŷnx. (Gr. *λαρυγξ*.) The larynx is a musculo-cartilaginous structure lined with mucous membrane, situated at the top of the trachea and below the root of the tongue and the hyoid bone. It is the organ of voice. The cartilages of the larynx are nine in number, and are named as follows: Thyroid, cricoid, epiglottis, two arytenoid, two cornicula laryngis (cartilages of Santorini), and two euneiform (cartilages of Wrisberg). These cartilages are connected by ligaments. The two superior thyro-arytenoid ligaments are the false vocal cords, and the two inferior thyro-arytenoid ligaments are the true vocal cords. The crico-thyroid membrane connects the adjacent margins of the cricoid and thyroid cartilages; through this the knife enters in a "quick" laryngotomy.

Lasçiv'ious. Wanton; libidinous; lustful.

Las'situde. Weariness; debility.

La'tent. (Lat. *latere*, "to lie hid.") Hidden; concealed; not apparent; not manifest or appreciable. Applied to diseases when the symptoms are concealed and the diagnosis very obscure.

La'tent Pe'riod. That space of time during which certain diseases lurk in the system before their presence is manifested by symptoms.

Lat'erad. Toward lateral aspect.

Lat'eral. (Lat. *latus*, "side.") Pertaining to the side.

Lat'eral As'pect. Dextral or sinistral aspect from the mesial plane.

Lateral Operation. See OPERATION.

Lateral Sinuses. See SINUS.

Lateri'tious. (Lat. *later*, "brick.") Resembling brick-dust. Applied to the brickdust-like sediment sometimes deposited from the urine of persons suffering with fever.

Latero-flex'ion. (Lat. *latus*, "side," and *flexio*, "a bending.") A lateral bending, as of the uterus.

Latero-ver'sion. (Lat. *latus*, "side," and *verto*, to "turn.") A lateral tilting, as of the uterus.

La'tex. (Lat.) The vital fluid of vegetation.

Lath'ŷrus. A genus of herbs of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, natives of Europe and the United States. The seeds when thoroughly ripe are sometimes employed as a narcotic, and when young and tender are used as an article of diet.

Latib'ulum. (Lat. *latere*, "to lie hid.") The hidden matter of infectious diseases.

Lat'ica. (From the same.) A latent remittent fever of the quotidian type.

Latis'simus. (Lat. superl. of *latus*, "broad.") The broadest; applied to certain muscles. See MUSCLE.

Laud'able Pus. Healthy pus.

Lau'danum. Tinctura opii; tincture of opium. The term has also been applied to the extract and to various preparations of opium. The properties and uses of laudanum are similar to those of opium itself. The word is of obscure derivation, possibly allied to *labdanum*.

Laugh'ing Gas. Nitrous oxide; protoxide of nitrogen; nitrogen monoxide. The familiar term arises from the effects of its inhalation.

Laurā'çææ, law-ray-she-e. The name of a natural order of subtropical exogenous trees of many species. Camphor is a familiar product of the order, as well as cinnamon, sassafras, and bebeerine. Aromatic, tonic, and stimulant properties characterize most of the varieties.

Lau'rel. The genus *Laurus*; a name often misapplied to many species of plants, the true laurel being *Laurus nobilis*. The common laurel of England is the *Prunus Laurocerasus*, and in the United States laurel is the fa-

miliar name for several species of magnolia, rhododendron, and kalmia.

Laurin. An active and bitter principle of *Laurus nobilis*.

Laurocēr'asus. Pharmacopœial name for *Prunus Laurocerasus*, the common laurel of England.

Lau'rus. A genus of trees of the natural order *Lauraceæ*.

Laurus Benzoin. *Lindera benzoin*.

Lau'rus Cam'phora. The Linnæan name of the camphor-tree. See CAMPHORA OFFICINARUM.

Lau'rus Cas'sia, kash-e-ah. The name of the *Cassia lignea* or wild cinnamon-tree, the bark of which is called *Cassia lignea* and the leaves *Folia malabathri*.

Lau'rus Cinnamo'mum. The cinnamon-tree.

Lau'rus Culila'wan. A species of laurel, the bark of which closely resembles cinnamon, and is called *Cortex Culilawan*.

Lau'rus Nob'ilis. The bay laurel or sweet bay. An aromatic evergreen tree, native of Asia and Southern Europe. It has a beautiful foliage, which was used by the Greeks and Romans in decorating the brows and heads of their heroes. A fixed oil and a volatile oil obtained from the fruit and leaves are used medicinally.

Lau'rus Sas'safras. The sassafras-tree.

Lavamen'tum. (Lat. *lavare*, "to wash.") Clyster; injection; enema.

Lavan'dula. (Lat. *lavare*, "to wash," as used in lotions.) Lavender. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the flowers of *Lavandula vera*. Also a Linnæan genus of the natural order *Labiata*. Lavender-flowers have a pleasant odor and a warm, bitterish taste, depending on an essential oil, and have been used as a stimulant and tonic. The oil also enters into the composition of eau de Cologne.

Lavan'dula Spi'ca. Common lavender-plant; native of Europe.

Lavan'dula Stoe'chas. An Ara-

bian or European plant, the flowering tops of which form the base of the *Sirope de stechas*, a reputed tonic and sudorific. The Arabians used the plant as an antispasmodic.

Lavan'dula Ve'ra. *Lavandula spica*.

Lavate'ra. A genus of shrubby plants of the natural order *Mulvaceæ*, natives of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. They are mucilaginous, and have been used as emollients.

Lave'ment. Clyster; enema.

Laver, Purple. The *Porphyra laciniata*, an algaecious plant, pickled with salt; of antiscorbutic properties.

Law of Avogadro. Ampère's law. Equal volumes of all substances when in the state of gas, and under like conditions, contain the same number of molecules.

Law of Boyle. Law of Mariotte. The volume of a confined mass of gas is inversely proportional to the pressure to which it is exposed: the smaller the pressure the larger the volume, and the greater the pressure the less the volume.

Law of Charles. The volume of a given mass of gas under a constant pressure varies directly as the absolute temperature.

Law of Definite Proportions. Dalton's law. The proportions by weight according to which bodies combine are invariable for each combination, and these proportions are known as equivalents.

Law, Gay-Lussac's. That there is a simple relation between the sum of the volumes of gas which enter into combination and the volume occupied by the gaseous form of such combination; thus, 2 volumes of hydrogen and 1 volume of oxygen form 2 volumes of aqueous vapor; and 1 volume of hydrogen and 1 volume of chlorine form 2 volumes of hydrochloric acid gas.

Law of Multiple Proportions.

When two bodies, simple or compound, unite in several proportions to form several compounds, the weight of one body being taken as constant, the weight of the other varies according to a simple ratio.

Law, Ohm's. The strength of the current varies directly as the electromotive force, and inversely as the resistance of the circuit.

Lawso'nia. A genus of shrubs of the natural order *Lythraceæ*. See HENNE.

Lawso'nia Iner'mis. The name of the plant from which henna is procured. It is native of India, Egypt, etc.; and its root is slightly astringent.

Lax. (Lat. *laxare*, "to loose.") Loose, especially as to the intestines.

Lăx'ative. (From the same.) Gently purgative. Applied to medicines which are mild aperients, which loosen the contents of the intestinal canal, and gently open the bowels. Agents having slightly cathartic operation, such as prunes, tamarinds, magnesia, manna, olive oil, etc. See also CATHARTIC.

Lăxa'tor. (From the same.) Applied to a muscle which acts as a relaxer. See MUSCLE.

Lax'itŷ. (Lat. *laxus*, "loose.") Want of tenseness or tone; looseness; laxness; applied to the condition of a tissue which is loose or relaxed.

Layer, Animal. Scrous layers; the name of the upper of the two layers of the blastodermic vesicle of the impregnated ovum.

Layer, Primor'dial Mu'cous. The whitish pellicle which forms on a fluid containing organic substance in solution, as the first phenomenon of fermentation or incipient putrefaction.

Lazăret'to. (It. *lazzero*, "leper.") A hospital or station for the performance of quarantine.

Lazaret'to Fever. A low fever occurring among people who are crowded together.

Lăad. (Lat. *plumbum*.) A familiar bluish-white metal of 11.38 sp. gr., so

soft that it can be scratched with the nail; it may be drawn out to wire or hammered into plate, but possesses little tenacity or elasticity. It does not occur free in nature, the lead of commerce being obtained from *galena*. It fuses at 325° C.

Lead, Black. The familiar name of plumbago or graphite. It is a carburet of iron, and is employed in making pencils, crucibles, etc.

Lead Line. See GINGIVAL LINE.

Lead Palsy. Paralysis saturnina. Painter's palsy; a form of paralysis occurring among those who are exposed to the emanations of lead, workmen in lead-mines, painters, plumbers, etc.

Lead Poi'soning. Morbid phenomena induced by lead received into the system, as in file-makers, etc.

Lead, Red. Plumbi oxidum rubrum. Minium or red oxide of lead; a tasteless powder of an intensely red color, often inclining to orange. It is chiefly used in making glass.

Lead Rheu'matism. Lead neuralgia. The neuralgic and spasmodic pains caused by the poison of lead.

Lead, Sugar of. Normal acetate of lead; an irritant poison; a crystallizable salt, prepared by dissolving litharge in pyroligneous acid, or by exposing lead half immersed in acetic acid to heat or air. *Plumbi acetas*.

Lead, White. Cerussa; generally basic carbonate of lead; a white substance much used as a paint, produced in the form of flakes by the action of the vapor of vinegar on lead.

Lăaf. (Lat. *folium*.) An organ of plants, consisting of an expansion of the bark, performing the functions of respiration and assimilation.

Leap'ing Ague. Species of tarantism, chorea, or dancing mania, with morbid propensity to leap, which has occurred in portions of Scotland.

Lăav'en. Any substance which produces fermentation, as in dough; a mass of sour dough which, mixed with a larger quantity of dough or paste,

produces fermentation, rendering it light.

Lec'ca Gum. Olive gum. The resiniform exudation of the European olive.

Lec'ithine. (Gr. *λεχιθος*, the "yellow of egg.") A complex, neutral, definite fat substance containing nitrogen and phosphorus, found in the brain, nerves, yolk of eggs, etc. The action of baryta-water causes it to decompose into glycerino-phosphoric acid, stearic acid, and neurin.

Lęc'tūal. (Lat. *lectus*, "bed.") Pertaining to a bed; clinical.

Lecȳthidā'ceæ, les-ith-e-day-she-e. The name of a natural order of South American exogenous trees, a species of which produces the Brazil-nut.

Ledoyen's Disinfect'ing Flu'id. A solution of nitrate of lead in water. See LIQUID.

Le'dum. A genus of European and North American shrubs of the natural order *Ericaceæ*.

Le'dum Latifo'līum. Labrador tea. A shrub growing in damp places of the United States and Canada. The leaves have been employed as a tea, and are reputed to be tonic and pectoral.

Le'dum Palus'tre. Marsh tea. A shrub of Europe, Canada, etc., the leaves of which have an aromatic taste and yield an essential oil called the oil of ledum. The plant was formerly used in Switzerland in place of hops.

Leech. *Bdella*; *hirudo*; a blood-sucking aquatic worm; a genus of the class *Vermes*. See HIRUDO.

Leg. The lower extremity, or that part of it from knee to ankle.

Leg Fe'ver. An exanthematous African fever which is accompanied by acute pain and spasm of the legs.

Leg, Milk. *Phlegmasia dolens*.

Legū'min. A kind of vegetable casein; a nutritious food contained in the seeds of beans, peas, nuts, etc.

Legumino'sæ. *Fubaceæ*. The name of an extensive and important natural order of polypetalous exogenous plants of wide distribution, commonly characterized by bearing leguminous fruits. Peas, beans, kino, indigo, senna, liquorice, gum arabic, copaiba, and tamarinds are among the familiar examples of the various products of the varieties of this order; many species are tonic, purgative, or narcotic.

Legū'minous. Pod-like; bearing legumes or pods.

Leiomy'ma. Myoma composed of unstriated muscular fibre.

Leiphæ'mīa, li-fe-me-ah. (Gr. *λειπω*, to "fail," and *αίμα*, "blood.") Paucity or poverty of blood. *Anæmia*.

Leipopsy'ehīa, li-pop-si-ke-ah. (Gr. *λειπω*, to "fail," and *ψυχη*, "the life.") *Leipothymia*.

Leipothym'ia, li-po-thim-e-ah. (Gr. *λειπω*, to "fail," and *θυμος*, "mind.") Syncope; fainting; *deliquium animi*. *Leipopsychia*, *apopsychia*, or *apsychia*.

Lei'ter's Coil. A coil of flexible metallic tubing, designed for ready application to any part of the body, through which a current of water of any desired temperature may be kept constantly flowing.

Lem'nian Earth. A compound of aluminum found in Lemnos, and somewhat similar to Armenian bole.

Lēmnis'eūs. (Lat., a "ribbon.") A collection of nerve-fibres which, emerging laterally from the substance of the pons, cross obliquely the prolongation of the cerebellar peduncles.

Lem'on. The fruit of CITRUS LIMONUM (*q. v.*).

Lem'on Scur'vỹ-Grass. *Cochlearia officinalis*; a powerful antiscorbutic.

Lem'ons, Aç'id of. CITRIC ACID (*q. v.*).

Lem'ons, Salt of. Oxalic acid, with a small portion of potash. See SALT.

Lemos'ity. (Gr. *λημη*, a secretion

in the eye.) Inflammation of the angles of the eye; weak or watery eyes.

Lēn'icēps. (Lat. *leniter*, "gently," and *capio*, to "seize.") A form of short obstetric forceps with a transverse lock-handle.

Lēn'itive. (Lat. *lenire*, "to assuage.") Assuaging; palliating; applied to a soothing, emollient, or laxative agent. A medicine which allays irritation. Also, LAXATIVE (*q. v.*).

Lēn'itive Elec'tuary. One that purges gently; the former name of the *Confectio Sennæ*.

Lens. (Lat. *lens*, "lentil.") A transparent disk to refract light, usually made of crown or flint glass. The term is also employed to designate the crystalline solid body of the eye having the form of a double-convex lens. Many forms of lenses are used in spectacles and other optical instruments.

Lēntic'ūla. A freckle; ephelis. Lentigo.

Lēntic'ūlar. (Lat. *lens*, a "lentil.") Resembling a lentil. Lens-shaped; pertaining to a lens. Double-convex. Also the curious name of a surgical instrument for removing the irregularities of bone after the use of the trephine.

Lentic'ular Bone. Os orbiculare.

Lentic'ular Gan'glion. Ciliary or ophthalmic ganglion, the centre of nerve-supply of the eyeball, situated in the posterior part of the orbit, between the optic nerve and the external rectus muscle. See GANGLION.

Lentic'ular Glands. See GLAND.

Lentic'ular Papil'læ. The *papillæ circumvallatæ*, situated at the posterior part of the tongue.

Lēnti'gō. (Lat. *lens*, a "lentil.") Freckles. Epichrosis lenticula. A cutaneous disorder characterized by the appearance, chiefly on the face, of colored spots the shape of lentils. The spot is seated in the rete mucosum, and is a local deposit of pigment.

Lēnti'tis. (From *lens*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") An unclassical

term for inflammation of the crystalline lens. PHACITIS (*q. v.*).

Lēn'tor. (Lat. *lentus*, "thick.") The viscosity or thick consistence of a fluid.

Lēn'tous. (From the same.) Viscous; tenacious.

Leono'tis Leonu'rus. A South African plant of the natural order *Labiata*, having a nauseous taste and peculiar smell. It is reputed to be cathartic.

Leonti'asis. (Gr. *λεων*, "lion.") Elephantiasis leonina. A name given to elephantiasis Græcorum, the tubercular variety of leprosy. It is supposed to make the patient look fierce or lion-like. Facial leprosy.

Leon'todon. (Gr. *λεων*, "lion," and *οδους*, "tooth.") A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Compositæ*, the several species of which are natives of Europe and Asia.

Leon'todon Tarax'acum. Dandelion. Its leaves when young are sometimes eaten as salad, and the roots are roasted and used as a substitute for coffee. They are reputed to be aperient and diuretic.

Leonu'rus Cardi'aca. Motherwort. An exotic plant of the natural order *Labiata*. It has been used in hysteria and other nervous affections.

Lēop'ard's Bane. Familiar term for *Arnica montana*.

Lēp'er. (Gr. *λεπρα*, "leprosy.") One affected with leprosy.

Lepid'ium. A genus of plants of the natural order *Cruciferæ*. It comprises many species, natives of Europe, Asia, etc., some of which are used medicinally.

Lepid'ium Ibe'ris. A plant having a warm, pungent taste, recommended as an antiscorbutic, antiseptic, and stomachic.

Lepid'ium Sati'vum. Garden cress or pepper-grass. A plant, the leaves of which have a warm, pungent taste, and are used as a salad.

Lēpidōp'tera. (Gr. *λεπις*, "scale,"

and *πετρον*, "wing.") The name of an order of insects including butterfly, moth, "miller," etc.

Lepido'sis. (Gr. *λεπιδος*, "scale," and suffix *-osis*, "morbid state.") Scale-skin; ichthyosis. Good's generic term for PITYRIASIS (*q. v.*).

Lepori'num La'bium. Hare-lip.

Lēp'ra. (Gr. *λεπρος*, "scaly.") A form of squamous cutaneous disease, believed to be identical with psoriasis. In this disease there are raised red patches covered with scales of dry epidermis. In lepra the patches are circular and the scales are large. In psoriasis the patches are not annular or strictly circumscribed, and the scales are finer. Lepra is not true leprosy, but false leprosy; it is one of the forms of leprosy of the Jews.

Lepra Alphoï'des. White leprosy. Psoriasis.

Lepra Arabum. Elephantiasis Græcorum.

Lēp'rōsŷ (True). (From the same.) Elephantiasis of the Greeks. A disease characterized by the appearance of tubercles of granulation tissue, which are preceded by erythematous patches, and which eventually ulcerate. There are also evidences of derangement of the nervous system, with zones of anæsthesia and crops of eruptions over the nerve-trunks, and the blood is markedly impoverished. The face particularly is the part attacked; it becomes much thickened, as do the limbs. The disease is often hereditary. Two forms of the disease are distinguished, the anæsthetic and the tubercular. This disease is especially common in the East.

Lepri'asis. Lepidosis lepriasis. The specific designation of leprosy.

Lēp'rous. Pertaining to leprosy. Infected with leprosy.

Lēpros'ity. Scaliness.

Leprophthal'mia. The ophthalmia occurring in a leper.

Lepro'sis. The progress of leprosy.

Leprosa'rium. A leper-house or hospital.

Leptan'dra. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the rhizome and rootlets of *Leptandra Virginica* or *Veronica Virginica*. Its properties are cathartic.

Leptan'dra Virgīn'ica. *Veronica Virginica*.

Leptan'drin. The active principle of *Leptandra Virginica*. It is reputed to be a cholagogue cathartic, and is used to a great extent in substitution for mercury.

Leptomeningī'tis. (Gr. *λεπτος*, "thin," *μηνιγξ*, "membrane," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the pia mater; meningitis, arachnitis, encephalitis.

Leptosper'mum Flavēs'gens. An Australian shrub of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*; an infusion of the leaves has been recommended as a remedy for scurvy.

Lēp'tōthrix. (Gr. *λεπτος*, "thin," and *θριξ*, "hair.") A long, thread-like bacterium. Bacillus; a genus of schizomycetous fungi. (See BACILLUS and BACTERIA.) **L. Autumna'lis,** *Acarus autumnalis*. **L. Bucca'lis,** alga of the mouth; a minute parasitic fungus sometimes found in the mouth, developed in aphthous inflammation and otherwise, but of no pathological importance. **L., Ferment of,** the commonest of the fermenting mucedinales of saccharine solutions, occurring in association with diphtheritic phenomena in the œsophagus, stomach, etc., and as a consequence of the imbibition of bad beer.

Lēptōtrich'ia. (Gr. *λεπτος*, "thin," and *θριξ*, "hair.") Fineness or thinness of the hair.

Lē'sion, le-zhun. (Lat. *lædere*, "to injure.") Injury; derangement; any morbid change in the function or texture of an organ. A word of extended and somewhat indefinite application, signifying any injury to, morbid alteration in, or vitiated condition of, an organ, part, or tissue. Disorder, hurt, wound, injury, solution of continuity; pathological organic change involving function or structure. **L. of Con-**

tinu'ity, solution of continuity. **L. of Nutri'tion**, applied to pathological alterations in the capillary system, consisting in excess or deficiency of blood in the process of assimilation and absorption, etc. **L., Organ'ic**, organic disease. The term has been applied generically to most chronic diseases not accompanied by fever, inflammation, hæmorrhage, or nervous affection.

Le'thal. (Gr. ληθη, "oblivion.") Pertaining to death; deadly, mortal, fatal.

Lethar'gic. Pertaining to, or affected with, lethargy.

Lēth'argÿ, leth-ar-je. (Gr. ληθη, "forgetfulness.") Profound stupor. **Lethargus.** An accentuation into complete unconsciousness of morbid somnolence. English writers often designate it trance. It may be ushered in by marked symptoms of hysteria. The face is usually pale, the pulse, though at first slow, becomes rapid and feeble, the respirations are as a rule quiet, but may be hurried and shallow, the muscles are either tetanic or relaxed, the eyelids and eyeballs are generally tremulous, the pupils respond to light, anæsthesia of general sensation and sense exists, the body temperature is subnormal, and swallowing is often, but not always, possible. Lethargy may be so profound as closely to simulate death. A profound form of lethargy occurs among the negroes of Africa.

Le'theon. (Gr. ληθη, "oblivion.") Sulphuric ether; so called when first used as an anæsthetic inhalant.

Lethif'erous. (Gr. ληθη, "oblivion," and φερω, to "bear.") Death-bearing; fatal; lethal; destructive.

Leūçæ'mia. (Gr. λευκος, "white," and αίμα, "blood.") Leucocythæmia.

Leūçæ'thiops. (Gr. λευκος, "white," and αιθιοψ, "Ethiopian.") An African albino. One having all the characteristics of a negro except the color.

Leūcas'mus. (Gr. λευκος, "white.") A whitening of the skin from deficiency of pigment. **LEUCODERMA** (*q. v.*).

Leū'çē. (From the same.) Leuke. The bright white form of true anæsthetic leprosy. Some authors use the term as synonymous with morphœa alba.

Leuchæmia. Leucocythæmia.

Leū'çic Acid. An acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on leucin.

Leū'çin. (Gr. λευκος, "white.") A fatty amide formed from decomposition of nitrogenous matter; it is also found in the pancreas, liver, spleen, etc.

Leūçino'sis. A term used to designate a condition of the liver in which leucin is one of its chief products.

Leūçi'tis. (Gr. λευκος, "white," and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") **SCLEROTITIS** (*q. v.*).

Leū'eōçÿtes. (Gr. λευκος, "white," and κυτος, "cell.") The white or amœboid corpuscles of the blood. See **BLOOD**.

Leūcōçÿthæ'mia. (From *leucocyte*, and Gr. αίμα, "blood.") A name given by Bennett to a disease characterized by a morbid and permanent increase in the white blood-corpuscles with decrease in the red. It is called by Virchow leukæmia.

Leucocythæ'mia Splenica. Cachexia splenica.

Leūcōçÿtō'sis. (Gr. λευκος, "white," and κυτος, "cell," and suffix -osis, "morbid state.") A condition in which there is a moderate and transient increase of white corpuscles.

Leūcōçÿtōgen'esis. (From *leucocyte*, and Gr. γενεσις, "generation.") The process of white-corpuscle formation.

Leūcōder'ma. (Gr. λευκος, "white," and δερμα, "skin.") White discoloration of the skin. A cutaneous affection, with white patches on a healthy skin, due to arrest of cutaneous pigment. Leucopathia; dermatoleucoma. **ACHROMA** (*q. v.*).

Leū'col. Leucoline. A colorless, heavy, oily liquid of a bitter and caustic taste, found in the least vol-

atile portions of the basic oil of coal-tar.

Leū'coly'tes. (Gr. λευκος, "white," and λυειν, "to dissolve.") A class of electro-negative bodies which, dissolved in colorless acids, form colorless solutions, as tin, mercury, etc.

Leū'eō'ma. (Gr. λευκος, "white.") Albugo oculorum. Leucoma. A dense, milky corneal opacity due to an ulcer or a wound which has caused a loss of substance; in other words, leucoma results from a violent acute inflammation. Nebula results from chronic ophthalmia.

Leū'eōmaīnes. (Gr. λευκος, "white.") A group of alkaloids developed in living tissues; somewhat analogous to the PTOMAİNES (*q. v.*).

Leū'eōpāth'ia. (Gr. λευκος, "white," and παθος, "affection.") A diminution or absence of cutaneous pigment. ALBINISM (*q. v.*).

Leū'corrhœ'a, loo-kor-re-ah. (Gr. λευκος, "white," and ρεω, to "flow.") Catarrhus vaginæ. Fluor albus. The "whites." Fluor muliebris. A white mucous discharge from the lining membrane of the vagina and uterus, due to catarrhal inflammation. If from the vagina alone, it is called vaginal leucorrhœa; if from the uterus, uterine leucorrhœa. Most women occasionally have leucorrhœa, but its persistence seriously injures the health.

Leucorrhœ'a Ana'lis. A copious mucous discharge from the anus or lower rectum.

Leucorrhœ'a, Men'strual. A form of leucorrhœa met with in young females who have disordered menstruation.

Leū'eō'ses, loo-ko-secz. (Gr. λευκος, "white," and suffix -osis, "condition.") Alibert's term for the diseases of the lymphatic system. According to Fuchs, a class of anæmic diseases.

Leū'eō'sis. (From the same.) A whitening; the formation of leucoma. See also LEUCOSES.

Leukæ'mia. Leucocythæmia.

Leu'ke. Leucc.

Leukolei'num. A product of the dry distillation of coal; also made by heating quinine, cinchonine, and strychnine with a highly-concentrated solution of potash.

Leva'tor. (Lat. *levare*, "to lift.") Elevator; a muscle raising a part. See MUSCLE.

Lē'ver. An obstetric instrument to assist the extraction of the foetal head.

Lev'igated. Reduced to fine powder.

Lēvigā'tion. (Lat. *lævigare*, "to polish.") The process of rubbing any hard substance to a very fine powder. Some fluid is added to assist the operation.

Lev'ulose. Lævulose.

Lexipyret'ic. Febrifuge.

Ley'den Bat'terĭ, li-den. An electrical battery consisting of a number of Leyden jars with their internal and external coatings in communication with those of the others.

Ley'den Jar. A foil-coated jar to accumulate electricity.

Līa'tris. A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*; several species are included, all natives of the United States.

Līa'tris Odoratis'sīma. The name of the vanilla plant; an herb of the Southern United States, the leaves of which exhale an odor of vanilla. It is reputed to contain a principle resembling *coumarin*.

Līa'tris Scario'sa and **Līa'tris Squarro'sa.** Plants which are reputed to be efficacious in bites from the rattlesnake. The bruised roots are applied to the wound and the decoction in milk is given internally.

Līa'tris Spica'ta. Gay feather, colic-root. A plant growing in the meadows and moist ground of the Middle and Southern United States. Its root is said to be diuretic.

Li'ber. The interior fibrous bark of exogenous plants. Bast.

Libid'inous. (Lat. *libido*, "lust.") Lewd; lustful.

Li'chen, li-ken (also pron. lieh-en). (Gr. *λειχην*.) A papular disease of the skin. The eruption consists of clusters of reddish and conical papulæ. It often seems to be connected with digestive disorder, and occasionally with physical fatigue and mental worry. *Lichen tropicus* is what we commonly name prickly heat. *Lichen ruber* resembles psoriasis, but at the edge of the patch are characteristic papules. In *lichen scrofulosorum* the trunk presents an eruption of pale papules, and the organism shows marked signs of scrofula. A form of liehen occurring in infants and children, in which the sweat-glands and papulæ are much congested, is called *strophulus*. The name liehen has been given to other skin conditions. The stomach rash of children has been called *lichen simplex*. *Lichen lividus* is a form of purpura. *Lichen agrinus* is a form of acute eczema. *Lichen pilaris* is hair liehen.

Li'chen Cetra'ria. Iceland moss or liverwort. Liehen islandica. From one variety of Iceland moss we get litmus. Liehen starch comes from liverwort.

Li'chen Circumscip'tus. Clusters of papules, which by marginal extension tend to form rings.

Li'chen, Hair. *Lichen pilaris*.

Li'chen Pila'ris. A variety of liehen in which the papulæ are limited to the roots of the hair.

Li'chen Pla'nus. Smooth, flat, shiny papules.

Li'chen Roccel'la. The variety of Iceland moss from which litmus comes.

Li'chen Scrofulo'sus. A chronic liehen occurring in the strumous.

Lichen'ic. Pertaining to liehens; applied to an acid of Iceland moss. Called also fumaric.

Li'chenin. Liehen starch. A starch

obtained from Iceland moss. It is soluble in boiling water.

Li'chenous. Pertaining to liehens or resembling liehen.

Li'chens. A tribe of cryptogamic plants, mostly aërial, leafless, or perennial. Found on walls, tree-trunks, and fences. Distinguished from fungi by the fact that they do not feed upon the thing on which they live.

Lie'berkühn's Glands, Crypts, or Follicles. The smallest of the intestinal glandular structures. See GLAND.

Li'en. (Lat.) The spleen, an oblong organ in the abdominal cavity.

Li'enal. Pertaining to the lien or spleen; splenic.

Liën'culus. A supernumerary spleen. Sometimes there are several of these small, supplementary, spleen-like structures.

Liēnī'tis. (From *lien*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the spleen; splenitis.

Li'enterÿ. (Gr. *λεῖος*, "smooth," and *εντερον*, "intestine.") A form of diarrhœa, the food being only partially digested and quickly evacuated. See DIARRHŒA.

Life. (Gr. *βίος*, or *ζωή*; Lat. *vita*; Fr. *vie*; Ger. *leben*.) The aggregate of vital phenomena; a certain peculiar stimulated condition of organized matter. Life has been variously defined, according to innumerable underlying theories. It is that obscure principle whereby organized beings are peculiarly endowed with certain powers and functions not associated with inorganic matter. When the vital condition and organic functions of a body cease, the body becomes subject to chemical affinity and the natural laws governing inorganic structures. According to Herbert Spencer, life is a continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations; and according to Bichat, it is the aggregate of those functions which resist death. That condition of protoplasm or of an organized being wherein, under appro-

appropriate environment, it is capable of metabolism. **L., Animal**, that form of conscious life which is peculiar to animal existence, distinguished from organic life, which includes vegetable life also. **L., Change of**, climatic; menopause. **L., Organic**, a term which has been applied to the functions inservient to composition and decomposition, as digestion, respiration, circulation, calorification, absorption, secretion, and nutrition. **L. Table**, the tabulated statistics of the living and dying at various ages, out of a given observed population.

Lig'ament. (Lat. *ligare*, "to bind.")
 1. Band of glistening white fibrous tissue which binds the articulations of a joint. 2. Suspensory apparatus of certain organs, as the suspensory ligament of the liver. **L., Ac'cessory**, the coraco-humeral ligament. **L., Alar'ia**, in the knee-joint. **L., Annular**, transverse or crucial ligament. A ligamentous band which crosses the arch of the atlas, running from a tubercle on one articular process to a tubercle on the other. **L., Annular, of the Radius**, a band which forms with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna a ring in which the head of the radius turns. **L., Annular, of the Carpus**, two in number. The anterior keeps the flexor muscles applied to the carpus. The posterior covers the structures of the posterior portion of the wrist. **L., Annular, of the Tarsus**, two in number. The anterior, which spreads above the extensor muscles of the toes, the tibialis anticus and peroneus tertius. The internal, running from the internal malleolus to the os calcis, and helping to enclose the tendon-sheaths of the posterior tibial, flexor longus digitorum, and flexor longus pollicis muscles, and also the plantar vessels and nerves. **L., Arcuate**, ligaments which give origin to the diaphragmatic muscle-fibres. The internal run between the body of the first lumbar vertebra and its transverse process, the external be-

tween the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra and the first rib. **L., Atloax'oid**, two ligaments, anterior and posterior, passing between the atlas and axis. **L., Broad**. 1. The suspensory or broad ligament of the liver. 2. Broad ligaments of the uterus. **L., Burns'**, the fascia lata. **L., Bigelow's**, the ilio-femoral or Y ligament. **L., Camper's**, the deep perineal fascia. **L., Capsular**, a fibrous capsule which invests a joint. **L., Carpal**, the anterior and posterior annular ligaments, and the ligaments which hold the bones of the carpus to each other. **L., Cervical**, two in number. The anterior runs from the basilar process of the occipital bone to the anterior portion of the first cervical vertebra. The posterior, known also as the ligamentum nuchæ, is a very elastic ligament, and runs from the external occipital protuberance to the spine of the fifth cervical vertebra. **L., Ciliary**, a pulpy ring between the choroid, iris, and scleroticæ, just behind the corneal junction of the latter. This ring is composed of unstriated muscular fibre. **L., Conoid**, a ligament which runs from the root of the coracoid process of the scapula to the clavicle, and is a part of the coraco-clavicular ligament. **L., Coraco-clavicular**, holds the coracoid process in relation with the clavicle. It consists of two ligaments—the conoid and the trapezoid. **L., Coracoid**, a small ligamentous band which converts the suprascapular notch into a foramen. **L., Coronary, of the Liver**, a peritoneal reflection which surrounds the posterior hepatic margin. **L., Coronary, of Radio-ulnar Articulation**, ligaments which unite the radius and ulna. **L., Coronary, of the Knee**, internal ligaments of the knee-joint. **L., Costo-xiphoid**, the ligament which connects the ensiform or xiphoid cartilage with the fifth rib, and occasionally with the sixth rib. **L., Cotyloid**, a ligament which surrounds the cotyloid cavity and deepens it. **L., Crucial, of the Atlas**, the annular ligament of the atlas. **L., Cru-**

cial, strong ligaments in the knee-joint. Two in number, the anterior and posterior. **Crural Arch**, Poupart's ligament or the ligament of Fallopius. This arch is formed by the aponeurotic edge of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, and is attached to the pubis and to the anterior superior spine of the ilium. **L., Deltoid**, the internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint, attached by its apex to the internal malleolus, and by its base to the astragalus, scaphoid, and os calcis. **L., Denticulatum**, a cord between the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal nerves, and between the arachnoid membrane and pia mater. It is attached to the dura where that membrane emerges from the cranium, and runs to the termination of the spinal cord. From its outer edge it sends about twenty processes, called denticuli, each of which joins the dura between the anterior and posterior nerve-roots. **L., Epiglottic**, five in number — three glosso-epiglottic, one hyo-epiglottic, and one thyro-epiglottic. **L. of Fallopius**, crural arch. **L., Fatty**, a reflection of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint, running from the knee-cap toward the interval between the condyles of the femur. **L., Gastrophrenic**, a peritoneal reflection which passes from the diaphragm to the cardiac end of the stomach. **L., Gimbernat's**, Colles's ligament. The attachment of Poupart's ligament to the pectineal line of the os pubis. Named by the Spaniard Gimbernat. This ligament forms the inner edge of the superior opening of the crural canal, and is of great importance in femoral hernia. **L., Glenoid**, a fibro-cartilaginous ring, surrounding and deepening the glenoid cavity of the scapula. **L., Glosso-epiglottic**, folds of mucous membrane, three in number, running between the root of the tongue and the anterior surface of the epiglottis. **L., Ilio-lumbar**, the vertebro-iliac. Extends from the transverse process of the 5th lumbar vertebra to the posterior part of the crest

of the ilium. **L., Ilio-femoral**, Bigelow's ligament. Infrapubian ligament. Triangular ligament. **L., Inguinal**, Poupart's ligament. **L., Interclavicular**, a bundle of fibrous tissue at the top of the sternum between the heads of the clavicles. **L., Intermaxillary**, runs from the pterygoid process to the lower alveolar arch, and gives origin to the buccinator muscle and to the superior constrictor of the pharynx. **L., Intermetatarsal**, those which maintain the bones of the metatarsus in relation with one another. **L., Interosseous**, interosseous membranes. Fibrous membranes between certain bones, running from one to the other bone as the interosseous membrane between the radius and ulna. **L., Interspinal**, ligaments occupying the spaces between the spinous processes in the dorsal and lumbar regions. **L., Metacarpal**, inferior palmar ligament. A ligament which crosses the ends of the last four metacarpal bones, and which maintains the palmar arch. **L., Mucosum**, a ligament of the knee-joint, running from below the patella to the part of the notch between the condyles. **L.'s of Ovary**, the ovarian ligament proper is a cord joining the ovary to the upper angle of the uterus. A short ligament joins the ovary to the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube. **L. of Patella**, a flat tendon attached to the anterior tubercle of the tibia and the lower edge of the patella. **L., Pectinate**, process of the fibres of the iris, continuous with the membrane of Demours. **L., Plantar**, the inferior ligaments uniting the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus. **L., Poupart's**, crural arch. **L.'s, Round, of Ovary**, ovarian ligaments. **L.'s, Round, of Uterus**, two round cords, arising from the upper part of the lateral edges of the womb, passing out through the internal abdominal rings, descending the inguinal canals, and being lost in the fatty tissue of the mons veneris, labia majora, and groin. **L.'s, Sacro-sciatic**, two ligaments, which help to maintain the sacro-sciatic artic-

ulation. The great or posterior runs from the crest of the ilium and the sides of the sacrum and coccyx to the ischial tuberosity. The lesser or anterior runs from the same point to the spine of the ischium. **L., Subovarian**, runs from ovary to Fallopian tube. **L., Suspensory, of the Bladder**, the urachus. **L., Suspensory, of the Lens**, a transparent body between the vitreous and the ciliary processes of the choroid, which connects the anterior margin of the retina with the surface of the lens. **L., Suspensory, of the Liver**, the falciform or broad ligament. A fold of peritoneum between the lower surface of the diaphragm and the upper surface of the liver. **L., Suspensory, of the Mamma**, processes of a fibrous nature, which pass from the anterior layer of the superficial fascia to the skin and nipple. **L., Suspensory, of the Penis**, a triangular-shaped fascia which runs from the anterior portion of the pubic symphysis to the corpus cavernosum. The clitoris has an analogous ligament to sustain it. **L., Suspensory, of the Spleen**, a peritoneal fold holding the spleen in relation to the diaphragm. **L., Suspensory, of the Testis**, the gubernaculum testis. **L., Sutural**, a thin fibrous layer interposed between bones which join by sutures. **L., Tarsal**, a fibrous layer below the orbicularis muscle, which supports the eyelids. **L., Thyro-hyoid**, thyro-hyoid membrane. **L., Trapezoid**, a part of the coraco-clavicular ligament. **L., Triangular**, a part of the perineal fascia. **L., Vaginal**, the ligamentous sheaths of the flexor ligaments of the fingers. **L. of Weitbrecht**, a bundle of fibres on the anterior aspect of the interosseous ligament of the middle radio-ulnar articulation.

Ligamen'ta. (Pl. of *ligamentum*.) Ligaments. **L. Subfla'va**, "yellowish ligaments," occupying the intervals between the vertebræ.

Ligamen'tous. Of the nature of a ligament. Belonging to a ligament.

Ligamen'tum. (Lat.) Ligament. **L. Nu'chæ**, cervical ligament running from the external occipital protuberance to the spine of the 7th cervical vertebra. **L. Teres**, a ligament of the hip-joint.

Ligateur. An instrument to tie deep vessels.

Ligā'tion. (Lat. *ligare*, "to bind.") The act of tying or ligating. Particularly the act of ligating a blood-vessel. **Ligature.**

Lig'ature. (From the same.) 1. The thread to tie vessels or tumors. 2. The bandage used in venesection. A ligature which includes the artery alone is called immediate; one including adjacent parts is called mediate. Ligatures are made particularly of silk and catgut. Silver wire may be used for tumors. The arterial ligature acts by setting up inflammation in the coats of the vessel and causing a clot in its lumen. In the act of tying the internal and middle coats are ruptured and curl up; the blood is entangled and coagulates up to the first collateral branch; the inflammation of the vessel walls causes cell-proliferation, and the growth of new cells extends into the clot and converts the vessel into a fibrous cord, the clot disappearing. Surgeons as a rule use catgut made antiseptic by careful preparation in corrosive sublimate and kept until required in oil of juniper.

Lig'ature artic'ulée. Écraseur.

Lig'ature, Dis'tal. A ligature put on an artery beyond an aneurism.

Light. (Lat. *lux*; Gr. *φως*.) A vibratory condition producing visual effect by action through the optic nerve; its source is the sun and fixed stars, and it traverses space in right lines with a known velocity of 190,000 miles per second. It is the cause of color in all bodies, being entirely absorbed by black surfaces and reflected by white. In passing through a transparent prism it is decomposed into seven rays—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The action of light

upon the body is gentle and salutary, stimulating to exercise; its absence is believed to prevent due development of organized bodies.

Light, Cal'cium. An intense light produced by the incandescence of a ball of lime in the oxyhydrogen flame.

Lights. A vulgar term for the lungs.

Līg'nēoūs. (Lat. *lignum*, "wood.") Woody; like wood; having the character of, or resembling, wood.

Lig'nin or **Lig'nine.** (From the same.) Cellulose. The ligneous or woody fibre constituting the fibrous structure of vegetable substances. When heated in close vessels it yields *pyroligneous* acid, and a peculiar spirit called *pyroxylic spirit* is produced.

Lig'num. The Latin name for "wood;" that portion of arborescent plants which comprises the *alburum* and the *duramen*.

Lig'num Campechia'num. Logwood; "Campeachy wood." It affords a coloring matter called HÆMATOXYLON (*q. v.*).

Lig'num Vi'tæ. (Lat.) "Wood of life." The wood of *Guaiacum officinale*, yielding the *guaiacum* of medicine.

Ligus'ticum Actæifo'lium. An indigenous plant of the natural order *Umbelliferae*, the root of which is aromatic and carminative.

Ligus'ticum Levis'ticum. A plant of the same natural order as the above, and having stimulant and carminative properties.

Ligus'ticum Podagra'ria. An English plant reputed to be efficacious in gout.

Ligus'trum Vulga're. The privet. A European shrub of the natural order *Oleaceæ*, the leaves of which are astringent and bitter.

Liliā'ceæ. Lilyworts; the name of an important natural order of perennial endogenous plants, many varieties being bulbous; it comprises the lily, tulip, hyacinth, onion, etc., and several species of considerable value in med-

icine, as the aloe, squill, dracena draco, yielding dragon's blood, a tonic astringent resin, etc. Several species are of purgative and emetic properties.

Lil'ium. (Lat.) The lily. A Linnaean genus of the natural order *Liliaceæ*. Many species are included, all bulbous, natives of Asia Minor, Palestine, Japan, United States, etc.

Lil'ium Can'didum. The common white lily; a native of Persia and surrounding countries. Its bulb and flowers have been used medicinally, and the boiled bulb forms a good emollient cataplasm.

Limatu'ra Fer'ri. Filings of iron; employed as a mild chalybeate.

Limb. Arm or leg; border; branch.

Lim'bus. Edge; border; hem.

Lim'bus Lu'teus. *Macula lutea*; yellow spot; a spot on the surface of the retina in the axis of the eyeball, and to the outer side of the optic disk.

Lime. (Lat. *limon*.) The fruit of the *Citrus Limetta* or *Citrus Limonum*.

Lime. Formula, CaO. Calx. Oxide of calcium; calcium monoxide. A white infusible substance obtained by heating marble to redness in a vessel exposed to air. It is largely used in agriculture, its action being, first, to destroy the excess of vegetable matter contained in the soil, and second, to liberate the potash for the use of the plants from heavy clay soils by decomposing the silicate.

Lime, Chlo'ride of. A disinfecting agent composed of chlorine and lime.

Lime-Water. See LIQUOR CALCIS.

Lim'ic. (Gr. *λιμος*, "hunger.") Pertaining to hunger.

Lim'iting Fī'brin. The layer of fibrin supposed at one time to form an abscess, and so limit or bound suppurative action. We now know that an abscess-wall is formed of embryonic tissue which may be transformed into fibrous tissue. Some call an abscess wall the pyogenic membrane.

Limiting Membrane. See MEMBRANE.

Limitrō'phēs. Ganglia of sympathetic nerve.

Linnem'ic. (Gr. *λιμνη*, "marsh.") Due to marshy emanations.

Li'mon. (Lat.) Lemon; the fruit of *Citrus limonum*.

Limō'sis. (Gr. *λιμος*, "famine.") Depraved or morbid appetite; abnormal appetite, whether impaired, excessive, or depraved. Limosis is often observed during pregnancy, in chlorosis, etc.

Lin'aḡōḡue, lin-ag-og. (Gr. *λινον*, "flax," and *ἄγω*, to "lead.") A surgical instrument with which to make the suture in operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

Lin'e'tus. (Lat. *lingere*, "to lick.") Eleetuary. A medicine of syrupy consistence.

Line. An imaginary boundary; also, $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch.

Lin'ea, lin-e-ah. (Lat., "a line;" pl. *linæ*.) A fibrous line; a streak; a linear process.

Lin'ea Al'ba. Linea centralis. A white tendinous line extending down the middle of the abdomen, from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes, and formed by a union of the aponeuroses of the external oblique, internal oblique, and transversalis muscles. This line limits the backward movement of the chest, and gives a fixed point for the action of the abdominal muscles. The surgeon usually carries his incision through this line in order to enter the cavity of the abdomen.

Lin'ea As'pera. Rough ridge. A ridge on the posterior surface of the femur for the attachment of muscles.

Lin'ea Fus'ca. Brown line. A deposit of pigment best seen in the skin over the linea alba, which is usually deposited during pregnancy.

Lin'ea Quadra'ti. A rough ridge on the posterior surface of the femur for the insertion of the quadratus femoris muscle.

Lin'ea Splen'dens of Haller. A fibrous band extending longitudinally along the anterior surface of the spinal pia mater.

Lin'eæ Albican'tes. White lines left on the skin after it has been overstretched. Most common on the abdomen after labor.

Lin'eæ Arcua'tæ. Curved lines.

Lin'eæ Semiluna'res. Plieæ semilunares Douglassii. Tendinous union which shows the outer margins of the recti muscles of the abdomen.

Lin'eæ Semilunares Spigelii. The inner edge, notched and semilunar, of the transversalis abdominis muscle, where the muscle-fibres connect with the tendinous portion.

Lin'eæ Tibiæ. Sharp lines on the tibia.

Lin'eæ Transver'sæ. Lines crossing the recti muscles of the abdomen between the linea alba and the lineæ semilunares. Also fibres which cross the raphé of the corpus callosum.

Lin'eal. In a line. A direct line of descent.

Lin'eament. A feature or delicate characteristic. A trait observed in the countenance.

Lin'ēar. (Lat. *linea*, "line.") Line; extending in a line. Applied to very narrow fractures, fractures with scarcely any separation of the fragments; also to skin atrophy taking a linear course.

Lin'ear Crush'ing. The operation by the *écraseur*.

Lin'en. A fabric made of flax.

Lin'eolæ. Lineolæ mammarum. Small white lines occasionally observed on the mammary gland.

Ling'ism. (After Ling of Sweden, its proposer.) Kinesipathy.

Lin'ḡua, ling-gwa. (Lat.) The tongue.

Lin'ḡual, ling-gwal. (Lat. *lingua*, "tongue.") Pertaining to the tongue.

Lin'ḡual Artery. See ARTERY.

Lin'ḡual Glands. Conglomerate mucous glands about the tongue. Many

are at the posterior part of the dorsum of the tongue, some are at the lingual borders, and a small group is on the under surface, which group we call the glands of Bauhin and Nuhn. See GLAND.

Lingual Muscle. See MUSCLE.

Lingual Nerve. Gustatory nerve. See NERVE.

Lingual Vein. See VEIN.

Lingualis. Lingual muscle.

Linguet'ta Lamino'sa. Lingula.

Linguiform, ling-gwe-form. (Lat. *lingua*, "tongue," and *forma*, "form.") Tongue-shaped; glossoid.

Lingūla, ling-gyu-lah. *Linguetta laminosa*; a thin, grooved band of gray substance, derived from the anterior border of the cerebellum, and surmounting the diverging posterior pyramids and restiform bodies in the fourth ventricle.

Liniment. (Lat. *linere*, "to anoint.") A liquid for external application by friction; embrocation. See LINIMENTA.

Linimēn'ta. (Pl. of Lat. *linimentum*, "liniment.") Liniments. Liquid preparations to be applied to the skin with friction. **Linimentum Aconiti** (Br. Ph.), is made by macerating 20 ounces of aconite-root and 1 ounce of camphor in 1 imperial pint of alcohol. A strong and dangerous preparation. **L. Ammo'niæ** (U. S. and Br. Ph.), aquæ ammoniæ 30 per cent. and cotton-seed oil 70 per cent. Employed as a mild counter-irritant. **L. Belladon'næ** (U. S. and Br. Ph.), fluid extract of belladonna 95 per cent. and camphor 5 per cent. **L. Cal'çis** (U. S. and Br. Ph.), lime liniment or Carron oil, consists of equal parts of cotton-seed oil and lime-water. Used chiefly as a dressing for burns. **L. Camphoræ** (U. S. and Br. Ph.), camphor 20 per cent. and cotton-seed oil 80 per cent. **L. Camphoræ Compositum** (Br. Ph.), camphor, oil of lavender, solution of ammonia, and alcohol. Is decidedly rubefacient. **L. Canthar'idis** (U. S. Ph.), blistering

liniment, consists of cantharides 15 per cent., oil of turpentine 85 per cent., strained to remove the undissolved cantharides. This liniment if used undiluted is apt to vesicate. **L. Chloroform'i** (U. S. and Br. Ph.), chloroform 40 per cent. and soap liniment 60 per cent. **L. Crotonis** (Br. Ph.), croton oil 1 part, oil of cajúput, and alcohol, of each 3½ parts. **L. Hydrar'gyri** (Br. Ph.), equal parts of ointment of mercury, solution of ammonia, and camphor liniment. **L. Iodi** (Br. Ph.), iodine 1¼ parts, potassium iodide ½ part, camphor ¼ part, alcohol 10 parts. **L. O'pii** (Br. Ph.), anodyne liniment, consists of equal parts of tincture of opium and soap liniment. **L. Plum'bi Subaçeta'tis** (U. S. Ph.), solution of the subacetate of lead 40 per cent. and cotton-seed oil 60 per cent. **L. Potas'sii Iod'idi cum Sapo'nē** (Br. Ph.), soap and potassium iodide, of each 1½ ounces, glycerin 1 fl. ounce, oil of lemon 1 fl. drachm, water 10 fl. ounces. **L. Saponis** (U. S. and Br. Ph.), camphorated tincture of soap or liquid opodeldoc, consists of soap 10 per cent., camphor 5 per cent., oil of rosemary 1 per cent., alcohol 70 per cent., and water 14 per cent. Is much used for its supposed soothing effects and as a basis for extemporaneous liniments. **L. Sin'apis Compos'itus** (U. S. and Br. Ph.), oil of mustard 3 per cent., extract of mezereum 2 per cent., camphor 6 per cent., castor oil 15 per cent., alcohol 74 per cent. An energetic counter-irritant. **L. Terebin'thinæ** (U. S. and Br. Ph.), resin cerate 65 per cent., oil of turpentine 35 per cent. **L. Terebin'thinæ Acet'icum** (Br. Ph.), equal parts of oil of turpentine, acetic acid, and camphor liniment.

Linimēn'tum. (Lat. *linere*, "to anoint.") A liniment or embrocation. A liquid preparation, usually containing soap or oil, and applied externally by friction. See LINIMENT.

Lini'tis. (Gr. *λινον*, "linen," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflam-

mation of gastric cellular tissue; an inflammatory affection of the filamentous network of areolar tissue ensheathing the vessels of the stomach.

Lin'seed. Lintseed; flaxseed; demulcent and expectorant.

Lint. Linteum; charpie. Scraped linen to dress wounds, ulcers, etc.

Linteum. Lint.

Li'num. (Lat., from Gr. *λίνον*, "flax.") A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Linaceæ*; also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the seed of the *Linum usitatissimum*. It is demulcent and emollient.

Li'num Aquili'num. A Chilian plant used as a febrifuge and stomachic.

Li'num Cathar'ticum. The name of the purging flax. It has been employed medicinally.

Li'num Usitatis'simum. Lint-plant or common flax. An indigenous plant, the seeds of which (commonly called linseed) are demulcent and emollient. The expressed oil of the seeds possesses the same properties.

Lipæ'mia. (Gr. *λίπος*, "fat," and *αίμα*, "blood.") Liphæmia. Milkiness of the serum or fatty blood. Pionæmia; piarrhæmia.

Lip'aroçēle, lip-ar-o-seel. (Gr. *λίπαρος*, "fat," and *ζηλη*, "tumor.") A fatty tumor in the scrotum. A variety of sarcocele inclosing a fatty substance.

Lip'aroūs. (Gr. *λίπαρος*, "fatty.") Fatty; obese.

Lipō'ma. (Gr. *λίπος*, "fat," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") A localized, circumscribed, and abnormal formation of adipose tissue. The lipomata consist of cells containing fat and of connective tissue. These tumors arise by a local proliferation of connective-tissue cells, which cells become infiltrated with fat; they are most common in the subcutaneous connective tissue of the back and abdominal wall. They are lobulated and usually surrounded by a fibrous capsule, and may attain an enormous size. They move freely over the deep fascia, but are

usually adherent to the skin, dimpling it. They are usually single, but may be multiple, are benign, and are easily removed. When the tumor contains much fibrous tissue it is sometimes called a fibrous lipoma (steatoma Müller).

Lipo'ma Arbores'çens. Hyperplasia of the villous processes of serous and synovial membranes.

Lipome'ria. A monstrosity from developmental defect.

Lipō'sis. A progressive fat accumulation; formation of lipoma. Obesity. Adiposis.

Lip'pitūde. (Lat. *lippus*, "blear-eyed.") Lippitudo. Blearedness. Blepharitis. A chronic inflammation of the eyelids, the edges being raw and partly everted and furnishing a puriform discharge.

Lips. The movable curtains forming the border of the mouth; in general, the edges of a wound or other solution of continuity; also applied to the folds bordering the female genitals. See LABIA.

Lipy'ria. Coldness of the surface coming on during a fever. Pernicious fever.

Liquefā'çients. (Lat. *liquefacere*, "to liquefy.") Agents which promote liquefaction.

Liquefac'tion. (From the same.) The conversion of a solid into a liquid.

Liq'uefȳ. (Lat. *liquidus*, "liquid," and *fieri*, "to become.") To become liquid; to reduce to a liquid state.

Liques'çent. Tending to become liquid.

Liqueur. (Fr.) A spirituous beverage containing sugar, alcohol, water, and some extract from fruits, seeds, etc.

Liq'uid, lik-wid. (Lat. *liquere*, "to melt.") Non-gaseous or inelastic fluid. A fluid. A body in which the molecules roll freely over one another, but in which there is not molecular antagonism, as in a gas, cohesion being present, but less strongly than in a solid.

Liquidam'bar. A genus of plants which yield copal balsam or liquid storax.

Liquidam'bar Orientale. The name of a tree which yields storax.

Liquidam'bar Styracif'lua. The sweet gum tree of the Middle and Southern U. S.

Liq'yor. (Lat. *liquere*, "to melt.") Liquid; fluid portion; solution; a spirituous fluid. The U. S. Ph. considers liquors to be solutions of non-volatile substances, except such as naturally form separate distinctive classes (as syrups, infusions, and decoctions). The Br. Ph. also includes gaseous and saccharine solutions. The U. S. Ph. contains twenty-six official solutions or liquores; eleven simple solutions (aqueous), fourteen chemical solutions (aqueous), and one solution in chloroform. See LIQUORES.

Liq'yor Ammo'niæ. Aqua ammoniæ.

Liq'yor Am'nii. The waters. The watery fluid in the amniotic sac.

Liq'yor Arsenica'lis. Fowler's solution; a solution of the arsenite of potassium, colored and flavored by the compound spirit of lavender, one fluid drachm of which contains half a grain of arsenious acid.

Liq'yor Cho'rii. False waters. The liquid which early in gestation separates the chorion from the amnion.

Liq'yor Cor'neæ. Albuminous fluid held in the areolar network between the corneal layers.

Liq'yor of Cotun'nus. Liquor Cotunnii; perilymph; a clear fluid secreted in the labyrinth of the internal ear.

Liq'yor Enter'icus. The compound fluid formed by a mixture of the secretions of the bowels.

Liq'yor Follic'uli. A fluid contained in the membrana granulosa of a mature Graafian follicle.

Liq'yor Morgag'ni. Aqua Morgagni. A fluid between the lens of the eye and its capsule.

Liq'yor Pancreat'icus. An extract made from fresh chopped pancreas by adding four times its weight of dilute alcohol.

Liq'yor Pericar'dii. The fluid of the pericardium.

Liq'yor Pu'ris. The fluid in which pus-corpuscles are suspended.

Liq'yor San'guinis. Plasma. Blood liquor. The colorless fluid in which the corpuscles are suspended.

Liq'yor Sem'inis. The colorless albuminous fluid of the semen.

Liq'yor of Sur'faces. The fluid poured out in body-cavities.

Liquōr'ēs, lik-o-reez. (Lat., pl. of *liquor*.) In Pharmacy, aqueous solutions of substances which are not gaseous or very volatile. (See LIQUOR.) **Liquor Acidi Arseniosi** contains 1 per cent. of arsenious acid. Dose, 2 to 8 minims. **L. Ammonii Acetatis**, solution of acetate of ammonium, spirit of mildererus. Diaphoretic. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. ounce. **L. Ammonii Citratis** (Br. Ph.), solution of citrate of ammonium. Diaphoretic. Dose, 2 to 6 fl. drachms. **L. Antimonii Chloridi** (Br. Ph.), solution of chloride of antimony. Used only in the preparation of black oxide of antimony. **L. Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi**, solution of the iodide of arsenic and mercury. Donovan's solution. Contains 1 per cent. each of the iodide of arsenic and red iodide of mercury. Used in the treatment of many skin diseases. Dose, 2 to 10 drops. **L. Atropiæ** (Br. Ph.) contains 4 grains of atropine to the ounce. **L. Atropiæ Sulphatis** (Br. Ph.) is of the same strength as the preceding. **L. Bismuthi et Ammonii Citratis** (Br. Ph.), solution of the citrate of bismuth and ammonia. Astringent. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **L. Calcis**, solution of lime; lime-water. A saturated solution contains about 9 grains of lime in each pint. Antacid. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. ounce. **L. Calcis Chloratæ** (Br. Ph.), solution of chlo-

riated lime. Used as a disinfectant and antiseptic. **L. Ferri Acetatis**, solution of the acetate of iron. A chalybeate tonic. Dose, 2 to 10 minims. **L. Ferri Chloridi**, solution of chloride of iron. A styptic astringent. **L. Ferri Citratis**, solution of citrate of iron. A ferruginous tonic. Dose, 5 to 10 minims. **L. Ferri et Quininæ Citratis**, solution of citrate of iron and quinine. Tonic and chalybeate. Dose, 10 to 20 minims. **L. Ferri Nitratis**, solution of nitrate of iron. Tonic and astringent. Dose, 5 to 10 drops. **L. Ferri Perchloridi** (Br. Ph.), solution of perchloride of iron. **L. Ferri Subsulphatis**, solution of subsulphate of iron. Monsel's solution. A powerful styptic. In hæmorrhage from the stomach may be given well diluted in dose of 5 to 10 drops. **L. Ferri Tersulphatis**, solution of tersulphate of iron. Used in making other ferruginous preparations. **L. Gutta-perchæ**, solution of gutta-percha in commercial chloroform. This is the only *liquor* in which water is not the solvent. Used as a protective. **L. Hydrargyri Nitratis**, solution of nitrate of mercury. Used as a cauterant in fungous granulations, etc. **L. Hydrargyri Perchloridi** (Br. Ph.), solution of perchloride (bichloride) of mercury. **L. Iodi Compositus**, compound solution of iodine. Lugol's solution. Contains 5 per cent. of iodine and 10 per cent. of iodide of potassium. Dose, 2 to 5 minims. **L. Lithiæ Effervescens** (Br. Ph.), effervescing solution of lithium carbonate, contains 10 grains of carbonate of lithium to a pint of water, and is charged with carbonic acid. Dose, 5 to 10 fl. ounces. **L. Magnesiæ Carbonatis** (Br. Ph.), solution of magnesium carbonate. Dose, as a laxative, 1 to 2 fl. ounces. **L. Magnesii Citratis**, solution of citrate of magnesium. An efficient mild purgative. Dose, 6 to 12 fl. ounces. **L. Morphiæ Acetatis** (Br. Ph.) contains 4 grains of acetate of morphine in each fl. ounce. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. **L. Morphiæ Hydrochloratis** (Br. Ph.),

solution of hydrochlorate of morphine. Strength the same as the preceding. **L. Pepsini**, solution of pepsin; contains 4 per cent. of saccharated pepsin, 1.2 per cent. of hydrochloric acid, and 40 per cent. of glycerin. Dose, 2 fl. drachms to 2 fl. ounces. **L. Plumbi Subacetatis**. Goulard's extract. A solution containing 25 per cent. of subacetate of lead. Is used diluted, only as an external application to sprains, bruises, etc. **L. Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus**, Goulard's lead-water, contains 3 per cent. of the preceding. **L. Potassæ**, solution of potash, solution of potassium hydrate, caustic potash. Contains 5 per cent. of potassium hydrate. Used internally as an antacid and diuretic, and externally as an escharotic. Dose, 5 to 20 minims, well diluted. **L. Potassii Arsenitis**, solution of arsenite of potassium, Fowler's solution, contains 1 per cent. of arsenious acid in combination with potassium and compound tincture of lavender. Dose, 3 minims, increasing as tolerance is established. Forty minims three times daily have been given. **L. Potassii Citratis**, solution of citrate of potassium. A refrigerant diaphoretic. Dose, 2 to 4 fl. drachms. **L. Potassæ Effervescens** (Br. Ph.), solution of bicarbonate of potassium charged with carbonic acid. **L. Sodæ**, a solution containing 5 per cent. of hydrate of sodium. Used chiefly in making other preparations. **L. Sodæ Chloratæ**, solution of chlorinated soda, Labarraque's solution. A powerful deodorant with antiseptic properties, used chiefly as a wash in cases of foul-smelling ulcers. **L. Sodæ Effervescens** (Br. Ph.), soda-water, a solution of bicarbonate of sodium charged with carbonic acid. **L. Sodii Arseniatis** contains 1 per cent. of arseniate of sodium. Dose, 3 to 5 minims. **L. Sodii Silicatis**, solution of silicate of sodium, used solely in making fixed dressings for fractures, etc. **L. Strychniæ** (Br. Ph.) contains 4 grains of strychnine in each fl. ounce. **L. Zinci Chloridi** contains 50 per cent. of chlo-

ride of zinc. A strong deodorant. Used as a disinfectant and to preserve anatomical specimens, etc.

Liq'uorice, lik-or-iss. Probably an Anglicized form of the Gr. *γλυκυρρίζα*, *glycyrrhiza*, or sweet-root. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

Lisp'ing. "Speaking through the teeth;" a variety of psellismus giving the sound of *th* to *s*.

Lis'terism. (After Lister, the promoter.) Antiseptic surgery; antiseptic and aseptic wound-treatment. See ANTISEPTIC.

Lithæ'mia, lith-e-me-ah. (Gr. *λίθος*, "stone," and *αίμα*, "blood.") Lithiasis; uricæmia; excess of uric acid in the blood; a morbid condition of the system when oxidation is imperfectly performed in the liver, with consequent production of insoluble uric acid, etc.

Lith'agōgue, lith-ag-og. (Gr. *λίθος*, "stone," and *αγωγος*, "expeller.") An agent to expel calculi from the bladder or kidneys; a medicine which dissolves stone.

Lith'arge. Oxide of lead imperfectly vitrified.

Lith'ate. Urate.

Lithē'tasy. (Gr. *λίθος*, "stone," and *εκτασις*, "extension.") Cystectomy; removal of stone by dilatation of the neck of the bladder, instead of by incision as in *lithotomy*.

Lith'ia. (Gr. *λίθος*, "stone.") The protoxide of lithium, an alkali discovered in 1818 in the mineral petalite. It is reddish-white in color, and has a sp. gr. of 0.594.

Lithi'asis. (Gr. *λίθος*, a "stone.") Lithia; the formation of stone, gravel, or calculous concretions, especially urinary calculus; calculous diathesis.

Lith'ic. (From the same.) Pertaining to stone.

Lith'ic Acid. Uric acid.

Lith'ica. (Gr. *λίθος*, "stone.") Antilithics. Agents counteracting lithiasis, or opposed to the formation of calcu-

lous concretions, especially in the urinary organs.

Lith'ii Ben'zoas. A permanent white powder, with a faint odor of benzine or no odor at all, and with a sweetish cooling taste. Used in the treatment of gout.

Lith'ii Bro'midum. A deliquescent crystalline salt, odorless, and of a bitter taste. It is hypnotic, and contains more bromine than any other bromide.

Lith'ii Carbo'nas. A light white powder, permanent in the air, odorless, and of alkaline taste and reaction. It is a valuable antacid, makes the urine alkaline, and with uric acid forms soluble lithium urate. Used to get rid of uric acid. Valuable in the treatment of gout.

Lith'ii Ci'tras. A white, deliquescent, odorless powder of faint alkaline taste. In the system the citric acid it contains is converted into carbonic acid.

Lith'ii Salicy'las. A white, odorless, deliquescent, sweetish powder, used for gout and rheumatism.

Lith'ium. (Gr. *λίθος*, "stone.") Symbol, Li. A rare metallic element, and the lightest known metal. Atomic weight, .7; specific gravity, .59. Found compounded in various minerals and in certain spring-waters. It resembles sodium in its characteristics. Its oxide is lithia.

Lith'oelast. (Gr. *λίθος*, "stone," and *κλαω*, to "break.") A form of lithotrite; an instrument introduced through the urethra to crush vesical calculi.

Lithodial'y'sis. (Gr. *λίθος*, "stone," and *διαλυω*, to "dissolve.") Litholysis; the dissolving of vesical calculi.

Lithō-frāc'teur. A barbarous word, compounded of fragments from three languages (Gr., Lat., and Fr.), and signifying both a form of lithoelast and a modification of dynamite.

Lith'olapaxy. (Gr. *λίθος*, "stone," and *απαξίς*, "removal.") The removal

of vesical calculus, after lithotrity, by means of irrigation. An operation devised by Bigelow of Boston, in which the stone is crushed, and by means of a pumping apparatus entirely evacuated at one sitting.

Lithōl'ogŷ. (Gr. *λιθος*, "stone," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of calculi.

Lithōl'ŷsis. (Gr. *λιθος*, "stone," and *λυω*, to "dissolve.") Lithodialysis. Dissolution of vesical calculus; treatment of stone in the bladder by means of the injection of certain solvents, etc.

Lith'olŷte. (From the same.) A catheter-like instrument used in litholysis.

Litholŷt'ic. (From the same.) Lithontripitic.

Lithomē'tra. (Gr. *λιθος*, "stone," and *μητρα*, "womb.") Uterine concretion; ossification of the womb.

Lithonephri'tis. (Gr. *λιθος*, "stone," *νεφρος*, "kidney," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Calculous nephritis.

Lithōntrip'tics. (Gr. *λιθος*, "stone," and *τριβω*, to "wear by friction.") Remedies which prevent the deposition of urinary sediments, or which dissolve them when formed. Alkalies are used if the urine is acid; acids if the urine is alkaline.

Lithontrip'tor. (From the same.) Lithotrite.

Lithopæ'dion. (Gr. *λιθος*, "stone," and *παιδιον*, "child.") A calcified mass into which the fœtus has been converted, either outside or inside of the uterus, and in the mother's body.

Lith'oscōpe. (Gr. *λιθος*, "stone," and *σκοπειν*, "to examine.") An instrument to discover the size and form of a vesical calculus.

Lith'otōme. (Gr. *λιθος*, "stone," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Cystotome. An instrument used to divide the neck or base of the bladder. Dupuytren's double lithotome eaché is introduced into the bladder by an external incision, and is withdrawn with the blades open.

Lithōt'ōmŷ. (From the same.) The cutting operation for the removal of a stone in the bladder. At the present day several methods of lithotomy are employed, as follows: The lateral, the bilateral, the median, the medio-lateral, the medio-bilateral; reo-to-vesical; suprapubic. The *Lateral Operation*: Bring the legs over the edge of the table, pass the grooved staff, and bring the limbs into the lithotomy position (*q. v.*). Incline the handle of the staff to the abdomen, so as to press the membranous urethra toward the perineum. The surgeon enters the knife just to the left of the perineal raphé, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in front of the anus, and carries it backward and outward to a point midway between the anus and the tuberosity of the ischium. Again inserting the knife, the surgeon finds the groove of the staff, and pushes the knife along it into the bladder. The finger is pushed into the bladder, the staff is removed, and the stone or stones extracted with forceps or the scoop. *Bilateral Operation*: A semilunar incision is made across the perineum, beginning on the right side midway between the tuberosity of the ischium and the anus, and terminating at the same point on the left side. The concavity of the cut at its centre is nine lines above the anal margin. The finger is introduced into the wound, the staff felt, the membranous urethra opened by a small incision; the lithotome, lodged in the groove of the staff with its beak up, is carried into the bladder and turned round after the withdrawal of the staff, the blades opened, and the instrument is pulled forward, cutting the prostate and neck of the bladder as it emerges. The stone is then extracted. *Median Lithotomy*: Insert the staff. Introduce a finger into the rectum to steady the staff in the membranous urethra. Push a straight knife into the groove of the staff (the staff is now hooked up). The back of the knife is held down and the incision is made half an inch above the anus in the median line. The knife is pushed a little

onward to nick the apex of the prostate, and in withdrawing it divides the soft parts for one inch or more. A director is passed along the staff, the latter instrument is withdrawn, a finger is passed along the director, thus enlarging the wound, the forceps are introduced, and the calculus removed.

Suprapubic Lithotomy: The pubes are shaved. Knees are flexed slightly and shoulders raised. The urine is drawn off and 8 to 10 ounces of Thompson's fluid (borax, 1 pint; glycerin, 2 pints; water, 2 pints) are injected. In young children 3 ounces is enough. A drainage-tube is tied around the penis to prevent the fluid from escaping. A flat oval bag is oiled and inserted into the rectum well above the sphincters, and is distended with water (3 ounces in a child of five years to 12 ounces in an adult). An incision is made in the middle line about three inches long, and ending over the upper border of the pubes. The linea alba is found and slit for two or three inches. The transversalis fascia is divided at the lower angle of the wound. The pre-vesical fat is carefully torn through, the bladder is punctured, and the finger introduced. The stone or stones are now removed, a drainage-tube is often introduced, and two or three sutures are put through the linea alba. The *medio-lateral*, the *medio-bilateral*, and the *recto-vesical* operations are so rarely employed as to require no description.

Lithot'omy Position. The position of the patient in the operation of perineal lithotomy, the legs being strongly flexed on the thighs, the thighs on the trunk, and the knees separated.

Lithot'onŷ. A procedure suggested by Marshall Hall to remove a vesical calculus. It consists in forming a fistula between the fundus of the bladder and the surface just above the pubes, gradually dilating the fistula and removing the stone.

Lithōt'rēsis. (Gr. λίθος, "stone," and τρησις, "perforation.") The boring of holes in a stone in order to destroy it.

Lith'otripsy. (Gr. λίθος, "stone," and τριβω, to "wear by friction.") The rubbing away of a vesical calculus by means of a lithotriptor.

Lithotrip'tor. Lithotrite.

Lith'otrite. The instrument for crushing a stone. Lithoclast.

Lithōt'ritŷ. (Gr. λίθος, "stone," and τριβω, to "wear by friction.") The operation of crushing a stone, the debris being gradually passed during micturition. It usually requires a number of sittings entirely to crush the stone by this method.

Lith'ous. (Gr. λίθος, "stone.") Resembling calculi or having calculi.

Lithoxidu'ria. Lithuria.

Lithox'yllum. Petrified wood.

Lithure'sis. (Gr. λίθος, "stone," and ουρον, "urine.") Gravel. The passing by the urine of small calculi.

Lithū'ria. (From the same.) A condition in which the urine is very acid, and contains an excess of uric acid and the urates.

Lithurorrhœ'a. Calculous diabetes.

Lit'mus. Laemus; turnsol. A vegetable blue pigment, turned red by acid and restored to blue by alkali.

Lit'mus Pa'per. Unsized paper colored with litmus, used as a test of acidity in chemical experiments.

Litre, lect'r. The unit of liquid measure of the metric system, containing a cubic decimetre or a thousand cubic centimetres, and equal to about 61 English cubic inches, or about 1.76 pints.

Litré's Glands. Small racemose glands in the urethra of the female. See GLAND.

Liv'er. Hepar. In Chemistry, a name formerly given to alkaline sulphides and other compounds because of their color. *Liver of sulphur* is the sulphide of potassium; *liver of antimony* is the oxy-sulphide of antimony; *liver ore of mercury* is sulphide of mercury.

Liv'er. (Lat. *hepar* or *jecur*; Gr. ἥπαρ.) The largest gland in the body.

It measures from ten to twelve inches transversely, and from six to seven antero-posteriorly, it is three inches thick at its thickest part, and it weighs from three to four pounds. It is in the upper part of the abdominal cavity, occupying the right hypochondriac, the epigastric, and part of the left hypochondriac regions. The liver has five fissures, five lobes, five ligaments, and five sets of vessels; it is inclosed in a fibrous coat, and is covered with peritoneum, except at the attachment of the coronary ligament. The lobes are: Right lobe, left lobe, lobus quadratus, lobus Spigelii, lobus caudatus. The fissures are: The longitudinal fissure, the fissure for the ductus venosus, the transverse fissure, the fissure for the gall-bladder, the fissure for the vena cava. The ligaments are: The longitudinal ligament, the two lateral ligaments, the coronary ligament, the round ligament. The five sets of vessels are: Hepatic artery, portal vein, hepatic veins, hepatic ducts, lymphatics. In structure the liver is made up of lobes, the lobes of lobules, and the lobules of cells. The cells are surrounded by capillary networks derived from the hepatic artery and portal vein, and giving origin to the hepatic vein and hepatic duct. The function of the liver is to secrete bile, which is stored in the gall-bladder, and goes from this point into the intestine by means of the cystic duct and the ductus communis choledochus.

Liv'er, Albu'minous or Am'yloid. Lardaceous liver. Waxy liver. An alteration in the liver due to the appearance in it of a homogeneous, translucent, albumin-like material. The deposit first occurs in the area of ramification of the hepatic artery and the hepatic cells in the vicinity. This change is usually secondary to syphilis or prolonged suppuration.

Liv'er, Apoplexy of. An effusion of blood beneath the liver capsule or in the hepatic substance. It occurs

when there is disease of the vessel-walls, especially in scurvy and purpura.

Liv'er, Atrophy of. Acute yellow atrophy. A disease characterized by destruction of liver-cells and rapid diminution in the size of the organ. The condition seems to be an acute infective degeneration.

Liv'er, Cirrho'sis of. Mammillated liver. Nutmeg liver. Tuberculated liver. Tuberiform liver. Gin-drinker's liver. Granular liver. Hob-nail liver. Whiskey liver. A chronic inflammation of the liver, characterized by increase of connective tissue and subsequent atrophy of liver-cells.

Liv'er-Fluke. The *Distoma hepaticum*. An entozoön of the biliary passages, causing the rot in sheep.

Liv'er, Pig'ment. Pigment liver is a name given by Frerichs to the condition of the liver sometimes noted after death from malaria.

Liv'er-Spot. Chloasma or pigmentary stain. Called liver-spot because of the color, due to deposits of pigment in the skin, and often seen during pregnancy.

Liv'er-Wort, Iceland. *Cetraria Islandica*.

Liv'id. Lead-colored.

Liv'ing Plasma. Germinal matter. Bioplasm.

Liv'or. (Lat.) Lividity; lividness; suggillation.

Lixiviã'tion. (Lat. *lixivium*, "lye.") The process of washing wood-ashes to extract salts.

Lixiv'ium. (Lat.) Lye, the product of lixiviation.

Lõ'bar. (Lat. *lobus*, "lobe.") Pertaining to a lobe. Lobar or croupous pneumonia affects large tracts of the lung tissue; lobular pneumonia consists in inflammation of small isolated patches or lobules.

Lõ'bâte. (From the same.) Having, or formed of, lobes.

Lõbe. (From the same.) A rounded

division, or projecting portion, of an organ. See **LOBUS**.

Lobe of the Ear. The inferior, non-cartilaginous extremity of the auricle.

Lobe'lia. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Lobeliaceæ*, in which are included about twenty species of herbs natives of the United States, in addition to many found in other parts of the world. Also, the name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves and tops of *Lobelia inflata*. It is emetic, and in small doses diaphoretic and expectorant.

Lobe'lia Cardina'lis. The name of the cardinal flower, an herbaceous plant, the root of which is reputed to be anthelmintic.

Lobe'lia Infla'ta. Indian tobacco. An American plant, reputed to be emetic in its properties.

Lobe'lia Syphilit'ica. Blue lobelia. A plant of the United States of emetic and cathartic properties. It has been used in syphilis, from which fact it derives its name.

Lob'eline. An alkaloid, active principle of Indian tobacco, its properties being toxic, antispasmodic, and emetic.

Löb'ular. Pertaining to, having the character of, or affecting, a lobule. See **LOBAR**.

Löb'üle. (Lat. *lobulus*.) A little lobe or lobulus.

Löbülétte'. Applied to the smallest lobules in an organ, composed of two or three groups of terminal vesicles.

Lob'uli Tes'tis. The lobules formed by the convoluted tubuli seminiferi.

Löb'ülüs. (Lat., dim. of *lobus*, "lobe;" pl. *lobuli*.) A lobule or a little lobe. A name given to the acini of the liver.

Lob'ulus Centralis. A small lobule of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

Lob'ulus of the Pneumogas'tric. A small tuft in the cerebellum.

Lob'ulus Paracentra'lis. A por-

tion of the cortical motor area on the inner portion of the hemisphere.

Lö'būs. (Lat., from Gr. *λοφος*, "lobe.") A lobe; applied to the portions into which some organs are divided.

Lo'būs Accesso'rius. Lobulus anonymus. Lobulus quadratus. A small lobe on the under surface of the liver.

Lo'būs Au'ris. The dependent fleshy pinna of the ear.

Lo'būs Cauda'tus. A tail-like lobe of the liver.

Lo'būs Morgag'ni. A lobe at the base of the prostate.

Lo'būs Spige'lii. The inferior and smallest hepatic lobe.

Lö'eal. (Lat. *locus*, "place.") Topical. Limited to, or affecting only, a part.

Localiza'tion. The fixing in a definite locality. L., **Cerebral**, determination of special function of various portions of the brain.

Lochi'a or Lo'ehia, lo-ki-ah. (Gr. *λοχια*, "delivery.") Post-partum serous bloody discharge; the "cleansings" or sero-sanguineous discharge from the uterus and vagina which follows delivery.

Lochiorrhœ'a. (From *lochìa*, and Gr. *ρῆναι*, "to flow.") Excessive lochial flux.

Lochomētri'tis. (From Gr. *λοχια*, "delivery," and *metritis*.) Puerperal metritis.

Lochöp'ÿra. (Gr. *λοχια*, "delivery," and *πυρ*, "fever.") Puerperal fever.

Lock'jaw. Trismus; an early symptom of **TETANUS** (*q. v.*).

Locomö'tor Atax'y. An ill-constructed term signifying muscular incoördination in walking, or impaired gait from affection of the external portions of the posterior columns of the spinal cord. See **ATAXIA**.

Löc'ular, lok-yu-lar. (Lat. *loculus*, "a case.") Pertaining to a cell; re-

lating to, or divided into, small cavities.

Lo'cus. (Lat.) Place; spot.

Lo'cus Çæru'leus. A small eminence of gray matter opposite the crus cerebelli, which has a bluish tint.

Lo'cus Çine'reus. *Substantia feruginea.*

Lo'cus Lu'teus. The yellowish space covered by the mucous membrane connected with the sense of smell.

Lo'cus Ni'ger. Black place. The dark centre of the sectioned crus cerebri.

Lo'cus Perfor'tus. A layer of whitish-gray matter between the crura cerebri. It is perforated by arterics which go to the optic thalamus and third ventricle, of which cavity it helps to form the floor.

Logadi'tis. Sclerotitis.

Log'wood. The wood of *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.*

Loi'mic. (Gr. *λοιμος*, "plague.") Pertaining to the plague; epidemic.

Loins. Reins; lateral portions of the lumbar region.

Longis'simus. (Superl. of Lat. *longus*, "long.") The longest; applied to certain muscles. See **MUSCLE.**

Longitu'dinal. Extending lengthwise.

Long-sightedness. Presbyopia. See also **HYPERMETROPIA.**

Lon'gus Col'li. See **MUSCLE.**

Loop, Henle's. See **KIDNEY.**

Lordō'sis. (Gr. *λορδω*, to "bow.") Anterior curvature of the spine. A variety of scoliosis. See also **PIGEON-BREAST.**

Lō'tion. (Lat. *lavare*, "to wash.") A wash; a medicated fluid preparation for external application. Lotions are not officinal in the U. S. Ph. L., Gray, black wash; black mercurial lotion.

Louse. *Pediculus.*

Lovi's Beads. Specific-gravity beads.

Lox'ic. Oblique, distorted, awry.

Lozenge. *Trochiscus.*

Lubrication. (Lat. *lubricare*, "to make smooth.") Making smooth or slippery, as by the use of mucilaginous agents.

Lū'cid. Clear.

Lū'cid In'terval. Applied to a transient period of apparent clearness occurring in mental aberration.

Lūçim'eter. An instrument to measure the intensity of light.

Lu'es. Plague, pestilence. Syphilis.

Lu'gol's Solutions. *Liquor iodi compositus.* See **SOLUTION.**

Lūmbā'gō. (Lat. *lumbus*, "loin.") Rheumatism in the lumbar muscles.

Lūm'bar. (From the same.) Pertaining to the loins.

Lum'bar Ab'scess. An abscess in the lumbar region; psoas abscess. An abscess usually due to tubercular disease of the lumbar vertebra. The pus passes behind the psoas magnus muscle, and enters the sheath of the quadratus lumborum, and points on the outer side of the erector spinæ muscle. If the pus passes into the sheath of the psoas muscle and descends, it constitutes a psoas abscess. In dorsal caries psoas abscess usually occurs, in lumbar caries rarely.

Lum'bar Arteries. See **ARTERY.**

Lum'bar Nerves. See **NERVE.**

Lum'bar Plexus. See **PLEXUS.**

Lum'bar Veins. See **VEIN.**

Lūmbriçā'lēs. The name of four small muscles of the hand and foot. See **MUSCLE.**

Lūmbriç'i. Certain worms, including the common earth-worm, and an intestinal worm, *Ascaris lumbricoides.* See **ENTOZOA.**

Lū'men. (Lat., "light.") Cavity of a tubular structure.

Lū'minous. Shining; emitting light.

Lū'naçÿ. (Lat. *luna*, "moon.") Insanity; mental unsoundness. The condition of an insane person who has lucid intervals.

Lū'nar Caus'tic. Nitrate of silver.

Lū'natic. Maniac; insane person. One affected with lunacy.

Lungs. The organs of respiration, two in number, occupying the lateral cavities of the chest, and separated from each other by the heart and mediastinal structures. The right lung has three lobes and the left two. The lung consists of an external serous coat (the visceral layer of the pleura), subserous areolar tissue, and the lung parenchyma. The latter is made up of lobules which are bound together by connective tissue. A primary lobule consists of a bronchiole and infundibulum, or air-passage, communicating with many air-cells, each air-cell being surrounded by a network of capillary blood-vessels.

Lungs, Atelec'tasis of. Collapse of the air-vesicles.

Lungs, Cirrhosis of. Fibroid lungs.

Lungs, Consumption of. Tubercular lung disease. Phthisis pulmonalis. See PHTHISIS, and TUBERCULOSIS.

Lung, Emphysema of. Over-distension of the air-vesicles.

Lung, Inflammation of. Pneumonia. Lung fever.

Lung, Per'forating Abscess of. An abscess which perforates the lung from its exterior.

Lung-Tester. A form of spirometer to measure the air-capacity of the lung.

Lū'niform. (Lat. *luna*, "moon," and *forma*, "form.") Moon-shaped.

Lū'nūla. (Lat. dim. of *luna*, "moon.") A small crescent, as the white portion of nail at root, and the thin portions of the arterial cardiac valves.

Lū'pia. A wen; a tumor; a malignant corroding ulcer. Molluscum.

Lū'piform. (From *lupus*, and Lat. *forma*, "form.") Lupoid; resembling, or having the character of, lupus.

Lu'pulin. A fine yellow powder consisting of minute glands found on the sepal of the female flower of the hop, of which it is the bitter principle.

It is employed as bitter, aromatic, and tonic.

Lupuli'na. Lupulin. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the yellow powder which exists in *Humulus lupulus* or hop.

Lupuli'num. Lupulin. The name (U. S. Ph.) for lupulin.

Lu'pulite. A peculiar alkaloid and bitter principle existing in hops and lupulin, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Lū'pūlus. Hop; the dried strobile of the female plant of *Humulus lupulus* or common hop.

Lū'pūs. (Lat., "a wolf.") A tubercular disease of the skin due to inoculation with tubercle bacilli, distinctive in its action and chronic in its course. Most common about the face, where it causes ragged, spreading ulcerations. The varieties are *Lupus exedens* or *vulgaris* (lupus with ulceration); *lupus non-exedens* (tubercles without ulceration); *lupus erythematosus* (superficial or sebaceous lupus). In treating this disease we should remove by the knife or by caustics every portion of the infected tissue. In many cases injections of Koch's tuberculin have seemed to arrest the disease.

Lu'rid. Ghastly pale; sallow.

Lus'çitas. (Lat. *luscus*, "blind of one eye.") A kind of strabismus in which one eye is fixed in a distorted position.

Lū'sus Natu'ræ. (Lat.) A freak of nature; monstrosity.

Lūte. (Lat. *lutum*, "clay.") A composition of clay or other tenacious substance for closing the apertures of vessels, so as to prevent the escape or entrance of air, or to serve as a protection when exposed to heat.

Lūxā'tion. (Lat. *luxare*, "to dislocate.") Dislocation. The separation of the bony surfaces which enter into the formation of a joint. VARIETIES OF DISLOCATION: 1. Traumatic. 2. Pathological. 3. Congenital. *Traumatic dislocations* are divided into—

1. COMPLETE. When there is entire separation of the articular processes. 2. INCOMPLETE OR PARTIAL. Subluxation. An incomplete articular separation, a portion of the surfaces being still in contact. 3. SIMPLE. A dislocation uncomplicated by any other condition, saving perhaps ligamentous rupture. 4. COMPLICATED. Dislocations plus other lesions besides ligamentous rupture. 5. SINGLE. Involving but one joint. 6. DOUBLE. Occurring in corresponding joints on opposite sides of the body. 7. UNILATERAL. Taking place in one articulation of a single bone. 8. BILATERAL. A dislocation of both ends of a single bone. 9. PRIMITIVE. The first condition of the bone immediately after a dislocation. 10. CONSECUTIVE. A secondary position of the bone, it having moved from its primitive situation. 11. RECENT. A dislocation is said to be recent up to a few weeks after its occurrence, or rather during the time before changes take place in the parts. 12. OLD. When changes have occurred in the articulation so as greatly to alter or destroy it. *Pathological dislocations* are those in which separation of the articular surfaces occurs as a result of disease in one or both. Inflammation, for instance, will injure and destroy the structures of the knee-joint, so that they cannot resist muscular contraction, and, as a consequence, the distal or movable portion is drawn away from the surface against which it usually rests. *Congenital dislocations* occur during intra-uterine life, and may be due to external violence, joint disease, or developmental arrest. CAUSES OF LUXATION. Predisposing and exciting. *Predisposing*. Age. Sex. Occupation. Articular disease. Peculiar formation of a joint. *Exciting*. External violence. Muscular action. SYMPTOMS. Pain of a sickening character. Loss of function. Deformity. Immobility. INDICATIONS FOR TREATMENT. Restore in place. Retain in place and keep at rest. Allay inflammation. Restore the functions of the joint.

Lycan'thropy. (Gr. *λυκος*, "wolf," and *ἄνθρωπος*, "man.") Lycomania; wolf-madness; a form of insanity in which the patient believes himself to be a wolf or other animal.

Lycoper'don. Puff-ball. A genus of fungi of globular form, remarkable for the large number of spores, which form a fine brown dust, sometimes employed as a mechanical styptic to arrest hæmorrhage.

Lycoper'don Tu'ber. Truffle. A fleshy, firm body found under ground in different parts of France, Italy, etc. It has been much esteemed as an aliment, and is said to possess aphrodisiac properties.

Lycopodia'ceæ, li-ko-po-de-ay-she-e. The name of a natural order of tropical cryptogamic, moss-like plants, flourishing chiefly in moist places; commonly known as club-moss.

Lycōpō'dium, li-ko-po-de-um. A genus of cryptogamous plants of the natural order *Lycopodiaceæ*; also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the yellowish powder of spores of club-moss. It is employed as an absorbent application to excoriated surfaces, such as occur in the folds of the skin of infants. It has also been esteemed as a diuretic.

Lycopo'dium Clava'tum. A species of club-moss, native of Europe and Northern United States. The spore-cases discharge the spores in the shape of an inodorous inflammable powder, resembling sulphur in color. These spores are sometimes employed in the manufacture of fireworks and the artificial representation of lightning. They are also employed in pharmacy to prevent pills from adhering to one another.

Lycopo'dium Sela'go. A species of club-moss, a native of Europe and the Middle and Eastern United States. In small doses it is a drastic purgative, and an acrid narcotic poison in large doses.

Lycopus. A genus of herbs of the natural order *Labiata*, including numerous species, natives of the United

States as well as of Europe and Asia. Also, the name (U. S. Ph.) for the herb *Lycopus Virginicus* (bugle-weed), a native of the United States, said to be a mild narcotic and astringent.

Lȳcorex'ia. (Gr. *λύκος*, "wolf," and *ὄρεξις*, "hunger.") Wolfish hunger. BULIMIA (*q. v.*).

Lȳe. Ley; lixivium. An alkaline solution from lixiviation, as of wood-ashes. See LIXIVIATION.

Lȳing-in. Being in childbirth. Parturition.

Lȳmph, limf. (Lat. *lymphæ*, "water.") 1. A transparent, slightly yellow liquid of alkaline reaction which fills the lymphatic vessels. It is occasionally of a light rose-color from the presence of red blood-corpuscles, and is often opalescent from particles of fat. Under the microscope lymph is seen to consist of a liquid portion (liquor lymphæ) and of corpuscles. These lymph-corpuscles are about the $\frac{1}{2500}$ of an inch in diameter, are granular, and not to be distinguished from white blood-cells. Lymph coagulates when drawn from the body. Lymph liquor chemically differs from the blood liquor rather in quantity than in constituents, both fluids consisting of water, albumin, fibrin, and salts. The lymph contains as much fibrin as the blood, but less albumin; more water, but an equal quantity of salts. It is now believed that lymph is a portion of the blood which has leaked out into the perivascular tissues and been taken up by the lymphatics. 2. The blood liquor or liquor sanguinis poured out by the vessels into the perivascular tissue during the progress of inflammation. It is the inflammatory exudate of the older surgeons, or, as it coagulates, the coagulable lymph. 3. The unelaborated or watery sap of plants.

Lymph-Cat'aract. Beer's spurious cataract, being an inflammatory adventitious membrane.

Lymph Chan'nel or Si'nus. The

space around the pulp of a lymphatic gland which contains lymph.

Lymph, Coag'ulable. Applied to the fibrin of the blood. The fluid slowly effused in wounds, afterward becoming the bond of union.

Lymph Fis'tula. A persistent opening between the surface and a lymphatic vessel, or a lymph channel through which lymph escapes.

Lymph-Hearts. Lymph receptacles, found beneath the skin of the frog and some other animals, which pulsate and force the lymph inward.

Lymph, Koch's. Tuberculin. A therapeutic agent devised by Professor Robert Koch of Berlin, and introduced by him in 1890 as diagnostic of tubercular and allied affections, as efficacious for the relief of lupus, and especially as a specific remedy for pulmonary tuberculosis. While it has attracted wide attention and investigation, and has been extensively experimented with, its value up to this time seems extremely doubtful. It is a brownish, transparent liquid, of obscure chemical formula and pharmaceutical preparation, considered analogous in composition to a culture-bouillon containing toxalbumins, and announced by its originator to consist of a glycerin extract of a pure culture of the tubercle bacilli; while doubtless a derivative of the albuminous bodies it is not a toxalbumin. The liquid is prepared for use by dilution and sterilization, and is administered by injection chiefly in the lumbar region. Its use has occasionally resulted seriously and even fatally.

Lȳmphadeni'tis. (Lat. *lymphæ*, "water," and Gr. *αδην*, "gland," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Lȳmphädenō'ma. (Lat. *lymphæ*, "water," and Gr. *αδην*, "gland," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") Adenoid tumor. Glandular tumor; tumor of a lymphatic gland. Hodgkin's disease; a general hypertrophy of lymphatic tissue with anæmia, splenic enlargement, etc.

Lymphangiect'asis. (Lat. *lymphā*, "water," and Gr. *αγγειον*, "vessel," and *εκτασις*, "dilatation.") Dilatation of the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangiō'ma, lim-fan-je-o-mah. (Lat. *lymphā*, "water," and Gr. *αγγειον*, "vessel," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") A tumor principally made up of lymphatics. A considerable dilatation of the lymphatic vessels, forming large cavernous spaces. See ANGIOMA.

Lymphangiōt'omŷ. (Lat. *lymphā*, "water," and Gr. *αγγειον*, "vessel," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") The anatomy or dissection of the lymphatics.

Lymphangi'tis. (Lat. *lymphā*, "water," and Gr. *αγγειον*, "vessel," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels. Angiopleuritis.

Lymphāt'ic. (Lat. *lymphā*, "water.") Pertaining to lymph, lymphatic tissue, or the lymphatics. Also, a lymphatic vessel. L. Heart, lymph-heart. L. Glands or Gan'glions, conglobate glands; glands of the absorbent or lymphatic system. L. Sŷs'tem, collective term for the lymphatic glands and vessels. L. Temperament. (See TEMPERAMENT.) L. Ves'sels, lymphatics. See also VESSEL.

Lymphāt'ics, lim-fat-ix. (Lat. *lymphā*, "water.") Lymphatic vessels. Capillary vessels pervading the body, and containing and carrying lymph and chyle. With the lacteal vessels they form the absorbent system of the animal economy.

Lymphatī'tis. Angiopleuritis.

Lymphizā'tion. (Lat. *lymphā*, "water.") The effusion of coagulable lymph.

Lŷm'phoid, lim-foyd. (Lat. *lymphā*, "water," and Gr. *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Lymph-like; resembling lymph. Similar to the tissue of lymphatic glands. Adenoid.

Lŷm'phoid Tissue. See TISSUE.

Lŷmphō'ma. (Lat. *lymphā*, "water," and Gr. suffix *-oma*, "tumor.")

Lymph tumor; a tumor having a structure analogous to that of the lymphatic glands. Lymphadenoma. Adenoid tumor.

Lŷmphorrhœ'a. (Lat. *lymphā*, "water," and Gr. *ρειν*, "to flow.") A discharge of lymph from rupture of the lymphatic vessels.

Lŷmphōsareō'ma. A tumor partaking of the nature of both lymphoma and sarcoma.

Lŷmphō'sis. (Lat. *lymphā*, "water," and Gr. suffix *-osis*, "state.") Lymph formation or elaboration.

Lŷmphōt'omŷ. (Lat. *lymphā*, "water," and Gr. *τομη*, "incision.") Lymphangiectomy. Dissection of the lymphatics.

Lŷpemā'nīa. (Gr. *λυπη*, "grief," and *μανια*, "madness.") Melancholia; a form of monomania characterized by fear, grief, and similar feelings.

Lŷpothymia. Melancholia.

Lŷ'ra. (Gr. *λυρα*, "lyre.") Psalterium. Applied to the under surface of the corpus callosum, marked with transverse lines.

Lŷ'sis. (Gr. *λυειν*, "to dissolve.") A term used for the resolution of a fever by gradual subsidence without definite crisis. See CRISIS.

Lŷ'sol. A brownish-yellow coal-tar derivative prepared by boiling a mixture of tar, fat, and an alkali. Used as an antiseptic. Its value is uncertain as yet.

Lŷs'sa. Good's term for hydrophobia.

Lŷs'sic. Pertaining to lyssa or hydrophobia.

Lŷs'sin. The specific virus of hydrophobia.

Lŷssopho'bia. Pseudo-hydrophobia; hydrophobophobia.

Lŷte'rian. Indicating termination of a disease. Pertaining to lysis.

Lŷt'ta Vesicato'ria. The blistering beetle; *Cantharis vesicatoria*.

M.

Maçerā'tion, mas-er-ay-shun. (Lat. *macerare*, "to make soft by steeping.") The act or process of steeping in order to soften or dissolve.

Mā'çies, may-she-ecz. (Lat. *macere*, "to be lean.") Wasting; atrophy; emaciation.

Macrobiō'sis. (Gr. *μακρος*, "great," and *βιος*, "life.") Long life; longevity.

Maerōçĕph'alous, mak-ro-sef-al-us. (Gr. *μακρος*, "large," and *κεφαλη*, "head.") Abnormally large-headed.

Macrocheī'lia, mak-ro-ki-le-ah. (Gr. *μακρος*, "large," and *χειλος*, "lip.") Enlargement of lip; labial hypertrophy due to an enlargement of the lymphatics and connective tissue.

Măc'rōeōsm. (Gr. *μακρος*, "large," and *κοσμος*, "world.") Large world; the universe; cosmos; distinguished from *microcosm*, or little world, which is applied to man.

Mac'roçy'tes, mak-ro-sites. (Gr. *μακρος*, "large," and *κυτος*, "cell.") Large blood-corpuscles of pernicious anæmia, etc.

Mac'rodont. Large-toothed.

Macroçlos'sia. (Gr. *μακρος*, "large," and *γλωσσα*, "tongue.") Paraglossa. Lingual hypertrophy, usually congenital, due to obstruction of the lymphatic channels at the root of the tongue.

Macrōmē'lia. (Gr. *μακρος*, "large," and *μελος*, "member.") Excessive development of a limb or part.

Macrōscōp'ic. (Gr. *μακρος*, "large," and *σκοπειν*, "to examine.") Applied to objects of size considerable enough to be easily visible to the naked eye; the reverse of "microscopic."

Macrosō'mīa. (Gr. *μακρος*, "large," and *σωμα*, "body.") Maerosomatia; morbid increase of size of the whole body. A monstrosity characterized by greatness of the entire body.

Măc'ūla, mak-yu-lah. (Lat., "spot;")

pl. *maculæ*.) 1. A spot or stain on the skin, often with change of texture, and due to pigmentary deposit. 2. A term used by Trousseau to indicate a certain vaso-motor cutaneous derangement due to brain disorder. Cerebral or meningeal macula. A red line follows the finger when it is drawn over the skin with slight pressure.

Mac'ula Acus'tica. A circular spot on the wall of the utriculus of the ear, marking the point where a branch of the acoustic nerve reaches it.

Mac'ula Al'ba. Milk spots. Soldiers' spots. White spots found upon serous membranes, and due to previous inflammation.

Mac'ulæ Atroph'icæ. False cicatrices, or cicatrices of spontaneous origin, found in the skin, and similar in origin to the striations of linear atrophy.

Mac'ula Emortalis. Suggillation; discoloration caused by the effusion of blood into the subcutaneous and intramuscular planes.

Mac'ula Germinati'va. Wagner's germinal nucleus or spot. It is seen in the germinal vesicle of the ovum, and consists of one or more opaque corpuscles.

Mac'ulæ Hepat'icæ. Liver spots. The term applied by Senneitus to pityriasis versicolor.

Mac'ula Lu'tea. The yellow spot of the retina which lies directly in the visual axis.

Mac'ula Ma'tricis. Mother's mark.

Mac'ula Syphilit'ica. A copper-colored stain remaining after a secondary syphilitic eruption.

Măc'ūlar. (Lat. *macula*, "spot.") Belonging to or resembling maculæ.

Măc'ūlâte. (From the same.) Spotted or having maculæ.

Mac'ulose. (From the same.) Maculous; full of spots.

Mad. Rabid; insane.

Madaro'sis. (Gr. *μαδαρος*, "bald.") Loss of eyelashes or hair. Calvities.

Mad'aroūs. (From the same.) Bald-headed; affected with madarosis.

Mad'der. The *Rubia tinctorum*, a European plant of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*. Its root was formerly employed medicinally, but is now used in dyeing calico and other fabrics. Its coloring principle is named *alizarine*, a substitute for which is made out of anthracene, and used extensively in place of madder.

Madness. Insanity.

Madu'ra Foot. Mycetoma. The Indian fungus-foot disease, of frequent occurrence at Madura.

Maġen'ta. Aniline red; a variety of coal-tar dye, of crimson color, obtained from aniline.

Maġ'isterÿ. (Lat. *magister*, "master.") A term formerly applied to almost all precipitates. Also, a powerful medicament. **M. of Bismuth**, bismuth subnitrate.

Măġ'istral. (From the same.) Applied to an extemporaneous prescription, or to a remedy prescribed by the physician according to the peculiar circumstances of the patient, as distinguished from one following a published formula, or a medicine kept prepared in the shops.

Maġ'ma. (Gr. *μαγμα*, "a kneaded mass.") Grounds; thick residuum after expression of certain substances; dręgs; sediment. Applied to the mass left after expressing the oil from olives.

Maġ'nēs Arsenīca'lis. A corrosive preparation of equal parts of sulphur, white arsenic, and common antimony.

Măġnē'sia. An alkaline earth, the oxide of the metal magnesium, of laxative properties.

Măġnē'sium used to be considered as a metal of one of the alkaline earths, but is now classed with zinc and cadmium in what is called the

magnesium group. It is a bright, silver-white metal. Symbol, Mg; atomic weight, 24; specific gravity, 1.15. Burns with a white light to magnesium oxide, MgO. Dissolves in dilute acids to form salts. The compounds are widely distributed in nature, as carbonate, as silicate (talc, soapstone, meerschaut, and asbestos), as soluble salts in many natural waters, and largely in sea. Magnesium compounds are also found in the human body. *Magnesium oxide* (MgO) is made by calcining the carbonate or hydrate, and exists in two varieties, the heavy and the light. *Magnesium hydrate* (Mg(OH)₂) suspended in water is known as milk of magnesia. *Magnesium sulphate* (MgSO₄ + 7 aq.) is the well-known cathartic Epsom salts. Test for magnesium: alkaline hydrates precipitate from solution of Mg, Mg(OH)₂, insoluble in water, but soluble in ammonium salts, from which solution disodium phosphate precipitates magnesio-ammonia phosphate.

OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS OF MAGNESIUM. *Magnesia*: Made by calcining the hydrated oxide or the light carbonate. *Magnesia Ponderosa*: Made by calcining the heavy carbonate. *Magnesi Carbonas*: Made by the action of sodium carbonate upon magnesium sulphate. *Magnesi Citras Granulatus*: Made from magnesium carbonate, citric acid, sodium bicarbonate, sugar, alcohol, and distilled water. *Magnesi Sulphas*: By treating native magnesium hydrate with sulphuric acid. *Magnesi Sulphis*: By treating magnesia in suspension with sulphurous acid. *Liquor Magnesi Citratis*: By dissolving magnesium carbonate in citric acid, flavoring, and adding potassium bicarbonate. *Mistura Magnesie et Asafetide*: Contains magnesia, tincture of asafetida, opium, sugar, and water. *Trochisci Magnesie*: 3 grains of magnesia in each lozenge.

Măġ'net. (Gr. *μαγνης*.) Loadstone, an iron ore exhibiting magnetism; also, magnetized metal. The magnet is sometimes employed to extract spicula of iron from the eye or from wounds.

Magnet'ic Attraction. The tendency of certain bodies, chiefly iron, to point toward the north pole of the earth, and to approach a magnet.

Mag'netism. The obscure cause of the phenomena of magnetic attraction and repulsion; a term given to the property possessed by loadstone of attracting or repelling certain bodies. Also the name of the science which studies the phenomena presented by magnets and the laws which connect them. Magnetic properties are polarity, attraction of non-magnetic iron, attraction or repulsion of another magnet, according to which poles are approached, the power of inducing magnetism in other iron.

Mag'netism, An'imal. An old term employed by Mesmer to indicate a supposed principle capable of projection from the human mind, and, when so projected, of profoundly affecting animals and inanimate bodies. This supposed principle is now known to be non-existent, and the various phenomena set forth by Mesmer as a proof are manifestations either of hysteria or of hypnotism. See HYPNOTISM.

Magneto-Electriç'ity. An electric current in a wire induced by the action of a magnet. Electro-magnetism is the magnetization of a bar of iron by the passage of an electric current through a wire around it.

Magno'lia. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Magnoliaceæ*, natives of China, Japan, United States, etc. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of *Magnolia glauca*, *Magnolia acuminata*, and *Magnolia tripetala*, the properties of which are mildly tonic and diaphoretic, being employed with good results in chronic rheumatism, intermittent fevers, and remittents of typhoid character.

Magno'lia Glau'ca. Sweet bay or laurel magnolia, a small tree of the Middle and Southern United States.

Magnolia'çææ, mag-no-le-ay-she-e. The name of a natural order of ex-

ogenous trees and shrubs of North America and Asia, comprising the magnolia, the tulip-tree, etc., many species having tonic properties.

Măgüey', mag-ay. (Sp.) Mexican name for AGAVE AMERICANA (*q. v.*).

Maid'enhead. Maidenhood; virginity.

Main - en - Griffe, man - ong - greef. (Fr.) Claw-hand; applied to a contracted state of the hand resulting from atrophy of the interosseous muscles.

Mal de Mer. (Fr.) Sea-sickness.

Ma'la. (Lat.) The cheek.

Mălă'eia. (Gr. *μαλακία*, "softness.") Softness. Applied to depraved or capricious appetite; desire for one kind of food and disgust for all others. If this fanciful appetite demands for diet substances which are harmful or not edible, it is termed *piea*.

Mălăcō'ma. (Gr. *μαλακος*, "soft," and suffix *-oma*, "morbid state.") Morbid softening of a part. Malacosis.

Malacō'sis. (Gr. *μαλακος*, "soft," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") The progress of malacoma; morbid softening; applied to *molluscum sebaceum*, or soft sebaceous tumor.

Malacōs'teon. (Gr. *μαλακος*, "soft," and *ὀστέον*, "bone.") Softness of the bones; mollities ossium; osteomalacia.

Malacot'omy. Laparotomy.

Maladie du Pays. (Fr.) Home-sickness; nostalgia.

Mal'ady. Disease.

Malag'ma. (Gr. *μαλασσω*, to "soften.") Cataplasma; so called because of its emollient property.

Malaise', mal-aze. (Fr., from *mal*, "ill," and *aise*, "ease.") Discomfort; uneasiness; slight indisposition.

Ma'lar. (Lat. *mala*, "cheek.") Relating to the cheek or malar bone.

Ma'lar Nerves. See NERVE.

Ma'lar Proç'ess. Zygomatic process.

Mălă'ria. (It. *mala*, "bad," and *aria*, "air.") Marshy miasma. A mor-

bific principle present in the atmosphere and due to the conjunction of certain telluric and atmospheric conditions. It is called marsh miasm, because of its abundance near marshes. Marshes subject to overflow and exposed to the sun are very active in developing the poison. Marshes partly brackish are worse than the fresh. In this country malaria is most commonly produced from the sandy alluvium of river valleys exposed to the sun and subject to annual overflow. Cultivation will prevent and destroy the production of malaria. Malaria is most active during the summer and early autumn. The poisonous principle is believed to be a protozoon, the *Plasmodium malariae*. Malaria occasions many disorders, chiefly febrile, but all characterized by marked periodicity in their manifestations. The term malaria is also used for malarial fever.

Malā'rial. Malarious; pertaining to, or caused by, malaria.

Māla'rial Fever. A general term for the fevers caused by the poison of marshes. The chief forms are intermittent and remittent fever. *Intermittent fever*: Chills and fever. Fever and ague. A form of malaria manifested by a chill, which is followed by fever, and this by copious sweating, the temperature then becoming normal, and remaining so for one, two, or three days, when the attack tends to repeat itself. *Remittent fever*: Bilious fever. Bilious remittent. In this form of malaria remissions instead of intermissions occur at periodic intervals. *Congestive fever*: A malignant malaria, either remittent or intermittent in type, in which congestion of some internal organ occurs with great circulatory weakness. It is very fatal. In a certain sense malarial hæmaturia is a form of this. *Typho-malarial fever*: A low malarial fever, resembling typhoid in many things, but having a different cause and presenting no spots.

Māl-assimilā'tion. (From Lat. *mala*, "bad," and *assimilation*.) Caco-

chymia. Imperfect, morbid, or defective assimilation. A pathological condition comprising fatty digestion, conversion, and appropriation of nutriment.

Malaxa'tion. (Gr. *μαλασσω*, to "soften.") The pharmaceutical process of softening drugs by kneading.

Male Fern. *Aspidium filix mas*.

Malforma'tion. (Lat. *mala*, "bad," and *forma*, "form.") Abnormality of form; wrong formation; irregularity or anomaly in the structure of parts; deviation from the proper form of an organ, or from the normal size, number, position, etc. of parts. Deformity.

Malgaigne's Hooks. Hooks employed to hold together the parts of a punctured patella while healing.

Ma'lie Ac'id. (Lat. *malum*, "apple.") Applied to an acid existing in apples and in many other kinds of fruits.

Mālīg'nant. (Lat. *malus*, "evil.") Dangerous; virulent; intractable; cancerous; of serious character; dangerous to life. A term applied to diseases of grave nature, aggravated symptoms, and violent progress, threatening the life of the patient, as malignant cholera, malignant pustule, etc.; especially to irremediable constitutional or structural diseases, with a marked tendency to spread to and degenerate adjacent tissues, and with tendency to reappear after surgical removal, as in the case of cancer. **M. Pus'tule**, malignant vesicle; charbon; *pustula maligna*; a disease conveyed from cattle to man by means of its specific *Bacillus anthracis*.

Mālīg'nīty. (From the same.) Noxious, destructive, or fatal nature; the quality of being malignant.

Mālīn'gering, mal-in-ger-ing. (Fr. *malingre*, "sickly.") Applied to the imposition of feigning diseases. The term is especially used in the army and navy of Great Britain.

Ma'lis. Maliasmus. Dr. Good's generic term for cutaneous vermination; the presence of animal parasites

on or under the skin. Insect-bites, etc. **M. Acari**, itch-bite, produced by *Acarus scabiei* or by *Acarus autumnalis*. **M. Dracunculus**, dracunculus. **M. Filariæ**, skein-worm disease, produced by the *Filaria Medinensis*. See GUINEA-WORM.

Mal'leable. (Lat. *malleus*, "hammer.") Capable of being laminated by beating; having the quality of malleability.

Malleabil'ity. (From the same.) The property of certain metals by which they can be hammered into thin plates or leaves without cracking. Gold and silver have a greater malleability than any of the other metals in common use.

Mallēā'tion. (From the same.) The process of beating into a thin plate or lamina. Also a variety of chorea with hammering of the hands, usually on the knees or on each other.

Mallē'olar. (From *malleolus*.) Pertaining to the ankle.

Malle'olar Arteries. Two branches of the tibial artery. See ARTERY.

Mallē'olūs. (Lat. dim. of *malleus*, "mallet.") The ankle; the two inferior processes of the tibia and fibula, the projection of the tibia being the *inner*, that of the fibula the *outer*, malleolus.

Māl'lēūs. (Lat. "mallet.") The most external of the ossicles of the middle ear. See BONE.

Mālpi'ghian (mal-pee-ge-an) **Bodies** or **Pyramids**. Ten or fifteen conical masses found in the kidney, their bases being in the cortical substance, while their free summits or papillæ project into the sinus of the kidney.

Malpi'ghian Corpus'cle. A name given to the capsule of Müller and the Malpighian vascular glomerule together, in the kidney. The name of some round, whitish bodies in the red substance of the spleen.

Malpi'ghian Glomeruli. Tufts of capillaries projecting into a capsular dilatation of a uriniferous tubule.

Mālprāc'tice. Bad management of disease. Malpraxis. Injurious med-

ical or surgical treatment, whether intentional or otherwise on the part of the practitioner. Also, professional misconduct.

Mālpresentā'tion. Faulty presentation of the fœtus.

Mālposi'tion. Faulty fœtal position in the pelvis.

Mālt. Barley which has been prepared for the manufacture of beer by incipient germination.

Mālt Ex'tract. A preparation combining the soluble ingredients of malt with the bitter principle of hops. It has been employed in certain forms of dyspepsia.

Mal'tha. Mineral tar; a variety of bitumen.

Māl'tine. The name applied to the diastase of malt, a white amorphous substance soluble in water. It appears to be the same as *ptyalin*, and to possess the same medicinal properties as malt extract.

Mal'tose. A dextro-rotatory sugar produced by the action of diastase on starch; it is less sweet than grape-sugar.

Mal'tum. Malt. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the seed of *Hordeum distichum*, employed in the preparation of the officinal extract of malt.

Ma'lum. Apple; fruit of *Pyrus malus*.

Ma'lum Mor'tūūm, The name of a manifestation of leprosy with dead portions of skin, occurring chiefly on the tibia and coccyx.

Ma'lus. (Lat.) The apple-tree, *Pyrus malus*.

Māl'vā'çææ, mal-vay-she-e. Mallow-worts. The name of an abundant natural order of exogenous plants, comprising *Mallow*, *Hibiscus*, *Gossypium*, etc. *Gossypium* yields the raw commercial cotton, and many species are recognized in medicine on account of their demulcent and emollient properties.

Mama Pian. Mananpian. An African term for the mother-yaw, mother of pians, or master-fungus, a foul ulcer

supposed to be the source of the other frambæsia tumors.

Mam'ma. (Lat., pl. *mammæ*; from the Gr. *μᾶμα*.) The breast. The organ which secretes milk. The mammary gland. These racemose glands are appendages of the epidermis, and are normally two in number. Just before the ducts reach the nipple they expand beneath the areola into the lactiferous sinuses. The duct from each lobe terminates in a small opening near the summit of the nipple, and these orifices number from twelve to fifteen. The gland is firm, pinkish-white in color, with a convex surface prolonged to the nipple. The nipple has sensitive papillæ, is highly vascular, and capable of erection. It is reddish or brownish, and is surrounded by a zone of the same color, the areola. This areola contains sebaceous glands (glands of Montgomery), which enlarge during pregnancy, and during sucking secrete a fatty protective. The mammary glands of the male are rudimentary.

Mam'mal. (Lat. *mamma*, "breast.") An individual of the order of Mammalia; an animal that suckles its young.

Mammāl'gīa. (Lat. *mamma*, "breast," and Gr. *αλγος*, "pain.") An unclassical term for neuralgia of the breast. Mastalgia.

Mammā'lia. (From the same.) The name of a class of vertebrates of which the female suckles the young. Mammals. They have red, warm blood, viviparous generation, etc.

Mam'marŷ. (From the same.) Pertaining to the breasts; connected with the *mamma* or female breast.

Mam'mary Ab'scess. Mastodynia apostematosa; abscess of the breast, occurring in the gland-substance, between gland and skin, or between gland and chest-walls.

Mammary Arteries. See ARTERY.

Mam'mary Gland. The milk-secreting organ, a gland beneath the adi-

pose layer of the mamma. Lacteal gland. See MAMMA, and GLAND.

Mam'mary Sarco'ma. A kind of encephaloid tumor. See SARCOMA.

Mam'mary Veins. See VEIN.

Mammif'eroūs. (Lat. *mamma*, "breast," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Having breasts for nourishing young.

Mam'miform. (Lat. *mamma*, "breast," and *forma*, "form.") Breast-shaped; nipple-like; mastoid.

Mammil'la. (Lat., dim. of *mamma*, "breast.") A little breast; a nipple; the male breast. Any small prominence. Applied also to the papillæ, or conical bodies of the kidney, at the point where the urine escapes.

Mam'millarŷ. (From the same.) Pertaining to the nipple; resembling a small breast. Mammary; mammillated; mastoid. Having small, rounded, teat-like protuberances. **M. Em'inence**, an eminence of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum. **Corpora albicantia.** (See ENCEPHALON.) **M. Process.** See PROCESS.

Mam'millāted. (From the same.) Having mammillæ or small nipple-shaped projections; rounded into a teat-like protuberance. **M. Liv'er, cirrhosis.**

Mammillā'tion. (From the same.) Mammillated condition or appearance; applied to the little granular prominences on a mucous surface, as of the stomach in phthisis, etc.

Mammī'tis. (Lat. *mamma*, "breast," and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation, acute and chronic, of the substance of the mamma or breast. *Mastitis* is the purer word.

Mam'mōse. (Lat. *mamma*, "breast.") Having large breasts or mastoid prominences.

Man'aea. *Franciscea uniflora.* The bark is used in Brazil as antisyphilitic and purgative.

Man'akin. Manikin.

Mandel'ic Aç'id. Formo-benzoic acid; a white crystalline acid derived

from the action of hydrochloric acid on the oil of bitter almonds.

Man'dible. (Lat. *mandare*, "to chew.") Mandibulum; maxilla inferior, the lower jaw. In certain insects applied to the upper jaw.

Mandib'ular. (From the same.) Pertaining to the lower jaw.

Mandraġ'ora. Mandrake. A genus of solanaceous plants, natives of Europe and Asia. They are poisonous, and act as purgatives, emetics, and narcotics; the ancients considered them sedative and anæsthetic. Mandrake is also the familiar name of *Podophyllum peltatum*.

Man'drake. Mandragora.

Mandūcā'tion. (Lat. *manducare*, "to chew.") The act of chewing; mastication.

Man'ganēse or **Man'ganum.** Symbol, Mn. A heavy, grayish-white, iron-like metal, found in the ashes of plants, bones of animals, and in many minerals; as black oxide it occurs in abundance, and is used in the preparation of a bleaching powder. The salts of manganese have been used in chlorosis and amenorrhœa, and as substitutes for chalybeates generally.

Mangane'sii Sul'phas. Sulphate of manganese. The name (U. S. Ph. 1870) for a rose-colored and very soluble salt. It acts as a cholagogue purgative, and also as an alterative.

Man'gani Ox'idum Ni'grum. Black oxide of manganese. The name (U. S. Ph.) for crude binoxide of manganese; also called *Manganesii Oxidum Nigrum* in the U. S. Ph. Its properties are reputed to be tonic and alterative, and it has been employed in syphilis and various cutaneous diseases. Persons engaged in grinding this mineral are liable to have it slowly introduced into the system, when it acts as a cumulative poison, frequently causing paraplegia.

Man'gani Sul'phas. Sulphate of manganese. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a salt composed of hydrogen, oxy-

gen, manganese, and sulphur. It is a powerful purgative in large doses, and emeto-cathartic in full doses.

Mānge. A contagious disease of animals similar to scabies.

Mā'nīa. (Gr. *μανία*.) Madness; non-febrile delirium; insanity; unsoundness of mind with undue excitation of the faculties. See DERANGEMENT.

Ma'nia a potu. Madness from drink; delirium tremens. See DERANGEMENT.

Man'ihot Utilis'sima. *Jatropha Manihot*; its root is poisonous in its crude state, but after expression of the toxic juice it becomes the edible cassava or manioc.

Man'ioc. Cassava or tapioca. See preceding article.

Man'ikin. An artificial figure to show the human anatomy, or upon which to practise bandaging, etc.

Manipulā'tion. (Lat. *manus*, "hand.") Skilful use of the hands. Handling; manual treatment, as of hernia or aneurism.

Manipula'tion of An'eurism. A surgical method of treating certain cases of aneurism by digital compression of the dilatation, gradually effecting consolidation; a mode of treatment, the object of which is to detach a clot from the interior of the sac by external manipulation, and to float it into the vessel beyond the seat of the dilatation, in the hope that the current of blood may thereby be materially diminished and a cure effected. See DIGITAL COMPRESSION.

Manip'ulūs. (Lat. *manus*, "hand," and *plenus*, "full.") A handful.

Man'na. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the concrete saccharine exudation of *Fraxinus Ornus*; also *Ornus Europœa*. It is a gentle laxative, and specially adapted to children and pregnant women.

Man'nīte. Sugar of manna; a white substance obtained from manna, honey, and various vegetables.

Manōm'eter. (Gr. *μανος*, "thin.")

and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument to show the pressure of fluids, or to measure the rarity or density of the atmosphere or any gas. Also a modified hœmadynamometer, to measure the pressure of the blood in arteries or veins; a manoscope.

Manū'brium. (Lat., "a handle.") A hilt or handle; applied to the upper bone of the sternum.

Manustupra'tion. (Lat. *manus*, "hand," and *stuprare*, "to ravish.") Masturbation.

Ma'ple Su'gar. A variety of sugar, similar to cane-sugar, obtained from the spring sap of *Acer saccharinum*.

Maran'ta. Arrow-root. A genus of plants of the natural order *Marantaceæ*, natives of Central and South America; also cultivated in the Indies, both East and West. Maranta is the name (U. S. Ph.) for the fecula of the rhizome of the *Maranta arundinacea*. Arrow-root affords a light, mild, and easily-digested article of food, and is thus well adapted for the sick, especially in bowel troubles and diseases of the urinary passages.

Maran'ta Arūndinā'çēa. The arrow-root plant, a native of the West Indies.

Maran'ta Galan'ga. *Alpinia galanga*. A plant supposed to yield galangal, a pungent aromatic root sometimes used as a substitute for ginger. It is brought from China and the East Indies.

Maran'ta In'dīca. A species of *Maranta* from which arrow-root is obtained.

Marān'tic. Pertaining to marasmus; atrophic.

Marasmāt'ic. Marantic.

Marās'moid. (From *marasmus*, and Gr. *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling marasmus.

Marās'mūs. (Gr. *μαραῖνω*, to "dry up.") Wasting; emaciation; general atrophy; a general withering or con-

sumption of the body; in children often attributable to *tabes mesenterica*.

Mar'çid. (Lat. *marcere*, "to droop.") Emaciated; lean; withered.

Marġār'ic. The name of an acid obtained from margarin; a mixture of palmitic and stearic acids.

Mar'garin or **Mar'garine.** (Gr. *μαργαρον*, a "pearl," because of its pearly appearance.) The margarate of glycerin, a constituent of all oils and fat.

Mar'garÿl. A radical, of which stearin and margarin are constituents.

Marginalis. See NERVE.

Mar'ian Opera'tion. The old median operation for lithotomy. See OPERATION.

Marine' Aç'id. "Spirit of salt;" muriatic or hydrochloric acid.

Marine' Salt. "Muriate of soda;" common salt or chloride of sodium.

Mariotte's Law. See LAW OF BOYLE.

Mariotte's Spot. Blind spot of the retina.

Mār'rōw. (Lat. *medulla*; Gr. *μυελός*.) Medullary juice. The soft, fatty, oleaginous substance contained in the cavities of long cylindrical bones, in the larger Haversian canals, etc.

Marrow, Spinal. Medulla spinalis; spinal cord.

Mārrū'bium. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Labiata*; also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves and tops of *Marrubium vulgare*. It is laxative in large doses, and has been used in catarrh and chronic affections of the lungs.

Marru'bium Al'bum. White horehound; *Marrubium vulgare*.

Marru'bium Vulga're. The name of the common or white horehound.

Marseilles Vinegar. See VINEGAR.

Marsh Fever. Intermittent fever.

Marsh-Gas. Light carburetted hydrogen. A hydrocarbon produced wherever vegetable matter is undergoing decomposition in the presence

of moisture. In coal formations it is called fire-damp.

Marshmal'low. The *Althæa officinalis*.

Marsh Poison. Miasm.

Marsh's Test. Test for arsenious acid by the action of nascent hydrogen.

Marshall Hall Method. Prone respiration; postural method; ready method; a name given to a mode of inducing respiration introduced by Marshall Hall. See RESPIRATION.

Mārsū'pīal. (Gr. *μαρσυπιον*, "pouch.") Pouched; applied to an order of Mammalia, of which the females have a pouch for the immature young.

Mārsū'pīum. (From the same.) A pouch. The term is variously applied to the pouch in which marsupial animals carry their young; to a dark membrane in the vitreous humor of the eye of birds; to the serotum; to the large cavity of the peritoneum; to a sac or bag with which any part is fomented, etc.

Mar'tial. (Lat. *Mars*, applied to iron.) Containing iron; chalybeate.

Maschaladeni'tis. (Gr. *μασχαλη*, "armpit," *ἄδην*, "gland," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the glands of the axilla.

Mask. A mask-like bandage, with holes for eyes, nose, and mouth, applied over the face in cases of erysipelas, burns, etc.

Masked. Disguised; not clearly developed.

Mas'sa. (Lat.) Mass; a paste.

Mās'sage, mas-sazh. (Gr. *μασσω*, to "knead.") Manipulation; a methodical pressure, kneading, and percussing of the body. The system of massage, or so-called Swedish movement, has been employed in chorea, hysteria, and other affections of the nervous system, as well as in acute and chronic affections of the joints.

Masse'ter. A strong facial muscle assisting mastication. See MUSCLE.

Masseteric Artery. See ARTERY.

Masseteric Fascia. See FASCIA.

Masseteric Nerve. See NERVE.

Masseteric Vein. See VEIN.

Mas'sicot. Yellow oxide or protoxide of lead; when heated to redness it becomes litharge.

Mastadeni'tis. (Gr. *μαστος*, "breast," *αδην*, "gland," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the mammary gland; mastitis.

Mastāl'gia, mas-tal-je-ah. (Gr. *μαστος*, "breast," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Pain in the mammary gland, or breast; mastodynia.

* **Mas'tic.** (Gr. *μαστος*, "breast.") Pertaining to the breast.

Māsticē'tion. (Lat. *masticare*, "to chew.") The act of chewing solid aliment.

Mās'ticatorŷ. (From the same.) Pertaining to mastication. Also, an agent to be chewed, but not swallowed; an aerid sialagogue; a substance which, on being chewed, stimulates the excretory ducts and increases the secretion of saliva.

Mas'tich. (Gr. *μαστιχη*.) Mastie; a resinous exudation from the *Pistacia Lentiscus*, used in dentistry, etc. It is stimulant and tonic, but is rarely given internally.

Mas'tichē. (Gr. *μαστιχη*; from *μαστιχαιω*, to "chew.") Mastie. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the concrete resinous exudation from the *Pistacia Lentiscus*.

Mas'tičin. A variety of resin obtained by the action of alcohol on mastich.

Māsti'tis. (Gr. *μαστος*, "breast," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the breast; mammitis.

Mastodŷn'ia. (Gr. *μαστος*, "breast," and *ὀδυνη*, "pain.") Pain in the breast; mammary neuralgia; mastalgia; mazodynia; dolor mammarum.

Mas'toid. (Gr. *μαστος*, "breast,"

and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Nipple-shaped; udder-like; resembling the mamma or breast. Mammiform. Resembling breast-structure in appearance. Also, pertaining to the mastoid process.

Mas'toid Ap'erture. The opening of communication between the cavity of the tympanum and the mastoid cells.

Mas'toid Artery. See ARTERY.

Mas'toid Cells. Numerous large openings in the tympanum, occupying the interior of the mastoid process and part of the petrous bone.

Mastoid Foramen. See FORAMEN.

Mas'toid Groove. Digastric groove; a groove at the inner side of the mastoid process, giving attachment to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

Mas'toid Process. See PROCESS.

Mastoideus. Sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. See MUSCLE.

Mastomē'nia. (Gr. *μαστος*, "breast," and *μηνας*, "menses.") Metastasis of the menstrual flow to the mamma; vicarious menstruation from the breasts.

Mastōp'athÿ. (Gr. *μαστος*, "breast," and *παθος*, "affection.") Mastodynia.

Mastorrhā'gia. (Gr. *μαστος*, "breast," and *ρήγνυμι*, to "break forth.") Sudden hæmorrhage from the breast.

Mastō'sis. (Gr. *μαστος*, "breast," and suffix *-osis*, "morbid state.") Tumor of the breast.

Masturbā'tion. (Lat. *masturbare*, prob. from *manus*, "hand," and *stuprare*, "to defile.") Onanism; the secret vice; self-pollution; manual production of the venereal orgasm; excitement of the genitals by the hand.

Maté, mat-tay. Mattee. Paraguay tea.

Ma'ter Açe'ti. (Lat.) "Mother of vinegar;" a mould-plant of the genus *Mycoderma*, developed in vinegar.

Mate'ria Med'ica. (Lat.) Medical material; medical substances. Pharmacology. That branch of the science of medicine which treats of the sub-

stances used as medicine, their origin, composition, modes of preparation and administration, doses, physiological and toxicological actions. CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICINES.—*Tonics*: Agents to restore lost tone. *Astringents*: Drugs which contract living tissues. *Alteratives*: Remedies which alter certain morbid conditions by modifying nutrition. *Antispasmodics*: Drugs which act on the nerve-centres, and by giving them tone increase control. *Analgesics* or *Anodynes*: Remedies which relieve pain. *Hypnotics*: Agents which produce sleep without causing previous cerebral excitement. *Narcotics*: Agents which after a preliminary excitement produce sleep and, if the dose be large, coma. *Anæsthetics*: Volatile substances, the inhalation of which produces loss of consciousness, sensibility, and voluntary motion. *Anaphrodisiacs*: Drugs which diminish sexual appetite and power. *Aphrodisiacs*: Agents which stimulate the sexual function. *Mydriatics*: Remedies which by internal administration or local use dilate the pupil. *Myositics*: Agents which, used as above, contract the pupil. *Excitomotors*: Agents which increase the reflex excitability of the spinal cord. *Depresso-motors*: Agents which diminish the reflex excitability of the spinal cord. *Cardiac stimulants*: Agents increasing cardiac action. *Cardiac sedatives*: Agents reducing cardiac action. *Emetics*: Drugs which cause vomiting. Divided into "local," causing vomiting by local action on the stomach; "systemic," by exciting the emesis centre. *Cathartics*: Agents which cause intestinal evacuation. Divided into laxatives, purgatives, and drastics. *Diuretics*: Agents which promote urinary secretion. *Diaphoretics* or *Sudorifics*: Agents which increase skin action. Divided into nauseating, refrigerant, and simple. *Expectorants*: Remedies which alter the broncho-pulmonary secretion and promote its expulsion. Divided into nauseating and stimulant. *Emmenagogues*: Agents promoting the menstrual flow. Divided into tonic,

purgative, and stimulant. *Oxytocics* or *Ecboics*: Agents stimulating uterine contractions. *Sialogogues*: Agents increasing the secretion of saliva and buccal mucus. *Errhines*: Agents increasing nasal secretion without causing sneezing. *Sternutatories*: Substances which irritate the nasal mucous membrane and cause sneezing. *Counter-irritants*: Substances which by local application cause cutaneous irritation. Divided into rubefacients, epispastics, and vesicants or blisters. *Escharotics*: Substances destructive of the life of the tissues by local application. *Demulcents*: Bland oily or mucilaginous substances, used to protect inflamed surfaces. *Emollients*: Fatty substances which act as external demulcents. *Diluents*: Substances which, after entering the blood, pass through the body, diluting its fluids and secretions. *Protectives*: Covers; collodions, gutta-percha, plaster. *Anthelmintics*: Agents which kill intestinal worms (vermicides) or which expel them (vermifuges). *Disinfectants*: Agents which destroy noxious germs or fetid exhalations. *Oxidizants*: Desulphurants, absorbents, antiseptics. *Antiphlogistics*: Agents which combat inflammation. *Antipyretics*: Agents which reduce the body temperature in fever. *Styptics* or *Hæmostatics*: Agents which arrest hæmorrhage. *Restoratives*: Remedies promoting constructive metamorphosis. *Destructives*: Remedies promoting destructive metamorphosis.

Mat'e'rialism. (Lat. *materia*, "matter.") The theory that matter is self-existent and eternal, and devoid of underlying immaterial entity; the doctrine explaining vital phenomena by natural laws and mechanical forces.

Matí'co, mat-tee-ko. The native name of the Peruvian shrub *Artanthe elongata*; also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves of the plant. It is an aromatic stimulant and tonic, with a tendency to act on the urinary passages, and hence it is frequently employed in gonorrhœa, etc. It is recom-

mended also as a styptic in hæmaturia, hæmatemesis, etc.

Mat'rass. A cucurbit or vessel used in pharmacy for evaporation, digestion, etc.

Matrice'ria. A genus of Compositæous plants, natives of Europe and the United States; also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the flower-heads of the German chamomile (*Matricaria Chamomilla*). It is mildly tonic, and in large doses emetic.

Matrice'ria Parthe'nium. *Leucanthemum Parthenium*. Feverfew. A European garden-plant of tonic, stimulant, and antispasmodic properties.

Matric'e'ulâte. (Lat. *matricula*, "a register.") To enroll as member of a college.

Ma'trix. (Lat., "womb.") Uterus. Also, the place or substance in which anything is formed or moulded. **M. of Teeth**, the formative organ of a mammalian tooth, consisting of a pulp and a capsule.

Mattee. Paraguay tea.

Mat'ter. (Lat. *materia*.) The substance of which all bodies are composed; ponderables; the material elements of nature, distinguished from the natural forces or conditions. In medicine sometimes applied to excreted substances, to pus, etc.

Mat'urants. Agents promoting suppuration or maturation.

Matūrā'tion. (Lat. *maturare*, "to ripen.") Ripening; maturing or developing process; the suppurating stage of inflammation; the process succeeding to inflammation, by which pus is formed in an abscess.

Mat'urative. Promoting maturation.

Matū'ritý. Ripeness; full development. The state of complete suppuration in an abscess.

Maw. The stomach.

Maw'-Worm. The *Ascaris vermicularis* or thread-worm.

Maxil'la. (Lat.) Jaw; jaw-bone; maxillary bone.

Max'illary. (Lat. *maxilla*, "jaw.") Pertaining to the maxilla or jaw. **M. Arteries.** (See ARTERY.) **M. Bone.** (See BONE.) **M. Nerve.** (See NERVE.) **M. Vein.** See VEIN.

Maz'ic. (Gr. *μαζα*, "placenta.") Pertaining to the placenta.

Mazōl'ogŷ. (Gr. *μαζος*, "breast," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of Mammalia.

Mea'sle. The flesh-worm or *Cysticercus cellulosus*; the immature form of the tape-worm.

Mēa'sles, mc-z'lz. (Ger. *maser*, "spot.") Rubeola; morbilli; an acute, febrile, contagious disease accompanied with a characteristic rash. (See RUBEOLA.) **M., Bastard, rubella.** **M., Camp,** a variety of measles said to occur among soldiers from sleeping on damp straw, etc. **M., False, roseola.** **M., German, rubella.** **M., Hæmorrhagic or Black,** a variety described as unconnected with constitutional debility, and characterized by a port-wine colored efflorescence not disappearing under pressure of the finger.

Mēā'tus. (Lat. *meare*, "to pass.") A passage; the opening to a canal.

Mea'tus Auditor'ius. Auditory canal; canal of the external ear leading to the tympanum.

Mea'tus Urina'rĭus. The orifice of the urethra.

Meck'el's Car'tilage. The cartilage of the first visceral arch in the fœtus.

Meck'el's Divertic'ulum. A small elongated pouch occasionally found attached to the lower end of the ileum.

Meck'el's Gan'glion. (After Meckel, its discoverer.) The ganglion on the sphenopalatine branches of the upper maxillary nerve. See GANGLION.

Mecōm'eter. (Gr. *μηκος*, "length," and *μητρον*, "measure.") An instrument to measure the length of newborn infants.

Mecōn'ic. (Gr. *μηκων*, the "poppy.") Pertaining to the poppy; applied to an acid forming one of the constituents of opium.

Mecon'ica. Opiates.

Mec'onin. (Gr. *μηκων*, a "poppy.") A white substance found in opium; a neutral principle in the form of acicular crystals, inodorous, and soluble in boiling water, alcohol, etc.

Meconis'mus. (From the same.) Poisoning by opium.

Meeō'nĭŭm. (Gr. *μεκωνιον*, "opium.") Opium. Also, the greenish excrement in the large intestine of the new-born infant.

Me'dia. Plural of *medium*.

Mē'dĭan. (Lat. *medius*, "middle.") In the middle; central; mesial; located between others.

Me'dian Line. An imaginary line dividing the body into longitudinal halves.

Me'dian Nerve. The second branch of the brachial plexus. See NERVE.

Me'dian Operation. A lithotomy operation. See LITHOTOMY, and OPERATION.

Me'dian Veins. See VEIN.

Mediasti'nal. Pertaining to the mediastinum. **M. Arteries.** See ARTERY.

Mediastini'tis. (From *mediastinum*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the mediastinum. Mesodinitis.

Mediasti'nŭm. (Lat. *mediostans*, "standing in the middle.") The septum, formed in the middle line by the approximation of the two reflected pleuræ, which divides the chest into two pulmonary cavities. The two pleuræ are not, however, in contact with each other at the middle line, but have a space between them, which contains all the chest viscera except the lungs. The mediastinum is divided into the anterior, middle, and posterior. The anterior mediastinum is bounded in front by the sternum and on each side by the pleura. It con-

tains loose areolar tissue, lymphatic vessels, the remains of the thymus gland, the internal mammary vessels of the left side, and the origins of the sterno-hyoid, sterno-thyroid, and triangularis sterni muscles. The middle mediastinum contains the heart enclosed in its pericardium, the ascending aorta, the superior vena cava, the bifurcation of the trachea, the pulmonary arteries and veins, and the phrenic nerves. The posterior mediastinum is bounded behind by the vertebral column, in front by the pericardium, and on each side by the pleura. It contains the descending aorta, the greater and lesser azygos veins, the superior intercostal vein, the thoracic duct, the œsophagus and pneumogastric nerves, and the great splanchnic nerves.

Mediasti'num Tes'tis. A reflection of the tunica albuginea from the posterior border of the testicle into the interior of the gland.

Me'diate Auscultation. Auscultation with the interposition of the stethoscope. Instrumental auscultation, or such as is not immediate. See **AUSCULTATION**.

Me'diate Percus'sion. Percussion with the interposition of the pleximeter or other medium. Instrumental percussion, or such as is not immediate. See **PERCUSSION**.

Mēd'icable. Capable of medicinal relief.

Med'ical. Pertaining to medicine or to medicines.

Med'ical Bot'any. That branch of botany which treats of the therapeutic value of plants, or the properties, characters, etc., of such vegetables as are employed in medicine.

Med'ical Jurisprudence. Legal medicine; forensic medicine. Medical science involved in the determination of legal investigations. The term has also been applied to medical legislation, or the aggregate of legal regulations

with respect to the practice of medicine, etc.

Med'ical Police'. Sanitary regulation; the function of boards of health.

Med'icament. (Lat. *medicamentum*, "drug.") A medicine; a remedial agent.

Medicamenta'ria. Pharmacy.

Med'icated. Imbued or saturated with a medicinal substance.

Medicā'tion. (Lat. *medicare*, "to mediate.") Treatment by medicine. Medicinal application or saturation. The process of impregnation with medicinal substances.

Medic'inal, med-is-in-al. Pertaining to medicine; remedial.

Mēd'icine. (Lat. *medicina*, from *mederi*, "to heal.") Remedial agent; the healing art, especially as distinguished from surgery, obstetrics, etc.

Med'icine, Foren'sic. Legal medicine or medical jurisprudence. The science which deals with the application of medical knowledge to the determination of legal cases.

Mēd'icō-chirūr'gical. Relating to both medicine and surgery.

Mēd'icūs. (Lat.) Physician.

Meditul'ium. The diploë.

Mē'diūm. (Lat. *medius*, "middle;" pl. *media*.) Middle; intervening substance; agency of transmission; means of action; surrounding conditions. That particular space, region, or substance through which bodies move.

Medū'la. (Lat.; from the same.) Marrow; the tissue occupying the cavities of long bones, etc. (See **MARROW**.) In Botany, the pith of plants.

Medul'la Innomina'ta. A narrow medullary band formed by the corpus callosum, slightly overlapping the tractus opticus.

Medul'la Oblongā'ta. Enlarged portion of the spinal cord within the cranium. See **ENCEPHALON**.

Medul'la Spina'lis. The spinal marrow, extending from the great œ-

cipital foramen to the cauda equina. See SPINAL CORD.

Mēd'ullarÿ. (Lat. *medulla*, "marrow.") Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, marrow or pith. Applied to the white substance of the brain contained within the cortical or cineritious substance.

Med'ullary Ar'teries. The arteries which enter bones and pass to the marrow.

Med'ullary Mem'brane. See MEMBRANE.

Med'ullary Sarco'ma. Alveolar round-celled sarcoma.

Med'ullary Sheath. That sheath of the nerve-fibre which lies next to the axis-cylinder.

Med'ullary Substance. The internal substance of the brain or kidney.

Med'ullary System. The marrow and its membranes.

Mēdullī'tis. (From *medulla*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the marrow of bones. Also, myelitis.

Mēgalōcar'dia. (Gr. *μεγας*, "great," and *καρδια*, "heart.") The condition of having a very large heart.

Mēgalōcephā'lia. (Gr. *μεγας*, "great," and *κεφαλη*, "head.") The condition of having an unusually large head.

Mēgalomē'lia. (Gr. *μεγας*, "great," and *μειλος*, "limb.") A monstrosity characterized by very large limbs.

Mēgalōp'sia. (Gr. *μεγας*, "great," and *opsis*, "sight.") A visual affection magnifying objects; a disorder of the eye which causes objects to appear larger than they actually are.

Mē'grīm. A term probably derived from *migraine* (itself a corruption of *hemicrania*), and signifying a neuralgic pain on the side of the head; periodical, recurrent, sick headache; blind headache. *Hemicrania*. Also used in the plural for depression of spirits.

Meibo'mian Glands. (After Mei-

bomius, the discoverer.) Sebaceous glands of the eyelids. See GLAND.

Meibomius, Glands of. Meibomian glands.

Meiss'ner, Cor'puscles of. Small oblong bodies seen in some of the broad papillæ of the fingers and palm.

Meiss'ner, Gan'glion of. A flat layer of nervous bodies in the intestinal tunica submucosa. See GANGLION.

Meiss'ner's Plexus. Ganglion of Meissner.

Mēl. (Lat.) The pharmacopœial name for honey; a saccharine, aperient, and demulcent substance secreted by the nectariferous glands of flowers, and deposited in the honeycomb by the *Apis mellifica*. Honey is used pharmaceutically in the class *Mellita*, and as a vehicle and excipient. The officinal forms are *mel*, or commercial honey, *mel despumatum*, and *mel rosæ*. **M. Boracis** (Br. Ph.), honey of borax, contains 64 grains of borax in an ounce of honey. Used as an application in the sore mouth of children. **M. Despumatum**, clarified honey, is prepared by heating the honey, removing the scum that arises, and straining. **M. Rosæ**, honey of rose, is used as an addition to gargles, mouthwashes, etc., and contains red rose, clarified honey, and diluted alcohol.

Melæ'na. (Gr. *μελας*, "black.") **Morbus niger**; black disease; the vomiting of black matter; black vomit. Also, hæmorrhage from the bowels; a discharge of dark blood from the intestines, which may proceed from the vessels of the stomach or from those of the intestines only. Black alvine evacuations. Black jaundice.

Melæ'na Cholæ'a. **Icterus niger**; melasiecterus; black jaundice; a form of *melæna* with dark cutaneous discoloration.

Melaleū'ea. (Gr. *μελας*, "black," and *λευκος*, "white.") A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Myrtaceæ*, comprising many species of trees and shrubs,

natives of Australia. Their leaves yield an aromatic essential oil.

Melaleu'ca Cajupu'ti. *M. Minor*; *M. Leucodendron*. A small tree of the Moluccas and other islands, from which cajuput oil is obtained.

Melaleu'ca Viridiflo'ra. A tree or shrub of New Caledonia. It affords an essential oil similar to cajuput oil.

Melanæ'mia. (Gr. *μελας*, "black," and *αίμα*, "blood.") Venosity; a morbid state of blood from imperfect aëration, in which it contains free black pigment.

Melanchō'lia. (Gr. *μελας*, "black," and *χολη*, "bile.") Melancholy. Mental dejection; morbid gloom; hypochondriacal insanity. See DERANGEMENT.

Melān'ic. (Gr. *μελας*, "black.") Pertaining to melanosis.

Mel'anin. (Gr. *μελας*, "black.") Pigmentum nigrum. A black pigment containing nitrogen, found in the choroid, iris, epithelium, etc.

Melanis'mus. (From the same.) Black jaundice.

Mēlanōearçinō'ma. Black cancer; pigmented cancer. Melanoma.

Melanōdēr'ma. (Gr. *μελας*, "black," and *δερμα*, "skin.") Black cutaneous discoloration.

Mel'anoid. (Gr. *μελας*, "black," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Similar to melanosis; dark; of a melanic character or appearance.

Mel'anoid Can'çer. Carcinoma melanoticum; fungus melanodes; black cancer; it usually consists of medullary cancer, modified by the presence of black pigment. Melanotic cancer. See CANCER.

Melanō'ma. (Gr. *μελας*, "black," and suffix *-oma*, "morbid state.") Morbid black condition; black discoloration; a tumor with dark pigment; melanic tumor. MELANOSIS (*q. v.*).

Melanopath'ia. (Gr. *μελας*, "black," and *παθος*, "disease.") A cutaneous affection consisting of an augmentation of the natural pigment of the rete mucosum. Melanoderma.

Melanō'sis. (Gr. *μελας*, "black," and suffix *-osis*, "morbid condition.") Abnormal deposit of black pigment in the tissues. Pigmentary clot-development in pulmonary tuberculosis. Any process of morbid pigmentation of the tissues. This process is most common in the lungs, but is met with also in the liver and areolar tissues. One form of sarcoma is known as the melanotic.

Melanōt'ic. Pertaining to melanosis.

Melanū'ria. (Gr. *μελας*, "black," and *ουρον*, "urine.") The presence of dark pigment in urine.

Melās'ma. (Gr. *μελας*, "black.") Melanoderma; melanopathia; morbid cutaneous discoloration; a pathological change of the natural pigment of the rete mucosum; it resembles chloasma, except that the morbid pigment is darker in color. Also, a black ecchymosis, occurring chiefly in old people.

Melas'ma Addiso'ni. Bronzed skin. ADDISON'S DISEASE (*q. v.*).

Me'lia Azed'arach. Pride of India or China-tree. Its bark is given in decoction as a cathartic, anthelmintic, and emetic. The tree is a native of Syria, Persia, northern India, etc.

Meliçe'ris. (Gr. *μελι*, "honey," and *κηρος*, "wax.") An encysted tumor containing a substance resembling honey and wax. Also, porrigo favosa, tinea favosa, or kerion. Also, *Molluscum contagiosum*.

Melis'sa. Balm. A Linnæan genus of plants of the natural order *Labiatae*; also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves and tops of *Melissa officinalis*. It is usually made into a tea, and used as a diluent in febrile affections.

Melis'sa Offiçina'lis. The systematic name of balm; *Melissa citrina*.

Melitæ'mia. (Gr. *μελι*, "honey," and *αίμα*, "blood.") The presence of sugar in the blood.

Mēlita'gra. (Gr. *μελι*, "honey," and *ἄγρα*, "seizure.") A variety of impetigo or eczema pustulosum.

Melī'tis. Inflammation of the cheek.

Melitū'ria. (Gr. *μελι*, "honey,"

and *ουρον*, "urine.") The presence of sugar in the urine; diabetic or saccharine urine; diabetes mellitus; glycosuria.

Melli'ta. Honey-preparations, as *Mel rosæ*, etc.

Meloë Vesicato'ria. Cantharis.

Mel'oplasty. (Gr. *μηλα*, "cheek," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Plastic surgical operation for the restoration of lost tissue to the cheek.

Melō'sis. (Gr. *μηλωω*, to "probe.") Probing process.

Mem'ber. (Lat. *membrum*.) Limb; functional part.

Membra'na. (Lat.; pl. *membranæ*.) Membrane. A thin expanded tissue. (See MEMBRANE.) **M. Abdom'inis**, peritoneum. **M. Adipo'sa**, fatty cellular tissue; areolar tissue. **M. Adventi'tia**, decidua reflexa. **M. Arachnoi'dea**, the delicate middle membrane of the brain and cord, thin, and secreting a fluid. **M. Conjuncti'va**, the conjunctiva; the mucous membrane covering the cornea and front part of the sclerotic and lining the lids. **M. Corticalis**, in mammals an external and transparent coat of the ovum before the formation of the embryo. **M. Decid'ua**, decidua. **M. Denta'ta**, the serrated membrane; slender, tooth-like processes between the arachnoid and pia mater. **M. Epicra'nia**, galea capitis, galea aponeurotica; the tendinous expansion of the occipito-frontalis muscle. **M. Germinati'va**, the earliest development of the germ in fishes and amphibia. **M. Hyaloi'dea**, the membrane which surrounds the vitreous humor of the eye. **M. Interos'sea**, the interosseous ligament running between the radius and ulna, and between the tibia and fibula. **M. Lim'itans Ret'inæ**, the limiting membrane of the retina; a structureless membrane which lines the retina and blends anteriorly with the hyaloid membrane. **M. Me'dia**, the portion of the allantois with very few vessels which is in contact with the amnion (old). The endochorion. **M. Nic'titans**, a sort of third eyelid

found in some birds. It can cover the eye, protecting and not preventing vision. **M. Pupilla'ris**, a membrane covering the foetal pupil, and disappearing during the fifth month of gestation. **M-æ Reunien'tes**, parts of the embryo of a vertebrate. The thin, abdominal embryotic wall is called the membrana reuniens inferior; the corresponding portion of the dorsal region is known as the membrana reuniens superior; the thicker parts of the two regions are known respectively as the laminae abdominales and the laminae dorsales. **M. Saccifor'mis**, a synovial membrane between the radius and ulna at their lower portions. **M. Semiluna'ris**, the conjunctiva, posterior and external to the earuncula. **M. Tecto'ria**, an elastic membrane connected with the wall of the cochlea. **M. Tes'tæ**, shell membrane; a simple membrane lining the egg-shell of a bird. **M. Tym'pani**, the drum; a thin membrane which covers the circular opening at the bottom of the external auditory meatus, and separates the external from the middle ear. **M. Versic'olor**, a many-colored membrane, constituting a part of the choroid in some animals. It is not present in the human eye (Darbyple). **M. Vitelli'na**, the vitelline membrane. It is within the capsule of the ovum and surrounds the yolk.

Mem'brane. (Lat. *membrana*.) 1. A thin, expanded, flexible tissue. 2. A bag of fluid. *Mucous membranes* line the body-cavities communicating with the external air. The cells of these membranes secrete mucus. *Serous membranes* line closed cavities. Their cells secrete a thin, watery liquid. *Fibrous membranes* constitute joint capsules, tendon sheaths, muscular aponeuroses, etc. If a fibrous and a mucous membrane are combined, we speak of a fibro-mucous membrane; if a fibrous and a serous, of a fibro-serous. (See also MEMBRANA.) **M., Acciden'tal**, false membrane; a coagulated exudate on a free surface. **M., Albugin'eous**, according to Gauthier,

constitutes two out of the four layers of the rete mucosum. **M., Allantoid.** (See ALLANTOIS.) **M., Alveolar,** situated between the teeth and the alveolar process, and formed of a portion of the sac which enclosed the tooth before eruption. **M., Basement,** a delicate membrane on which the epithelial cells of serous and mucous membranes rest, separating them from the vessels. **M., Basilar,** a membrane of the cochlea of the ear. **M-s of Brain and Cord,** three in number. 1. *Dura mater*: The outer membrane, firm and fibrous, sending off a process known as the falx cerebri to separate the cerebral hemispheres; another, the falx cerebelli, to separate the cerebellar hemispheres; and another, the tentorium cerebelli, to separate the posterior lobes of the cerebrum and the cerebellum, and to support the former. This membrane carries the sinuses and constitutes the internal periosteum. 2. *The arachnoid*: The middle serous membrane. This secretes a fluid to form a water-bed. 3. *Pia mater*: The inner vascular membrane which carries most of the blood-vessels to the cortex and to the interior. **M. of Bruch,** the transparent inner layer of the choroid of the eye. **M., Bucal,** the mucous membrane of the mouth. **M., Cho-roid.** 1. A thin, dark-colored vascular membrane which constitutes the internal lining of the sclerotic of the eye. It is between the sclerotic and retina, has an opening posteriorly for the optic nerve, and terminates anteriorly at the outer circumference of the iris, being continuous with the ciliary processes. It absorbs light-rays after they traverse the retina. 2. The velum interpositum of the brain. **M., Costo-cor'acid,** a membrane running from the upper edge of the pectoralis minor muscle to the clavicle. **M. of Corti,** in the internal ear. **M. Crico-thy'roid,** from the lower edge of the thyroid to the upper border of the ericoid cartilage. **M., Decid'ual,** tunica uteri; deciduous membrane; a foetal covering formed of the altered uterine mucous mem-

brane. It is thrown off from the uterus after delivery. 1. *Decidua Reflexa*: The portion which surrounds the ovum, and is reflected around it. 2. *Decidua Vera*: The portion which lines the womb, and is not reflected. 3. *Decidua Serotina*: The portion to which the ovum is attached, and which forms the placenta. **M. of Demours,** a membrane which envelops the aqueous humor of the eye. **M., Den'tinal,** the cell-aggregation over the surface of the dental pulp which produces dentine. **M. of Des'cemet,** the posterior lining of the cornea. **M-s of the Em'bryo,** the allantois, chorion, and amnion. The amnion arises from the epiblast; it consists of an external layer (false amnion) and an internal layer (the true amnion). It is the most internal foetal membrane. The allantois springs from the terminal portion of the intestine. It fuses with the internal surface of the false amnion. The primitive chorion arises as a shaggy coat from the zona pellucida. The permanent chorion arises from a fusion of the primitive chorion, the false amnion, and the allantois. **Epen'dy-ma,** the lining epithelial membrane of the cerebral ventricles and of the central canal of the cord. **M., False,** inflammatory membranous product of fibrin exuded on free surface. **M., Fen'es-trated,** a form of elastic tissue found in the middle coat of arteries, and looking like a homogeneous membrane, with perforations which in reality are meshes. **M., Fibrous.** (See MEMBRANE.) **M., Hypoglos'sal,** a fibrous layer which joins the base of the tongue to the hyoid bone. **M. Jacob's,** the external layer of the retina which joins the epithelium of the choroid. **M., Lim'-iting,** two membranes of the eye, the inner lying next to the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous, the outer between the layer of rods and cones and the outer nuclear layer. **M., Med'-ullary,** endosteum; internal periosteum. The thin areolo-vascular membrane lining the medullary canal and enveloping the marrow of long bones. **M., Mucous.** (See MEMBRANE.) **M.,**

Pal'atine, the fibro-mucous membrane lining the hard palate. **M.**, **Preform'ative**, a delicate membrane which binds externally the non-vascular portion of the dental pulp. **M.**, **Serous**. (See MEMBRANE.) **M.**, **Schneider'ian**, pituitary membrane. The mucous membrane of the nasal fossæ and cavities communicating with them. The expansion of the olfactory nerve is upon this membrane.

Mem'branoūs. Consisting of, resembling, or pertaining to, membrane.

Mem'brum. (Lat.; pl. *membra*.) A member; a limb; an external subordinate part of the body, as an arm or leg. **M.** **Viri'lē**, penis.

Mendā'çia Un'guium. (Lat.) "Lies of the nails." Flores unguium; the whitish spots often occurring on the nails due to faulty structure.

Menelcō'sis. (Gr. *μηνης*, "menses," and *έλκωσις*, "ulcer.") Vicarious menstruation from an ulcer.

Menīdrō'sis. (Gr. *μηνης*, "menses," and *ιδρωσις*, "sweat.") Blood-sweating; a vicarious menstruation in the form of a sanguinous oozing from the skin.

Ménière's (may-ne-airz) **Disease**. See DISEASE.

Meningē'al. (Gr. *μηνιγξ*, "membrane.") Pertaining to the meninges or to the dura mater. **M.** **Artery**. See ARTERY.

Menin'gēs, men-in-jeez. (Pl. of Lat. *meninx*, from Gr. *μηνιγξ*, "membrane.") The membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord; namely, the dura mater, pia mater, and arachnoid.

Meningī'na. (From the same.) The membrane consisting of the pia mater united to the cerebral layer of the arachnoid.

Meningīnī'tis. (From *meningina*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of meningina.

Mēningī'tis. (Gr. *μηνιγξ*, "membrane," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of meninges, especially of meninges of the brain.

Meningi'tis, Cer'ebral. Inflam-

mation of the membranes of the brain. It may attack the dura mater, giving rise to a chronic inflammation known as pachymeningitis. Acute inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid together constitutes acute cerebral meningitis. It is not possible for any considerable degree of inflammation to attack the pia mater alone (simple meningitis) or the arachnoid alone (arachnitis). Chronic inflammation of the pia mater and arachnoid constitutes chronic cerebral meningitis. Meningitis may attack the basilar or the verticellar portion, and is named accordingly. A common form of meningitis is due to tubercular deposition (tubercular meningitis or acute hydrocephalus). Another form is due to syphilis (gummatous meningitis).

Meningi'tis, Cer'ebro - Spi'nal. Spotted fever. Epidemic cerebro-spinal fever. Malignant meningitis. Syncopal typhus. An acute infectious febrile malady, occurring either epidemically or sporadically, characterized by muscular contractions, pain in the head, back, and limbs, cutaneous hyperæsthesia, delirium, and coma. It is an extremely fatal malady.

Meningi'tis, Spi'nal. Inflammation of the membranes of the cord. It may be acute or chronic, may attack the dura alone (pachymeningitis spinalis), the pia and arachnoid together, or all three membranes together.

Menin'gōçēle, men-in-go-seel. (Gr. *μηνιγξ*, "membrane," and *χηλη*, "tumor.") Meningeal hernia; protrusion of the cerebral membranes through cranial apertures; encephalocele.

Menin'gō-çēphalī'tis. (Gr. *μηνιγξ*, "membrane," *κεφαλη*, "head," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the membranes and substance of the brain.

Meningō'sis. (Gr. *μηνιγξ*, "membrane.") Membranous articulation; a variety of syndesmosis consisting of the union of bones by means of membrane.

Meningū'ria. (Gr. *μηνιγξ*, "mem-

brane," and *ουρον*, "urine.") The presence of membranous shreds in the urine.

Me'ninx. (Lat., from Gr. *μηνιγξ*, "membrane." Sing. of *meninges*.) Membrane; a membrane of the brain, especially the *dura mater*.

Menis'cūs. (Gr. *μηνισκος*, "crescent.") A concavo-convex lens. Also, interarticular cartilage; a lamina of fibro-cartilage inserted in the cavity of diarthrodial joints between the articular surfaces of the bones.

Menisper'mum. (Gr. *μηνη*, "moon," and *σπερμα*, "seed.") "Moon-seed," so named because the seeds of some of the species are shaped like a half-moon. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Menispermaceæ*. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) of the rhizome and rootlets of *Menispermum Canadense*, the properties of which are said to be tonic.

Menisper'mum Canaden'se. Canadian moon-seed, a climbing plant native of the United States.

Menisper'mum Coc'culus. *Anamirta cocculus*. The berries of this plant called *Cocculus Indicus* are remarkable for their incubriating and destructive quality to fish. See **COCCULUS INDICUS**.

Menisper'mum Colum'bo. The plant from which calumba is obtained; *Jateorrhiza Calumba*.

Menisper'mum Tubercula'tum. A plant, native of China, an extract of the root of which is reputed to be tonic to the stomach and bowels.

Měn'opause. (Gr. *μηνες*, "menses," and *παυσις*, "cessation.") The cessation of the menstrual function; climacterie; "change of life;" the period of the natural cessation of the menses.

Menōphā'nīa. (Gr. *μηνες*, "menses," and *φαινω*, to "appear.") The first appearance of the menses; beginning of the menstrual function.

Menōplā'nīa. (Gr. *μηνες*, "menses," and *πληγη*, "a wandering.") Vicarious menstruation; aberration of the menses;

menstrual discharge elsewhere than from the uterus.

Menorrhā'gia. (Gr. *μηνες*, "menses," and *ρήγνυμι*, to "burst forth.") Profuse menstruation; excessive menstrual flow. **Metrorrhagia**; "flooding;" uterine hæmorrhage. **M. Alba**, leucorrhœa.

Menorrhœ'a. (Gr. *μηνες*, "menses," and *ρην*, "to flow.") Menstrual flow. Commonly applied to normal flow of the menses, but sometimes also to menorrhagia; morbidly frequent or protracted menstruation.

Menosta'sīa or Menos'tasis. (Gr. *μηνες*, "menses," and *στασις*, "standing.") Retention or suppression of the menstrual discharge.

Menoxe'nīa. (Gr. *μηνες*, "menses," and *ξενος*, "strange.") Irregular menstruation.

Měn'sēs, men-seez. (Lat. *mensis*, "a month.") The periodical and physiological monthly uterine blood-flow. The catamenia.

Měn'strūāl. (From the same.) Monthly or catamenial. Pertaining to menstruation or the menses. **M. Ul'cer.** See **ULCER**.

Mēnstrūā'tion. (From the same.) The catamenial discharge; the flow of the menses; the menstrual function.

Menstrua'tion, Vica'rious. Menstruation elsewhere than from the uterus; a flow of blood from some other part than the vagina; the menstrual discharge apparently misdirected to another part of the system.

Men'strūūm. A solvent liquid; any fluid which dissolves a solid.

Men'tāgra. (Lat. *mentum*, "chin," and Gr. *ἄγρα*, "seizure.") An unclassical term applied to an eruption about the chin with a crust like that on a scald-head. **Geneiagra. Sycosis** (*q. v.*).

Men'tāgrōphŷte, men-tag-ro-fite. (From *mentagra*, and Gr. *φυτον*, "plant.") A hybrid name for a specific fungus thought to produce mentagra. **Trichophyton**.

Men'tal. (Lat. *mens*, "mind.") Per-

taining to the mind, Also (from Lat. *mentum*, "ehin"), pertaining to the ehin.

Mental Artery. See ARTERY.

Mental Foramen. See FORAMEN.

Mental Fossa. See FOSSA.

Mental Nerve. Labial nerve. A branch of the inferior dental nerve. See NERVE.

Mental Region. The region of the ehin.

Men'tha. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Labiatae*, comprising many species growing without cultivation in the United States.

Men'tha Aquat'ica. Water mint. A European plant, the properties of which are aromatic and stimulant.

Men'tha Piperi'ta. Peppermint. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves and tops of *Mentha piperita*. Its odor is strong and agreeable, its taste aromatic, pungent, and producing a sensation of coolness. It is employed as an aromatic, earminative, and stimulant.

Men'tha Pule'gium. Pennyroyal. It is employed as an emmenagogue, stomaehic, and earminative.

Men'tha Sati'va. *M. Spicata*, *M. Vulgaris*. Spearmint, the *Mentha Viridis* of the pharmacopœias.

Mentha Vir'idis. Spearmint. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves and tops of *Mentha viridis*. The properties and uses of the plant are the same as those of peppermint.

Men'thène. A colorless, transparent liquid of an agreeable odor found in the oil of peppermint. It may be obtained by distilling menthol with anhydrous phosphoric acid.

Měn'thöl. Formula, $C_{10}H_{20}O$. Stearopten, from oil of peppermint; a local anodyne. Menthol pencils are employed externally as a remedy for headache, neuralgia, etc.

Menti'go. (Lat. *mentum*, "ehin.") Porrigo; mentagra; syeosis.

Men'tum. (Lat.) The ehin; its projecting surface is the *mental process*.

Mephit'ic, me-fit-ik. (Lat. *mephitis*, "noxious exhalation.") Having offensive or unwholesome effluvia; of foul odor; noxious; deleterious; pestilential. **M. Acid,** carbonic acid. **M. Air,** nitrogen gas.

Mephi'tis. (Lat.) Mephitism. A foul or pernicious exhalation.

Mercap'tan. (From *mer-eury*, and Lat. *capto*, to "seize.") An ethereal liquid named from its energetic action on peroxide of mercury. It is an alcohol of which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur. It gives rise to marked mental depression even in very small doses.

Mercū'rial. (Lat. *mercurius*, "mercury.") Relating to or containing mercury. A preparation of mercury.

Mercu'rial Er'ethism. An affection due to the poisonous action of mercury, with trembling, irregular cardiac action, etc.

Mercu'rial Rash. A kind of eezema rubrum, due to external mercurial application. See RASH.

Mercu'rial Tremor or Palsy. A disorder affecting those whose occupation exposes them to mercurial fumes; it is marked by a kind of convulsive agitation of the voluntary muscles when in use. The "trembles."

Mercu'rialine. A poisonous, oily, volatile alkaloid obtained from the leaves and seed of the *Mereurialis annua*. It was formerly employed as a purgative emmenagogue.

Mercuria'lis An'nua. A plant of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, a native of France. It is purgative in its properties.

Mereū'rialism. A general term for the morbid effects of long mercurial treatment.

Mer'eūry. (After the mythological *Mercury* on account of its mobility.) Symbol, Hg. Hydrargyrum; quicksilver; a white, volatile metal of 13.5 sp. gr. It differs from all other metals in

that it is always fluid unless submitted to a temperature of -38° F., when it becomes solid. It boils at 660° F. See HYDRARGYRUM.

Mer'cury, I'odide of Chlo'ride or Iodo-chloride of. Made by the reaction of iodine on mild chloride of mercury. Two iodides may be prepared, the iodide and the biniodide. Both have been given in scrofula, but the biniodide is only used externally, like nitrate of silver, in scrofulous and certain syphilitic ulcerations.

Merid'ian. An imaginary great circle intersecting the poles of a globe.

Meridrō'sis. (Gr. μέρος, "part," and ἰδρωσ, "sweat.") Local perspiration.

Meroblas'tic. (Gr. μέρος, "part," and βλαστος, "shoot.") Partially germinal; applied to an ovum when a portion only of the yolk is involved in the process of segmentation, the remainder being nutritive.

Merōl'ōgŷ. (Gr. μέρος, "part," and λογος, "discourse.") The science of anatomical elementary parts, or proximate principles.

Mero'pia. (Gr. μέρος, "part," and ὄψ, "vision.") Partial dulness of vision.

Merorganizā'tion. (Gr. μέρος, "part," and ὀργανίζω, to "organize.") Partial organization.

Mesencēph'alon, mes-en-sef-al-on. (Gr. μέρος, "middle," and ἐγκεφαλος, "brain.") The mid-brain, a primary cerebral division, involving the corpora quadrigemina, crura cerebri, and aqueduct of Sylvius.

Mesenter'ic. Pertaining to the mesentery. **M. Arteries.** (See ARTERY.) **M. Glands,** the lymphatic ganglia of the mesentery. (See GLAND.) **M. Plexuses.** (See PLEXUS.) **M. Veins.** See VEIN.

Mesenterī'tis. (From mesentery, and Gr. suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mesen'teron. (Gr. μέρος, "mid-

dle," and εντερων, "intestine.") Middle part of alimentary tract of the embryo.

Mes'enterŷ. (From the same.) A duplicature or reflected process of the peritoneum attaching the small intestines to the posterior abdominal wall. See INTESTINAL CANAL.

Mesera'ic. Mesenteric.

Mē'sial. (Gr. μέσος, "middle.") Median; pertaining to the middle.

Mesial Plane or Line. An imaginary plane or line dividing the body longitudinally into lateral symmetrical halves; the median plane or line.

Mes'merism. (After F. Anton Mesmer, the introducer.) Animal magnetism; hypnotism induced by stroking and passes, the actor claiming to control the will of the recipient. See MAGNETISM (ANIMAL) and HYPNOTISM.

Mesōā'rĭum. (Gr. μέσος, "middle," and ὠαριον, "small egg.") The mesovarium; the broad ligament of the uterus or that portion of it attaching the ovaries to the body-wall.

Mes'oblast. (Gr. μέσος, "middle," and βλαστος, "germ.") The mesoderm; the middle of the three layers of the germ. Also, the nucleus.

Mesoçæ'cum, mes-o-se-kum. (Gr. μέσος, "middle," and Lat. cæcum.) An unclassical term for the duplicature or reflected process of the peritoneum sometimes attached to the cæcum.

Mesoceph'alon. Pons Varolii.

Mesōchōn'driac. (Gr. μέσος, "middle," and χονδρος, "cartilage.") Boerhaave's term applied to fleshy fibres between the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

Mesōcō'lon. (Gr. μέσος, "middle," and ζων, "colon.") A duplicature or reflected process of the peritoneum, sometimes found attached to the colon.

Mes'oderm. (Gr. μέσος, "middle," and δερμα, "skin.") The middle germ-layer, between the ectoderm and endoderm, in the process of embryonic development.

Mesodmī'tis. (Gr. μεσοδμη, "mediastinum," and suffix -itis, "inflamma-

tion.") Inflammation of the mediastinum.

Mesōëpidid'ymis. (From Gr. *μεσος*, "middle," and *epididymis*.) A fold of the tunica vaginalis attaching the epididymis to the serotum.

Mesogās'trium. (Gr. *μεσος*, "middle," and *γαστηρ*, "stomach.") A median membranous fold attached to the alimentary canal in early embryonic life; it subsequently becomes the lesser or gastro-hepatic omentum.

Mes'olobe. Corpus callosum.

Mesome'trium. (Gr. *μεσος*, "middle," and *μητρα*, "womb.") Mesoarium; mesentery; also a membranous tissue attaching the body of the womb to the adjacent parts.

Mesoneph'ros. Wolffian body.

Mesophlœ'um, mes-o-fle-um. (Gr. *μεσος*, "middle," and *φλοιος*, "bark.") The cellular envelope or middle layer of the bark of plants, between the epiphloeum and the endophloeum or liber.

Mesor'ehium. (Gr. *μεσος*, "middle," and *ορχις*, "testis.") Peritoneal fold attaching testes of embryo to the abdominal wall.

Mesorec'tum. (Gr. *μεσος*, "middle," and Lat. *rectum*.) An unclassical term for a duplication or reflected process of the peritoneum connecting the rectum with the sacrum.

Mesoth'enar. A muscle directing the thumb toward the palm. See MUSCLE.

Mesot'ica. (Gr. *μεσος*, "middle.") Good's generic term for diseases affecting the parenchyma of organs; it includes polysarcia and emphyema.

Mesova'rium. Portion of broad ligament attaching ovaries to the body-wall.

Mesquít'e (mes-kee-tay) Tree. Mesquit tree; the *Prosopis juliflora*, or *Prosopis glandulosa*, a small thorny tree, natural order *Leguminosæ*, a native of Texas, Mexico, etc. The wood is extremely hard and durable, and

yields a gum which is thought to have all the valuable medicinal properties of gum arabic.

Metab'asis. A change, as in a disease or its treatment.

Metabol'ic. (Gr. *μεταβολη*, "change.") Pertaining to alteration, transformation, or tissue-change. Having reference to the metabolic force or metabolism. Resulting from change in cell-particles or in the surrounding cytoblastema.

Metabol'ic Force. (From the same.) Vis metabolica; metabolism. Schwann's term for the power of living cells to change the character of the substances brought in contact with them.

Metáb'olism. (From the same.) Metabolic force. The force whereby living cells are capable of transforming substances which are brought in contact with them. Change; alteration; transformation; metamorphosis; a general term for tissue-change in nutrition and secretion, or cell-transformation, including Anabolism and Katabolism. *Anabolism* (Gr. *ανα*, "upward") is progressive metabolism, a constructive or synthetic alteration by which the molecule of cells becomes more complex and forceful. *Katabolism* (Gr. *κατα*, "down") is retrogressive metabolism, a destructive or analytic alteration by which the molecule of cells becomes less complex and forceful.

Metacar'pal. Pertaining to the metacarpus. **M. Bones.** (See BONE.) **M. Ligament.** (See LIGAMENT.) **M. Phalanges,** the first phalanges of the fingers.

Metacar'pus. (Gr. *μετα*, "after," and *καρπος*, "wrist.") That portion of the hand between the wrist and fingers, consisting of five parallel long bones.

Metach'ysis. Transfusion.

Metacōn'dýle. (Gr. *μετα*, "with," and *κωνδυλος*, "swelling.") Applied to the last or ungual phalanges of the fingers.

Metaçye'sis. (Gr. μετα, "change," and χοησις, "pregnancy.") Extra-uterine gestation.

Metağën'esis. (Gr. μετα, "change," and γενεσις, "generation.") Alternation of generations; species metamorphosis. Owen's term to denote the cycle of changes which one animal species undergoes in a series of successively produced individuals, extending from the one developed from the ovum to the last or perfected individual of the series. This series of changes in organic development, according to the law of parthenogenesis, differs from metamorphosis, which denotes the changes of form in a single individual; and is exemplified in the aealephe, which passes through both the infusorial and polyp stages, propagating both by germination and spontaneous fission before acquiring its mature form. See also ALTERNATE GENERATION and PARTHENOGENESIS.

Met'al. (Gr. μεταλλον, a "mine," or "metal.") An opaque, lustrous, malleable, ductile, electro-positive element. The number of metals is about fifty, all of which (except mercury) are solid at ordinary temperature. They are capable of forming *bases* by combining with oxygen, or *salts* when in combination with a salt-radical. Metals are termed *native* when found in an uncombined form; *mineralized* when combined with other bodies; those that do not rust when exposed to air or moisture, and are not oxidized in open fires, as gold, silver, platinum, etc., are called *noble* or *precious* metals.

Metal'lic Sound. Auscultatory tinkling sound of morbid respiration.

Metal'lic Tinkling. Metallic voice; *tintement métallique*; a stethoscopic sound, somewhat suggesting the distant tinkling of a sheep-bell; observed in hydropneumothorax with communication with the bronchial tubes.

Met'alloids. (Gr. μεταλλον, "metal," and εδος, "resemblance.") A class of bodies resembling metals in certain

physical characteristics and chemical relations. They are usually electro-negative, and in union with oxygen generally form acid compounds.

Metallother'apy. System of treatment by the application of various metals to the affected part.

Met'allurgÿ. (Gr. μεταλλον, "metal," and εργον, "work.") The separation of metals from their ores, comprising the several operations of assaying, refining, smelting, etc.

Metamër'ic. (Gr. μετα, "change," and μέρος, "part.") Applied to compounds in which the elements are the same as in other combinations, but the arrangement different; thus, acetone and propyl aldehyde are both empirically represented by the formula C_3H_6O . Different but homologous. See ISOMERIC.

Metamorphop'sia. (Gr. μετα, "change," μορφη, "form," and οφεις, "sight.") A visual defect, with apparent confusion or distortion of objects, occurring in some forms of retinitis. Also, an affection of the eyes in which imaginary objects or floating spots appear. See also MUSCÆ VOLITANTES.

Metamor'phosis. (Gr. μετα, "change," and μορφωσις, "formation.") Structural change; transformation, as of butterfly stages; degeneration. In Biology, applied by Owen to the changes of form undergone by a single individual in passing from one stage of existence to another, altering its characteristics, mode of life, etc., such as the transformation of the butterfly through the larva, pupa or chrysalis, and imago forms; distinguished from METAGENESIS (*q. v.*). In Pathology, the transformation of the albuminous and other tissues, including colloid and fatty degeneration, etc. In Botany, the conversion of one organ into another homologous one, as of leaves into petals. In Chemistry, Liebig's term for those chemical actions in which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or

more compounds; as sugar, by the presence of yeast, into alcohol and carbonic acid.

Metaneph'ros. The permanent kidney.

Metapla'sia. Change of one type of tissue into another.

Metapōph'ŷsis. (Gr. *μετα*, "between," and *ἀποφύσις*, "process.") Applied to the mammillary processes of the vertebræ. Owen's term for an exogenous process of a vertebra, situated between the diapophysis and the zygapophysis in the archetype vertebrate skeleton.

Metās'tasis. (Gr. *μετα*, "change," and *στάσις*, "a location.") Translation or shifting of the seat of a disease from one point to another. Applied to an affection of a certain organ or part supervening upon the termination of an associated disorder of a different part.

Metaster'num. The ensiform process.

Metatar'sal. Pertaining to the metatarsus. **M. Artery.** (See ARTERY.) **M. Phalanges,** the first phalanges of the toes.

Metatār'sus. (Gr. *μετα*, "beyond," and *ταρσος*, "tarsus.") That portion of the foot between the tarsus and toes, consisting of five long parallel bones; analogous to the metacarpus.

Metāth'ēsīs. (Gr. *μεταθεσις*, "a change of place.") An operation transferring a morbid agent to a more favorable seat, as when a calculus is forced back from the urethra into the bladder.

Metatrō'phīa. (Gr. *μετα*, "change," and *τροφή*, "nourishment.") Morbid or perverted nutrition.

Metençeph'alōn. Division of the fetal brain corresponding to the medulla oblongata.

Me'tēorism. Flatulency; tympanites. Also, sublimation.

Metēorōl'ōgŷ. (Gr. *μετεωρος*, "floating in the air," and *λογος*, "discourse.")

The science of atmospheric phenomena, as changes of temperature, storms, morbid influences, etc.

Methæm'ata. (Gr. *μετα*, "change," and *αίμα*, "blood.") Marshall Hall's term for the capillary system of blood-vessels.

Methæmoglō'bin. Methæmoglobulin; a peculiar substance intermediate between hæmoglobin and oxyhæmoglobin.

Methexōmā'nīa. (Gr. *μεθη*, "drunkenness," *ἔξις*, "habit," and *μανία*, "madness.") Mania the result of habitual intoxication; delirium tremens.

Meth'od, Numer'ical. Statistical method; the *méthode numérique* of Louis. The application of the science of statistics to the practice of medicine, including the accurate observation and record of individual cases and phenomena, and deduction of general laws therefrom.

Meth'od, Ready. A mode of inducing respiration introduced by Marshall Hall; Marshall Hall method.

Méthode Numérique. Method, numerical.

Methōmā'nīa. (Gr. *μεθυ*, "wine," and *μανία*, "madness.") Mania a potu; also, an irresistible appetite for intoxicants. Methexomania.

Mēth'ŷl. (Gr. *μεθυ*, "wine," and *ὄλη*, "matter.") Formula, CH_3 . A hydrocarbon, the organic radical of wood-spirit group of compounds. It is colorless and odorless, and burns with a bluish flame.

Mēth'ŷlāl. A colorless fluid, pungent, bitter, and odorous, recently introduced as an anæsthetic and hypnotic.

Methŷl'amīne. A group of compounds representing ammonia, in which one, two, or three equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by as many equivalents of methyl.

Meth'ŷlēne. A highly volatile and inflammable liquid, procured by destructive distillation of wood.

Meth'ylēne Dichlor'ide. Formula, CH_2Cl_2 . A general anæsthetic, said to be powerful and dangerous. It is sometimes employed as a substitute for chloroform.

Meth'yl'ic Al'cohol. Formula, CH_4O . Hydrate of methyl; wood-naphtha, product of wood distillation.

Meth'yl'ic E'ther. Heavy, colorless, anæsthetic gas, said to be agreeable and safe.

Meth'ys'tiçs. Intoxicants.

Me'tra. (Gr. μήτρα.) The uterus or womb.

Metral'gia. (Gr. μήτρα, "womb," and ἄλγος, "pain.") Pain in the uterus. Hysteralgia; metrodynia.

Mētratrē'sia. (Gr. μήτρα, "womb," and ἀρητός, "imperforate.") Imperforation of the uterus; hysteratresia.

Mē'tre, meet'r. The unit of linear measure of the metric system; a measure equivalent to about 39.37 English inches, or about $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet; it is approximately the 10,000,000th part of a quadrant of a meridian of the earth measured from the pole to the equator.

Met'rēctā'sia. (Gr. μήτρα, "womb," and ἐκτασις, "dilatation.") Dilatation of the uterus.

Met'rēctō'pia. (Gr. μήτρα, "womb," and ἐκτοπος, "out of place.") Displacement of the womb; abnormal uterine position.

Metremph'yse'ma. Physometra.

Me'tria. PUERPERAL FEVER (*q. v.*).

Mē'tric S'ys'tem. A decimal system of weights and measures adopted in France and various European countries, and gradually coming into general use for scientific purposes. METRE is the unit of linear measure; LITRE, the unit of capacity; and GRAMME, the unit of weight. Multiples are indicated by the Gr. prefixes *deca*, ten, *hecto*, hundred, *kilo*, thousand, and *myria*, ten thousand; and divisions by the Lat. *deci*, tenth, *centi*, hundredth, and *milli*, thousandth.

Metri'tis. (Gr. μήτρα, "womb,"

and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the womb; hysteritis.

Mētrō-carçinō'ma. (Gr. μήτρα, "womb," and καρκίνωμα, "cancer.") Carcinoma of the womb; uterine cancer.

Mētrōd'yn'ia. (Gr. μήτρα, "womb," and ὄδυνη, "pain.") Pain in the womb; metralgia.

Metromalaco'sis. Uterine softening.

Mētrōmā'n'ia. (Gr. μήτρα, "womb," and μανια, "madness.") Furor uterinus; nymphomania.

Metroparal'ysis. Uterine paralysis.

Metrōp'athy. (Gr. μήτρα, "womb," and παθος, "affection.") A generic term applied to any form of uterine affection.

Mētrōpēr'itoni'tis. (From Gr. μήτρα, "womb," and *peritonitis*.) Inflammation of the uterus and peritoneum; uterine peritonitis; puerperal fever; puerperal peritonitis; a disorder consequent on parturition.

Mētrōphlēb'i'tis. (From Gr. μήτρα, "womb," and *phlebitis*.) Inflammation of the uterine veins.

Metropol'ypus. Uterine polypus.

Metrorrhā'gia, met-ror-ay-je-ah. (Gr. μήτρα, "uterus," and ῥήγνυμι, to "burst forth.") Hysterorrhagia. Excessive blood-flow from the womb at the menstrual or any other period. To arrest a uterine hæmorrhage unconnected with labor make the woman lie down, give cold drinks, put ice on abdomen, loins, and thighs, or inject ice-water into vagina, or, better, tampon.

Mētrorrhēx'is. (Gr. μήτρα, "womb," and ῥήξις, "rupture.") Uterine rupture.

Mētrorrhœ'a. (Gr. μήτρα, "womb," and ῥεω, to "flow.") Uterine discharge; an excessive discharge of fluid from the womb, as of blood, mucus, etc. See also METRORRHAGIA.

Metrosālpin'gi'tis. Inflammation of the metrosalpinx or of the Fallopian tubes and uterus.

Metrosāl'pinx. (Gr. μήτρα, "womb,"

and *σαλπιγξ*, "tube.") The Fallopian tube.

Mēt'roseōpe. (Gr. *μήτρα*, "womb," and *σκοπεῖν*, "to examine.") An instrument for uterine examination; it is designed on the principle of the stethoscope, and employed to detect pregnancy, the end of the instrument being introduced into the vagina and applied to the os uteri in order that the sounds of the foetal heart may be detected when not discernible through the abdominal parietes.

Metrosterē'sis. Extirpation of the uterus.

Mēt'rotōme. (Gr. *μήτρα*, "womb," and *τεμνεῖν*, "to cut.") Hysterotome.

Metrōt'omŷ. (From the same.) Hysterotomy; the Cæsarean section.

Mezere'um or **Meze'reon.** The names (U. S. Ph. 1880) of the bark of *Daphne mezereum* and other species of *Daphne*. It is employed as a diaphoretic, diuretic, and alterative, as well as externally as an epispastic.

Mi'asm. (Lat. *miasma*, from Gr. *μιαίνω*, to "pollute.") A noxious emanation arising from putrefying bodies; marshy effluvium; malaria.

Mias'ma. Miasm.

Miasmat'ic. Pertaining to miasm.

Micā'tion. (Lat. *mico*, to "twinkle.") A rapid winking of the eyelids.

Micrānat'omŷ. (From Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *anatomy*.) Microscopic anatomy.

Micristōl'ōgŷ. (From Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *histology*.) The science of the minutest organic fibres.

Micrōbacte'ria. (From Gr. *μικρος*, "little," and *bacteria*.) A group of bacteria essentially the ferment of putrefaction.

Micrōbe. (Gr. *μικρος*, "little," and *βίος*, "life.") Microorganism; schizomycete; a minute living vegetable organism; a term applied to inferior organisms which exist in the state of germ, and which produce many of the

infectious and virulent diseases of men and animals.

Mierōcēph'aloūs. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *μεφαλη*, "head.") Having a small head.

Microchem'istry. Microscopic chemical research; also, the use of chemical reagents in microscopy.

Mierōeōe'cus. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *κοκκος*, "kernel.") Minute molecular matter. Bacterium. See MICROCOCCI.

Mierōcoc'e'ci. (Pl. of *micrococcus*; from the same.) One form of the Schizomycetes. Round or oval organisms which are reproduced by fission. They occur singly (*monococcus*), in pairs (*diplococcus*), in chains (*streptococcus*), in bunches (*staphylococcus*), and in masses (*zooglæa*). Micrococci are of great importance to the surgeon, as some forms are the cause of suppuration.

Mi'erōcosm. Man.

Mierōcos'mic Salt. Phosphoric salt. Sodio-ammonio-hydric phosphate, formerly obtained from urine.

Micrōcōsmoġ'raphŷ. Human physiology.

Mi'crocrith. (From Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *crith*.) The unit of molecular weight, half the weight of a hydrogen molecule. See CRITH.

Mi'crocy'tes. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *κυτος*, "cell.") Applied to small red blood-corpuscles observed under anæmic conditions, etc.

Microfar'ad. The one-millionth part of a farad.

Microglos'sia. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *γλωσσα*, "tongue.") Congenital smallness of the tongue.

Micrōġ'raphŷ. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") The description of microscopic results.

Micrōl'ōgŷ. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of microscopy.

Microm'eter. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instru-

ment for measuring very minute objects; a scale for the measurement of objects under the microscope.

Mierōör'ganism. Minute organism.

Mierōphthal'mia. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *οφθαλμος*, "eye.") Abnormal smallness of eye.

Microproso'pus. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *προσωπον*, "face.") A monster defective as to some part of the face.

Mierōp'sia. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *οφθις*, "vision.") A visual defect with apparent diminution of objects; the impairment may be due to imperfect accommodation, or to retinitis or choroido-retinitis.

Mi'eroscōpe. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *σκοπειν*, "to examine.") An optical magnifying instrument to examine minute objects.

Mierōscōp'ic. Pertaining to a microscope; so minute as to require the use of the microscope in order to be seen.

Mierōs'copÿ. The use of the microscope or the science of its application.

Mierōsphÿx'ia, mi-kro-sfix-e-ah. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *σφοξις*, "pulse.") Smallness and weakness of the pulse.

Mierōspō'ron. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *σπορος*, "seed.") Microspore. A fungus met with in various cutaneous diseases, and believed to be their cause. The *Microsporon Audouini* is the fungus of tinea decalvans; the *M. furfur*, of tinea versicolor; and *M. mentagrophytes*, of sycosis.

Mi'erōtōme. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") An instrument with which to cut thin sections for microscopic examination.

Mierōzō'a. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *ζωον*, "animal.") Microscopic animalcules.

Mi'erōzÿmes, mi-kro-zimes. (Gr. *μικρος*, "small," and *ζομη*, "leaven.") Bacteria or schizomycetes. Vegetable

organisms of the class of fungi, very minute in size, and consisting of protoplasm. They all multiply by fission, but some also reproduce themselves by spore formation. They are divided into — *Micrococci*, round organisms; *bacteria*, rod-shaped organisms, whose length is less than twice their breadth; *bacilli*, rod-shaped organisms, whose length is more than twice their breadth; *vibrios*, curved bacilli; *spirilla*, corkscrew organisms.

Mieturī'tion, mik-tu-rish-un. (Lat. *mingere*, "to urinate.") Miction. The act of passing urine from the bladder; making water; urination. The term is also applied to a morbid frequency of urination.

Mid'riff. The diaphragm or muscle dividing the abdominal from the thoracic cavity.

Mid'wife. A female obstetrician; a female who attends women in parturition; an accoucheuse.

Mid'wiferÿ. Obstetrics; the practice of a midwife.

Migraine', me-grain. The French term corrupted from hemierania, and corresponding with that word or *megrin*; a neuralgic malady involving chiefly the first division of the fifth pair of nerves. See HEMICRANIA.

Mil'dew. A disease of plants caused by minute parasitic fungi; applied also to dark spots appearing on linen in damp places, etc.

Mil'dew Mortifica'tion. Gangrene due to the use of grain contaminated with ergot.

Milia'ria. (Lat. *milium*, "millet.") Prickly heat. Sudamina. Miliary fever. A malady associated with profuse sweats and a vesicular eruption, and occasionally with fever. It is due to external heat.

Mil'iarÿ. (From the same.) Like millet-seeds.

Miliary Fever. Miliaria.

Mil'ium. (Lat., "millet.") Small, round, whitish, sebaceous, non-inflam-

matory elevations immediately beneath the epidermis.

Milk. (Lat. *lac*; Gr. *γαλα*; Fr. *lait*.) A fluid secretion of the mammary gland of the female, containing all the necessary materials for the growth and nutrition of tissues—solution of casein, albumin, fat, various salts, etc. Human milk contains more sugar of milk and cream, and less casein, than cow's milk.

Milk Ab'scess. An abscess of the breast, due to redundancy of milk immediately after parturition. Mastodynia apostemosa.

Milk Fe'ver. Applied to a febrile disorder accompanying or preceding the secretion of milk in women shortly after parturition.

Milk Knot. A term for the knots occasionally observed in the breast after inflammation of the organ or after suppression of the secretion.

Milk Leg. A familiar term for phlegmasia alba dolens.

Milk Sickness. "Trembles;" an endemic disease of the Western United States, probably occasioned by some poisonous food of cattle, and communicable thence to man.

Milk-sugar. A peculiar sugar evaporated from whey of milk; laetin; galactose.

Milk Teeth. The first or deciduous teeth. See TOOTH.

Milk Thrush. An affection with white curd-like patches appearing in the mouth, and due to the growth of a vegetable parasite, the *Oidium albicans*; thrush; parasitic stomatitis.

Mil'ligramme, mil-le-gram. (From Lat. *mille*, "thousand," and *gramme*.) A weight in the metric system, being the one-thousandth part of a gramme, equivalent to 0.015 of a grain avoirdupois.

Mil'lilitre, mil-le-leet'r. (From Lat. *mille*, "thousand," and *litre*.) A measure in the metric system, being the one-thousandth part of a litre, equivalent to 0.061 of an English cubic inch.

Mil'limetre, mil-le-meet'r. (From Lat. *mille*, "thousand," and *metre*.) A linear measure in the metric system, being the one-thousandth part of a metre, equivalent to one twenty-sixth of an English inch, or about two-fifths of a line.

Milt'like. Applied to a variety of cancer characterized by a soft, pale growth. Encephaloid.

Mimō'sis. (Gr. *μιμος*, "imitator.") An imitation or simulation.

Mimo'sis Inquiē'ta. Nervous state, flushing, trembling, palpitation, dyspnoea, etc.

Mind-blindness. Impaired power of recognizing the appearance of objects, due to cortical lesion, and not involving any impairment of the visual apparatus. An analogous phenomenon with reference to hearing is called *mind-deafness*.

Mindere'rus's Spirit. Liquor ammoniæ acetatis, or liquid acetate of ammonium.

Min'eral. Applied to every substance which contains a metal; inorganic.

Min'eral Degenera'tion. A kind of degeneration consisting of a deposition of mineral or earthy matters in various tissues of the body, as in the case of ossification, or deposition of bone, and calcification, or deposition of salts of lime.

Min'eral Food. A term applied generically to all aliment contributing to form the mineral ingredients of the body, as chloride of sodium, or common salt, phosphate and carbonate of lime, salts of potash, etc.

Min'eral Green, Scheele's. Arsenite of copper; used as a pigment.

Min'eral Oil. Petroleum.

Min'eral Pitch. A species of solid bitumen.

Min'eral Solu'tion. Fowler's solution; liquor arsenicalis; liquor potassæ arsenitis.

Min'eral Tar. The *Petroleum Barbadense*.

Min'eral Tur'pentine. Rectified benzine.

Min'eral Waters. *Aquæ minerales*; waters impregnated with mineral salts or oxides. Natural water possessing more or less distinct medicinal properties due to inorganic substances in solution. All are diuretic when taken in considerable quantities. *Alkaline waters* contain sodium carbonate and bicarbonate in comparatively large amounts. They are used in chronic gastric and gastro-duodenal catarrh, in catarrh of the biliary passages, and in cystitis, lithæmia, and allied disorders. *Calcareous waters* contain proportionately a large amount of the sulphates and carbonates of the alkaline earths, principally the sulphate and carbonate of calcium. They are but little used in the treatment of disease. *Carbonic-acid waters* contain free carbonic-acid gas. Any variety of water may be found impregnated with this gas, the presence of which possibly increases the diuretic effects of water. *Chalybeate waters* are those holding in solution one or more of the iron compounds, most frequently ferrous bicarbonate and ferrous oxide. They are useful in anæmia, but usually have other constituents, the administration of which may or may not be indicated in certain cases. *Purgative waters* usually owe their properties to sodium sulphate and magnesium sulphate. They are used in some cases of constipation, and in gout, gastric catarrh, and congestion of the liver. *Saline waters* contain a proportionately large amount of sodium chloride. They are of little use except as refreshing drinks when carbonated. *Sulphuretted waters* contain sulphuretted hydrogen, and usually the sulphates of sodium and potassium. They are useful in some cases of gout and rheumatism, in hepatic torpor, and in constipation, and are asserted to have been used with good results in cases of chronic bronchitis and phthisis. In all these diseases they may be used internally, and externally as baths. *Thermal*

springs are springs of which the temperature of the water is higher than the average atmospheric temperature. These waters are frequently sulphuretted, and have been used with asserted advantage in the treatment of nearly all chronic diseases. Following is a list of the more important mineral springs of Europe and America:

Adam's Springs. Lake Co., California. An alkaline carbonated water.

Adirondack Spring. Near Whitehall, New York. Contains calcium carbonate and other carbonates.

Aix-la-Chapelle Springs. Rhenish Prussia. There are four of these springs, all of which are thermal carbonated sulphuretted waters. Temperature, about 130° F.

Aix-le-Bains Springs. Savoy, France. A weak sulphur water. Temperature, 110° F.

Alburgh Springs. Grand Isle Co., Vermont. An alkaline sulphur water.

All-healing Spring. One of the Catoosa springs.

Alpena Well. Alpena Co., Michigan. A sulphur water.

Amandibrunnen Springs. Moravia. An alkaline, saline, carbonated water.

Apollinaris Spring. Neuenahr, Rhenish Prussia. A weak alkaline water. One pint contains about 9 grains of sodium carbonate, 3 grains of magnesium carbonate, 3 grains of sodium chloride, 2 grains of sodium sulphate, and a minute quantity of ferric oxide, alumina, and silica.

Auburn Springs. Near Auburn, New York. A sulphuretted water containing 15 grains of calcium sulphate to the pint.

Avon Springs. Livingston Co., New York. There are three springs, all of which are sulphuretted.

Baden-Baden Springs. Baden, Germany. There are three; namely, *Hauptquelle*, *Meerquelle*, and *Fettquelle*. All are thermal springs. The chief constituents of the *Hauptquelle* are sodium chloride, calcium bicarbonate, calcium sulphate, and potassium chloride. Temperature, 155° F.

Bagnères-de-Bigorre Springs. Hautes-Pyrénées, France. A thermal calcareous spring. The chief constituent is calcium sulphate. Temperature, 115.7° F.

Bagnères-de-Luchon Springs. Haute-Garonne, France. A weak sulphur water. Temperature, 130° F.

Ballston Artesian Lithian Well. Saratoga Co., New York. A saline water, containing 0.7 grain of lithium carbonate in each pint.

Ballston Spa Springs. Four saline springs in Saratoga Co., New York.

Bath Alum Spring. Bath Co., Virginia. A ehalybeate spring containing 1.5 grains of alumina in each pint.

Bath Springs. Bath, England. A thermal calcareous water. Temperature, 115° F.

Bear-Wallow Spring. One of the Orkney springs.

Bedford Alum Spring. One of the Bedford springs. Contains 0.9 grain of aluminium sulphate in each pint.

Bedford Springs. Bedford Co., Pa. A purgative, feebly ehalybeate water. Each pint contains about 10 grains of magnesium sulphate, 0.6 grain of ferrous carbonate, and 1 grain each of calcium carbonate, calcium chloride, and calcium sulphate.

Beer Springs. A feebly purgative water of Oregon.

Berkley Springs. Morgan Co., West Virginia. A calcareous water containing only 1.3 grains of solids in each pint.

Bethesda Springs. Waukesha Co., Wisconsin. A slightly calcareous alkaline water. Its chief constituents are calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate.

Birchdale Springs. Near Concord, New Hampshire. A weak calcareous water.

Bladen Springs. Choctaw Co., Alabama. There are four: *Vichy Spring*, *Old Spring*, *Branch Spring*, and *Sulphur Spring*. All are alkaline. All contain between 4 and 6 grains of sodium carbonate to the pint, besides carbonic acid and ehlorine.

Blue Lick Springs. Nicholas Co., Kentucky. There are two, the *Upper*

and *Lower*. Both are sulphuretted, and contain in each pint about 64 grains of sodium chloride, 4 grains of magnesium ehloride, 5 grains of calcium sulphate, and 3 grains of calcium carbonate, besides carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen.

Borax Spring. Lake Co., California. Strongly saline.

Bordine Spring. One of the Eaton Rapids springs.

Bourbonne Spring. A saline thermal water of Bourbonne, France.

Buffalo Springs. Mecklenburg Co., Virginia. Each gallon contains 9 grains of sulphate of alumina, 33 grains of sulphate of lime, 29 grains of carbonate of potassium, 14 grains of bicarbonate of lime, 2 grains of bicarbonate of lithium, and 8 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Buffalo Spring. One of the Catoosa springs.

Caledonia Springs. Prescott Co., Ontario, Canada. There are four springs: the *Intermittent*, the *Saline*, the *Gas*, and a fourth unnamed sulphuretted spring.

Calistoga Springs. Napa Co., California. A weak sulphuretted saline water.

Capon Springs. Hampshire Co., West Virginia. Weak alkaline water.

Capper Springs. See ROCK ENON SPRINGS.

Carlsbad Springs. Carlsbad, Bohemia. A purgative thermal water. The chief constituents are, in each pint, 9 grains of sodium carbonate, 2 grains of calcium carbonate, 8 grains of sodium ehloride, 19 grains of sodium sulphate, and 1 grain of silicea, besides 7 cubic inches of carbonic acid. Temperature, 162.5° F.

Caxton Springs. Quebec, Canada. An alkaline and strongly saline water.

Celestine Spring. See VICHY SPRINGS.

Champion Springs. See SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Cheltenham Springs. A saline water of Cheltenham, England.

Cherry Valley Springs. Otsego Co., New York. There are three, two of

which are sulphuretted and the other saline.

Chittenango Springs. Madison Co., New York. Three springs, all of which are sulphuretted.

Clifton Springs. Ontario Co., New York. Strongly sulphuretted, and contain small amounts of magnesium, calcium carbonate, magnesium sulphate, and 8 grains to the pint of calcium sulphate.

Congress Spring. One of the Saratoga springs. Also an alkaline spring in Santa Clara Co., California.

Crab Orchard Springs. Lincoln Co., Kentucky. There are two, both of which are purgative, and contain in each pint from 21 to 25 grains of magnesium sulphate and smaller quantities of sodium sulphate.

Cresson Springs. Cambria Co., Pennsylvania. Alkaline and purgative.

Eaton Wells. Eaton Rapids, Michigan. Four wells of calcareous water, of which the chief constituent is calcium sulphate.

Empire Spring. See SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Ems Springs. Ems, Germany. Alkaline thermal springs, of which there are four; namely, *Kesselbrunnen*, *Kriinchen*, *Fürstenbrunnen*, and *Nenequelle*. Temperature, about 115° F.

Eureka Spring. See SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Excelsior Springs. See SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Fayette Springs. Fayette Co., Pennsylvania. Weak chalybeate water.

Florida Spring. Montgomery Co., New York. Sulphuretted water.

French Lick Springs. Orange Co., Indiana. There are two springs, both of which are sulphuretted and slightly alkaline.

Friedrichshall Spring. Saxe-Meiningen, Germany. The water is purgative, each pint containing about 3 grains of magnesium carbonate, 67 grains of sodium chloride, 31 grains of magnesium chloride, 41 grains of sodium sulphate, 39 grains of magnesium sulphate, 11 grains of calcium sulphate, besides

small amounts of other salts, and 5 cubic inches of carbonic acid.

Frost Well. One of the Eaton Wells.

Gardner Magnesia Spring. See SHARON SPRINGS.

Gastein Springs. Salzburg, Austria. A thermal spring weak in mineral constituents.

Geneva Mineral Spring. On the shore of Seneca Lake, New York. An artesian well, the water of which is strongly sulphuretted.

Gettysburg Springs. Adams Co., Pennsylvania. Two saline springs.

Geysir Spring. See SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Gieshübel Spring. Near the Carlsbad Springs. A weak alkaline water.

Grand Grille Spring. See VICHY SPRINGS.

Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. Two sulphuretted springs in Greenbrier Co., West Virginia.

Greencastle Springs. Putnam Co., Indiana. Two weak chalybeate waters.

Hall Spring. Austria. Strongly saline.

Harrodsburg Springs. Mercer Co., Kentucky. A purgative water containing from 16 to 27 grains of magnesium sulphate to each pint.

Harrowgate Springs. Harrowgate, England. Two springs of sulphuretted water.

Hathorn Spring. See SARATOGA SPRINGS.

High Rock Spring. See SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Highgate Springs. Franklin Co., Vermont. Sulphuretted.

Hôpital Spring. One of the Vichy springs.

Hot Springs. Three warm springs in Bath Co., Virginia. The temperatures are 78°, 102°, and 110° F. respectively.

Jordan Alum Spring. Roekbridge Co., Virginia. Two springs, one of which contains 3.1 grains of aluminum sulphate to the pint.

Kaiserbrunnen Spring. A saline water near Homburg, Hesse.

Kaiserquelle Spring. The most im-

portant of the Aix-la-Chapelle springs. Sulphuretted.

Kimberling Spring. Bland Co., Virginia. Sulphuretted.

Kissingen Springs. Bavaria. A saline water. Also one of the Saratoga springs.

Kochbrunnen Springs. Wiesbaden, Germany. A saline water.

Kreuznach Springs. Rhenish Prussia. There are two springs, the waters of which are strongly saline.

Lafayette Springs. Tippecanoe Co., Indiana. A saline sulphuretted water.

Lebanon Springs. Columbia Co., New York. A warm spring containing small quantities of mineral substances. Temperature, 73° F.

Leuk Spring. Valais, Switzerland. A thermal calcareous spring. Temperature, 123° F.

Lodi Artesian Well. Wabash Co., Indiana. A saline sulphuretted water.

Lubec Spring. Lubec Bay, Maine. Saline.

Luhatschowitz Springs. Moravia. Alkaline carbonated water.

Manitou Spring. El Paso Co., Colorado. Alkaline.

Marienbad Spring. Bohemia. A chalybeate carbonated water.

Massena Spring. St. Lawrence Co., New York. Sulphuretted.

Minnequa Spring. Bradford Co., Pennsylvania. A weak alkaline water.

Montvale Spring. Blount Co., Tennessee. A feebly chalybeate water.

Mühlbrunnen Spring. Silesia. Feebly alkaline.

Napa Soda Spring. Napa Co., California. An alkaline chalybeate spring.

Neuendorf Spring. Hesse, Germany. A carbonated sulphur water.

New London Alum Spring. Campbell Co., Virginia. A chalybeate water containing 7 grains of aluminum sulphate in each gallon.

Oak Orchard Spring. Genesee Co., New York. An acid water. Each gallon contains 133 grains of sulphuric acid.

Olympian Springs. Bath Co., Kentucky. Sulphuretted and saline.

Orkney Springs. Shenandoah Co., Virginia. Three alkaline chalybeate springs.

Owosso Spring. Shiawassee Co., Michigan. Chalybeate.

Paroquet Spring. Bullitt Co., Kentucky. Sulphuretted and saline.

Paso Robles Springs. California. Two thermal springs. The temperature of one is 112° F., of the other 122° F.

Perry Springs. Pike Co., Illinois. There are three, all of which are feebly alkaline.

Plombières Spring. Vosges, France. A warm, feebly saline water.

Powder Spring. One of the Orkney springs.

Püllna Spring. Bavaria. A purgative water containing 123 grains of sodium sulphate and 93 grains of magnesium sulphate to the pint.

Putnam Spring. One of the Saratoga springs.

Pymont Spring. Walbeck, Germany. Feebly chalybeate.

Rawley Springs. Rockingham Co., Virginia. Feebly chalybeate.

Red Sulphur Springs. Applied to one of the Sharon springs, to a spring in Monroe Co., Virginia, and to one of the Estill springs of Kentucky.

Rock Enon or Capper Springs. Frederiek Co., Virginia. A chalybeate water containing 14 grains of ferrous carbonate in each gallon.

Rockbridge Alum Springs. Rockbridge Co., Virginia. Three chalybeate springs.

Saline Spring. One of the Caledonia springs.

Saltillo Springs. Huntingdon Co., Pennsylvania. Saline.

Schuyler Springs. Schuyler Co., Illinois. Chalybeate.

Seidlitz Springs. Bohemia. Purgative, and contain 79 grains of magnesium sulphate and 17 grains of sodium sulphate to the pint.

Seltzer Spring. Nassau, Germany. Saline. Also one of the Saratoga waters.

Sharon Springs. Sehocharie Co., New

York. Four sulphuretted springs—viz. *White Sulphur*, *Red Sulphur*, *Gardner Magnesia*, and *Chalybeate springs*.

TABLE OF THE CHIEF CONSTITUENTS OF THE MORE IMPORTANT SARATOGA WATERS.

One gallon contains—	High Rock.	Red.	Congress.	Columbian.	Washington.	Putnam.	Star.	Pavilion.	United States.	Empire.	Excelsior.	Saratoga A.	Seltzer.	Hathorn.	Geysers.	Vichy.	Kissingen.
	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.	grains.
Alumina and ferric oxide.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcium bicarbonate.....	131.73	101.25	143.39	68.00	84.09	68.80	124.45	120.16	93.11	109.65	77.00	56.85	89.86	170.64	168.39	95.52	140.26
Ferrous bicarbonate.....	1.47	.....	0.34	5.58	3.80	7.00	1.23	2.57	0.71	0.79	3.21	1.72	1.70	1.28	0.97	0.05	1.55
Lithium bicarbonate.....	.....	.....	4.76	.....	.....	.....	1.58	9.48	4.84	2.08	.....	1.72	.....	11.44	9.00	1.76	5.12
Magnesium bicarbonate.....	54.92	42.41	121.75	46.71	65.97	51.60	61.91	76.26	72.88	42.85	32.33	20.40	40.33	176.46	149.34	41.50	70.47
Potassium chloride.....	1.60	.....	8.04	.....	.....	.....	9.69	7.66	8.62	4.29	.....	.....	1.33	9.59	24.63	14.11	16.98
Potassium sulphate.....	.....	.....	0.88	.....	.....	.....	5.40	2.03	.....	2.76	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.31	.....	.....
Sodium bicarbonate.....	34.88	15.32	10.77	15.40	8.47	14.32	12.66	3.76	4.66	9.02	15.00	6.72	29.42	4.28	71.23	82.87	67.61
Sodium bromide.....	0.73	.....	8.55	.....	.....	.....	0.57	0.98	0.84	0.26	.....	.....	.....	1.53	2.21	0.99	1.80
Sodium chloride.....	390.12	83.53	400.44	267.00	182.73	214.30	398.36	459.90	141.87	506.63	370.60	565.30	134.29	509.96	562.08	128.68	338.50
Sodium iodide.....	.....	.....	0.138	2.56	2.24	2.00	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.02	4.23	.....	.....	0.19	0.24	.....	.....
Sodium sulphate.....	.....	.....	392.28	.....	.....	1.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbonic-acid gas.....	409.45	.....	.....	272.06	363.00	348.88	407.65	332.45	245.73	344.66	250.00	212.00	324.08	375.74	454.08	383.07	361.50

Sowder's Spring. One of the Crab Orchard springs.

Sprudel Spring. Carlsbad, Bohemia.

Purgative; contains 19 grains of sodium sulphate to the pint.

Töplitz Spring. Bohemia. A thermal spring. Temperature, 120° F.

Tunbridge Wells. England. Feebly chalybeate.

Vichy Springs. One of the Saratoga springs, one of the Bladen springs, an alkaline spring in California, and three springs of Vichy, France, from which the others took the name. The chief spring of Vichy is the Grand Grille, a thermal alkaline water. Temperature, 105.8° F.

Victoriaquelle. Rhenish Prussia. Alkaline and carbonated.

White Sulphur Spring. One of the Chittenango springs, and also one of the Sharon springs. Often applied also to the Greenbrier White Sulphur Spring of West Virginia.

Wiesbaden Spring. Nassau, Germany. A thermal saline spring. Temperature, 155° F.

Wildbad Springs. Wurtemberg. A thermal spring. Temperature, 94° F.

Yellow Sulphur Springs. Montgomery Co., Virginia. Sulphuretted and purgative.

Mineral'ogÿ. That branch of natural science which is devoted to the properties and relations of minerals, and treats of all inorganic substances of the earth.

Miner's Asthma. A severe bronchial affection observed among miners, and due to the character of the atmosphere respired by them.

Miner's Elbow. Applied to an enlargement of a bursa over the olecranon, analogous to *housemaid's knee*, and due to continuous pressure; it is frequently observed among those who work on the side in low-roofed mines.

Min'im. (Lat. *minus*, "very little.") One-sixtieth part of a fluid-draehm; about a drop.

Minim'eter. An instrument for measuring minims.

Min'iũm. Plumbi oxidum rubrum. Red lead; an oxide of lead, of an in-

tensely red color, procured from a red earth called *miniæ gleba*.

Minorā'tion. Mild purgation by means of aperients; the action of minoratives.

Minor'ative. A mild laxative; aperient.

Mint. *Mentha*.

Miryā'chit. (Rus., "to play the fool.") A nervous disorder of Siberia, with continual mimicry, on the part of the patient, of what he sees and hears.

Miscar'riage. Commonly used as synonymous with abortion; more exactly, the expulsion of the fœtus from uterus within six weeks after conception; if it occur between that period and six months after conception, it is called *abortion*; and if during the last three months of gestation, *premature labor*.

Misçēgenā'tion, mis-se-jen-ay-shun. (Lat. *miscere*, "to mix," and *genus*, "race.") A mixture or amalgamation of races, as of the black with the white.

Misçibil'itŷ. (Lat. *miscere*, "to mix.") The faculty by which one body is capable of mingling with another.

Missed La'bor. Applied to the retention *in utero* of a dead fœtus beyond the usual term of pregnancy.

Mis'tletoe. *Viscum album*; a parasitic plant or shrub growing on many kinds of trees. Its powdered leaves have been recommended in epilepsy.

Mistū'ræ. (Pl. of Lat. *mistura*, "mixture.") Mixtures. The pharmaceutical term for water holding in suspension, and in a finely divided condition, insoluble substances. Usually the addition of a viscid substance is necessary in the preparation of mixtures. **Mistura Ammoni'aci,** ammoniæ mixture, contains 4 parts of ammoniæ in 100 parts of water. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce. **M. Amyg'dalæ,** almond mixture, consists of sweet almond 6 per cent., acacia 1 per cent., sugar 3 per cent., and water 90 per cent. Used as a demulcent drink in inflammation of the stomach, bowels, and urinary

passages. Dose, 1 to 8 fl. ounces. **M. Asafœt'idæ,** asafœtida mixture, contains 4 parts of the drug in 100 parts of water. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. ounce, or by the rectum $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fl. ounces. **M. Chloroformi** contains 8 per cent. of chloroform. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. ounce. **M. Creaso'ti** (Br. Ph.), creasote mixture, contains 1 minim of creasote in each fluidounce. **M. Crætæ,** chalk mixture, contains 20 per cent. of compound chalk-powder and 40 per cent. of cinnamon-water. Dose, 2 to 4 fl. drachms. **M. Fer'ri Compos'ita,** compound iron mixture or Griffith's mixture, contains 0.6 per cent. of sulphate of iron, 1.8 per cent. of myrrh, 1.8 per cent. of sugar, 0.8 per cent. of carbonate of potassium, and 5 per cent. of spirit of lavender. Dose, 1 to 2 fl. ounces. **M. Fer'ri et Ammo'nii Aceta'tis,** mixture of the acetate of iron and ammonium, Basham's mixture, contains tincture of chloride of iron 2 per cent., dilute acetic acid 3 per cent., solution of acetate of ammonium 20 per cent., elixir of orange 10 per cent., and syrup 15 per cent. Dose, 2 to 6 fl. ounces. **M. Gentia'næ** (Br. Ph.), gentian mixture. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. ounce. **M. Glycyrrhi'za Compos'ita,** compound liquorice mixture or brown mixture, contains pure extract of liquorice 3 per cent., sugar 3 per cent., acacia 3 per cent., camphorated tincture of opium 12 per cent., wine of antimony 6 per cent., and spirit of nitrous ether 3 per cent. Much used as an expectorant. Dose, 2 to 4 fl. drachms. **M. Guai'aci** (Br. Ph.), guaiac mixture. Dose, 2 to 4 fl. drachms. **M. Magne'siæ et Asafœt'idæ,** magnesia and asafœtida mixture, Dewee's carminative mixture, contains carbonate of magnesium 5 per cent., tincture of asafœtida 7 per cent., tincture of opium 1 per cent., and sugar 10 per cent. Dose, 10 to 20 minims. **M. Potas'sii Citra'tis,** neutral mixture, contains 10 parts of bicarbonate of potassium in 100 parts of fresh lemon-juice, the citric acid of the lemon-juice uniting with the potassium. Used as a cooling diaphoretic in fevers. Dose,

2 to 4 fl. ounces. **M. Rhe'i et So'dæ**, mixture of rhubarb and soda, contains bicarbonate of sodium 3 per cent., fluid extract of rhubarb 3 per cent., and spirit of peppermint 3 per cent. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **M. Scammo'nii** (Br. Ph.) consists of 4 grains of resin of scammony in 2 fl. ounces of milk. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ounces. Decomposes very rapidly, and must be used fresh. **M. Sen'næ Compos'ita** (Br. Ph.), compound senna mixture, contains sulphate of magnesium, extract of liquorice, tincture of senna, compound tincture of cardamom, and infusion of senna. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. ounce. **M. Spir'itus Vi'ni Gal'lici**, brandy mixture, contains brandy, cinnamon-water, yolk of egg, and sugar. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. ounces.

Mith'ridāte. An ancient composition containing opium, and looked upon as alexipharmic; antidote.

Mith'ridatism. Poison-proof, from gradually increased toxic exhibition.

Mito'sis. Karyokinesis.

Mi'tral. (Gr. *μτρα*, "head-dress.") Mitre-like; applied, by reason of their shape, to the left auriculo-ventricular valves of the heart. See HEART.

Mix'ture. (Lat. *miscere*, "to mix.") *Mistura*. In Pharmacy, a liquid medicine in which there may be both substances soluble in water and substances merely suspended in it. In Chemistry, a substance formed by the mere mingling of different substances, distinguished from *compound*, in which they are chemically combined.

Mōbil'itŷ. (Lat. *mobilis*, "movable.") The capability of motion. The term has been used by Dr. Cullen for a keen nervous susceptibility or highly developed excitability—a nervous disorder.

Moch'lus. The vectis or lever.

Moc-Main. A light, elastic, white shining substance, derived from the *Bombax heptaphyllum*.

Modi'olŷs. (Lat., "nave of a wheel.") The bony axis of the cochlea of the internal ear.

Mō'dus Operān'di. (Lat.) Method of operating.

Mog'igraph'ia. (Gr. *μογης*, "with difficulty," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") Writers' cramp; scriveners' palsy.

Mo'la. Mole.

Mo'lar. (Lat. *mola*, "mill.") Applied to that which grinds; bruising or grinding.

Mo'lar Glands. Two small mucous glands whose ducts open near the last molar tooth.

Mo'lar Teeth. Grinders; the double teeth back of the bicuspids. See TOOTH.

Molares. Molar teeth.

Mōle. (Lat. *moles*, "mass.") *Mola*. A small brownish, cutaneous spot or permanent protuberance, often hairy; a *nævus*, tegumentary, pigmentary, pilous, or vascular. Also applied to an amorphous fleshy mass formed in the uterus; a false germ or hydatid mole.

Molec'ular. Pertaining to, or consisting of, molecules.

Molec'ular Attrac'tion. Cohesion; that species of attraction which operates upon the molecules of a body.

Molec'ular Death. Granular disintegration of the tissues from rapid local inflammation.

Mōl'ēcŷle, mol-e-kyool. (Dim. of Lat. *moles*, "mass.") *Molecula*. The smallest particle of a substance in which its chemical features inhere, or the smallest particle of a substance which can exist by itself. To break up the molecule into its constituent atoms is to destroy its character. The number of atoms in a molecule is never less than two, and varies with the compound. Two forms of molecules are recognized: elementary, or composed of like atoms; compound, or composed of unlike atoms. *Elementary* molecules are mostly diatomic. *Compound* molecules are divided into binary and ternary—those in which the atoms are directly united, and those in which they are indirectly united. Binary molecules are composed of only two differ-

ent kinds of atoms, and are divided into electro-positive and electro-negative. Ternary molecules are divided into three classes—acids, bases, and salts. The force which holds molecules in place is cohesion, while that which holds atoms is chemism or chemical affinity. Also, the blastoderm or germinal membrane of the impregnated ovum.

Mol'ecules, Ac'tive. Minute moving particles of spherical form found in all vegetable matter.

Mol'ecules, Com'plex Organ'ic. Molecules formed by the union of two or more comparatively simple, tolerably stable, and often isolable binary molecules.

Mol'ecules, In'tegrant. 1. The last particles we can divide a crystal into by mechanical means. 2. The smallest portions we can conceive of dividing a body into without loss of identity.

Moli'men. (Lat. *molire*, "to strive.") An effort, attempt, or struggle; as *molimen menstruale*, the menstrual impulsion or function.

Mol'les Ner'vi. The anterior branches of the superior cervical ganglion.

Möllēs'çençe. (Lat. *mollis*, "soft.") Softening; abnormal softness.

Möllit'iēs, mol-lish-e-ees. (From the same.) A process of softening in an organ or tissue.

Mollit'ies Çer'ebri. *Ramollissement*; softening of the brain.

Mollit'ies Os'sium. Malacosteon; osteo-malacia. A disease in which a gradual softening is followed by bending of the bones. It occurs at all periods of life, from infancy to old age, but is most common in middle age and among women. Examination shows the process to be one of destruction of the cancellous portion and increase in the medulla, the destruction extending to compact bone, and the osseous tissue being converted into a soft and yielding material. It is not an inflammatory process, the lime-salts being simply dissolved out.

Mollit'ies Un'guium. A morbid softening of the nails.

Mollus'ea. (Lat. *mollis*, "soft.") Mollusks. One of the four great subkingdoms of animals, consisting of soft inarticulate animals, most of which are protected by a shell. With perhaps the exception of a single family, they have no distinct organ of sense, except the eyes, and even these are absent in some of the species. The snail, oyster, and the whole class of shell-animals, together with the cuttle-fish and the ascidiæ, are included in this division.

Mollūs'eüm. (From the same.) A cutaneous disorder due to altered gland secretion. This disease presents numerous nodules attached by pedicles, due to obstruction and subsequent great enlargement of the sebaceous glands. They occur chiefly on the face, neck, and trunk, and do not tend to ulcerate or inflame. One variety (the form known as *molluscum contagiosum*) presents tubercles which on pressure exude a creamy fluid. Many doubt its contagious nature.

Mollus'cum Fibro'sum. Nodules developing around a hair-follicle, and including a sebaceous gland and a mass of nucleated connective tissue.

Mō'lŷ. (Gr. *μωλυ*.) *Allium moly*. The specific name of a species of garlic. The plant "moly" is mentioned in Homer's *Odyssey* and Milton's *Comus*.

Molŷbde'num. (Gr. *μολυβδος*, "lead.") A hard, brittle, white metal of 8.5 sp. gr. occurring in the mineral *molybdenite*. It is unaltered by exposure to the air at common temperatures. Molybdenite is a native sulphide of molybdenum, resembling graphite in several particulars.

Momor'dica. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising many species natives of the tropics. Their fruits are generally purgative.

Momor'dica Balsami'na. Balsam-apple, a climbing plant of India; its fruit is acrid and poisonous.

Momor'dica Cylindrica. A plant bearing a bitter and purgative fruit.

Momor'dica Elaterium. A cucurbitaceous plant bearing the wild or squirting cucumber. See ELATERIUM.

Mön'ad. (Gr. *μοναδ*, "unit.") An ultimate atom. A bacterium, vibrio, micrococcus, or minute animalcule. The unit of quantivalence of chemical elements. See EQUIVALENCE.

Monar'da. A genus of labiateous plants comprising several species natives of the United States. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the herb of the *Monarda punctata*, or horsemint. Its properties are stimulant and carminative.

Monar'da Fistulosa. Wild bergamot. An aromatic and odorous herb, native of the Northern and Western United States. It has been employed in intermittent fevers.

Monäs'ter. Stage of karyokinesis with equatorial crown.

Monatöm'ic. Monad; univalent; a chemical term applied to an element of which one atom is equal in saturating power to one atom of hydrogen. See MONAD and EQUIVALENCE.

Mon'era. (Gr. *μονηρης*, "solitary.") Haeckel's term for the simplest organisms; minute living corpuscles.

Monē'sia Bark. *Cortex Monesiae.* The bark of the *Crysophyllum glycyphalum*, a tree of Brazil growing near Rio de Janeiro. It is imported in cakes of dark brown color, soluble in water and very brittle. Monesia is employed internally in dysentery, diarrhoea, scrofula, hæmoptysis, etc.

Monē'sin. An acrid principle obtained from monesia, said to be identical with *saponin*. It is said to be a powerful oxytoxic.

Monil'iform. (Lat. *monile*, "necklace," and *forma*, "form.") Necklace-like; cylindrical, and contracted at regular intervals.

Mō'nism. (Gr. *μονος*, "single.") The doctrine that physical and psychical forces are essentially identical;

Haeckel's term for his theory of materialism, recognizing but one force in nature, the mechanical. It is opposed to *dualism*, which implies also the existence of a spiritual entity, or some force independent of the mechanical. See also MATERIALISM.

Monk's-hood. The *Aconitum Napellus*.

Monoba'sic. (Gr. *μονος*, "one," and *βασις*, "base.") Having a single base; a chemical term applied to salts containing one equivalent of base to one of acid, and to acids which contain only one atom of hydrogen, and do not form either acid salts or double salts.

Monoblep'sis. (Gr. *μονος*, "one," and *βλεψις*, "sight.") A visual state with distinctness of objects only when the eyes are used singly, vision being imperfect and confused when both eyes are used.

Monobromated Camphor. See CAMPHOR.

Monocēph'alus. (Gr. *μονος*, "one," and *κεφαλη*, "head.") A double monster with a single head.

Monōc'ular. (Gr. *μονος*, "one," and Lat. *oculus*, "eye.") An unclassical term to denote pertaining to one eye; having but a single eye; having only one eye-piece, or adapted to one eye. See also BINOCULAR.

Monōc'ulūs. (From the same.) Simplex oculus; the name of a bandage for one eye, used in fistula lachrymalis and other diseases of the eye.

Monoçys'tic, mon-o-sis-tik. (Gr. *μονος*, "one," and *κυστις*, "bladder.") Unilocular; having or consisting of but one cell, cyst, or cavity, as certain tumors.

Monode'ric. Applied to epithelium consisting of a single layer.

Monoğās'tric. (Gr. *μονος*, "one," and *γαστηρ*, "stomach.") Having but one stomach.

Monōgen'esis. (Gr. *μονος*, "single," and *γενεσις*, "generation.") Reproduction after a single unvarying method. Also, the transition through

a single state of development only. See also DIGENESIS.

Monōg'enŷ, mon-oj-en-e. (Gr. *μονος*, "alone," and *γενναω*, to "beget.") That variety of reproduction which requires but one parent. See also DIGENY.

Mon'ograph. (Gr. *μονος*, "one," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") A treatise limited to one subject, as a medical monograph on one disease, etc.

Monolōe'ūlar. (Gr. *μονος*, "one," and Lat. *loculus*, "cell.") One-celled; having but one cavity; unilocular or monocystic.

Monomā'nīa. (Gr. *μονος*, "one," and *μανια*, "madness.") Madness on a single subject; a form of insanity in which the reason is affected only when one certain subject is involved. See DERANGEMENT.

Monōp'athŷ. (Gr. *μονος*, "one," and *παθος*, "affection.") A simple disorder of one organ or function.

Monoplās'tic. (Gr. *μονος*, "one," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Having one form; retaining the primary form.

Monoplē'gia, mon-o-ple-je-ah. (Gr. *μονος*, "one," and *πληγη*, "stroke.") Paralysis of one limb or one side of the face.

Monor'ehīd, mon-or-kid. (Gr. *μονος*, "one," and *ορχις*, "testicle.") Monorchis. One who has a single testicle in the scrotum.

Monro's Foramen. See FORAMEN OF MONRO.

Mōns Ven'eris. (Lat., "Mount of Venus.") A name given to the superior eminence of the female pubes; an eminence above the vulva and immediately over the os pubis, covered with hair after the period of puberty.

Monsel's Solution. See LIQUOR FERRI SUBSULPHATIS.

Mon'ster. (Lat. *monstrum*.) *Lusus naturæ*. An organized being whose formation, partly or wholly, deviates morbidly from the natural formations of its kind. An organized being the subject of great malformation. *Forms*: 1. Absence or defective development

of certain parts, known as monstra deficientia, or ectrogeny. 2. Those formed by a fusion of parts or organs. Coalitio partium; symphysis. 3. Those in which parts normally united are separated. Clefts and fissures. 4. Those in which normal openings are closed. Atresia. 5. Those in which certain parts are large out of all proportion. Monstra abundantia. Monstrosity by excess. Hypergénésie. 6. Those in which a part or parts are abnormally situated. Situs mutatis. 7. Those affecting the generative organs. Hermaphroditism. 8. Foetal diseases and abnormalities of the foetal coverings. *Alleged causes*: 1. Maternal imagination. 2. Accidental intra-uterine change. 3. A primitive germ defect.

Monstros'ity. (From the same.) Monster; monstrous condition.

Month'ly Cours'es. A familiar term for catamenia; menses.

Montie'ulāte. (Dim. of Lat. *mons*, "mountain.") Having little projections.

Montic'ulus Cerebel'li. Small projection on upper part of vermis of cerebellum.

Moon-blindness. See NYCTALOPIA.

Mora'çææ, mo-ray-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants indigenous in Asia and America, and comprising the mulberry, the fig, the banyan tree, etc.

Mor'al Insan'ity. Applied to a variety of insanity in which there is a perversion of the feelings, affections, and moral dispositions, with but little injury to the purely intellectual faculties.

Mor'bi Pathet'ici. Morositates; depraved appetites.

Mor'bid. (Lat. *morbus*, "disease.") Diseased; relating to disease; pathological; the reverse of healthy or physiological.

Morbif'ic. (Lat. *morbus*, "disease," and *facere*, "to make.") Disease-producing; generating disease.

Morbil'li. (Dim. of Lat. *morbus*, "disease.") Rubeola; measles.

Mor'bus. (Lat.; pl. *morbi*.) Disease; sickness; affection; malady. **M. Aphrodisius**, syphilis. **M. Arquatus**, jaundice. **M. Brightii**, Bright's disease. **M. Cadu'cus**, falling disease; epilepsy. **M. Cæruleus**, cyanosis. **M. Coxarum**, coxalgia; hip-joint disease. **M. Gäl'licus**, French disease; syphilis. **M. Hercu'leus**, hereulean disease; epilepsy; also allied to elephantiasis. **M. In'dicus**, syphilis. **M. Maculosus Werlhofii**, purpura hæmorrhagica. **M. Paxto'nii**, a parasitic disease of the hair of the arm-pit, named from its describer. **M. Pedicularis**, lousy disease; phthiriasis. **M. Sa'cer**, sacred disease; an ancient term for epilepsy.

Mor'dant. (Lat. *mordere*, "to bite.") A substance used to fix dye to fabrics. The most important mordants are alumina, oxide of tin, and oxide of iron.

Mor'dicant. Sharp, pungent.

Morgag'ni (mor-gan-ye), **Liquor of.** A transparent fluid between the crystalline lens and its capsule. (See LIQUOR.) **M., Sinuses of.** See SINUS.

Morgag'nian (mor-gan-ye-an) **Cat'aract.** Senile cataract with liquefaction of the outer layers of the lens.

Morgue, morg. Mortuary; dead-house; place where unknown dead bodies are exposed for recognition.

Mor'ibünd. (Lat. *mori*, "to die.") In a dying state.

Mor'ïöplästý. (Gr. *μοριον*, "part," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Morioplastice; plastic surgery; the restoration of lost parts. Autoplasty, or the transplantation of a portion of integument from another part of the body.

Mör'phia. Morphine.

Mor'phine. (Gr. *Μορφειος*, "the god of sleep.") Morphina; morphia; a vegetable alkaloid, the chief narcotic principle of opium. Its formula is $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3 + aq$. It is of alkaline reaction, unites with acids to form salts,

and occurs in truncated prisms. The alkaloid is very slightly soluble in water, but its salts are freely soluble in water and alcohol. The usual salt employed in medicine is the sulphate, and its dose is from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. by the mouth. It can be used hypodermically, by the mouth, and by the rectum. *Physiological actions:* It is analgesic, hypnotic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, and narcotic, and is a cardiac and respiratory depressant. *Toxic symptoms:* Slow heart, abolished reflexes, cold sweat, clammy skin, contracted pupil, coma, livid lips, and Cheyne-Stokes breathing. Death occurs from respiratory failure in from 45 minutes to several hours. Symptoms are the same as those from toxic doses of opium, and the treatment is the same. *Official preparations:* The salts of morphine employed are the sulphate, acetate, and muriate. *Pulvis morphinæ compositus:* 1 part of sulphate of morphine with 20 parts each of powdered camphor, glycyrrhiza, and precipitated chalk. *Dose.* 10 grains. *Trochisci morphinæ et ipecacuanhæ:* Each troche contains $\frac{1}{40}$ gr. of sulphate of morphine and $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. of ipecac.

Morphœ'a. (Gr. *μορφη*, "form.") Morphew. A circumscribed form of scleroderma. A name once given to a kind of leprosy, but not now. A condition related to sclerema. It consists of circumscribed patches over nerve-trunks, but these lack the hardness of sclerema. In morphœa structural changes occur—at first hyperæmia, and then pigmentation and cicatrization. The diseased parts are the seat of pain and tingling. There are four varieties of morphœa—alba, nigra, tuberosa, and atrophica.

Morphöl'ögý, mor-fol-o-je. (Gr. *μορφη*, "form," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of form in the organic kingdom; that branch of natural science devoted to the form and arrangement of the structures of animal or vegetable organisms. In Comparative Anatomy, the science of the modification

of forms which the same organ undergoes in the same or in different organisms. Also, the botanical analogue of comparative anatomy.

Morphōl'ýsis, mor-fol-e-sis. (Gr. *μορφη*, "form," and *λυω*, to "dissolve.") The destruction of form or organization.

Morphōt'omy, mor-fot-o-me. (Gr. *μορφη*, "form," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Histology.

Mor'pīō. The *pediculus pubis*, or crab-louse.

Mor'sus Diāb'oli. (Lat.) Fr. *morceau de diable*; "devil's bite;" a fantastic appellation of the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

Mort de Çhien. (Fr., "dog's death.") Spasmodic cholera.

Mor'tal. (Lat. *mors*, "death.") Subject to death; pertaining to death; fatal.

Mortāl'itý. (From the same.) Mortal state; subjection to death. Also, the ravages of mortal disease, fatal accident, senile decay, etc. The term mortality is also applied to the death-rate, or annual number of persons dying out of a given population.

Mor'tar. A vessel employed in pharmacy for pulverizing solid substances by triturating with a pestle.

Mortificā'tion. (Lat. *mors*, "death," and *fieri*, "to become.") The loss of vitality in some part of the body. When mortification is incipient it is termed *gangrene*; when confined to the osseous tissues or cartilages, *necrosis*; when limited to the soft tissues of a limb, *sphacelus*; and when accompanied by ulceration, *slough*.

Mor'tūarý. (Lat. *mortuus*, "dead.") Relating to the dead. Morgue.

Mor'ūla. (Lat. *morus*, "mulberry.") Mulberry-mass; stage of development of ovum with spheroidal mass of small rounded cells.

Mor'van's Disease. Analgesia with paresis of upper extremity.

Mosā'ic Gold. *Aurum musivum*; sulphide of tin.

Mos'chus. Musk. The name (U. S. Ph. 1880) for the dried secretion from the preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus*. It is sometimes used in low cases of typhoid disease accompanied with subsultus tendinum, tremors, and singultus. An artificial musk (*Moschus factitius*) is prepared with nitric acid, fetid animal oil, and alcohol.

Mos'chus Moschif'erus. Musk deer. The animal from which musk is obtained.

Moth'er-Water. The residual fluid after evaporating a saline solution and taking out the crystals.

Moth'er's Mark. A familiar name for nævus maternus.

Moth'erwort. *Leonurus cardiaca*. Emmenagogue, tonic, and stimulant.

Mo'tion, Animal. 1. *Progression* or *voluntary* motion. The function by which an animal can transport itself from place to place. 2. *Excited* motion. Reflex muscular contraction. 3. Motion of *irritability*. Arising from ganglia of the sympathetic system. 4. *Ciliary* motion. The vibrating movements of cilia.

Mo'tion, Brown'ian. (After Robert Brown, the botanist.) An oscillation of minute particles suspended in a liquid, first observed in drops of dew; now determined to be not locomotion, or the agitation of rudimentary life, as at first supposed, but variously referred to heat, light, electricity, osmosis, currents occasioned by inequalities of temperature and evaporation, etc.

Mo'tions, Instinc'tive. Applied to those involuntary actions excited mediately through the nerves—a part of the *reflex function*; such as closure of the eyelids, sucking, swallowing, closure of the glottis, the action of the sphincters, inspiration, sneezing, vomiting, etc. These occur even in the anencephalous child, on application of appropriate stimuli.

Mō'tor. (Lat. *movere*, "to move.") Mover; cause of motion.

Moto'res Oculo'rum. The third pair of nerves. It supplies all of the muscles of eyeball movement except the superior oblique and the external rectus.

Mo'tory. Motor.

Mould. A fine, soft earth. Also a substance like down which forms on bodies lying long in warm and damp air; the *Eurotium herbariorum* of botanists.

Moult'ing. Shedding a natural covering.

Moun'tain Cork. The elastic variety of asbestos.

Mouse-sight. Myopia.

Move'ment. Motion or action.

Move'ment Cure. Kinesipathy. An application of certain active and passive movements as a therapeutic measure, introduced by a Swede named Ling.

Move'ments, Consen'sual. Certain movements which, without our consciousness, accompany other, voluntary, movements; those connected by habit or sympathy, as in the case of the inward movement of the eye by the action of the rectus internus, which is invariably accompanied with contraction of the iris.

Mox'a. A cylinder of inflammable matter for cautery; the term was originally applied to a substance prepared from the dried young leaves of *Artemisia Chinensis* and *Artemisia Indica*, but has been extended to any substance which by gradual combustion on or near the skin is employed as a counter-irritant. Artificial moxas are made of cotton impregnated with nitre.

Moxibū's'tion. (From *moxa*, and Lat. *ustis*, "a burning.") Cauterization by means of moxa.

Mūçif'erous. (From *mucus*, and Lat. *ferre*, "to bear.") Bearing or producing mucus.

Mū'çiform. (From *mucus*, and Lat. *forma*, "form.") Like mucus.

Mū'çilāge. (Lat. *mucilago*.) An aqueous solution of gum; also applied to one of the proximate principles of vegetables, etc. See MUCILAGINES.

Mūçilāg'inēs, myu-sil-aj-in-eez. (Pl. of Lat. *mucilago*, "mucilage.") Mucilages. The term used in the pharmacopœias for solutions of gummy substances in water. They are chiefly used as vehicles for various drugs, and in the manufacture of pills. **Mūçilāg'o Aca'çiæ**, mucilage of acacia or gum-Arabic, contains 34 per cent. of acacia. **M. Am'yli** (Br. Ph.) is a gelatinous solution of starch. It is used as a vehicle for drugs given by the rectum. **M. Cydo'nii**, mucilage of cydonium or quince-seed. Used in the preparation of eye-waters and solutions for injecting into the urethra. **M. Sas'safras Medul'læ**, mucilage of sassafras-pith. Used for the same purposes as the preceding mucilage, and also as a demulcent drink. **M. Tragacan'thæ**, mucilage of tragacanth. Used in the manufacture of pills. **M. Ul'mi**, mucilage of slippery-elm. Used as a local application in inflammatory diseases of the skin; also as a demulcent drink in cases of inflammation of the kidneys or bladder. It is slightly nutritious.

Mūçilāg'inous. (From the same.) Pertaining to mucilage; gummy. **M. Extracts**, those which readily dissolve in water, with difficulty in alcohol, and undergo alcoholic fermentation. **M. Matter**, the white flocculent deposit formed in the distilled waters of plants.

Mū'çin. The albuminoid constituent of mucus.

Mūçip'arous, myu-sip-ar-us. (From *mucus*, and Lat. *parire*, "to produce.") Producing or secreting mucus; applied to the follicles of the mucous membranes.

Mūçit'is, myu-si-tis. (From *mucus*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of a mucous membrane. Gonorrhœa; blennorrhagia.

Mūeō'çele, myu-ko-seel. (From *mucus*, and Gr. *νελη*, "tumor.") Myxocèle. A mucus tumor. An enlarge-

ment or protrusion of the lachrymal sac. Also, dropsy of, or blennorrhœa of, the lachrymal sac.

Mūcō-enterī'tis. (From *mucus*, and Gr. ἔντερον, "intestine," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the intestines.

Mū'coid. (From *mucus*, and Gr. εἶδος, "resemblance.") Resembling mucus; muciform.

Mū'coid Degenera'tion. Mucous softening; transformation into a mucus-like substance. See DEGENERATION.

Mūcō-pūr'ulent. Combining the nature of both mucus and pus.

Mū'coūs, myu-kus. Pertaining to, resembling, secreting, or containing, mucus.

Mū'cous Fol'licles. The minute muciparous glands of the mucous membrane.

Mucous Membrane. See MEMBRANE.

Mū'cūs, myu-kus. (Lat., from Gr. μῦξα, "nasal mucus.") The viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membranes, as of the nostrils, lungs, etc.; it somewhat resembles vegetable mucilage, and its chief constituent is an albuminoid compound called *mucin*.

Mudar'. The root, bark, and inspissated juice of the *Calotropis Mudarii*, used in India as a remedy for elephantiasis and other cutaneous diseases. From its use in syphilis it is sometimes called "vegetable mercury."

Mud'arin. Mudarine; madarin; the active principle of the mudar.

Mulat'to. The offspring of mixed negro and white parentage.

Mul'berry Cal'culus. A variety of vesical calculus, so called by reason of its rough and tuberculated surface. See CALCULUS.

Mul'berry Mass. Morula.

Muliēb'ritŷ. (Lat. *mulier*, "woman.") The period of puberty in the female.

Multicap'sular. With many capsules.

Multicuspidati. (Lat. *multus*, "many," and *cuspidis*, "spear.") The name of the last three molar teeth, because they have several tubercles.

Multif'idus Spi'næ. The many-cleft muscle of the spine; transversalis dorsi. See MUSCLE.

Multifœta'tion. (From Lat. *multus*, "many," and *fœtus*.) Pregnancy with more than two fœtuses.

Multilōe'ūlar. (Lat. *multus*, "many," and *loculus*, "cell.") Having many cells or cavities.

Mūltip'ara. (Lat. *multus*, "many," and *parire*, "to bring forth.") Applied to a woman having borne more than one child; distinguished from *primipara*.

Mūltip'aroūs. (From the same.) Producing several young at one birth.

Mul'tiple Neurī'tis. Neuritis attacking many nerves.

Mūltip'olar. (Lat. *multus*, "many," and *polus*, "point.") Applied to nerve-cells having more than two processes.

Mūmps. Parotitis; parotiditis; cynauche parotidea. A familiar term for an inflammatory affection of the salivary glands, and of the parotid gland in particular. See PAROTIDITIS.

Mundif'icant. A cleansing substance or healing ointment.

Mun'gō. Earth-gall. The root of the *Ophiorrhiza mungos*, believed to be a specific for the bite of the cobra di capello, the rattlesnake, and mad dog.

Mu'riāte. A term formerly applied to a chloride.

Muriate of Ammonia. Chloride of ammonium; sal-ammoniac.

Muriāt'ic. Pertaining to sea-salt. Hydrochloric.

Muriat'ic Aq'id. The familiar name for hydrochloric acid, a solution of hydrochloric-acid gas in water. It is a tonic, refrigerant, and antiseptic.

Mur'mur, Arte'rial. Sound heard in auscultating over an artery.

Mur'mur, Hæ'mic. Murmur due to altered blood.

Mur'mur, Respi'ratorÿ. A low wind-like sound heard on auscultation of the chest, and due to the passage of air through the bronchial tubes and into the air-cells.

Mur'mur, U'terine. A sound due to the passage of venous blood, and heard over an area of the pregnant uterus after the fourth month.

Mur'mur, Ve'nous. A continuous hum heard in the great veins of the neck in anæmic people.

Mur'murs, Car'diac. Sounds indicative of disorder, usually within the heart or on its surface. Endocardial murmurs are more or less blowing. Most cardiac murmurs are due to alteration in the heart-orifices, but some arise from altered blood.

Murr. Murrain; an epizootic contagious disease, resembling small-pox, affecting cattle, and especially sheep.

Musa'çææ, mu-zay-she-e. A natural order of tropical endogenous plants, including the plantain, banana, etc.

Musa Sapien'tum. Banana-plant; tropical; fruit nutritive; root alterative.

Mus'ca Hispani'o'la. The blistering-fly. See CANTHARIS.

Mus'çæ Volitan'tês. Floating spots in the field of vision; the appearance of black spots, like flies on the wing, before the eye. See also METAMORPHOSIA.

Mus'carine. A poisonous alkaloid extracted from the *Amanita muscaria* or *Agaricus muscarius*, or fly-fungus. It resembles the Calabar bean in its action, producing weeping, vomiting, dyspnœa, etc.; has been recommended in constipation, hay-fever, *diabetes insipidus*, etc.

Mus'cle. (Lat. *musculus*.) Animal structures which possess the power of contracting under nervous stimulus; the structures by means of which locomotion and all other movements of animals are performed. Muscles are of a compound fibrous tissue, chemically characterized by the presence of syn-

tonin or muscular fibrin, and endowed with the property of contractility. They are of two varieties: (1) *Striated* or *striped*, including all the muscles in which contraction is voluntary and the heart-muscle; (2) *unstriated*, *smooth*, or *organic*, including all the involuntary muscles, except the heart, such as the muscular layer of the intestines, bladder, blood-vessels, etc. 1. Striated muscles are covered with a thin layer of connective tissue, from which septa pass dividing the muscle into bundles of fibres or *fasciculi*. Each fasciculus contains a number of parallel fibres. Each fibre consists of an outer covering with transverse septa, the *sarcolemma*, containing *sarcous substance* and *nuclei*, or muscle-corpuscles. The sarcous substance is marked by minute transverse lines, whence the name *striated* muscle. 2. Smooth muscles are composed of elongated spindle-shaped nucleated cells arranged parallel to one another, and usually in bundles of varying size. *Muscle-plasm* is the liquid obtained from fresh muscles by means of pressure. *Muscle-rods* are minute longitudinal lines found by Schäfer in striated muscular tissue. *Muscle-scrum* is the liquid remaining after a clot has formed in muscle-plasm. Following are the chief muscles of the human body: ABDUC'TOR MIN'IMI DIG'ITI of the hand, from the pisiform bone to the first phalanx of the little finger; that of the foot, from the outer tuberosity of the os calcis to the first phalanx of the little toe. ABDUC'TOR POL'LICIS of the hand, from the trapezium to the first phalanx of the thumb; that of the foot, from the inner tuberosity of the os calcis to the first phalanx of the great toe. ACCEL'ERATOR URI'NÆ, from the central tendon of the perineum to the bulb and spongy body of the penis. Aids in micturition. ADDUC'TOR BREV'IS, from the ramus of the pubic bone to the linea aspera of the femur. ADDUC'TOR LONGUS, from the front of the pubic bone to the linea aspera just below the insertion of the preceding. ADDUC'TOR MAG'NUS, from

the ramus of the pubic bone to the linea aspera. **ADDUC'TOR POL'LICIS** of the hand, from the third metacarpal bone to the first phalanx of the thumb; that of the foot, from the upper end of the middle metatarsal bones to the base of the first phalanx of the great toe. **ANCONE'US**, from the posterior aspect of the external condyle of the humerus to the olecranon and upper part of the shaft of the ulna. Assists in the extension of the forearm. **ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDE'US INFE'RIOR**, from the arytenoid cartilage to the epiglottis; **A. SUPE'RIOR**, from the apex of the arytenoid cartilage to the aryteno-epiglottidean folds. **ARYTENOIDE'US** extends between the posterior surfaces of the arytenoid cartilages. **ATTOL'LENS AU'REM**, from the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis to the pinna of the ear. Elevates external ear. **AT'TRAHENS AU'REM**, from upper part of facial aponeurosis to the helix. Advances external ear. **AZ'YGOS U'VULÆ**, from the posterior spine of the hyoid bone to the uvula. Elevates uvula. **BR'CEPS** of upper extremity. Long head arises from upper border of glenoid fossa, short head from the coracoid process of scapula; inserted into the tuberosity of the radius. Flexes and supinates the forearm. In the lower extremity one head arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, the other from the linea aspera. Inserted in the head of the fibula, the tendon forming the outer ham-string. **BIVEN'TER CERVICIS**, from the transverse processes of the second, third, and fourth dorsal vertebræ to the superior curved line of the occipital bone. **BRACHIA'LIS ANTICUS**, from the lower half of the humerus to the coronoid process of the ulna. Assists in flexing the forearm. **BUCCINA'TOR**, arises from the alveolar processes of the inferior and superior maxillary bones, and is inserted into the orbicularis oris. Compresses the cheek against the teeth. **CERVICA'LIS ASCEN'DENS**, from the angles of the upper five ribs to the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and

sixth cervical vertebræ. Erects the neck. **COE'CYGE'US**, from the spine of the ischium to the coccyx. **COMPLEX'US**, from the transverse processes of the three upper dorsal, and the articular processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ, to the occipital bone. **COMPRES'SOR NA'RIS**, from the superior maxillary bone to its fellow-muscle of the opposite side. **COMPRES'SOR URE'THRÆ**, from the ramus of the pubes to its fellow-muscle. **CORACO-BRACHIA'LIS**, from the coracoid process of scapula to the inner side of the shaft of the humerus. **COR'RUGATOR SUPERCIL'II**, attached to supereiliary ridge, and draws eyebrows downward and inward. **CRICO-ARYTENOIDEUS LATERA'LIS**, from the side of the cricoid cartilage to the external surface of the arytenoid cartilage. **CRICO-ARYTENOIDEUS POS'TICUS**, from the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage to the base of the arytenoid. **CRICOTHY'ROID**, from the cricoid cartilage to the thyroid cartilage. A tensor of the vocal cords. **CONSTRIC'TORS OF THE PHAR'YNX**, three muscles partly surrounding the pharynx. **CRURE'US**, forms with the vastus internus a part of the quadriceps extensor. **CUTANEOUS**, the platysma myoides. **DEL'TOID**, from the clavicle, acromion, and spine of scapula to the shaft of the humerus. The great muscle of the shoulder. **DEPRES'SOR AN'GULI OR'IS**, from the inferior maxillary bone to the angle of the mouth. **DEPRES'SOR A'LÆ NA'SI**, from the superior maxillary bone to the ala of the nose. **DEPRES'SOR LA'BII INFERIOR'IS**, from the inferior maxillary bone to the lower lip. **DI'APHRAGM**, arises from the ensiform cartilage, the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ, and from the seven lower ribs, and is inserted into a central tendon. **DIGAS'TRIC**, the anterior belly, from the inner surface of the symphysis of the lower jaw to the hyoid bone; the posterior belly from a groove in the mastoid process to the hyoid bone. Elevates the tongue and hyoid bone. **DILA'TOR NA'RIS** (anterior) is upon the alar cartilage of the

nose; (posterior) from the nasal notch of the superior maxillary to the margin of the alar cartilage. *DORSAL INTEROSSEI* of the hand, four muscles passing from the sides of the metacarpal bones to the bases of the phalanges; of the foot, also four muscles passing from the sides of the metatarsal bones to the phalanges. *ERECTOR PENIS*, from the ischial tuberosity and ramus of the pubic bone to the crus of the penis. *ERECTOR SPINÆ*, between the iliac crest, the back of the sacrum, the spinous processes of the three lower dorsal and the lumbar vertebra. *EXTENSOR BREVIS DIGITORUM*, from the os calcis to the first phalanx of the great toe. *EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS (BREVIOR)*, from the external condyloid ridge of the humerus to the base of the third metacarpal; (*LONGIOR*) from the external condyloid ridge to the base of the second metacarpal. *EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS*, from the external condyle of humerus to the base of the fifth metacarpal. *EXTENSOR COCCYGIS*, from lower part of sacrum to the coccyx. *EXTENSOR COMMUNIS DIGITORUM*, from the external condyle of humerus to second and third phalanges. *EXTENSOR INDICIS*, from back of ulna to the second and third phalanges of the first finger. *EXTENSOR LONGUS DIGITORUM*, from the tuberosity of the tibia and the fibula to the second and third phalanges of the toes. *EXTENSOR MINIMI DIGITI*, from the external condyle of humerus to the second and third phalanges of the little finger. *EXTENSOR PRIMI INTERNO'DII POLICIS*, from the back of radius to the base of the first phalanx of the thumb. *EXTENSOR OSSIS METACARPI POLICIS*, from the back of radius and ulna to the base of metacarpal of thumb. *EXTENSOR PROPRIUS POLICIS*, from the middle of fibula to the base of last phalanx of great toe. *EXTENSOR SECUN'DI INTERNO'DII POLICIS*, from back of ulna to the base of the last phalanx of the thumb. *FLEXOR ACCESSORIUS*, arises by two heads from the os calcis and in-

serted into the tendon of the flexor longus digitorum. *FLEXOR BREVIS DIGITORUM*, from the os calcis and plantar fascia to the second phalanx of the little toe. *FLEX. BREV. MINIMI DIGITI*, from base of the fifth metatarsal to the first phalanx of the little toe. *FLEX. BREV. POLICIS*, from the trapezoid, trapezium, os magnum, and base of the third metacarpal to the base of the first phalanx of the thumb. *FLEX. BREV. POLICIS*, from cuboid and external cuneiform to first phalanx of the great toe. *FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS*, from the internal condyle of humerus to the metacarpal bone of index finger. *FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS*, by two heads, from the internal condyle of humerus and olecranon process to fifth metacarpal and pisiform bone. *FLEXOR LONGUS DIGITORUM*, from the tibia to the terminal phalanges of the toes. *FLEXOR LONGUS POLICIS* of forearm, from the radius to the last phalanx of the thumb; that of the leg, from the tibia to the last phalanges of the toes. *FLEXOR PROFUNDIS DIGITORUM*, from shaft of ulna to the terminal phalanges of the fingers. *FLEXOR SUBLIMIS DIGITORUM*, arises by three heads, from the inner condyle of humerus, coronoid process of ulna, and the oblique line of the ulna, and is inserted into the second phalanges of the fingers. *GASTROCNEMIUS*, arises by two heads, one from above each condyle of the femur, terminates in the tendo-Achillis, which is inserted into the os calcis. *GEMELLUS INFERIORIS*, from tuberosity of the ischium to great trochanter; *SUPERIORIS*, from ischial spine to great trochanter. Both rotate the femur outward. *GENIO-HYOID*, from a tubercle on the inferior maxillary bone to the body of hyoid bone. *GENIO-HYGLOSSUS*, from a tubercle of inferior maxillary bone to the hyoid and base of the tongue. *GLUTEUS (MAXIMUS)*, from the superior curved line and crest of the ilium, and from the sacrum to the fascia below the great trochanter; *G. MEDIUS*, from the ilium below the su-

perior curved line to the oblique line of the great trochanter; G. MIN'IMUS, from below the middle curved line of the ilium to the great trochanter. GRAC'ILIS, from the rami of the pubes and ischium to the upper and inner part of the tibia. HEL'ICIS MINOR (smaller muscle of the helix), a muscle on the posterior border of the helix of the ear. HYO-GLOS'SUS, from the cornua of hyoid bone to the side of the tongue. ILI'ACUS, from the iliac fossa and crest and the sacrum to the lesser trochanter. INFRACOSTA'LES, ten muscles connecting the inner surface of the ribs. INFRASPINA'TUS, from the infraspinous fossa to the great tuberosity of the humerus. INTERCOSTA'LES, twenty-three muscles between the borders of the ribs; eleven arise from the lower external border of the ribs and twelve from lower internal borders. INTER-SPINA'LES, small muscles connecting the spinous processes of the vertebræ with one another. INTER-TRANSVERSA'LES, connect the transverse process of contiguous vertebræ. LATIS'SIMUS DOR'SI, arises from the spinous processes of the six lower dorsal and the lumbar vertebræ, the sacrum, the crest of the ilium, and four lower ribs, and is inserted into the bicipital groove of the humerus. LEVA'TOR AN'GULI O'RIS, from the canine fossa of the superior maxillary to the angle of the mouth. LEVA'TOR AN'GULI SCAP'ULÆ, transverse processes of upper cervical vertebræ to the posterior border of scapula. LEVATO'RES COSTA'RUM, from the transverse process of each costal vertebra to the rib below it. LEVA'TOR A'NI, from body and ramus of pubic bone, pelvic fascia, and ischial spine to the rectum, oesophagus, and raphé. LEV'ATOR LA'BII INFERIO'RIS, from the inferior maxillary bone to the lower lip. LEVA'TOR LA'BII SUPERIO'RIS, from the lower margin of the orbit to the upper lip. LEVA'TOR LA'BII SUPERIO'RIS ALÆ'QUE NA'SI, from the nasal process of the superior maxillary to the alar cartilage and upper lip. LEVA'TOR PALA'TI, petrous

portion of temporal bone to the soft palate. LEVA'TOR PAL'PEBRÆ SUPERIO'RIS, from the lesser wing of the sphenoid to the cartilage of the upper eyelid. LINGUA'LIS, forms the lower part of the tongue. LONGIS'SIMUS DOR'SI, from the erector muscles of the spine to the ribs from the seventh to the eleventh. Straightens the spinal column. LON'GUS COL'LI, the flexor muscle of the cervical vertebræ, is divided into three portions: 1. The *superior oblique* portion arises from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the anterior tubercle of the atlas. 2. *Inferior oblique* portion arises from the bodies of the first, second, and third dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted into the transverse processes of the fifth and sixth cervical vertebræ. 3. *Vertical portion* arises from the bodies of the upper three dorsal and lower three cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the bodies of the second, third, and fourth cervical vertebræ. LUMBRICA'LES, four small muscles in the hand and the same number in the foot. The former pass from the tendons of the flexor profundus digitorum to the tendons of the flexor communis digitorum. Assist in flexing the fingers. The latter pass from the tendons of the flexor longus digitorum to the phalanges of the four outer toes. MARSUPIA'LIS, the obturator internus. MASSE'TER, from the zygomatic process to the ramus of the inferior maxillary bone. Elevates the lower jaw, as in mastication. MESO-THE'NAR, the adductor pollicis. MULTIF'IDUS SPINÆ, an exceedingly complex muscle arising from the spine of the ilium, sacrum, articular process of the lumbar and cervical vertebræ, and the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebræ, and is inserted into the laminae and spines of the vertebræ above. An erector and rotator of the spinal column. MYLO-HY'OID, from the mylo-hyoid ridge of the lower jaw to the body of the hyoid bone. Forms the floor of the mouth and elevates the hyoid bone. OBLIQU'US CAP'ITIS, two

muscles: 1. The *inferior* passes from the spinous process to the transverse process of the atlas. 2. The *superior*, from the transverse process of the atlas to the occipital bone between the two curved lines. **OBLIQUUS EXTER'NUS**, from the eight lower ribs to Poupart's ligament, the crest of the ilium, and the linea alba. **OBLIQUUS (OCULI) INFERIO'RIS**, from the orbital plate of the superior maxillary bone to the sclerotic, between the insertions of the superior and external rectus muscles. Rotates eyeball upward. **OBLIQUUS INTER'NUS**, from the lumbar fascia, Poupart's ligament, and crest of the ilium to the crest of the pubes, the four lower ribs, and the linea alba. Flexes the thorax on the abdomen. **OBLIQUUS (OCULI) SUPERIO'RIS**, passes from the lesser ring of the sphenoid above the optic foramen to a pulley near the internal angular process of the frontal bone, thence it is refracted backward to the outer and upward part of the eyeball. Rotates eye outward and downward. **OBTURATOR EXTER'NUS**, from the margin of the obturator foramen to the base of the great trochanter of the femur. **OBTURATOR INTER'NUS**, from the obturator foramen and membrane to the great trochanter. Action the same as the preceding. **OC-CIPITO-FRONTA'LIS**, arises from the superior curved line of the occipital bone, and is inserted into the tendon-like aponeurosis of the covering of the vault of the cranium. **OMO-HY'OID**, from the upper border of the scapula to the body of the hyoid bone. **OPPO'NENS MIN'IMI DIG'ITI** and **O. POL'LICIS**, two small muscles of the hand, moving the little finger and thumb toward the median line. **ORBICULA'RIS O'RIS**, the sphincter muscle forming the lips and encircling the mouth. **ORBICULA'RIS PALPEBRA'RUM**, arises from the internal angular process of the frontal bone and surrounds the eye. Closes the eyelids. **PALATO-GLOS'SUS**, from the soft palate to the side of the tongue. A constrictor of the pharynx. **PALATO-PHARYNGE'US**, from the soft palate to

the pharynx and thyroid cartilage. **PALMA'RIS INTEROS'SEI**, from the annular ligament to the skin of the palm. **PALMA'RIS LON'GUS**, from the internal condyle of the humerus to the annular ligament and palmar fascia. **PECTINE'US**, from the pubes and ilio-pectineal line to the femur below the lesser trochanter. Flexes and rotates thigh outward. **PECTORA'LIS MA'JOR**, from the sternum and costal cartilages to the external bicipital ridge of the humerus. Draws arm forward and inward. **PECTORA'LIS MI'NOR**, from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs to the coracoid process of scapula. Draws upper part of scapula downward and inward. **PERONE'US BREVIS**, from the middle of the external surface of the fibula to the fifth metatarsal bone. **PERONE'US LON'GUS**, from the upper part of the fibula to the base of the first metatarsal. **PLANTA'RIS**, a long, slender muscle passing from the outer branch of the linea aspera of the femur to the os calcis. **PLATYS'MA MYO'IDES**, from the clavicle and acromion process of the scapula to the inferior maxillary bone and the tissues about the mouth. **POPLITE'US**, from the external condyle of the femur to the upper part of the shaft of the tibia. Flexes the leg. **PRONA'TOR QUADRA'TUS**, from the lower part of the shaft of the ulna to the corresponding part of the radius. **PRONA'TOR RA'DII TERES**, from the internal condyle of the humerus and the coronoid process of the ulna to the outer side of the radius. **PSO'AS MAG'NUS**, from the bodies and transverse processes of all the lumbar vertebræ and the lower dorsal vertebra to the lesser trochanter. Flexes the trunk and thigh and rotates thigh outward. **PSO'AS PAR'VUS**, from the bodies of the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebræ, ilio-pectineal line, and adjacent fascia. Draws the iliac fascia tense. **PTER'YGOID**, the *external*, arises from the pterygoid plate of the sphenoid, and is inserted below the condyle of inferior maxillary bone; the *internal* arises in the pterygoid fossa of the

sphenoid, and is inserted into the inner surface of the inferior maxillary bone in front of the angle. *PYRAMIDA'LIS*, a small muscle running from the crest of the pubes to the linea alba. *PYRAMIDA'LIS NA'SI*, from the occipito-frontalis muscle to the compressor naris. *PYRIFOR'MIS*, from the anterior surface of the sacrum through the great sciatic foramen to the great trochanter. Rotates thigh outward. *QUADRA'TUS FEM'ORIS*, from the tuberosity of the ischium to the outer surface of the great trochanter. Action the same as the preceding. *QUADRA'TUS LUMBO'RUM*, from the transverse processes of the lower three lumbar vertebræ and the crest of the ilium to the transverse process of the lower three lumbar vertebræ and the last rib. Flexes the chest laterally. *QUAD'RICEPS EXTEN'SOR*, includes the rectus femoris, vastus internus, and crureus. All unite in a common tendon containing the patella. *REC'TUS ABDOM'INIS*, from the crest of the pubes to the cartilages of the fifth, sixth, and seventh ribs. Flexes the chest on the abdomen. *REC'TUS CAP'ITIS ANTI'CUS (MAJOR)*, from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ to the basilar process of the occipital bone; (*MINOR*) from the transverse process of the atlas to the basilar process. Both muscles flex the head. *REC'TUS CAP'ITIS POSTI'CUS (MAJOR)*, from the spinous process of the axis to the inferior curved line of the occipital bone; (*MINOR*) from the posterior arch of the atlas to below the inferior curved line of the occipital bone. *REC'TUS EXTER'NUS*, arises by two heads from the external edge of the optic foramen, and is inserted into the sclerotic of the outer side of the eyeball. *REC'TUS FEM'ORIS*, from the anterior inferior spinous process of the ilium and the margin of the acetabulum to the tuberosity of the tibia. An extensor of the leg. *REC'TUS INFERIO'RIS*, from the lower border of the optic foramen to the lower surface of the eyeball. *REC'TUS SUPERIO'RIS*, from

the upper border of the optic foramen to the upper surface of the eyeball. *RET'RAHENS AU'REM*, from the mastoid process to the posterior surface of the concha of the ear. *RHOMBOIDE'US (MAJOR)*, from the spines of the upper five dorsal vertebræ to the base of the spine of the scapula; (*MINOR*) from the spines of the first dorsal and seventh cervical vertebræ to the spine of the scapula. *RISO'RIVS*, from the fascia of the cheek to the angle of the mouth. Elongates the mouth. *SARTO'RIVS*, from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to the upper part of the tibia. Flexes and adducts the leg. *SCAL'ENUS ANTI'CUS*, from the tubercle of the first rib to the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ. *SCAL'ENUS ME'DIVS*, from the first rib to the transverse processes of the lower six cervical vertebræ. *SCAL'ENUS POSTI'CUS*, from the second rib to the transverse processes of the lower three cervical vertebræ. *SEMI-MEMBRANO'SUS*, from the tuberosity of the ischium to the inner side of the head of the tibia. A flexor and inward rotator of the leg. *SEMI-SPINA'LIS COL'LI*, from the transverse processes of the upper four dorsal and articular processes of the lower four cervical vertebræ to the spinous processes of the second, third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebræ. *SEMI-SPINA'LIS DOR'SI*, from the transverse processes of the lower dorsal vertebra to the spines of the last two cervical and the upper four dorsal vertebræ. *SEMI-TENDINO'SUS*, from the tuberosity of the ischium to the inner surface of the upper part of the tibia. *SERRA'TUS MAG'NUS*, arises by nine heads from the eight upper ribs (two of the heads from the second rib), and is inserted into the whole of the inner margin of the scapula. Elevates the ribs when the shoulders are fixed, and is one of the most important of the muscles of inspiration. *SERRA'TUS POSTI'CUS (INFERIO'RIS)*, from the spines of the last two dorsal and first three lumbar vertebræ to the lower four ribs; (*SUPERIORIS*)

from the spines of the last cervical and upper two dorsal vertebræ to the ribs from the second to the fifth. The former assists in expiration, the latter in inspiration. **SOLE'US**, from the back part of the head of the fibula and the upper part of the shaft to the os calcis, its tendon uniting with that of the gastrocnemius to form the tendo-Achillis. **SPHINCTER ANI**, from the tip of the coccyx to the central tendon of the perineum and the tissues around the anus. **SPLENIUS CAPITIS ET COLLI**, from the lower part of the ligamentum nuchæ and the spinous processes of the upper six dorsal vertebræ to the occipital bone, mastoid process, and transverse processes of the upper four cervical vertebræ. Draw the head backward without extending the neck. **STAPE'DIUS**, from the eminentia stapedii of the middle ear to the neck of the stapes. Steadies the stapes, and prevents it from being forced into the oral window. **STERNO-CLEIDO-MAS'TOID**, arises by two heads, one from the inner end of the clavicle, the other from the upper bone of the sternum, and is inserted into the mastoid process. Flexes and rotates the head. **STERNO-HY'OID**, from the inner end of the clavicle and the upper bone of the sternum to the body of the hyoid bone. Depresses the larynx. **STERNO-THY'ROID**, beneath the preceding, arises from the upper bone of the sternum, and is inserted into the side of the thyroid cartilage. **STYLO-GLOS'SUS**, from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the side of the tongue. Draws tongue upward and backward. **STYLO-HY'OID**, from the styloid process of the temporal bone to the body of the hyoid. Elevates the hyoid bone. **STYLO-PHARYNGE'US**, from the base of the styloid processes to the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage, uniting with the palato-pharyngeus muscle. **SUBAN-CONE'US**, from just above the olecranon fossa of the humerus to the posterior ligament of the elbow-joint. **SUB-CLAV'IUS**, between the clavicle and first rib, arises from the cartilage of

the latter bone, and is inserted into the under surface of the middle of the clavicle. **SUBCRURE'US**, frequently a part of the crureus, arises from the anterior surface of the lower end of the femur, and is inserted into the synovial membrane beneath the patella. **SUPINA'TOR BREV'IS**, from the external condyle of the humerus and the oblique line of the ulna to the bicipital tuberosity and neck of the radius. Supinates the hand. **SUPINA'TOR LONG'US**, from the external condyloid ridge of the humerus to the styloid process of the radius. **SUPRASPINA'LES**, a number of muscular bands upon the spinous processes of the cervical vertebræ. Their action is uncertain. **SUPRASPINA'TUS**, from the suprascapular fossa of the scapula to the great tuberosity of the humerus. Feebly assists the deltoid in elevating the arm outward. **TEM-PORAL**, arises from the whole of the temporal fossa and from the curved line of the frontal and parietal bones, its fibres converging to be inserted by means of a strong tendon into the coronoid process of the inferior maxillary bone. Elevates the jaw. **TEN'SOR PALA'TI**, or **CIRCONFLEXUS**, arises from the scaphoid fossa of the sphenoid bone, winds around the hamular process, and is inserted into the posterior border of the horizontal plate of the palate bone and into its fellow-muscle. **TEN'SOR TAR'SI**, from the lachrymal bone to the tarsal cartilages. Compresses the lachrymal sac and puncta. **TEN'SOR TYM-PANI**, is partly a bony canal, and arises from the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the cartilage of the Eustachian tube, and is inserted into the base of the handle of the malleus. **TEN'SOR VAGI'NÆ FEM'ORIS**, from the crest and anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to the fascia of the thigh. **TERES MA'JOR**, from the angle of the scapula to the inner bicipital ridge of the humerus. Draws the arm downward and backward. **TERES MI'NOR**, from the external border of the scapula to the great tuberosity of the humerus. Rotates the hu-

merus outward. **THYRO-ARYTENOIDEUS**, from the thyroid cartilage to the anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilage. Shortens, and hence relaxes, the vocal cord. **TIBIA' LIS ANTI' CUS**, from the external tuberosity and upper part of the shaft of the tibia to the internal cuneiform and first metatarsal bones. Flexes the foot. **TIBIA' LIS POSTI' CUS**, from the shaft of the tibia and fibula to the internal cuneiform and scaphoid bones. Extends the foot. **TRACHELOMAS' TOID**, from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth dorsal vertebræ and the articular processes of the three lower cervical vertebræ to the mastoid process of the temporal bone. **TRANSVERSA' LIS**, arises from the outer third of Poupart's ligament, from the inner lip of the iliac crest, from the cartilages of the six lower ribs, and by an aponeurosis from the spinous and transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ. The lower fibres are inserted into the crest of the pubes and pectineal line, forming with the internal oblique muscle the *conjoined tendon*. The remaining portion terminates in an aponeurosis which is inserted into the linea alba. Its lower border forms the upper boundary of the inguinal canal. **TRANSVERSA' LIS COL' LI**, from the transverse processes of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth dorsal vertebræ to the transverse processes of the five lower cervical. **TRAPEZIUS**, triangular in outline, arises from the superior curved line of the occipital bone, from the spinous process of the lower cervical and all the dorsal vertebræ, from the supraspinous ligament, and from the ligamentum nuchæ. Inserted into the clavicle, the acromion process, and the spine of the scapula. **TRI' CEPS**, arises by three heads, the external head from the posterior surface of the humerus, the middle or scapular head from a depression below the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the internal head from the posterior and outer surface of the shaft of the humerus. Inserted by means of a strong tendon into the olecranon process. Extends forearm. **VAS' TUS**

EXTER' NUS, the largest part of the quadriceps extensor of the thigh. Arises by a broad aponeurosis from the anterior border of the great trochanter and the linea aspera, and is inserted with the great extensor tendon into the patella. **VAS' TUS INTER' NUS**, forms with the crureus the smallest division of the quadriceps extensor. It arises from the inner lip of the linea aspera and from the greater part of the internal anterior and external surface of the shaft of the femur, and is inserted with the great extensor tendon into the patella. **ZYGOMAT' ICUS MA' JOR**, arises from the malar bone in front of the zygomatic suture, and is inserted into the fibres of the orbicularis oris at the angle of the mouth. **ZYGOMAT' ICUS MI' NOR**, arises from the malar bone in front of the origin of the preceding, and is inserted into the orbicularis oris at the angle of the mouth.

Mūs' eūlar. Pertaining to or having highly developed muscles.

Mus' cular Ar' teries. See **ARTERY**.

Mus' cular Cur' rent. Matteucci holds that a current circulates in every living muscle whose tendinous attachments are dissimilar.

Mus' cular Contrac' tion. The exertion of the power in muscles to shorten themselves.

Mus' cular Fi' bres. The fibres, striped or unstriped, composing the mass of muscular tissue. See **MUSCLE**.

Mus' cular Mo' tion. The motion caused by muscular contraction; the phenomena of a self-produced change of position of the body. Three kinds—voluntary, involuntary, and mixed.

Muscular Rheumatism. See **RHEUMATISM**.

Mus' cular Sys' tem. The aggregate of the muscles of the body.

Mus' cular Tu' mor. Phantom tumor. See **TUMOR**.

Muscula' ris Mueo' sæ. A layer of organic muscular fibres in the intestinal canal, which are separated from the

muscular coat proper by the submucous tissue.

Muscūlā'tion, mus-kyu-lay-shun. Sensation of muscular activity. Locomotion. Muscular endowment of the body or a part.

Mus'culi Pectīna'ti. The muscular fasciculi within the cardiac auricles.

Mus'cūlin. A semi-solid albuminoid, the chief constituent of muscle.

Mūs'culin-Pēp'tone. The presumed definite combination between the solvent fluid in the stomach and alimentary muscular fibrin.

Mus'culō-eūtā'nēoūs. Pertaining to skin and muscles; applied to certain nerves. See NERVE.

Mus'eulō-spī'ral. Applied to a winding groove at the back of the humerus; also to a nerve, the largest branch of the brachial plexus. See NERVE.

Mus'culus. (Lat.) Muscle.

Musk. A perfume obtained from the musk-deer of Asia. It is used as a perfume, and medicinally as a stimulant and antispasmodic. See MOSCHUS.

Mussitā'tion. (Lat. *mussitare*, "to mutter.") Muttering; movement of the lips and tongue, but without the production of articulate sounds; a morbid symptom denoting extreme cerebral debility.

Mūs'tard. The flour of the seeds of the *Sinapis nigra* and *Sinapis alba*, deprived of fixed oil by expression; rubefacient. See SINAPISM.

Mūte. Dumb; devoid of speech.

Mūtilā'tion. Loss of member or organ.

Mu'titās. (Lat. *mutus*, "dumb.") Anaudia. Dumbness; an inability of articulation.

Mu'titas Surdo'rum. Dumbness of the deaf; deaf-mutism; speechlessness from congenital or early deafness.

Mŷal'gīa, mi-al-je-ah. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Myosalgia; pain in the muscles; cramp. Anal-

ogous to, and often mistaken for, neuralgia.

Mŷāl'gīc. Pertaining to myalgia.

Mŷasthē'nīa. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," *α*, priv., and *σθενος*, "strength.") Muscular debility.

Mŷçē'lium. Masses of branching fungi.

Mŷçetō'ma, mi-se-to-mah. (Gr. *μυκης*, "fungus," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") Fungous disease of India; fungus foot; Madura foot. A serious affection, with enlargement and osseous degeneration of foot or hand, very prevalent in India, and ascribed to the fungus *chionyphe Carteri*. The malady is stated by Dr. Vandyke Carter to be unquestionably of a parasitic nature; it appears to attack only natives of India, and, originating in the skin, penetrates to the bones of the extremities, the extension of the fungus within the tissues of the hand or foot converting that member into a globular mass, with induration of the skin, degeneration of the osseous structures, etc.

Mycodēr'ma. (Gr. *μυκος*, "mucus," or *μυκης*, "mushroom," and *δερμα*, "skin.") The mucous membrane. Also a species of fungi, the vegetable parasite which constitutes the crusts of favus; mycodermis.

Mycodermī'tis. (Gr. *μυκος*, "mucus," *δερμα*, "skin," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Mycohæ'mia. (Gr. *μυκης*, "fungus," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") Disorder due to the presence of microorganisms in the blood.

Mŷ'eoid. (Gr. *μυκης*, "fungus," and *ειδος*, "appearance.") Resembling a fungus; fungoid.

Mŷcōl'ōgŷ. (Gr. *μυκης*, "fungus," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of fungi.

Mŷco'sis. (Gr. *μυκης*, "fungus," or *μυκος*, "mucus," and suffix *-osis*, "morbid condition.") A term variously applied to mucous polypus, to a fungous growth, to frambœsia, to the pres-

ence of fungoid elements in the secretions or tissues of the body, etc. **M. Intestinalis**, splenic fever.

Mydal'eine. A toxic ptomaine yielded by putrefying cadaveric organs.

Mydatox'ine. A toxic ptomaine obtained from decomposing flesh.

My'dine. A ptomaine derived from putrefying human viscera; non-poisonous.

Mÿdrī'asis. (Gr. *μυδριασις*.) Preternatural fixed dilatation of the pupil due to loss of motor power in the iris, and not disappearing on exposure to light; a condition often purposely produced temporarily by the ophthalmologist by the use of atropine, etc. The reverse of **MYOSIS** (*q. v.*).

Mÿdriāt'ic. Pertaining to, or an agent causing, mydriasis, as belladonna, homatropine, etc.

Myēc'topŷ. Abnormal situation of muscle.

Mÿelāl'gĭa. (Gr. *μυελος*, "marrow," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Pain in, or neuralgia of, the spinal marrow.

Myelap'oplexy. Intraspinal hæmorrhage.

Myelat'rophy. Atrophy of spinal cord; tabes dorsalis.

Mÿ'elĭn. (Gr. *μυελος*, "marrow.") Virchow's term for the medullary matter filling the space between the axis-cylinder and sheath of an ultimate nerve-fibre.

Mÿeli'tis. (Gr. *μυελος*, "marrow," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Properly, inflammation of the substance of the spinal marrow. The term has also been applied to inflammation of the spinal membranes, and to inflammation of the substance of the brain, and thus confused with *meningitis* and *encephalitis*.

Mÿ'elōçŷtes. Nuclei of cells of gray nervous matter.

Mÿ'eloid. (Gr. *μυελος*, "marrow," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Marrow-like.

My'eloid Tu'mor. Mylocystic tumor; a sarcomatous tumor, containing large multinucleated cells. See **TUMOR**.

Mÿelō'ma. (Gr. *μυελος*, "marrow," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") A medullary tumor; a cancerous encephaloid tumor.

Myelomala'çia. Softening of spinal cord.

Myelomeningi'tis. Spinal meningitis.

My'elon. Spinal cord.

Myi'tis. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of a muscle.

Myloglos'sus, **Mylohyoi'deus**, and **Mylopharynge'us**. The names of certain muscles. See **MUSCLE**.

Mÿōcār'di'tis. (From *myocardium*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Carditis; inflammation of the myocardium or muscular substance of the heart.

Mÿōcār'dium. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," and *καρδια*, "heart.") The cardiac walls, or muscular tissue of the heart.

Mÿodesōp'sĭa. (Gr. *μυια*, "a fly," *ειδος*, "resemblance," and *ὄψις*, "sight.") Visual defect, with muscæ volitantes. **Metamorphopsia**.

Mÿodŷna'mĭa. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," and *δυναμις*, "power.") Muscular force or power.

Mÿodŷnamom'eter. Dynamometer.

Mÿodŷn'ĭa, *mi-o-din-e-ah*. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," and *ὀδονη*, "pain.") Muscular pain or rheumatism.

Mÿoglōb'ūlin. A proteid of muscle-plasma.

Mÿogŕaph'ion. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") An instrument for measuring the rapidity of muscular contraction.

Mÿog'raphŷ. (From the same.) A description of the muscles of the body.

Mÿ'oid. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling

musele or flesh; applied to tumors composed of fibro-cells or muscular fibres.

M̄yolēm'ma. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," and *λεμμα*, "membrane.") Sarcolemma; a delicate sheath enveloping the ultimate fibrils of museular tissue.

My'olin. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle.") The transparent substance in the cells composing museular tissue.

M̄yol'ogŷ. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," and *λογος*, "discourse.") That branch of anatomy dealing with museles.

M̄yō'ma. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") Muscular tumor; new growth composed of museular fibres.

M̄yomōt'omŷ. Removal of uterine fibroid tumors through abdominal incision.

Myopath'ic. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," and *παθος*, "affection.") Pertaining to disease of the muscles.

M̄yō'pīa, *mi-o-pe-ah*. (Gr. *μυω*, to "close," and *ὄψ*, "eye.") Near-sightedness. A condition in which the eye is too long for its refracting system, parallel rays focusing in front of the retina, crossing and forming circles of diffusion instead of a clear image. Divergent rays only focus on the retina, and hence to see clearly an object must be brought so near that the rays from it are divergent, or else it must be looked at through a concave lens. *Causes of myopia*: 1. Axial myopia. Too great antero-posterior diameter of the eyeball. Usual form. 2. Increase in the index of refraction of the lens. 3. Conical cornea.

Myop'ic. Pertaining to or exhibiting myopia.

M̄yosāl'gīa. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," and *αλγος*, "pain.") Pain in a muscle; cramp. Myalgia.

Myosarco'ma. A tumor with both sarcomatous and myomatous elements.

My'osin. Proteid separating from musele-plasma as a coagulum.

M̄yō'sis. (Gr. *μυω*, to "close the eyes.") A preternatural fixed contrac-

tion of the pupil. The reverse of MYDRIASIS (*q. v.*).

M̄yosi'tis. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the muscles; myitis.

My'ospasm. Museular cramp or spasm.

Myotat'ic. Pertaining to a stretched muscle.

M̄yōt'ic. Pertaining to myosis; an agent inducing contraction of the pupil, as eserine, muscarin, morphia, etc.

Myotil'itŷ. Museular contractility.

M̄yot'omŷ. (Gr. *μυς*, "muscle," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Dissection of the museles.

Myringī'tis. (From *myringa*, quasi *μηνιγξ*, "membrana tympani," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the membrana tympani.

Myringō-mycō'sis. An affection consisting of the growth of a fungus within the meatus of the ear.

M̄yris'tica. A genus of plants of the natural order *Myristicaceæ*. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the kernel of the seed of the *Myristica fragrans*, or nutmeg, deprived of its testa. Its chief use is that of a condiment, but it is also employed to disguise the taste of other medicines. *Adeps Myristicæ* is expressed oil of nutmeg.

Myris'tica Moscha'ta. The name of the tree producing the nutmeg and mace.

Myrmē'çia. (Gr. *μυρμηξ*, "ant.") Warts on the palms of the hand or soles of the feet.

M̄yr'osīne. Emulsion of black mustard. A nitrogenized substance existing in oil of mustard, resembling the emulsion of almonds.

M̄yrox'ŷlon. A genus of trees of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, comprising the species yielding BALSAM OF PERU (*q. v.*), etc.

Myr'rha. (Lat.) Myrrh; the name (U. S. Ph.) for the gum-resinous vegetable exudation of the *Balsamodendron myrrha*. It is a stimulant tonic.

Myrta'cœæ, mir - tay - she - c. The name of a large natural order of tropical and subtropical exogenous plants, including the myrtle, pomegranate, etc.

Myr'tiform. Shaped like a myrtle-leaf; applied to the carunculæ which remain after the laceration of the hymen.

Mytilotox'ine. A toxic ptomaine found in poisonous mussels.

Mÿxcœde'ma, mix-e-de-mah. (Gr. *μυξα*, "mucus," and *οιδημα*, "swelling.") A disease which consists in the progressive invasion of the body by a mucus-like dropsy, without the presence of albuminuria or causative heart-lesion. It mostly attacks adult women. The features are swollen and waxy, and

the cheeks present a circumscribed flush. The skin is everywhere thick and rough, devoid of perspiration, and does not pit at all, or only slightly pits on pressure. Temperature is abnormal, the thyroid is diminished in size, and the excretion of urea is less than in health. The voice is monotonous, speech is drawling, mental hebetude occurs, and often a pronounced mental change.

Mÿxō'ma. (Gr. *μυξα*, "mucus," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") Mucous tumor. Virchow's term for a non-malignant, non-epithelial tumor of connective type, and containing mucus in its intercellular substance.

Mÿxosareō'ma. A tumor with both sarcomatous and myxomatous elements.

N.

Nabo'thi Glân'dulæ. Nabothi ovula or vesiculæ. Glands, ovules, or vesicles of Naboth. Nabothian glands.

Naboth'ian Glands. Small glandular bodies on the neck of uterus. See GLAND.

Næ'gele's Pel'vis, na-geh-lez. An obliquely distorted pelvis. See PELVIS.

Næ'void, ne-voyd. Nævus-like; resembling a nævus.

Næ'vus, ne-vus. (Lat.; pl. *nævi*.) Nævus maternus; mother's mark; a congenital local, cutaneous blemish; birth-mark. The term is applied to many varieties of spots, marks, and red patches, and slightly elevated tumors occurring on the skin of infants when born, and by some attributed to the effect of the imagination on the mother during pregnancy. It consists of a dilatation of the vessels of the skin, both capillary and arterial, forming a kind of erectile tissue, and hence called "erectile tumor." **N.**, **Arte'rial**, applied to vascular nævi, bright

red in color, and with moderate dilatation of the rete. **N.**, **Cap'illary**, a variety beginning as vivid red or purplish spots, which gradually spread; they may affect the skin and subcutaneous areolar tissue of any part. **N.**, **Pig'mentary**, such as consist merely of superficial stains or discolorations, not more vascular than the rest of the integument. **N.** **Pila'ris**, spilus, a mole or patch covered with normal skin, and often with hair of variable length. **N.**, **Var'icose**, venous nævus. **N.**, **Vas'cular**, prominent vascular tumor, the true nævus or mother's mark. **N.**, **Ve'nous**, applied to vascular nævi of blue or livid color and with great dilatation of the rete.

Nails. Ungues. Horny laminæ on the dorsal surface of the phalangeal extremities, derived from epithelium, and of formation analogous to that of the hair and epidermis. The root of the nail is buried in a duplicature of the cutis, called the nail-follicle.

Na'nism. The condition of a dwarf.

Na'nus. (Gr. *νανος*, "dwarf.") Pigmy; dwarf; one stunted in stature.

Nāpe of the Neck. (Lat. *nucha*.) The back part of the neck; the prominence of the spinous process of the last cervical vertebra.

Napel'line. A bitter white alkaloid obtained from the *Aconitum Napellus*, distinct from aconitine and less poisonous.

Nāph'tha. A volatile, inflammable, liquid hydrocarbon obtained from petroleum.

Nāphthal'idin. A base product of the action of reducing agents on naphthalin.

Nāph'thalin. *Naphthaline*, *naphthalene*, *naphthalina*. Formula, $C_{10}H_8$. A crystalline hydrocarbon derived from coal-tar. It is an excellent antiseptic.

Nāph'thol. *Naphtholum*. A derivative of naphthalin by the action of sulphuric acid; disinfectant. Alpha-naphthol and beta-naphthol are two isomeric forms.

Nār'çēin. (Gr. *ναρξη*, "torpor.") A narcotic alkaloid of opium in the form of a white crystalline solid. *Narecia*.

Nārçis'sus. A Linnæan genus of flowering plants, of the natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*.

Narcis'sus Poet'icus. *Poet's narcissus*. An exotic bulbous-plant, the bulb of which is said to be emetic and cathartic.

Narcis'sus Pseudonarcis'sus. The daffodil. Its root is reputed emetic and cathartic, and its flowers are anti-spasmodic.

Nār'colepsŷ. A neurosis involving sudden, frequent, and brief attacks of irresistible desire to sleep.

Nāreō'sis. (Gr. *ναρξη*, "stupor," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") *Narcotism*. The production of anæsthesia by the use of narcotics. The aggregate of effects of narcotics or the characteristic effect of narcotics. It may be limited to stupor, or it may pass into coma, poisoning, and death.

Nāreōt'ic. (Gr. *ναρξη*, "stupor.") Pertaining to narcosis. Applied to a drug which first excites the brain, next produces deep sleep, or even coma, or death. Anodyne hypnotic; soporific.

Nār'eotine. (From the same.) A crystalline alkaloid known as *Derosne's salt* or *opiane*. An active principle derived from opium; obtained by treating opium with sulphuric ether.

Nār'eotism. *Narcosis*. *Lethargic condition* arising from the use of narcotics.

Na'rēs, nay-reez. (Pl. of Lat. *nares*, "nostril.") The nostrils or nasal cavities. The posterior nares are the posterior apertures of these cavities, communicating with the pharynx.

Nar'thex Asafœt'ida. An Asiatic plant the root of which yields *asafœtida*.

Nā'sal. (Lat. *nasus*, "nose.") Pertaining to the nose.

Na'sal Arch. A transverse venous trunk joining the frontal veins of opposite sides, at the root of the nose.

Nasal Artery. See *ARTERY*.

Nasal Bones. See *BONE*.

Nasal Cartilage. See *CARTILAGE*.

Na'sal Duct. The canal from the lacrymal sac to the inferior nasal meatus.

Na'sal Fos'sæ. *Nares internæ*. Two large irregular cavities lined with the Schneiderian membrane, extending backward from the nose to the pharynx, constituting the internal part of the nose.

Nās'çent. (Lat. *nasci*, "to be born.") At the moment of generation or liberation, as elements from chemical compound—at which nascent state elements and compounds are found to have a more powerful chemical action than in their free state.

Na'siform. (Lat. *nasus*, "nose," and *forma*, "form.") *Nose-shaped*.

Nāsī'tis. (Lat. *nasus*, "nose," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") A barbarous term for inflammation of nose; *rhinitis*.

Naso-palatine Ganglion. See GANGLION.

Naso-palatine Nerve. See NERVE.

Na'sus. (Lat.) The nose.

Na'tēs, nay-teez. (Lat.) The buttocks. Also, the two anterior corpora quadrigemina (*nates cerebri*).

Na'tive Albu'mins. Applied to a group of proteids occurring in a natural state in the solids and fluids of the body.

Nā'trium. Sodium.

Nā'tron. Native carbonate of sodium.

Na'trum Vitriola'tum. Vitriolated soda; Glauber's salt.

Nat'ural. (Lat. *natura*, "nature.") Pertaining to, or in course of, nature. Also, an idiot.

Nat'ural His'torÿ. The science devoted to the natural products of the earth, as Mineralogy and Biology.

Nat'ural Or'der. A family or general scientific division in the classification of the objects of nature, consisting of a group of similar genera.

Nat'ural Philosophy. Physics.

Nat'ural Selec'tion. Applied to the theory of the operation of natural laws of breeding, resulting in the "survival of the fittest." Darwin's law of the origin and evolution of species. He means by it the preservation of favored races in the struggle for existence; that is, of the races best suited for the environment.

Nat'ural Sys'tem. Applied, in Botany, to Jussieu's arrangement of plants according to their relations and affinities; distinguished from the artificial system of Linnæus.

Nat'uralist. One devoted to, or versed in, natural history.

Nau'sēa, naw-she-ah. (Gr. *ναυς*, "ship.") Sickness at the stomach; seasickness.

Nau'sēant. Nauseous agent.

Nau'sēous, naw-she-us. Producing or involving nausea.

Nau'ticus Mus'culus. Sailor's

muscle; the tibialis posticus, used in climbing.

Nā'vĕl. The umbilicus, or small central abdominal depression; the cicatrix from the detachment of the umbilical cord.

Na'vel-string. The umbilical cord.

Navĭc'ūlar. (Lat. *navicula*, dim. of *navis*, "boat.") Scaphoid; boat-shaped. **N. Fossa.** See FOSSA.

Navicula're, Os. Scaphoid bone; a bone of the carpus, and one of the tarsus. See BONE.

Near'-sightedness. Myopia. Visual state permitting only near objects to be clearly distinguished.

Nĕarthro'sis. False or artificial joint.

Nĕb'ūla. (Lat., "cloud.") Slight opacity of cornea. Also a filmy or cloudy appearance in the urine.

Necrōbiō'sis. (Gr. *νεκρος*, "dead," and *βίος*, "life.") Disease. Caseation. Also, Virchow's term for a spontaneous dying out of a living part; natural, as opposed to violent, death.

Necrōl'ogÿ, nek-rol-o-je. (Gr. *νεκρος*, "dead," and *λογος*, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, death. Tabulated mortality statistics.

Necrophō'bĭa, nek-ro-fo-be-ah. (Gr. *νεκρος*, "dead," and *φοβος*, "fear.") A term applied to exaggerated fear of death, or horror of dead bodies.

Ne'erōpsÿ. (Gr. *νεκρος*, "dead," and *ὄψις*, "vision.") Post-mortem examination of a body; autopsy; necropsy.

Necrōs'copy, ne-kros-ko-pe. (Gr. *νεκρος*, "dead," and *σκοπειν*, "to examine.") The examination of a dead body; necropsy; "post-mortem;" autopsy.

Necrōsed'. (Gr. *νεκρος*, "dead.") Affected with necrosis. Also, dead; lifeless.

Necrō'sis. (Gr. *νεκρος*, "dead," and suffix *-osis*, "state.") The mortification or death of tissue, especially bone. A condition in bone which corresponds to

gangrene in the soft parts, and which arises, like the latter, from interference with the blood-supply. Its most common causes are injury and acute inflammation. In acute inflammation exudation occurs into the cancellous spaces and Haversian canals, giving rise to tension and compressing the blood-vessels, so that necrosis results. When a portion of bone is dead, the living portion in contact with it inflames and ulcerates, forming a line identical with the line of demarcation of a gangrene. This separates the dead bone or sequestrum from the living. If the necrosed bone is superficial, the process of shedding is called exfoliation. Necrosis can result from injury, from inflammation started by mechanical or septic agents, and from chemical poisons, as phosphorus and mercury.

Necro'sis, Coag'ulative. Cohnheim's term to express the death of small portions of tissue from arrested blood-supply, due to the pressure of a coagulated exudate.

Neerōt'ic. Pertaining to death, mortification, or necrosis; necrosed.

Neerōt'omŷ, ne-krot-o-me. (Gr. νεκρος, "dead," and τεμνειν, "to cut.") The cutting of a dead body. Cadaverous dissection; the reverse of vivisection. In general, dissection.

Nectan'dra. A genus of South American forest trees of the natural order *Lauraceæ*, comprising several species. The *Nectandra Rodiei*, or green-heart, affords an excellent ship-building timber. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of the *Nectandra Rodiei* (bebeeru-bark). *Nectandra* is reputed to be tonic, somewhat astringent, and febrifuge. It is generally employed in the form of the impure sulphate of bebeerin, sometimes used in the treatment of intermittent and remittent fevers.

Nectan'dra Cinnamoi'dēs. *Nectandra Canela.* A tree of Colombia, the bark of which resembles cinnamon.

Nectan'dra Pu'churŷ. A tree of

South America supposed to produce the *pichurim-beans* or *sassafras-nuts*. The bark is reputed to be tonic and febrifuge.

Necū'sia, ne-ku-se-ah. (Gr. νεζω, to "kill.") A poisoned wound. A dissection wound; the aggregate of symptoms produced by the admission into the blood, through a wound, of the septic poisons.

Nee'ūsine. (From the same.) The specific zymotic principle infecting the system in case of necusia, or dissecting wound.

Needle. (Lat. *acus*.) A small pointed metallic instrument used in puncturing, ligating, and various surgical operations. Also, the pivoted magnetic bar of a compass.

Needle, Ac'upuncture. An inflexible delicate needle, sometimes provided with a canula, for use in the operation of acupuncture.

Needle, An'eurism. A slender, curved, blunt instrument with a handle, and of such shape as will permit a ligature to be passed around a vessel; employed in operation for aneurism, etc.

Needle, Astat'ic. (Gr. ἀστατος, "unsteady.") A magnetic needle which has lost its polarity, or tendency to point in a given direction; usually a double magnetic needle, not affected by the earth's magnetism, the two needles lying parallel, with unlike poles together, and hence neutralizing each other.

Needle, Cat'aract. *Acus ophthalmica.* A steel needle with a handle, the extremity being made in various forms, flat or triangular, sharp-pointed or edged, straight or curved, etc. It is used to depress or rupture the opaque crystalline in operation for cataract.

Needle, Counter-opening. *Acus invaginata.* A long, narrow, fine-pointed steel needle, furnished with a flat sheath shorter than the blade.

Needle, Deschamps'. Paupé's needle. A needle having the eye near

the point and furnished with a handle; used in ligating arteries.

Needle, Exploring. A needle grooved at its extremity in order to bring away a few drops from an abscess, tumor, etc., to assist diagnosis.

Needle, Hare-lip. An instrument consisting of a movable spear-point surmounting a small canula, in order that the latter may be left in the lip after piercing.

Needle, Ophthalmic. Cataract needle.

Needle-bearer. Needle-carrier; *porte-aiguille*; an instrument for laying firm hold of a surgical needle, and adding length, etc.

Nēg'ative. Implying negation, or asserting the absence of something; opposed to *affirmative* and *positive*. The term is also applied to an electrical state sometimes called *resinous*.

Neg'ative Pole. That connected with the least oxidizable plate of a galvanic battery.

Ne'gro Cachex'ia. Chthonophagia.

Nematachōm'eter. An instrument to determine the velocity of impulse in a nerve.

Nematelmin'tha. Nematoid worms; nematodes.

Nemato'dēs. Filamentous; nematoid; applied to certain worms, the *Nematoidea*. See ENTOMOLOGICAL.

Nēm'atoid. (Gr. νημα, "thread," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Filamentous; thread-like; long, slender, and cylindrical; applied to certain worms, the *Nematoidea*.

Nematoide'a. (From the same.) A class of *Entozoa*, or helminths, comprising many species of parasites found in the human intestines. They are round worms with cylindrical elongated and elastic body and true intestinal canal, terminating in a distinct anus. The class embraces the genera *Ascaris*, *Trichocephalus*, *Strongylus*, *Oxyuris*, *Sclerostoma*, etc. See ENTOMOLOGICAL.

Nēōg'ala. (Gr. νεος, "new," and

γαλα, "milk.") The colostrum, or first milk of the mother after childbirth; also, the milk secreted directly after the colostrum.

Nēō-mem'brane. (From Gr. νεος, "new," and *membrane*.) False membrane; a fibrinous exudation supplied with vessels and nerves.

Nēōnato'rum. (Gen. pl. of Lat. *neonatus*, "new-born.") Of the newly-born.

Nē'oplāsm. (Gr. νεος, "new," and πλασσειν, "to form.") New formation, as of natural or morbid tissue; a new growth; a tumor.

Nēoplās'tic. (From the same.) Applied to the new formation of a tissue. Pertaining to neoplasm.

Nē'oplāstŷ. (From the same.) A general term for an operation for the formation of new parts, including autoplasty, etc.

Nepentha'çææ, nep-en-thay-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous climbing plants, indigenous in the islands of the Indian Archipelago; it consists of a single genus of many species. *Nepenthes*, or pitcher-plant.

Nepen'thē. (Gr. νη, priv., and πενθος, "grief.") A drug extolled by the ancients as banishing sorrow; supposed to have been opium.

Nep'eta Cata'ria. *Nepeta vulgaris*; the systematic name for catnep, a plant of the natural order *Labiatae*, of which the leaves and tops are official; recommended in dyspepsia, flatulence, etc.

Nephe'lium, ne-fe-le-um. (Gr. νεφελη, "cloud.") A spot on the cornea.

Neph'eloid, nef-e-loyd. (Gr. νεφελη, "cloud," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Nebulous; applied to urine when cloudy.

Nephræmorrha'gia. Hæmaturia; renal hæmorrhage.

Nephrāl'gia, ne-fral-je-ah. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney," and αλγος, "pain.") Pain in the kidney; renal neuralgia.

Nephrapos'tasis. Renal abscess.

Nephře'tomŷ. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney," and ἐξτομη, "excision.") Removal of the kidney.

Nephrelco'sis. Renal ulceration.

Nephremphrax'is. Renal engorgement.

Nephretic. Nephritic.

Neph'ria. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney.") Bright's disease of the kidney.

Neph'rīne. (From the same.) Cystin; urea.

Nephrit'ic, ne-frit-ik. (From the same.) Renal; pertaining to the kidneys or to nephritis. Affected with, or remedial of, kidney disease. A medicine which acts on the kidney.

Nephri'tis, ne-fri-tis. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the kidneys; Bright's disease of the kidneys. See KIDNEY, BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF.

Neph'roçele, nef-ro-seel. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney," and χηλη, "tumor.") Hernia of the kidney.

Neph'roid, nef-royd. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Reniform. Resembling the kidney in form or structure.

Nephrolithi'asis. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney," and λιθος, "stone.") The disease of renal calculus.

Nephrolith'ic. (From the same.) Pertaining to renal calculus, or nephrolithiasis.

Nephrolithot'omy. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney," λιθος, "stone," and τεμνειν, "to cut.") Incision for the removal of renal calculus. Nephrotomy.

Nephřol'ogŷ, ne-frol-o-je. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney," and λογος, "discourse.") A treatise on, or science of, the kidneys. An account of the structure, function, etc. of the kidneys.

Nephřophleġmăt'ic, nef-ro-flegmat-ik. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney," and φλεγμα, "phlegm.") Applied to isehuria produced by mucus in the urine.

Nephroplē'gia. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney," and πληγη, "a stroke.") Nephroparalysis; paralysis of the kidneys.

Nephropy'ic, nef-ro-pi-ik. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney," and πυον, "pus.") Pertaining to nephropylis, or suppuration of the kidney.

Nephropyō'sis. (From the same, and suffix *-osis*, "morbid state.") Suppuration of the kidney.

Nephrorrha'ġia, nef-ror-ay-je-ah. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney," and ραγη, "rupture.") Hæmorrhage from the kidneys.

Nephror'rhapsŷ, ne-fror-af-e. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney," and ραφη, "suture.") The operation of stitching the kidney to the abdominal wall, resorted to in case of "floating kidney."

Ne'phros. (Gr. νεφρος.) The Gr. term corresponding to the Lat. *ren*; a kidney; the organ which secretes the urine.

Nephrot'omŷ, ne-frot-o-me. (Gr. νεφρος, "kidney," and τομη, "a cutting.") Incision of the kidney; dissection of the kidney; a cutting down on, or into the substance of, the kidney. The operation of cutting into the renal tissue for the purpose of extracting calculi.

Ne'rium. A genus of apocynaceous shrubs, natives of India. The *Nerium odorum* is poisonous.

Ne'rium Olean'der. The oleander. An evergreen shrub, the bark, leaves, and flowers of which are said to be poisonous.

Ne'rium Tincto'rium. An Indian shrub, one of the sources of indigo.

Nero'li. An essential oil obtained from orange-blossoms.

Nerve. (Lat. *nervus*; Gr. νευρον.) A fibrillated cord of albuminous tissue proceeding from the brain, spinal cord, or a nerve-ganglion, branching and becoming smaller until it terminates in a more or less distant organ or in another nerve. Nerves are the paths by which sensory, volitional, trophic, and vasomotor impulses pass from the great nerve-centres to peripheral organs or from the organs to the nerve-centres. A nerve consists of a connective-tissue

sheath, the *epineurium*, and bundles of *nerve-fibres*, each bundle being surrounded by its own sheath or *perineurium*, and each fibre consisting of a number of *axial cylinders*. The nerve-fibres of a bundle are held together by delicate connective tissue, the *endoneurium*. The axial cylinders are further subdivided into smaller fibres, the *primitive fibrils*. Nerves are either *medullated*, as in most of the cerebro-spinal nerves, or *non-medullated*, as in the sympathetic nerve. In the medullated nerves each axis-cylinder is surrounded, first, by a *medullary sheath*, or *white substance of Schwann*; second, by the *neurilemma*, or *primitive sheath*. In the non-medullated nerves the axis-cylinder is surrounded only by the neurilemma. **N. Cells**, cells found in the central nervous system and ganglia. In the central nervous system the cells are ovoid or pear-shaped, and have several prolongations, *multipolar cells*; some are large enough to be seen by the naked eye. In the peripheral nerve-ganglia these multipolar cells have a connective-tissue capsule consisting of several layers. **Nerves, Cra'nial**, nerves, nine in number on each side, arising from the cerebro-spinal centre and passing through foramina in the base of the skull. They are—1st, olfactory; 2d, optic; 3d, motor oculi; 4th, pathetic; 5th, trifacial or trigeminus; 6th, abducens; 7th, divided into two parts, the facial and auditory; 8th, divided into three parts, glosso-pharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory; 9th, hypoglossal. (See alphabetical list of NERVES below.) **N., Mo'tor**, an efferent nerve through which the impulse causing muscular contraction passes. **N., Sen'sory**, an afferent nerve through which impressions, such as hearing, sight, and touch, are carried to their centres in the brain, there to be perceived. **N., Spi'nal**, thirty-one pairs of nerves arising in the spinal cord, and distributed to nearly all parts of the body. Each nerve arises by two roots, a posterior or gangliated and an anterior non-gangliated root. **N., Troph'**

ic, nerves which preside over the processes of nutrition. **N., Vaso-mo'tor**, the minute nerves supplying the muscular fibres of the arteries, and hence controlling their size.

The following are the principal nerves of the human body: **ABDU'CENS**, sixth cervical nerve, motor nerve of the external rectus muscle of the eye. **ARTIC'ULAR**, small branches of various nerves distributed to the joints. **AUD'ITORY**, eighth cranial, the nerve of hearing, terminating in the internal ear. (See EAR.) **AURICULA'RIS MAG'NUS**, a sensory branch of the cervical plexus distributed to the parotid gland and adjacent parts of the face. **AURICULO-TEM'PORAL**, a sensory branch of the inferior maxillary distributed to the external ear and temple. **CAR'DIAC**, a motor branch of the pneumogastric distributed to the heart. **CER'VICAL**, the eight pairs of spinal nerves arising in the cervical cord, supplying with both motor and sensory fibres the upper extremities and many of the muscles of the trunk and neck. **CERVICO-FA'CIAL**, a motor branch of the facial to the lower part of the face and upper part of the neck. **CHORDA-TYM'PANI**, a motor branch of the facial distributed to the tongue. **CIR'CUMFLEX**, a motor and sensory branch of the brachial plexus distributed to the teres minor and deltoid muscles. **COMMUNICANS NO'NI**, a branch from the second and third cervical nerves passing to the descendens noni nerve. **CRU'RAL, ANTE'RIOR**, a motor and sensory branch of the lumbar plexus distributed to the thigh. **CUTA'NEOUS**, various sensory branches of different nerves distributed to the skin. **DEN'TALS**, sensory branches of the superior and inferior maxillary nerves distributed to the teeth. **DIGAS'TRIC**, a motor branch of the facial nerve distributed to the posterior belly of the digastric muscle. **FA'CIAL**, the portio dura, or seventh cranial nerve, a motor nerve arising in the fourth ventricle, and distributed to the face, ear, mouth, and tongue. **FRONT'AL**, a sensory branch of the ophthal-

mic distributed to the forehead and eyelids. GAS'TRIC, a motor branch of the pneumogastric distributed to the stomach. GENITO-CRU'RAL, a motor and sensory branch of the second lumbar nerve distributed to the cremaster muscle and thigh. GLOSSO-PHARYNGE'AL, the ninth cranial; a sensory nerve and the nerve of taste, arising in the fourth ventricle, and distributed to the pharynx, tongue, and middle ear. GLUTE'AL, a motor branch of the sacral plexus distributed to the glutei and tensor vagina femoris muscles. GUS'TATORY, one of the nerves of taste arising from the inferior maxillary, and distributed to the tongue and mouth. HYPOGLOS'SAL, the twelfth cranial, a motor nerve arising in the fourth ventricle, and distributed to the hyoid and glossus muscles. INFRAOR'BITAL, a sensory branch of the superior maxillary distributed to the nose and lip. LARYNGE'AL RECUR'RENT, a motor branch of the pneumogastric distributed to larynx. LARYNGE'AL, SUPERIOR, a sensory branch of the pneumogastric distributed to the larynx. LUM'BAR, five motor and sensory spinal nerves distributed to the lumbar and genital regions. MASSETER'IC, a motor branch of the inferior maxillary distributed to the masseter muscle. MAX'ILLARY, INFERIOR, a motor and sensory branch of the trifacial distributed to the ear, teeth, tongue, cheek, and muscles of mastication. MAX'ILLARY, SUPERIOR, a sensory branch of the trifacial distributed to the face, teeth, and cheek. ME'DIAN, a motor and sensory branch of the brachial plexus distributed to the flexors of the forearm, two of the lumbricales, and pronator radii teres muscles. MO'TOR OC'ULI, the third cranial, a motor nerve arising in the floor of the aqueduct of Sylvius and distributed to the muscles of the eye. MUSCULO-SPI'RAL, a motor and sensory branch of brachial plexus distributed to the back of the arm, forearm, and hand. NA'SAL, a sensory branch of the ophthalmic distributed to the nose, iris, and ciliary ganglion. OBTURA'TOR,

a motor and sensory branch of the lumbar plexus distributed to the obturator and adductor muscles of the thigh, the hip-joint, and skin. OCCIPITA'LIS, a sensory branch of the second cervical distributed to the occipito-frontalis muscle. OLFAC'TORY, the first cranial, the nerve of smell, arising from the frontal lobe, optic thalamus, and island of Reil, and distributed to the nasal mucous membrane. OPHTHAL'MIC, a sensory branch of the trifacial distributed to the forehead and nose. OP'TIC, or second cranial, the nerve of sight, arising in the occipital lobe, and distributed to the retina. PAL'MAR, a motor branch of the ulnar distributed to the two inner lumbricales, muscles of the hand, the dorsal and palmar interosseus, and the little finger. PATHET'ICUS, the fourth cranial, a motor nerve arising in the valve of Vieussens, and supplying the superior oblique muscle of the eye. PETRO'SALS, two branches of the facial, the *superficial external petrosal*, passing to Meckel's ganglion, the *small petrosal*, to the otic ganglion. PHARYNGE'AL, a motor branch of the pneumogastric distributed to the pharynx. PHREN'IC, a motor and sensory branch of the third and fourth cervical nerves (of the cervical plexus) distributed to the diaphragm, pericardium, and pleura. PNEUMOGAS'TRIC, the *par vagum*, or tenth cranial, arising in the floor of the fourth ventricle, and distributed to the lungs, stomach, pharynx, larynx, heart, œsophagus, and external ear. POPLITE'ALS, *external* and *internal*, motor and sensory branches of the great sciatic, to the skin and many of the muscles of the leg and foot. PU'DIC, a motor and sensory branch of the sacral plexus distributed to the genital organs, anus, and perineum. RA'DIAL, a sensory branch of the musculo-spiral distributed to the thumb and three adjacent fingers. SA'CRALS, five motor and sensory spinal nerves distributed to the multifidus spinæ muscles and skin and muscles of the gluteal region. SAPHE'NOUS, a sensory branch of the anterior crural distributed to the leg. SCIAT'IC,

GREAT, a motor and sensory branch of the sacral plexus distributed to the skin of the leg, the posterior thigh-muscles, and the muscles of the leg and foot. **SCIAT'IC**, **SMALL**, a sensory and motor branch of the sacral plexus distributed to the back of the thigh and gluteus maximus muscle. **SPINAL AC'CESSORY**, the eleventh cranial, a motor nerve arising in the fourth ventricle and distributed to the trapezius and sterno-cleido-mastoid muscles. **SPLANCH'NICS**, three branches of the sympathetic, the *great*, *lesser*, and *renal*, distributed to the renal, suprarenal, and cœliac plexuses and to the semilunar ganglion. **SUPRAOR'BITAL**, a sensory branch of the frontal distributed to the forehead and upper lip. **SUPRA-TRO'CHLEAR**, a sensory branch of the frontal distributed to the forehead. **SYMPATHET'IC**, a number of ganglia (about twenty-nine) connected by non-medullated nerve-cords, extending on each side of the spinal column from the skull to the coccyx. **THORAC'IC**, a motor branch of the brachial plexus distributed to the serratus magnus muscle. **TIB'IALS**, two motor and sensory nerves distributed to the muscles and skin of the leg and foot; the *anterior* is a branch of the external popliteal, the *posterior*, of the great sciatic. **TRIGEM'INUS** or **TRIFA'CIAL**, the fifth cranial, a motor and sensory nerve containing also fibres of the sense of taste, arising in the medulla, and distributed to the face, tongue, mouth, and teeth. **TYM'PANIC**, a motor branch of the facial distributed to the stapedius and laxator tympani muscles of the middle ear. **UL'NAR**, a motor and sensory branch of brachial plexus distributed to the shoulder, wrist, and skin of the little finger.

Nerve-Cells, Nerve-Cor'puscles. Irregular nucleated cells found in nerve matter. Rounded bodies constituting the essential part of the gray matter. A nerve-cell consists of soft, almost transparent, albuminous matter, with a nucleus and nucleolus. These cells

vary in size, and usually have one or several prolongations. If no prolongation is noted, the cell is apolar, and, according to the number of prolongations, unipolar, bipolar, and multipolar.

Nerve-Fibre. Primitive fibre; the ultimate element of the nerve-trunk. It is of two forms—medullated and non-medullated. A medullated fibre consists of the axis-cylinder or proper nerve element, the encasing material or white substance of Schwann, and the neurilemma or covering. A non-medullated fibre differs from this in having no white substance of Schwann. See **NERVE**.

Nēr'vī Nērvō'rum. (Lat.) Small filaments of nerves supplying nerve-sheaths.

Nēr'vine. An agent affecting, or tending to strengthen, the nervous system.

Nēr'voūs. Pertaining to the system of nerves. Exhibiting nervousness. Sometimes applied to a vigorous state of the nerves.

Ner'vous Prostra'tion. Mental and physical exhaustion or weakness due to want of nerve power.

Ner'vous Sys'tem. That great system by which we feel, think, reason, judge, compare, will, enjoy, and by which all the bodily processes are controlled, regulated, and coördinated.

Ner'vous Tem'perament. A condition in which manifestations of nervousness and lack of control are manifest in mind and body. The face is flushed, pulse small and quick, respiration active, and pulse and respiration tend on exertion to become irregular. The mental and physical operations are often unstable and spasmodic.

Nēr'voūsness. Extreme sensibility of nervous system.

Net'tle. Familiar name for plants of the genus *Urtica*.

Net'tle-rash. The English term corresponding to the Gr. *cnidosis* and the Lat. *urticaria*; so called because of the stinging, burning, and itching

sensation, and the elevations of the cuticle, or wheals, suggesting the sting of the nettle. See URTICARIA.

Neūradŷna'mīa. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," *α*, priv., and *δυναμις*, "strength.") Nervous debility; neurasthenia.

Neūræ'mīa, nu-re-me-ah. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and *αιμα*, "blood.") Functional nervous disease.

Neū'rāl. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve.") Pertaining to a nerve or to the nervous centre or system.

Neū'ral Arch. Owen's term for the arch of a vertebra which protects a portion of the nervous axis, being placed above the centrum or body of the vertebra (or projecting backward in the human skeleton). See also HÆMAL ARCH.

Neū'ral Ax'is. The cerebro-spinal trunk of the nervous system. The brain and spinal cord.

Neural'gia, nu-ral-je-ah. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and *αλγος*, "pain.") Nerve-ache; non-febrile pain following the course of nerve-distribution, not due to disease of the brain or cord, but to some condition of the nerves themselves. Nerve pain of this sort is essential neuralgia; nerve pain arising from some lesion outside of the nerves is symptomatic neuralgia. A nerve the seat of neuralgia presents certain points of tenderness where the nerve-trunk emerges from a bony canal or perforates a muscle or fascia. These are the tender points of Valleix. Neuralgia is named according to the nerve affected—neuralgia of the fifth, cervico-occipital, erural neuralgia, etc. The nerve most commonly affected is the ophthalmic division of the fifth pair, constituting hemierania or sick headache. This pain is periodic.

Neūrāl'gic. Pertaining to neuralgia.

Neūrăsthē'nīa. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," *α*, priv., and *σθενος*, "strength.") Nerve-weakness; nervous exhaustion, with irritability, super-sensitiveness,

etc. "Nervous prostration." **N. Gastrica,** weakness of digestion from nervous origin.

Neūrasthen'ic. Pertaining to neurasthenia.

Neūrēc'tōmŷ. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and *εξτομη*, "cutting out.") Excision of a nerve or portion of a nerve.

Neū'ria. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve.") Fine nervous tissue or membrane.

Neu'ridine. A non-poisonous ptomaine discovered in 1884; a common product of putrefaction.

Neurilem'ma. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and *λεμμα*, "coat.") The delicate membranous sheath investing nerve-fibres. The connective tissue binding together the fasciuli of a nerve.

Neūrilemmī'tis. (From the same, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation,") Inflammation of neurilemma.

Neuril'itŷ. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve.") A term employed by G. H. Lewes to denote "the property or force of its own, not being the product of nerve-centres, which the nerve-fibre has, when stimulated, of exciting contraction in a muscle, secretion in a gland, and sensation in a ganglionic centre."

Neū'rin. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve.") Albuminous matter composing nerves. The chemical basis of nervous matter. It consists of albumin and phosphorized fat. There are two forms of this proximate principle—the vesicular and the tubular, the first evolving nerve force, and the second conducting it.

Neurit'ic. Pertaining to neuritis.

Neūrī'tis. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of a nerve. A condition indicated by pain or tenderness over a nerve-trunk, paralysis of its muscular distribution, and hyperæsthesia or anæsthesia of its cutaneous domain, by muscular degeneration and by trophic lesions.

Neuri'tis, Mul'tiple. An inflammation of a number of nerves symmetrically placed as a rule, acute, subacute, or chronic in its course, and due to al-

cohol, syphilis, lead-poisoning, or some other general cause.

Neuri'tis, Op'tic. Inflammation of the optic nerve.

Neu'rine. A poisonous ptomaine-base derived from horseflesh, beef, etc.

Neu'rocŷte. Nerve-cell.

Neuro-dynam'ic. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and *δυναμις*, "powder.") Pertaining to the *vis nervosa*, nerve-power, or nervous energy.

Neūrodŷn'ia, nu-ro-din-e-ah. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and *ὀδονη*, "pain.") Nerve-pain; neuralgia, especially chronic neuralgia.

Neuro-fibro'ma. Neurilemma-fibroma, presenting neuromatous characters.

Neūroġ'lia. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and *γλια*, "glue.") Nerve-cement. Interstitial connective tissue binding together the elements of the central nervous system. In this neuroglia we find small corpuscles resembling starch both chemically and structurally, and known as corpora amylacea.

Neūrō-hŷp'notism. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and *ὑπνος*, "sleep.") The hysterie sleep; sleep-like state claimed to be induced by mesmerism.

Neū'roid, nu-royd. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Nerve-like. Resembling a nerve or nervous substance.

Neūrol'ogist. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and *λογος*, "discourse.") One skilled in, or devoted to, neurology and affections of the nervous system.

Neūrol'ogŷ, nu-rol-o-je. (From the same.) A treatise on, or description or science of, the nervous system. That branch of anatomy which treats of the nerves.

Neūrō'ma. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") Nerve-tumor; fibrous tumor developed in the course of a nerve. A name loosely applied to any tumor springing from a nerve-trunk. True neuromata are composed of nervous tissue and are very rare. False neuromata are composed

of fibrous, myxomatous, or sarcomatous tissue. True neuromata are composed of either medullated or non-medullated fibres. In the central nervous system neuromata may contain nerve-cells. These neuromata form small rounded or oval tumors. The pressure of a neuroma (true or false) may cause much pain, sensory or motor paralysis, or trophic lesions of peripheral parts. Nerve swellings from injury (*traumatic neuromata*) are not true neuromata, but arise in the course of nerve-degeneration.

Neūrōmimē'sis. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and *μιμησις*, "imitation.") Nervous mimicry. Sir James Paget's term for such local manifestation of nervous constitution as produces a mimicry of organic local diseases.

Neūrōmŷeli'tis. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," *μυελος*, "marrow," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of nervous or medullary substance.

Neūrōmŷ'eloid. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," *μυελος*, "marrow," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling nervous or medullary substance.

Neūrōn. (Gr. *νευρον*.) The Gr. equivalent of Lat. *nervus*. The term originally meant ligament, fibre, etc., but was eventually applied to a NERVE (*q. v.*).

Neūrōp'athŷ. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and *παθος*, "affection.") An affection of the nervous system.

Neuro-retini'tis. Inflammation of optic nerve and retina.

Neūror'raphy. Nerve-suture.

Neūrō'sis. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and suffix *-osis*, "morbid condition.") A disorder of the nervous system which does not present any recognizable causative lesion. The name is an excuse for ignorance, as a lesion, though undetectable, must exist. The common neuroses are essential epilepsy, hysteria, and chorea.

Neūrōsthē'nīa. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and *σθενος*, "strength.") Nerve-strength. Excessive nervous power or excitation;

an inflammatory affection of the nerves. To be distinguished from its reverse, *neurasthenia*.

Neūrōt'ic. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve.") Pertaining to the nerves; nervous. Applied to certain drugs, affections, etc. See NEUROTICA.

Neūrōt'ica, nu-rot-ik-ah. (From the same.) Neurotics; nervines; medicines or diseases affecting the nerves. Used by Good for diseases of the nervous functions, and by Taylor for narcotic and narcotic-acrid poisons, including morphine, strychnine, aconite, digitalis, ether, opium, chloral, etc.

Neūrōt'omŷ, nu-rot-o-me. (Gr. *νευρον*, "nerve," and *τομη*, "section.") Nerve-section; dissection of the nerves; incision of nerves. An operation for dividing a nerve.

Neū'trāl. (Lat. *neuter*, "neither.") In Chemistry, possessing neither acid nor basic properties.

Neutral Salts. Salts in which the base is perfectly saturated, without excess of either acid or alkali. See SALT.

Neu'tralize. (From the same.) To render negative or inactive.

Neutralizā'tion. (From the same.) Neutralizing process. The destruction of the characteristic properties of an acid by an alkali, or the reverse, forming a neutral compound devoid of either acidity or alkalinity.

Ngerengere. A cutaneous disease, allied to leprosy, occurring in New Zealand.

Nick'el. Symbol, Ni. A hard, white, lustrous, and strongly magnetic metal of 8.8 sp. gr. It is extensively used in plating surgical and other instruments.

Nicotia'na, ne-ko-she-a-na. (After Nicot, who introduced it into Europe.) Tobacco. A genus of plants of the natural order *Solanaceæ*, comprising several species, most of which are natives of South and Central America.

Nicotia'na Amērica'na. *Nicotiana Tabacum*; tobacco-plant.

Nicotia'na Frutico'sa. A species of tobacco native of China.

Nicotia'na Rus'tica. A species of tobacco grown in almost all countries. It is the source of the East Indian and Turkish tobaccos.

Nicotia'na Tab'acum. The Virginia tobacco-plant. A native of tropical America, and cultivated in many parts of the world. The dried leaves are the parts generally used. See TABACUM.

Nicotian'in, ne-ko-she-an-in. Tobacco-camphor, obtained by submitting tobacco-leaves with water to distillation.

Nic'otine or **Nic'otin.** (From *nicotiana*.) Formula, $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$. The active principle of tobacco; a powerful alkaloid neutralizing all the acids. It is one of the most virulent poisons known.

Nic'ōtinism. (From *nicotin*.) The aggregate of the morbid effects of the excessive use of tobacco. The common symptoms are digestive disorder, impaired sleep, palpitation and irregularity of the heart, muscular tremor, and irritability. Occasionally tobacco produces amblyopia.

Nictitā'tion. (Lat. *nictitare*, "to wink.") Palpebration. Winking; the act of frequent winking; involuntary twinkling of the eyelids.

Ni'doroūs. (Lat. *nidor*, "stench.") Having the odor of burnt or corrupt animal matter.

Ni'dus Hirun'dinis. "Swallow's nest;" a deep fossa between the velum medullare posterius and the nodulus and uvula of the cerebellum.

Night'-blindness. Hemeralopia.

Night'mare. Incubus.

Night'shade, Dead'lŷ. The *Atropa Belladonna*.

Night Sight. Nyctalopia.

Nigrēs'çent. (Lat. *niger*, "black.") Becoming black.

Ni'hil Al'bum. (Lat., "white nothing.") Flowers of white oxide of zinc.

Nio'biūm. (After Niobe, daughter of Tantalus, indicating the analogy with tantalium.) A metal formerly called *columbium*, containing niobic acid combined with the oxides of iron and manganese.

Niphablep'sia. (Gr. *νεφα*, "snow," and *ἀβλεψια*, "blindness.") Snow-blindness.

Nip'ple. Acromastium; uber; mam-milla; papilla; dug; teat. The small conical erectile eminence in the centre of the areola of the breast.

Ni'sūs. (Lat. *nitō*, to "endeavor.") Effort, as that of the abdomen to expel fæces, etc.

Ni'sūs Formati'vus. Formative effort; plastic force; vital activity.

Ni'trāte. A compound of nitric acid with a salifiable base.

Ni'trate of Potas'sium. Nitre; saltpetre.

Ni'trate of Sil'ver. Nitras argenti; lunar caustic.

Ni'tre, ni-t'r. (Lat. *nitrum*.) Salt-petre; nitrate of potassium; an ingredient of gunpowder, etc.

Ni'tre, Spirit of. Familiar term for spirit of nitrous ether.

Ni'tric. Pertaining to nitre.

Ni'tric Acid. Formula, HNO_3 . Aqua fortis; a fuming caustic acid; powerful solvent, containing five equivalents of oxygen to one of nitrogen.

Ni'tric-Acid Test. Heller's test for albuminuria.

Ni'tric Ox'ide. An acid composed of two equivalents of oxygen to one of nitrogen. Nitric oxide and water combined form nitric acid.

Ni'trite. A salt of nitrous acid.

Nitrite of Amyl. See AMYL, NITRITE OF.

Nitrite of Eth'yl. Nitrous ether. A volatile liquid which is the chief ingredient of spiritus ætheris nitrosi.

Nitrō'gēn. (Gr. *νιτρον*, "nitre," and *γενναω*, to "produce.") Symbol, N. Azote; phlogistic air; "vitiated air;" a colorless, non-metallic, gaseous ele-

ment, a constituent part of the atmosphere, forming about four-fifths of common air. Chemically it is almost inert, but forms by combination nitric acid and ammonia. It is a gas unfitted to support respiration; not a poison, but proving fatal if breathed alone, because of the want of oxygen.

Nitrō'gēnized. Containing nitrogen.

Nitrō'gēnized or A'zotized Foods. Substances containing nitrogen, and which are converted into tissue-elements.

Ni'trogen Monoxide or Protoxide. Nitrous oxide.

Nitrōg'enoūs, ni-troj-en-us. Pertaining to nitrogen; nitrogenized.

Nitrōglŷç'erin. Glonoin, trinitrin. Formula, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_9$. A clear, yellowish, oily, toxic liquid; highly explosive; insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. Made by treating glycerin with nitric acid and sulphuric acid. Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$ of a minim. This drug produces great dilatation of the peripheral vessels, tumultuous heart action, lowered respiration, diminution of motion, sensation, and reflexes, pain in the head, flushed face, throbbing carotids, and vertigo. It is used in respiratory neuroses, angina pectoris, epilepsy, chronic interstitial nephritis, gastralgia, migraine, hepatic colic, and sea-sickness.

Nitro'leum. Glonoin oil. Nitro-glycerin.

Nitromuriati'c Aç'id. Nitrohydrochloric acid; aqua regia; a fuming yellow liquid, the only known solvent of gold.

Ni'trous Acid. Formula, HNO_2 . Azotous acid; an unstable compound.

Ni'trous Ox'ide. Formula, N_2O_2 . Laughing gas. An inhalent anæsthetic composed of one equivalent of oxygen and one of nitrogen. Its proper designation is *protoxide of nitrogen*.

Nitrum Flammans. Nitrate of ammonium.

Ni'truret. A combination of nitrogen with a simple body.

Nits. The familiar term for the ova of various species of *pediculus* infesting the human body.

Noctambulā'tion. (Lat. *nox*, "night," and *ambulare*, "to walk.") Night-walking; sleep-walking; somnambulism.

Noctūr'nal. (Lat. *nox*, "night.") Pertaining to night.

Noctur'nal Emis'sion. Nocturnal pollution. See SPERMATORRHŒA DORMIENTUM.

Nōde. (Lat. *nodus*, "a knot.") A knot; a knob, as a hard tumor on bone or ligament. In Botany, the swelled articulation of a stem where a normal leaf-bud is developed. In Pathology, an oval swelling due to infiltration of lymph or serum into the periosteum, or between it and the bone. A syphilitic node, venereal periostitis, is a swelling of a bone or a thickening of the periosteum caused by syphilis.

Nodōs'itŷ. (From the same.) A calcareous deposit in joints, found in gout and articular rheumatism.

Nod'ūle. (Dim of the same.) In Anatomy, a termination of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

Nod'uli Aran'tii. Corpora arantii.

No'dus Čēr'ebri. (Lat., "knot of the brain.") Nodus encephali; the pons Varolii. See ENCEPHALON.

Nō'li-me-tān'ġerē. (Lat., "touch me not.") Lupus; lupus exedens; the deeply-ulcerating lupus. Rodent ulcer. Also the name of a species of plant. See IMPATIENS.

Nō'ma. (Gr. *νομας*, "eating away.") Ulcerative stomatitis; ulcerative inflammation of the mouth; CANCRUM ORIS (*q. v.*). Also, a phagedenic affection of the labia pudendi of the young.

Nō'mēnelātūre. (Lat. *nomen*, "a name," and *calare*, "to call out.") Terminology; a list or collection of scientific names and terms, or a system of technical naming.

Non com'pos men'tis. (Lat.) Not sound of mind.

Non-elec'trics. Anelectrics. See ELECTRICITY.

Nor'ma. (Lat.) Rule; model; line; applied especially to certain cranial aspects.

Nor'mal. (Lat. *norma*, "rule.") Ordinary; regular; according to rule or type; not deviating from ordinary structure. The reverse of *abnormal*.

Nose-bleed. Epistaxis.

Nosocō'mial. (Gr. *νοσος*, "disease," and *χομεω*, to "take care of.") Pertaining to a hospital.

Nosogēn'esis. (Gr. *νοσος*, "disease," and *γενεσις*, "generation.") Nosogeny. The generation, progress, or etiology of disease. Pathogenesis.

Nosog'raphŷ. (Gr. *νοσος*, "disease," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") A description of disease.

Nōsōl'ōġŷ, no-sol-o-je. (Gr. *νοσος*, "disease," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of disease. The classification of diseases and the branch of medical science which treats of it. Farr's classification is the one usually adopted. It presents four classes: ZYMOTIC DISEASES: Diseases which are epidemic, endemic, or contagious, induced by some specific body, or by want of food, or by food of bad quality. The four orders of this class are *miasmatic*, *enthetic*, *dietetie*, and *parasitic* diseases. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES: Sporadic diseases affecting several organs of the body. The two orders are *diathetic* and *tubercular* diseases. LOCAL DISEASES: Sporadic diseases affecting the functions of a particular organ or system. The eight orders include the diseases of the various organs and systems of the body. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES: Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive processes. The four orders include developmental diseases of children, of women, and of the aged, and diseases of nutrition.

Nosōn'omŷ. (Gr. *νοσος*, "disease," and *ὄνομα*, "name.") The nomenclature of diseases.

Nōsōph'ŷta. (Gr. νόσος, "disease," and φυτον, "plant.") A term applied to cutaneous affections attributed to fungous formation or the development of parasitic plants, as favus and mentagra.

Nosopoiēt'ic. Causing disease.

Nōstāl'ġia, nos-tal-je-ah. (Gr. νόστος, "a return," and άλγος, "pain.") Melancholy longing for one's home; homesickness. When exaggerated to madness it is termed *nostomania*.

Nōs'trīls. The external orifices of the nasal fossæ; nares.

Nōs'trūm. (Lat., neut. of *noster*, "our own.") Applied to a patent, quack, or secret medicine.

Nō'tāl. (Gr. νωτος, "back.") Dorsal.

Nōtāl'ġia. (Gr. νωτος, "back," and άλγος, "pain.") Pain in the back; spinal irritation.

Notanencephā'lia. A form of anencephalia in which the brain is thrust through a fissure of the back part of the head.

Nōtch. An indentation in the edge of bony structures or of organs. A notch in the soft parts is usually spoken of as a fissure.

Notch, Aor'tic. A sphygmographic undulation indicative of closing of the aortic valves.

Notch, Cot'yloid. A depression on the anterior surface of the acetabulum for the passage of vessels to the joint.

Notch, Ethmoid'al. On the frontal bone joining the ethmoid.

Notch, Parot'id. Lodges the parotid gland. Is situated between the mastoid process and the angle and ramus of the lower jaw.

Notch, Scap'ular or Suprascap'ular. On the upper edge of the scapula. Converted into a foramen by a ligament. Transmits the suprascapular nerve.

Notch, Supraor'bital. Upper edge of bony orbit.

Notches, Ischiat'ic or Sacro'-sciatic. Converted into foramina by ligaments. The greater notch is formed by the sacrum and ilium, and gives passage to the sciatic nerve, pyriformis muscle, and superior gluteal vessels and nerves. The lesser notch is separated from the greater by the sciatic spine, and gives passage to the tendon of the obturator internus and to the internal pudic vessels and nerves.

No'toehord. (Gr. νωτος, "back," and χορδη, "cord.") Chorda dorsalis; the spinal marrow.

Nōtomŷ'elus. (Gr. νωτος, "back," and μελος, "marrow.") Medulla spinalis; the spinal marrow.

Notomŷeli'tis. (From the same, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the spinal cord; myelitis.

Nōx'ioūs. Harmful; deleterious; pernicious.

Nubec'ula. Film.

Nu'bile. Marriageable; of the age of puberty.

Nu'cha. Cervix; inium; the hinder part or nape of the neck.

Nuck, Canal of. Peritoneal sheath about the round ligament of the uterus. See CANAL.

Nu'clear. Pertaining to the nucleus.

Nū'elēāted. Having a nucleus.

Nu'elēin. The constituent element of the cell-nucleus.

Nūelē'olus. (Dim. of Lat. *nucleus*, "kernel.") A little nucleus. A separate granule within the cell-nucleus. Nucleole.

Nū'elēūs. (Lat.) Kernel. Vesicular body in cell protoplasm.

Nu'cleus Cauda'tus. The intraventricular portion of the corpus striatum.

Nu'cleus Cine'reus. The gray matter of the restiform bodies.

Nu'cleus Germinati'vus. The germinal spot in the germinal vesicle of the ovum.

Nu'cleus Lenticula'ris. The ex-

traventricular portion of the corpus striatum.

Nu'cleus Oli'væ. The gray matter of the olivary body; called also the corpus dentatum.

Nūhn (noon), **Glands of.** Two glands at the apex of the tongue. See **GLAND.**

Nūllip'ara. (Lat. *nullus*, "none," and *parire*, "to bring forth.") Applied to a woman who has not brought forth young.

Numer'ical Meth'od. Method of observation; medical statistics. See **METHOD.**

Nūm'miform. (Lat. *nummus*, "coin," and *forma*, "form.") Having the form of a coin.

Nūm'mūlar. (Lat. *nummus*, "coin.") Coin-like; flattened out like a coin, as the sputa in phthisis, or aggregated together like rolls of coins, as the red blood-corpuseles.

Nurse. One caring for infants or the sick.

Nutā'tion. (Lat. *nutare*, "to nod.") The act of nodding; oscillation.

Nuta'tor. (From the same.) "A nodder;" a name of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle.

Nut'meg Liv'er. A term applied to the liver in a state of chronic congestion, due to long-continued incompetency of the cardiac valves.

Nū'trient. (Lat. *nutrire*, "to nourish.") Affording nourishment; nutritious substance.

Nū'triment. (From the same.) That which nourishes; aliment; nourishment.

Nūtrī'tion. (From the same.) Nutrient function; assimilative process. That function whereby living bodies assimilate to, and convert into, their different tissues the nutritive matter already elaborated by the various organic actions.

Nūtrī'tioūs. (From the same.) Nourishing; affording nutrition.

Nū'tritive. (From the same.) Pertaining to nutrition; alimental.

Nūx Mōscha'ta. *Nux myristica.* The nutmeg, or nut of the *Myristica fragrans*, consisting chiefly of the oleaginous albumin.

Nux Vom'ica. "Dog-button." The name (U. S. Ph.) of the seed of an East India plant called *Strychnos Nuxvomica.* Its medical and toxic properties are the same as those of its alkaloid. (See **STRYCHNINE.**) In large quantities it is a fatal poison.

Nŷetalō'pīa, nik-tal-o-pe-ah. (Gr. *νοξ*, "night," and *ὄψις*, "vision.") Vision only at night; day-blindness; the reverse of "moon-blindness" or **HEMERALOPIA** (*q. v.*).

Nŷm'phæ, nim-fe. (Lat., from Gr. *νυμφαι*, "nymphs.") *Labia minora.* Two semicircular, narrow folds of mucous membrane, one on each side of the vagina, within the labia majora. They are formed each of two folds of the mucous membrane of the vulva, and contain a thin layer of spongy, erectile tissue.

Nŷmphæ'a. (Gr. *νυμφη*, "water-nymph.") A genus of floating plants of the natural order *Nymphæaceæ.* It includes many species of water-lilies, natives of the United States, Europe, and Asia.

Nymphæ'a Al'ba. *Nenuphar.* The common white water-lily of England, the root-stocks of which contain gallic acid and starch.

Nymphæ'a Lu'tea. *Nuphar Lutea.* The name of the yellow water-lily of England, the flowers of which have the perfume of brandy.

Nymphæ'a Odora'ta. The name of the sweet-scented water-lily, a native of the United States. Its root is astringent, and is said to contain gallic and tannin acids.

Nŷmphī'tis, nim-fi-tis. (From *nymphæ*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the nymphæ; also, inflammation of the clitoris.

Nŷmphōmā'nīa, nim-fo-may-ne-ah.

(Gr. *νυμφη*, "bride," and *μανια*, "madness.") *Furor uterinus*; hysteromania. Lascivious madness, or irresistible sexual desire in females; the analogue of the satyriasis of males.

Nymphōt'omŷ, nim - fot - o - me. (From *nymphæ*, and Gr. *τομη*, "a cut-

ting.") Abscission of the nymphæ; also, amputation of the clitoris.

Nŷstāg'mūs. (Gr. *νυσταζω*, to "be sleepy.") Involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs, associated with amblyopia; an epileptiform affection of the cerebellar oculo-motorial centres. Also, *coma vigil*.

O.

Oār'īōçēle. (Gr. *ὄαριον*, "ovule," and *χηλη*, "tumor.") Ovarian tumor or hernia.

Oä'rīum. (Gr. *ὄαριον*, "ovule.") Ovarium; an ovary.

Oats. The seeds of *Avena sativa*.

Obdormi'tion. (Lat. *obdormire*, "to fall asleep.") Sleep; sound sleep. Also, numbness of the limbs, resulting from obstruction of nervous function.

Obēs'itŷ. (Lat. *obesus*, "fat.") Corpulence; excessive fatness; the condition of extreme fleshiness.

Obfūscā'tion, ob - fus - kay - shun. (Lat. *ob*, "toward," and *fuscus*, "dark.") Obscuration; the state of being darkened, or the act of darkening or confusing.

Ob'ject-Glass. The lens of an optical instrument nearest the object.

Objēc'tīve. (Lat. *ob*, "against," and *jacere*, "to cast.") Pertaining to an object. External; perceptible to the external senses; the reverse of *subjective*. Also, the object-glass of a microscope.

Objec'tive Sensations. Sensations produced by impressions on peripheral nerves.

Oblique'. Slanting; indirect; inclined; diagonal to the axis of a body or part.

Obliq'ūūs. (Lat., "oblique.") Slanting; oblique; applied to various muscles. See **MUSCLE**.

Oblit'erāted. (Lat. *obliterare*, "to

erase.") Blotted out; erased; effaced, as the closed lumen of a canal. So changed that the normal state has disappeared.

Oblitera'tion. (From the same.) Effacing; erasing; making imperceptible. Obliterated condition, as of the lumen of a duct when the walls become coherent.

Obmūtes'çençe. Dumbness.

Obsōlēs'çençe. (Lat. *ob*, "against," and *solere*, "to use.") Cessation of growth or use. Withering.

Obstēt'rical. Obstetric; pertaining to midwifery or obstetrics.

Obstētrī'cian, ob-stet-rish-an. One who practises obstetrics; an *accoucheur*.

Obstēt'rics. (Lat. *ob*, "before," and *stare*, "to stand.") Midwifery; assisting women in parturition; the care of women during pregnancy, in childbirth, and after delivery.

Ob'stetric. (Lat.) Midwife; *accoucheuse*.

Obstipa'tion. (Lat. *ob*, "against," and *stipare*, "to crowd.") Obstinate costiveness; constipation. Also (from Lat. *obstipare*, "to lean to one side"), applied to lateral curvature of the spine.

Ob'strūēnt. (Lat. *obstruere*, "to stop up.") Obstructing; closing, as orifices of passages. A remedy so closing or shutting up.

Obtūn'dent. (Lat. *obtundere*, "to

blunt.") Blunting; dulling; applied to a remedy that overcomes irritation.

Obtura'tor. (Lat. *obturare*, "to stop up.") Applied to that which stops up a cavity; certain muscles, a nerve, etc. **O. Foramen.** (See FORAMEN.) **O. Muscle.** (See MUSCLE.) **O. Nerve.** See NERVE.

Obtuse'. Blunt.

Oeçip'ital. Pertaining to the occiput.

Occipito-fronta'lis. See MUSCLE.

Oe'çipüt, ok-sip-ut. (Lat. *ob*, "against," and *caput*, "head.") The back part of the head.

Oclu'sion, ok-kloo-zhun. (Lat. *occludere*, "to shut up.") Closure; stoppage; imperforation. A shutting up or blocking of a normal aperture. Obstruction. **O., Intes'tinal,** iliae passion.

Oecült'. Hidden; secret.

Oehlē'sis. (Gr. *ὄχλος*, "crowd.") A morbid state due to overcrowding the sick.

Oehrop'yra. (Gr. *ὄχρος*, "yellow," and *πυρ*, "fever.") Yellow fever.

Octa'rīus. (Lat. *octo*, "eight.") A pint; one-eighth of a gallon, or sixteen fluidounces.

Oe'ūlar, ok-yu-lar. (Lat. *oculus*, "eye.") Pertaining to the eye.

Oe'ūlist. (From the same.) Ophthalmologist; an ophthalmic surgeon; one skilled in, or devoted to, diseases of the eye.

Oe'ūlūs, ok-yu-lus. (Lat., "the eye." Pl. *oculi*.) The eye; the organ of vision. See EYE.

Od. Reichenbach's term for a supposed peculiar force, the agent of animal magnetism.

Odaxes'mus. (Gr. *ὀδαξισμος*, "a sharp biting.") Painful dentition. Also, the bitten tongue, lip, or cheek, symptomatie of epilepsy.

Odontag'ra. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth," and *αγρα*, "seizure.") Rheumatie pain in the teeth.

Odontāl'gia. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth,"

and *αλγος*, "pain.") Toothache; pain in the teeth.

Odōn'tia. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth.") Good's generic term for all morbid affections of the teeth. Also, odontalgia; toothache.

Odōntī'asis. (From the same.) Dentition; the cutting of teeth.

Odōntī'tis. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the teeth.

Odōn'tōblasts. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth," and *βλαστος*, "germ.") Cells forming dentine.

Odōntōbothrī'tis. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth," *βοθριον*, "little cavity," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the alveoli or tooth-sockets.

Odontoboth'rīum. Alveolus.

Odōntōdŷn'ia. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth," and *δδυνη*, "pain.") Odontalgia; toothache.

Odōntōg'enŷ, o-don-toj-en-e. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth," and *γενναω*, to "produce.") Tooth-development; odontosis.

Odōntōg'raphŷ. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") A description of the teeth.

Odōn'toid. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Tooth-like; resembling a tooth. Serrated. The odontoid process.

Odon'toid Prōç'ess. The dentate process of the axis, which extends through the ring of the atlas. See PROCESS.

Odōn'tōlith. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth," and *λιθος*, "stone.") Tartar; a stone-like accretion forming on the teeth.

Odōntol'ogŷ, o-don-tol-o-je. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth," and *λογος*, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, the teeth.

Odontolox'ia. Dental obliquity; irregularity of the teeth.

Odōnto'ma. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") A wart-like neoplasm of dentinal tissues.

Odōntōprī'sis. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth,"

and *πρισις*, "a sawing.") Grinding of the teeth. Stridor dentium.

Odōnto'sis. (Gr. *ὀδους*, "tooth.") Dentition. Formation and development of teeth.

Odontotrip'sis. Wearing away of the teeth.

Odon'trypy. The perforation of a tooth.

Odorif'erous. (Lat. *odor*, "odor," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Odor-bearing; fragrant.

Œ'coid. Oikoid. The hyaline, unstainable stroma of the red blood-corpuscle.

Œde'ma. (Gr. *οἰδεω*, to "swell.") Swelling from serous effusion into the subcutaneous areolar tissue; dropsical effusion in the cellular tissue. General œdema constitutes ANASARCA (*q. v.*).

Œ. Palpebra'le, œdema of the eyelids.

Œ. Pulmo'num, œdema of the lungs.

Œdem'atoid. Œdema-like.

Œdem'atous. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of, œdema.

Œnan'the Croca'ta. Hemlock dropwort; a European plant of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*; a narcotic poison; the root has been used externally in piles, etc.

Œnan'the Phellan'drium. A European umbelliferous plant; seeds are considered expectorant and diuretic.

Œnan'thic E'ther. An ethereal liquid believed to impart its peculiar bouquet to wine.

Œnanthyl'ic Aç'id. An oily acid, product of the action of nitric acid on castor oil, etc.

Œnōma'nīa. (Gr. *οἶνος*, "wine," and *μανία*, "madness.") Wine-madness; insane thirst for intoxicating liquors; dipsomania. Also, delirium tremens; mania a potu.

Œsōphagē'al, e-sof-aj-e-al. Pertaining to the œsophagus.

Œsophāgis'mus. Œsophagospasm; œsophageal spasm. Globus hystericus. Also, dysphagia.

Œsophāgī'tis, e-sof-aj-i-tis. (From *œsophagus*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the œsophagus.

Œsophagōdyn'ia. Œsophageal pain.

Œsophagōple'gia. Œsophageal paralysis.

Œsoph'aģoscope. Instrument for œsophageal examination.

Œsoph'aģospasm. Œsophageal spasm. Œsophagismus.

Œsōphagōt'omÿ, e-sof-ag-ot-o-me. (From *œsophagus*, and Gr. *τομη*, "a cutting.") Incision of the œsophagus.

Œsōph'aģūs, e-sof-ag-us. (Gr. *οιω*, to "bear," and *φαγειν*, "to eat.") Gullet; the musculo-membranous canal constituting that portion of the alimentary canal from the pharynx to the stomach.

Œs'tru'al. Pertaining to œstruation or œstrum.

Œstruā'tion. Rutting; state of being under the influence of the œstrum or orgasm. Period of heat in animals. Orgasm.

Œs'trūm. (Gr. *οἰστρος*, "gadfly;" also, "fury.") Intense impulse; fury; frenzy; especially sexual desire; orgasm, or sensation at the crisis of coition. Also, clitoris.

Œs'trus. Œstrum. Also, the bot-fly.

Offi'cial. Applied to a drug or preparation sanctioned by authoritative standard, such as the *Pharmæopœia*.

Offiç'inal. (Lat. *officina*, "workshop.") Applied to medicines usually kept ready prepared in the drug-shops. Often used for "official."

Ohm. The unit of resistance in galvanic electricity.

Oïd'ium Al'bieans. A parasitic fungus found in thrush upon the tongue, etc. See APHTHÆ.

Oi'koid. Œeoid.

Oil. (Lat. *oleum*; Gr. *έλαιον*; Fr. *huile*.) A general term for a large number of unctuous substances which are liquid at ordinary temperatures. They are divided into *fixed* or *non-*

volatile and *volatile* or *essential* oils. *Fixed* oils leave a permanent greasy stain on paper, and consist of a mixture of the salts of glycerin, palmitic, oleic, and stearic acids, the compounds being known as palmitin, olein, and stearin. *Volatile* oils are less unctuous than the preceding, have an aromatic penetrating odor, vaporize at ordinary temperatures, and do not leave a permanent stain. **O., Almond**, oleum amygdalæ expressum. **O. of Anda**, a fixed oil expressed from the seeds of a Brazilian tree, said to possess the properties of castor oil. **O. of Arachis**, ground-nut oil, used to adulterate olive oil. **O. of Asarum**, an aromatic volatile oil obtained from the *Asarum Canadense*, or Canada ginger, and occasionally used as an adjuvant. **O. of Bay**, oleum myreiaë. **O. of Ben**, a fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Moringa pterygosperma* of India. It is used as a substitute for olive oil, but is said to be slightly purgative. **O. of Birch**, oleum rusei, oleum betulinum, oleum museovitiæ, a volatile oil obtained from the common birch-tree; much used in place of tar as an external application in skin diseases. **O. of Bitter Almond**, oleum amygdalæ amaræ. **O. of Cade**, a tar-like oil obtained from the wood of the juniper-tree; used as an external application in diseases of the skin. **O. of Cajuput**, oleum cajuputi, a volatile oil of aromatic taste, distilled from leaves of *Malaleuca cajuputi*; stimulant and antispasmodic. **O. of Camphor**, a volatile oil obtained from *Camphora officinarum*, and possessing properties similar to those of camphor. **O., Carron**, a mixture of equal parts of lime-water and linseed oil, largely used as an application to burns. **O. of Cassia**, Chinese oil of cinnamon. **O., Castor**, oleum ricini, a fixed oil extracted from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*; largely used as a purgative. **O., Chaulmugra**, an oil obtained from *Gynocardia odorata*, and used in the treatment of certain skin diseases. Asserted to be especially valuable in leprosy. **O. of Cloves**, oleum earyophylli.

O., Cod-liver, a fixed oil obtained chiefly in Norway by distillation from the livers of eod; largely used in the treatment of tubercular and scrofulous diseases. **O. of Colza**, a fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Brassica arvensis*; used in the manufacture of soap. **O. of Copaiba**, oleum copaibæ. **O., Croton**, oleum tiglii, a fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Croton tiglium* of the tropics. It is a violent purgative and an irritant to the skin. **O. of Cubeb**, oleum eubebæ. **O. of Dill**, oleum anethi of the Br. Ph., a volatile oil distilled from the fruit of the dill-tree; used in the preparation of dill-water. **O., Dippel's**, bone oil, a fixed oil obtained in the distillation of animal tissues. **O., Dugong**, a bland fixed oil, substitute for eod-liver oil. **O., Eel**, an oil procured from eels, and formerly used as an external application in rheumatism. **O. of Ergot**, a fixed oil obtained from fresh ergot; at one time proposed as a substitute for ergot, but now seldom used. **O. of Erigeron**, oleum erigerontis, oil of fleabane. **O., Ethereal**, an oily substance found in the residuum during the preparation of sulphuric ether, and an important ingredient of Hoffman's anodyne. **O. of Eucalyptus**, oleum eucalypti, a volatile oil distilled from the leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus*. **O., Eulachon**, eandle-fish oil. **O. of Euphorbia**, a fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Euphorbia Lathyris*, or mole-plant; a powerful purgative. **O. of Fennel**, oleum fœniculi, a volatile oil obtained from various species of fennel, and used as a carminative. **O. of Fern**, oleoresina aspidii. **O. of Flaxseed**, oleum lini, linseed oil; a fixed oil obtained from flaxseed. Used as an external application only. **O. of Fleabane**, oil of erigeron. **O., Fusel**, amylic alcohol. **O. of Gaultheria**, oleum gaultheriæ, oil of wintergreen, a volatile oil obtained from various species of gaultheria; used as a flavor, and also in the treatment of acute rheumatism. **O., Gingelly**, oil of sesamum. **O., Glonoine**, nitro-glyc-

erin. **O.**, Grass, of Namur, volatile oil derived from *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*. **O.**, Gynocardia, chaulmugra oil. **O.** of Hedeoma, oil of pennyroyal, a volatile oil used as a carminative and flavor. **O.** of Hemlock, oil of spruce, a volatile oil obtained from *Abies Canadensis*; has been used to produce abortion. **O.** of Illicium, oil of anise. **O.** of Juniper, oleum juniperi, a volatile oil obtained from juniper-berries. **O.**, Kerosene, coal oil; illuminating oil refined from petroleum. **O.**, Kundah, anthelmintic oil expressed from seeds of *Carapa guineensis*. **O.** of Mace, oleum myristicæ expressum, expressed oil of nutmeg. **O.** of Neroli, oleum aurantii florum, oil of orange-flowers, a volatile oil obtained from fresh orange-flowers. **O.** of Origanum, oil of wild marjoram; used as a substitute for oil of thyme. **O.** of Pennyroyal, oleum hedeomæ, a volatile oil distilled from *Hedeoma pulegioides* of North America; used as a carminative. **O.** of Pimenta, oil of allspice. **O.** of Sandal-wood, oleum santali, a volatile oil derived from the wood of *Santalum album*; used as a perfume and as a stimulating diuretic in vesical catarrh, gonorrhœa, etc. **O.** of Santal, oil of sandalwood. **O.** of Savine, oleum sabinæ, a volatile oil used chiefly in cases of dysmenorrhœa. **O.** of Sesamum, fixed oil, similar to olive oil, expressed from seeds of *Sesamum indicum*. **O.** of Spike, a variety of oil of lavender. **O.** of Tar, oleum picis liquidæ, a complex volatile oil obtained from tar. **O.** of Theobroma, oleum theobromæ, butter of cacao, a fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*, solid at temperatures lower than 90° F., and largely used in the preparation of suppositories. **O.** of Turpentine, oleum terebinthinæ, a volatile oil obtained from turpentine by distillation. **O.** of Valerian, oleum valerianæ, a volatile oil distilled from the roots of *Valeriana officinalis*; has properties similar to those of valerian. **O.** of Vitriol, an old term for sulphuric acid.

Oil'ÿ. Oleaginous; of nature of oil. **Oinomā'nia.** Œnomania; dipsomania.

Oint'ment. Unguent; salve; a mixture of lard and wax; a soft unctuous preparation for topical application; a fatty substance, softer than a cerate, of the consistence of butter, so that it can readily be applied to the skin by inunction. See UNGUENTUM.

Oint'ment, Basil'icon. Ceratum resinæ. An ointment composed of yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive oil; also called *unguentum tetrapharmacum*, the four-drug ointment. This term has been applied also to various other ointments, as one composed of resin, lard, and yellow wax, formerly much used as a stimulating application on blistered surfaces, indolent ulcers, burns, etc.

Oint'ment, Cit'rīne. Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis; used as a stimulant and alterative application in certain skin affections.

Oint'ment, Gold'en. Sulphide of arsenic (orpiment) and lard, or spermaceti ointment.

Oint'ment, Mercur'ial. Unguentum hydrargyri.

Oint'ment, Neu'tral. Compound ointment of lead.

Oiōcalym'ma. The membrane of the egg-shell.

O'lēa. (Lat.; pl. of *oleum*.) Oils. (See OIL.) **O. Fix'a** (Lat.), fixed oils. (See OIL.) **O. Volatil'ia** (Lat.), volatile or distilled oils. See OIL.

O'lēa. An olive or the olive tree. A genus of the natural order *Oleaceæ*.

O'lea Europæ'a. European olive. The name of the olive tree; sometimes called *Olea sativa*. Its products are a resiniform exudation called *leeca gum*, and a drupaceous fruit, which when ripe yields olive oil, and unripe constitutes the olive of commerce.

Oleā'çææ, o-le-ay-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants, chiefly of bitter tonic and astringent properties, including the ash, olive, etc.

Olēāg'inoūs, o-le-aj-in-us. (Lat.

oleum, "oil.") Oily; unctuous; having the nature of, or containing, oil.

O'lēāte. A compound of oleic acid and a base.

Olecranarthri'tis. (From *olecranon* and *arthritis*.) Inflammation of the elbow-joint.

Olēc'ranoid, o-lek-ran-oyd. (From *olecranon*, and Gr. *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling an elbow.

Olēe'ranon, o-lek-ran-on. (Gr. *ὀλῆνη*, "ulna," and *κεφαλον*, "head.") The elbow; the large curved process at the humeral extremity of the ulna.

Olēf'iant Gas. Formula, C_2H_4 . Ethylene, a hydrocarbon obtained from coal.

Olē'ic Ac'id. An acid obtained from olein; an oily liquid, yellowish in color, and (when pure) without smell or taste. It is officinal for the preparation of oleates.

O'lēin. (Lat. *oleum*, "oil.") Elain; a simple oil, a liquid principle of certain oils and fats.

Olēōmar'gārīne. Artificial butter made from suet or other animal fat.

Olēōm'eter. An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil.

Olēōrēsī'na. Oleoresin; a pharmaceutical preparation made by extracting vegetable principles with ether and then evaporating the ether. Oleoresins are semi-liquid, and consist of oils holding resin in solution. **O. Aspid'ii**, oleoresin of aspidium or male fern. Formerly *O. filicis*. Used as an anthelmintic against tape-worms. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **O. Cap'siçi**, oleoresin of capsicum. A gastric stimulant. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain. **O. Cube'bæ**, oleoresin of cubeb. Dose, 5 to 20 minims. **O. Lupuli'ni**, oleoresin of lupulin. Dose, 2 to 6 grains. **O. Pi'peris**, oleoresin of black pepper. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 minim. **O. Zingib'eris**, oleoresin of ginger. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim, well diluted.

Olēōsāe'charūm. A mixture of oil and sugar incorporated with each other, to render the oil more easily diffusible in watery liquors.

O'lēūm. (Lat.; Gr. *ελαιον*; Fr.

huile.) Oil; an unctuous liquid, animal or vegetable. (See OIL.) **O. Ad'ipis**, lard oil; a fixed oil expressed from lard at a low temperature. It is not pure olein, but contains some stearin. It is officinal, pure, for pharmaceutical purposes. **O. Æthe'reum**, ethereal oil; a volatile liquid composed of equal volumes of heavy oil of wine and stronger ether. It is used in the preparation of spiritus ætheris compositus (Hoffman's anodyne). **O. Amyg'dalæ Ama'ræ**, oil of bitter almond; a volatile liquid obtained from bitter almonds by maceration with water and subsequent distillation. Its actions resemble those of prussic acid. Its dose is from $\frac{1}{4}$ of a drop to 1 drop. **O. Amyg'dalæ Expres'sum**, fixed oil expressed from bitter or sweet almond. Forms a pleasant emulsion for pulmonary troubles. Dose, 1 to 4 fl. drachms. **O. Anima'le**, Dippel's oil; animal oil; an empyreumatic oil, obtained by distillation from animal substances. **O. Bu'bulum**, neat's-foot oil. **O. Caryophyl'li**, oil of cloves. **O. Copai'bæ**, oil of copaiba; a volatile oil distilled from copaiba. Used for the same purposes as copaiba. Dose, 10 to 15 drops in sugar or in emulsion. **O. Cube'bæ**, oil of eubebs; a volatile oil distilled from eubebs. Dose, 10 to 20 drops. **O. Eucalyp'ti**, oil of eucalyptus; a volatile oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus* and other species of eucalyptus. It is used in bronchitis, chronic catarrh, malaria, and asthma. Dose, 5 minims to 1 drachm in capsules or in emulsion. **O. Fœnic'uli**, oil of fennel. **O. Gaulthe'riæ**, oil of gaultheria; oil of wintergreen. Chemically it is methyl salicylate. Dose, 10 to 15 minims for rheumatism. **O. Gossyp'ii Sem'inis**, cotton-seed oil. **O. Hedeo'mæ**, oil of pennyroyal. Used in flatulent colic, to correct medicinal griping, and as a domestic medicine in amenorrhœa. Dose, from 2 to 10 drops. **O. Junip'eri**, oil of juniper; a volatile oil distilled from juniper. This oil is stimulant, emmenagogue, and diuretic. It imparts the flavor and

diuretic power to Holland gin. Dose, from 5 to 15 drops. **O. Li'ni**, oil of flaxseed or linseed oil; a fixed oil expressed from flaxseed without the use of heat. It is laxative in doses of 1 ounce. Its common use is to mix with lime-water and apply to burns (Carron oil). **O. Men'thæ Piperitæ**, oil of peppermint. **O. Mor'rhæ**, cod-liver oil; a fixed oil obtained from the fresh livers of *Gadus morrhua* and other species of *Gadus*. The best oil for medical use is the pale yellow. It is used as a food in wasting diseases, and seems to have an action more specific in phthisis. It consists of olein, margarin, gaduin, propylamine, bile constituents, bromine, iodine, phosphorus, iron, lime, magnesia, and sulphuric acid. It is best given in small doses, a teaspoonful two hours after a meal, in black coffee, beer, or lemon-juice, or with 1 drop of oil of eucalyptus to 2 drops of oil. **O. Myr'ciæ**, oil of bay. It is an ingredient of bay rum. **O. Myris'ticæ**, volatile oil of nutmeg. **O. Oli'væ**, olive oil; a fixed oil expressed from the ripe fruit of *Olea Europæa*. It is nutritious and mildly laxative. Is used internally in cases of gall-stone. **O. Pimen'tæ**, oil of allspice. **O. Ric'ini**, castor oil; a fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Ricinus communis*. An efficient laxative, contains palmitic and ricinoleic acids and a drastic principle. The more impure it is the less it is purgative. Dose, 1 drachm to 1 ounce. **O. Sina'pis Volat'ile**, volatile oil of mustard. **O. Suc'cini**, oil of amber; a stimulant and antispasmodic volatile oil distilled from amber. **O. Tab'açi**, oil of tobacco. **O. Terebin'thinæ**, oil of turpentine; a volatile oil distilled from turpentine. It is stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, cathartic in large doses, and externally rubefacient. Dose, 5 minims to ½ drachm. **O. Theobro'mæ**, cacao butter. **O. Tig'lii**, eroton oil; a fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*. Contains several fatty and volatile acids. A powerful hydragogue cathartic. Dose, 1 to 3 minims.

Olfac'tion. (Lat. *olfacere*, "to smell.") The sense of smell; the act of smelling.

Olfac'torÿ. (From the same.) Pertaining to the sense of smell. Olfactive.

Olfac'tory Nerves. The first pair of cerebral nerves distributed on the Schneiderian membrane. See NERVE.

Oligæ'miæ, ol-e-je-me-ah. (Gr. *ὀλιγος*, "little," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") Spanæmia. Poverty of the blood.

Oligocho'lia. Deficiency of bile.

Oligocythæ'miæ, ol-e-go-si-the-me-ah. (Gr. *ὀλιγος*, "few," *κυτος*, "cell," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") A diminution of the red corpuscles of the blood.

Oligōgalāc'tiā. Deficient lactation; agalaetia.

Oligohæ'miā. Deficiency of the blood.

Oligomenorrhœ'a. Deficient menstrual flow.

Oligosper'miā. Deficiency of semen.

Oligōt'rophÿ. (Gr. *ὀλιγος*, "little," and *τροφειν*, "to nourish.") Deficient nourishment.

Oligūrē'sis. (Gr. *ὀλιγος*, "little," and *ουρεω*, to "pass urine.") Oliguria. A morbid deficiency of the urinary secretion. Infrequent micturition.

Olivarÿ. (Lat. *oliva*, "olive.") Olive-shaped.

Olivary Bodies. Two olive-shaped eminences of the medulla oblongata; corpora olivaria.

Olivary Process. See PROCESS.

Olive Oil. *Oleum olivæ.* A fixed oil expressed from the ripe fruit of the *Olea Europæa*.

Olivile. An amylaceous principle from olive-tree gum.

Olophō'niā. (Gr. *ὀλομι*, "to destroy," and *φωνη*, "sound.") Good's term for congenital malformation of the vocal organs.

Oma'gra. (Gr. *ὤμος*, "shoulder," and *ἄγρα*, "seizure.") Gout in the shoulder.

Omāl'giā. (Gr. *ὤμος*, "shoulder,"

and *αλγος*, "pain.") Pain in the shoulder.

Omarthri'tis. (From Gr. *ὤμος*, "shoulder," and *arthritís*.) Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

Oma'sum. The third and smallest stomach of the ruminants.

Omen'tal. Pertaining to the omentum.

Omenti'tis. Epiploitis.

Omen'toçele. Epiploecle.

Omēn'tūm. (Lat.) Epiploön; caul; peritoneal fold covering viscera. A duplicature of peritoneum.

Omen'tum Ma'jus. A double fold of peritoneum dropping from the greater curvature of the stomach and reflected upon itself in front of the intestines, making a quadruple fold.

Omen'tum Mi'nus. Gastro-hepatic omentum. A fold extending from the transverse fissure of the liver to the lesser curvature of the stomach.

Omī'tis. (Gr. *ὤμος*, "shoulder," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of or in the shoulder.

Omniv'orou's. (Lat. *omnis*, "all," and *vorare*, "to devour.") Eating all foods indiscriminately.

Omodŷn'ia. (Gr. *ὤμος*, "shoulder," and *ὀδονη*, "pain.") Pain in the shoulder. *Omalgia*.

Omōhŷ'oid. An oblique digastric cervical muscle; *omohyoideus*. See **MUSCLE**.

O'moplate. (Gr. *ὤμος*, "shoulder," and *πλατος*, "broad.") Shoulder-blade. *Scapula*.

Omoto'cia. Miscarriage; premature birth.

Omphāl'ic, om-fal-ik. (Gr. *ὀμφαλος*, "navel.") Pertaining to the umbilicus.

Omphalī'tis. (Gr. *ὀμφαλος*, "navel," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the umbilicus or of its vessels.

Om'phaloçele, om-fal-o-seel. (Gr. *ὀμφαλος*, "navel," and *çηλη*, "tumor.") Umbilical hernia; *exomphalos*; rupture at the umbilicus. Protrusion of bowel or omentum at the navel.

Omphalo-mesenter'ic. Pertaining to the umbilicus and mesentery. Applied to certain vessels of the fœtus.

Omphalon'cus. Umbilical tumor.

Omphalorrhā'gĩa. (Gr. *ὀμφαλος*, "navel," and *ρήγνυμι*, to "burst forth.") Umbilical hæmorrhage.

Omphalorrhex'is. (Gr. *ὀμφαλος*, "navel," and *ρήξις*, a "breaking.") Rupture of the umbilical cord.

Omphalorrhœ'a. Umbilical discharge.

Om'phalos. (Gr. *ὀμφαλος*.) Umbilicus; navel.

Omphalot'omŷ, om-fal-ot-o-me. (Gr. *ὀμφαλος*, "navel," and *τομη*, "section.") Division of the umbilical cord; separation of the navel-string.

O'nānism. (After *Onan*, Genesis xxxviii.) Self-pollution; masturbation in males.

Oneōl'ogŷ. (Gr. *ογκος*, "tumor," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of tumors.

Oneōm'eter. Instrument to measure the volume of tumors or organs.

Oneō'sis. (Gr. *ογκος*, "tumor.") Intumescence; the production or progress of a tumor.

Oneōt'omŷ. (Gr. *ογκος*, a "tumor," and *τομη*, "section.") The incision of an abscess; also, the excision of a tumor.

Oneirodŷn'ia. (Gr. *ὄνειρος*, "dream," and *ὀδονη*, "pain.") Disturbed imagination during sleep; nightmare; somnambulism.

Onion. *Allium cepa*.

Onomatōl'ogŷ. (Gr. *ὄνομα*, "name," and *λογος*, "discourse.") Terminology; nomenclature.

Ontōgēn'esis. (Gr. *ὄντα*, "things being," and *γενεσις*, "generation.") Ontogeny. Embryological individual development.

Onŷch'ia, o-nik-e-ah. (Gr. *ὄνυξ*, the "nail.") A whitlow; an abscess near the nail; inflammation of the matrix of the nail. *Paronychia*.

Onŷchi'tis, o-nik-i-tis. (Gr. *ὄνυξ*,

“nail,” and suffix *-itis*, “inflammation.”)
Inflammation of a nail.

Onyehōgryphō'sis. (Gr. ὄνυξ, “nail,” and γρυπός, “curved.”) Curved, hypertrophied state of the nails.

On'yehoid. Resembling a nail.

Onyehōmyeō'sis, on-e-ko-me-ko-sis. (Gr. ὄνυξ, “nail,” and μυκῆς, “fungus.”) Parasitic onychia. A disease of the nail, arising from a vegetable parasitic fungus at its root.

Onyehōphy'ma. Rough, thickened state of the nails, sometimes occurring in lepra and syphilis.

Onyehoptō'sis. (Gr. ὄνυξ, “nail,” and πτωσις, “falling.”) Falling off of the nails.

Onyehostro'ma. Bed of the nail.

O'nỹx, o-nix. (Gr. ὄνυξ, “nail.”) Applied to a small collection of purulent matter in the anterior chamber of the aqueous humor, and to the presence of pus between the layers of the cornea.

Onỹx'is. Ingrowing nail.

O'oid. (Gr. ὄον, “egg,” and εἶδος, “resemblance.”) Similar to an egg or to albumen.

Oöl'ogỹ, o-ol-o-je. (Gr. ὄον, “egg,” and λόγος, “discourse.”) The science of the ovum.

O'onin. Albumen.

Oöphoral'gia. Ovarian pain.

Oöphorec'tomy, o-o-for-ek-to-me. (Gr. ὄοφορον, “ovary,” and ἐκτομή, “excision.”) Excision of the ovary; a purer term for the familiar but unclassical “ovariotomy.”

Oöphorī'tis, o-o-for-i-tis. (Gr. ὄοφορον, “ovary,” and suffix *-itis*, “inflammation.”) Ovaritis; oaritis; ovarian inflammation.

Oöph'oron. (Gr. ὄον, “egg,” and φερω, to “bear.”) Ovary.

Opāç'ity, o-pas-it-e. (Lat. *opacus*, “obscure.”) Cloudiness, opaqueness; the quality of not admitting the passage of light; the reverse of transparency. Applied especially to changes interfering with the transparency of the cornea, as leucoma or albugo.

Opāque'. (From the same.) Non-transparent; impervious to light. Not diaphanous.

Opaque Cor'nea. Sclerotica.

Operā'tion. (Lat. *opus*, “work.”) Surgical performance, such as amputation. An exercise of the surgical art performed by the hand or with the assistance of instruments. (See also AMPUTATION, LITHOTOMY, etc.) Following are some of the more important: ALLARTON'S OPERATION, an operation for median lithotomy. AMUSSAT'S OPERATION, colotomy by transverse incision in lumbar region. ANEL'S OPERATION FOR ANEURISM, ligation of an artery immediately above the sac. ANTYLLUS OPERATION, for aneurism. The vessel is ligated just above and just below the aneurism, the sac is opened, and the clots are turned out. BARTON'S OPERATION FOR ANKYLOSIS, the operation devised by Dr. John Rhea Barton, which consists in removing a V-shaped piece of bone. BATTEY'S OPERATION, oöphorectomy, the removal of both ovaries. BIGELOW'S OPERATION, litholapaxy. The crushing and evacuation of a vesical calculus by one operation. BOUTONNIER OPERATION, an opening is made through the urethra in front of an impassable stricture; a probe is then pushed through the stricture, and the surgeon divides the cicatricial band by cutting on the probe. BRASDOR'S OPERATION FOR ANEURISM, ligation on the distal side of the aneurismal sac. CÆSAREAN OPERATION. (Lat. *cædere*, “to cut;” the operation is asserted to have given their name to the *Cæsars* of Rome.) Hysterotomy; metrotomy. An obstetrical operation consisting of extracting the fœtus from the uterus by means of an incision through the abdominal parietes, when natural delivery is impracticable. This operation is also known as gastro-metrotomy, gastro-hysterotomy, etc., and resort to it may be necessary as a means of post-mortem delivery, as well as in case of pelvic malformation or uterine rupture. Various modifications are practised, as

gastro-elytrotomy or laparo-elytrotomy, consisting of an incision made into the uterus through the vagina; gastro-hysterectomy, or Porro's operation, involving removal of body of uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries after extraction of the fœtus; symphyseotomy, or Sigault's operation, or delivery by division of the pubic joint, etc. CALLISEN'S OPERATION, the formation of an artificial anus by left lumbar eotomy. CARDEN'S OPERATION, amputation at the knee-joint by a long anterior and short posterior flap, the condyles of the femur being sawed through. CARNOCHAN'S OPERATION, the removal of the second division of the fifth nerve with the spheno-palatine ganglion as far back as the foramen rotundum. CHOPART'S OPERATION, amputation through the mediotarsal joint. CIVIALE'S STONE OPERATION, vertical incision of perineum upon a staff. Through this incision and along the staff a double-bladed lithotome is introduced into the bladder, the staff is removed, and the lithotome withdrawn with the blades open. COCK'S OPERATION, opening the bladder back of an impassable stricture, by cutting in mid-line from the apex of the prostate gland. DUPUYTREN'S STONE OPERATION differs from Civiale's in the incision, which is semicircular, starting midway between the anus and the ischial tuberosity of one side, and terminating at the same point on the opposite side, and opening the membranous urethra. EMMETT'S OPERATION, a method for the restoration of a lacerated perineum. GANT'S OPERATION, section of femur below trochanter for hip ankylosis. HEY'S OPERATION, amputation at the tarso-metatarsal articulation. Disarticulate the outer four joints and saw the projecting internal cuneiform. What is wrongly called Hey's amputation consists in sawing through the bases of the metatarsal bones. HUNTERIAN OPERATION FOR ANEURISM, ligation some distance from the sac, so securing sound artery. HYPOGASTRIC or HIGH OPERATION FOR

STONE. (See SUPRAPUBIC LITHOTOMY.) INDIAN OPERATION, a method long practised in India for the restoration of a lost nose. In this operation a flap is taken from the forehead. LARREY'S OPERATION, amputation of the shoulder-joint by the oval method. LATERAL OPERATION, a form of lithotomy operation. LEMBERT'S SUTURE, a method of suturing the intestines which inverts the peritoncum. LISFRANC'S OPERATION, amputation by disarticulation at the tarso-metatarsal articulation. LITHOTOMY OPERATIONS. (See LITHOTOMY.) LORETA'S OPERATION, dilatation of a contracted pylorus. MARIAN OPERATION, lithotomy by the apparatus major. (See LITHOTOMY.) MUTTER'S OPERATION, a method for the restoration of the lower lip when lost by accident or disease or when removed by operation. PIROGOFF'S OPERATION, amputation of the ankle-joint, the posterior part of the os calcis being retained and united to the sawn surface of the tibia. SKEY'S OPERATION, amputation of the tarso-metatarsal articulation. The outer three joints and the first joint are disarticulated, the base of the second metatarsal bone being sawn through. SPENCE'S OPERATION, a modified oval amputation of the shoulder-joint. SYME'S OPERATION, amputation at the ankle-joint by a heel flap, the malleoli being removed. TAGLIACOTIAN OPERATION, for restoration of the nose. A nose is cut from the arm, all but a narrow pedicle being dissected up. The arm is fastened to the head by straps, the site of the old nose is denuded, and the new one is fixed upon it. The pedicle is cut and the arm released when union occurs.

Op'erator. An operating surgeon; one in the habit of performing the greater surgical operations.

Oper'culum. (Lat.) Lid; cover.

Ophi'asis. (Gr. ὄφις, "serpent.") A variety of alopecia areata of serpentine form.

Ophid'ian. (From the same.) Pertaining to serpents.

Ophīōs'tōma. (Gr. ὄφις, "serpent," and στόμα, "mouth.") A genus of intestinal worms with mouths having two lips.

Oph'ryon. Glabella.

Ophthāl'mīa, of-thal-me-ah. (Gr. ὀφθαλμος, "the eye.") Conjunctivitis; inflammation of the eye. A generic term for conjunctival inflammations. Chief forms are: 1. Purulent. 2. Mucopurulent. 3. Membranous. 4. Granular. *Purulent* ophthalmia arises from contact with pus, especially with urethral or vaginal pus, gonorrhœal or otherwise. *Purulent* ophthalmia in the newborn is known as *ophthalmia neonatorum*. *Purulent* ophthalmia is apt to destroy sight. *Mucopurulent*, a catarrhal ophthalmia. Very common; very contagious; attacks both eyes, and gives a good prognosis. *Membranous*, or diphtheritic ophthalmia. The whole thickness of the conjunctiva is infiltrated with a solid inflammatory new formation. *Granular* ophthalmia arises from inflamed lymphatic follicles. The palpebral conjunctiva becomes thick, vascular, and rough, and new tissue forms in the deeper parts of conjunctiva. (See CONJUNCTIVITIS.) **O. Tarsi,** blepharitis.

Ophthāl'mic, of-thal-mik. (Gr. ὀφθαλμος, "eye.") Pertaining to the eye. **O. Artery.** (See ARTERY.) **O. Ganglion.** (See GANGLION.) **O. Nerve.** (See NERVE.) **O. Vein.** See VEIN.

Ophthālmī'tis, of-thal-mi-tis. (Gr. ὀφθαλμος, "eye," and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the tissues of the eye; used as synonymous with ophthalmia, choroiditis, etc.

Ophthalmoblenorrhœ'a. Purulent ophthalmia.

Ophthālmōdŷn'īa, of-thal-mo-din-eh. (Gr. ὀφθαλμος, "eye," and ὀδονη, "pain.") Non-inflammatory pain of the eye; orbital neuralgia.

Ophthālmol'ogist, of-thal-mol-o-jist. (Gr. ὀφθαλμος, "eye," and λογος, "discourse.") An oculist; an ophthalmic surgeon; a specialist in ophthalmic affections; one skilled in, or devoted to, diseases and abnormalities of the eye.

Ophthālmōl'ogŷ, of-thal-mol-o-je. (From the same.) A treatise on, or description or science of, the eye. The branch of medical science relating to the eye and its affections.

Ophthalmomala'cia. Softening of the eyeball.

Ophthālmom'eter. (Gr. ὀφθαλμος, "eye," and μετρον, "measure.") Eye-measurer; instrument to measure exactness of the chambers of the eye or to determine refraction of cornea.

Ophthālmople'gīa, of-thal-mo-ple-je-ah. (Gr. ὀφθαλμος, "eye," and πληγη, "stroke.") Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

Ophthālmōptō'sis. (Gr. ὀφθαλμος, "eye," and πτωσις, "falling.") Pro-lapsus of the globe of the eye. Exophthalmia. Hydrophthalmia.

Ophthālmorrhā'gīa. (Gr. ὀφθαλμος, "eye," and ῥήγνυμι, to "burst forth.") Hæmorrhage of the eye.

Ophthalmorrhex'is. Rupture of the eyeball.

Ophthalmorrhœ'a. Discharge from the eye.

Ophthāl'moscōpe, of-thal-mo-skope. (Gr. ὀφθαλμος, "eye," and σκοπειν, to "examine.") An instrument with which to examine the interior of the eye. Various modifications have been devised, the essential portion of the instrument consisting of a concave mirror having a small perforation in the centre; by reflecting the light on the retina it enables the internal structures of the eye to be explored.

Ophthālmōs'copŷ, of-thal-mos-kope. (From the same.) The use of the ophthalmoscope; exploration of the eyes; ophthalmoscopic examination.

Ophthālmōs'tasis. (Gr. ὀφθαλμος, "eye," and στασις, "a standing.") The process of fixing the globe of the eye during an ophthalmological operation.

Ophthāl'mostat. (From the same.) Speculum oculi. An instrument for ophthalmostasis, or securing fixation of the eyeball.

Ophthäl'mōt'omŷ, of-thal-mot-o-me. (Gr. *ὀφθαλμος*, "eye," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") The dissection of the eye. Also applied to extirpation of the globe.

Ophthalmoxysis. Scarification of conjunctiva.

O'piane. Nareotine.

O'pianine. An alkaloid derived from opium.

O'piate. Opium preparation; hypnotic; anodyne.

Opioph'agism. (Gr. *ὀπιον*, "opium," and *φαγειν*, "to eat.") Opium-eating; the psychology of opium-eating.

Opisthōt'ic. (Gr. *ὀπισθεν*, "behind," and *ους*, "ear.") Behind the ear or organ of hearing.

Opisthōt'onos. (Gr. *ὀπισθε*, "backward," and *τενω*, to "stretch.") A recurvative variety of tetanus. Tetanic spasms of the extensor muscles, the body being rigidly bent backward.

O'piūm. (Gr. *οπιον*.) A concrete juice from the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (poppy). Toxic, stimulant narcotic, and anodyne. It contains six principal alkaloids:

1. MORPHINE. Gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. Hypnotic, anodyne, and narcotic. *Derivative*: Apomorphine, from morphine by HCl. Dose as emetic, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ by stomach, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ hypodermically.

2. CODEINE. Gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ to gr. j. Calmative. Less constipating than morphine.

3. THEBAINE. A tetanizing agent. Not used medicinally.

4. NARCEINE. Said to be the most hypnotic of the alkaloids.

5. CRYPTOPINE. Hypnotic and anodyne. Gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.

6. NARCOTINE. Gr. 1 to gr. 5. Antiperiodic and tetanizer. No narcotic action.

Combined*
in the plant
with
meeonic
and
thebotatic
acids.

Besides the above ingredients, opium contains ten other alkaloids, wax, pectin, albumin, gum, caoutchouc, salts, and coloring matter. The following are the preparations of opium, according to U. S. Ph. 1880: *Pulvis Opii*: Powdered opium. Dose, gr. ss to grs. ij. *Extractum Opii*: A watery extract. Dose, gr. ss, equal to gr. $\frac{2}{3}$ of opium. *Tinctura Opii*: Laudanum. Strength in opium, 10 per cent. *Tinctura Opii Deodorata* (McMunn): Strength of 10 per cent. *Liquor Opii Compositus* (Squibb): Not official. 10 per cent. *Vinum Opii*: Sydenham's laudanum. 10 per cent. *Acetum Opii*: Black drop. 10 per cent. *Tinctura Opii Camphorata*, or *Paregoric*: $\bar{3}$ ss equals gr. $\frac{2}{3}$ of opium. *Morphinæ Acetas*: gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ equals gr. j of opium. *Morphinæ Sulphas*: gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ equals gr. j of opium. *Liquor Morphinæ Sulphatis*: Majendie's solution. Not official. Grs. xvj. of sulphate of morphine to $\bar{3}$ j. *Pulvis Morphinæ Compositus*: Tully's powder. 1 part of sulphate of morphine in 61 parts. *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii*: Dover's powder. Dose, grs. ij to grs. x. 10 parts contain 1 part of pulvis opii, 1 part of pulvis ipecae, and 8 parts of saccharum lactis. *Opium Denarcotissatum*: Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. ij. MINIMUM FATAL DOSE. π j of laudanum has killed a child one day old; a few drops of paregoric were fatal to a child of nine months; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of morphine and grs iv. of crude opium have caused death in the adult. PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF OPIUM. *Medium Dose*: Arrests secretions; stimulates the brain; increases cardiac action and raises arterial tension; contracts the pupil; first stimulates the mind, and then causes sleep. Headache, depression, and constipation follow the sleep. *Full Dose*: Arrests digestion; causes nausea, vomiting, and diaphoresis; lowers nerve-conduction; depresses the heart, respiration, and temperature; causes pruritus; contracts the pupil; causes profound stupor (succeeding in some cases to delirium). The after-effects are nausea, pruritus, depression, con-

stipation, vertigo, and anorexia. *Toxic Dose*: Cold sweat; slow heart; abolished reflexes; profound coma; pinpoint pupil (which dilates before death), death occurring from paralysis of the respiratory centre. **PROPERTIES.** Opium is analgesic, hypnotic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, narcotic, and a cardiac and respiratory depressant. Morphine is more anodyne and hypnotic, less stimulant, less convulsant, less constipating, and less diaphoretic. Opium is used to allay irritation or pain, to produce sleep, to check excessive secretion, and to promote sweat. **TREATMENT OF OPIUM-POISONING.** Emetics and the stomach-pump. Wash out the stomach with strong tea, and give animal charcoal. Use faradism, artificial respiration, flagellation over the trajectory of the fifth nerve, and give black coffee. Either atropine or strychnine may be used as a respiratory stimulant.

Opobál'sam. "Balsam of Mecca;" "Balm of Gilead." The most valued of all balsams; it is obtained from the *Amyris Gileadensis*.

Opocal'pasūm. A gum yielded by *Acacia gummifera*, probably a variety of the gum of Bassora or Bagdad.

Opodel'doc. A liniment consisting of a solution of soap in alcohol with the addition of camphor and volatile oils.

Opop'anax. A gum-resin obtained from the plant *Opopanax chironium*, formerly called *Pastinaca opopanax*.

Opop'anax Chiro'nium. An herb of Southern Europe, of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*, affording *opopanax*. It has been employed as antispasmodic and deobstruent in hysteria, asthma, etc. It has been used only to a very limited extent in the United States.

Oppilā'tion. (Lat. *oppilare*, "to close up.") Obstruction. Obstipation. Constipation. Emphraxia. The closing of a cavity by adhesion of its parietes.

Op'pīlā'tives. (From the same.) Remedies closing the pores.

Oppō'nēns. (Lat. *opponere*, "to oppose.") Opposing; a name applied to certain muscles. See **MUSCLE**.

Opprēs'sion. The sensation of weight on an affected part; especially used with reference to such oppressive sense on the chest.

Op'tic. (Gr. *ὀπτομαι*, "to see.") Pertaining to vision, to the organ of vision, or to the laws and instruments of vision.

Op'tic Disc. The papilla of the eye, the entrance of the optic nerve upon the retina.

Optic Foramen. See **FORAMEN**.

Optic Nerve. See **NERVE**.

Op'tic Papil'la. Papilla of the optic nerve; the optic disc.

Op'tic Thal'amus. Bed of the optic nerve; each of two eminences in the anterior and internal part of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Op'tics. (Gr. *ὀπτομαι*, "to see.") The branch of natural science dealing with light and vision.

Optog'raphy. Fixation of images on the retina.

Optom'eter. (Gr. *ὀπτομαι*, "to see," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument to measure the accommodative power of the eye, or for testing the relative sight of patients who cannot read without the assistance of glasses.

O'ra Serra'ta. The *serrated border* or dentate edge of the retina behind the posterior margin of the ciliary processes.

O'ral. (Lat. *os*, "mouth.") Pertaining to the mouth or to speech; verbal.

Or'ange. Fruit of several species of the genus **CITRUS** (*q. v.*).

Or'ange Peas. Issuc-peas formed of the dried young unripe fruit of the sweet orange or *Citrus aurantium*.

Orbie'ular. (Lat. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*, "orbit.") Circular; spherical.

Orbic'ular Muscles. See **MUSCLE**.

Orbiculārē Os. Orbicular bone; small orbled bone of the ear, existing in childhood as a separate bone.

Orbieulār'is. Orbicular; spherical or circular; applied to various muscles. See **MUSCLE**.

Orbie'ulūs Çilia'ris. Ciliary cir-

cle; white circle formed by the ciliary ligament, marking the distinction between the choroid and the iris.

Or'bit. (Lat. *orbita*, "track.") The bony cavity lodging the eye.

Or'bital. Pertaining to the orbit.

Or'bital Foramina. See FORAMEN.

Or'bitar. Orbital; relating to the orbit.

Or'bitar Nerve. See NERVE.

Orbitō-sphe'noid. Applied to two bones, the lesser wings of the sphenoid; according to Prof. Owen, "the neurapophyses of the neural arch of the frontal vertebra in the skull of the archetypal vertebrate skeleton."

Orehēi'tis. Orchitis.

Orehel'la. *Roccella tinctoria*. A plant of the natural order *Lichenes*, yielding the coloring matter called *orchil* or *archil*.

Orehiāl'gia, or-ke-al-je-ah. (Gr. *ὄρχις*, "testicle," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Pain in the testicle.

Orehidōt'omy. Castration; orchotomy.

Or'chiocēle, or-ke-o-seel. (Gr. *ὄρχις*, "testicle," and *κῆλη*, "tumor.") Hernia of the testicle; serotal hernia. Also, tumor of the testicles.

Orehiodyn'ia, or-ke-o-din-e-ah. (Gr. *ὄρχις*, "testicle," and *δύνη*, "pain.") Pain in the testicle; neuralgia of the testes. Orchialgia.

Or'chis Mas'cula. The male orchis. A European plant, from the tubers of which is prepared a substance called *salep*.

Orehi'tis, or-ki-tis. (Gr. *ὄρχις*, "testicle," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the testicle.

Orehōt'omy, or-kot-o-me. (Gr. *ὄρχις*, "testicle," and *τομή*, "a cutting.") Castration; excision of a testicle; the operation of extirpating one or both of the testes.

Or'deal Nut. The familiar name of the *PHYSOSTIGMA* (*q. v.*).

Or'der. Tribe; family; natural or-

der; a collection of allied genera (*Nat. Hist.*).

Ore. A name applied to the mineral bodies from which metals are extracted. Ores are termed *sulphurets* when in combination with sulphur, *oxides* when combined with oxygen, and *salts* when combined with acids.

Or'gan. (Lat. *organum*, from Gr. *ὄργανον*, "instrument.") A defined part of an organized being exercising a specific function; a part of an animal or vegetable body capable of performing some special and appropriate act, or having a determinate office in the animal economy, as the eye in vision, the heart in circulation, etc.

Or'gan of Giral'dès. Parepididymis; a small body lying in front of the spermatid cord just above the epididymis; regarded by Giral'dès as the remains of the Wolffian body.

Organ of Rosenmüller. Parovarium.

Or'gan'ic. Pertaining to organs, or to organized structure, or to beings possessed of structure; consisting of, possessing, or affecting organs. Derived from organs or organized beings. Applied especially to *organic diseases*, involving lesion of structure, as distinguished from merely *functional disorders*; and, in the classification of compound substances, to *organic substances*, produced by the operation of animal or vegetable life, as starch, sugar, etc., as distinguished from *inorganic substances*, derived from the lifeless mineral world, as salt, alum, etc.

Organ'ic Chemistry. See CHEMISTRY.

Organ'ic Disease. Disease concerning an organ itself, or due to impairment of the structure of a part; an affection consisting of organic lesion, and not simply the result of disturbed function.

Organ'ic Force. The power residing in organized bodies of generating from organic matter the individual organs. Vital force.

Organ'ic Har'mony, Law of. The doctrine that the parts of an organic being exhibit a harmony and interdependence, so that from an examination of one organ the entire form of an organism may be reconstructed.

Organ'ic Mol'ecules. Spallanzani's term for "certain floating bodies supposed to exist in the male semen, and regarded as primordial monads of peculiar activity, existing through all nature, and constituting the nutrient elements of living matter." The *vital germs* of Darwin.

Organ'ic Polar'ity. Herbert Spencer's term for "the power, force, or tendency by which lost parts are repaired."

Organ'ic'ism. Anatomism; the opposite of vitalism; the doctrine which undertakes to explain the phenomena of organism by the arrangement of parts. Also, the doctrine of the localization of disease—considering it always organic.

Or'ganism. (Gr. *ὄργανον*, "organ.") Organic structure or arrangement; an organized being. An animal or vegetable body endowed with a separate existence. The living economy. The aggregate of vital actions in organized beings.

Organiza'tion. (From the same.) The structure or method of formation of a living being. Organism. The process of being formed into living tissue. The parts constituting, and laws regulating, an organized body.

Or'ganized. Having organic structure; composed of, or furnished with, organs. Organized bodies are animal and vegetable bodies, or those endowed with life.

Organog'enē, or-gan-oj-en-e. (Gr. *ὄργανον*, "organ," and *γενναω*, to "beget.") The doctrine of the formation of the organs.

Organolep'tic. Plastic.

Organol'ogŷ, or-gan-ol-o-je. (Gr. *ὄργανον*, "organ," and *λογος*, "discourse.") That branch of physiology which treats of the different organs.

Orgānonō'mia. (Gr. *ὄργανον*, "organ," and *νομος*, "law.") The doctrine of the laws of organic life.

Or'gasm. (Gr. *ὄργασω*, to "desire vehemently.") Strong impulse; eager desire or appetite; ardent excitement. Erethism. Venereal desire; lust. Especially the crisis of coition, or height of venereal excitement during sexual intercourse.

Orgās'tica. Diseases affecting the procreative power.

Orien'tal Boil. Aleppo button.

Orien'tal Ty'phus. The plague.

Or'ifiçe. (Lat. *os*, "mouth," and *facere*, "to make.") Mouth; entrance; aperture.

Orig'anum. A genus of plants of the natural order *Labiatae*. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for *Origanum vulgare*, or common marjoram. It has a strong fragrant odor and an aromatic and bitterish taste. Origanum is a gentle tonic and excitant.

Or'igin. Source; the head, commencement, or more fixed attachment of a muscle, the other extremity being its *insertion*.

Orismōl'ogŷ. (Gr. *ὄρισμα*, "boundary," and *λογος*, "discourse.") Terminology.

Ornithol'ogŷ. (Gr. *ὄρνις*, "bird," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of birds.

Or'nus. Wild ash; the *O. Europæa* is the *Fraxinus Ornus*.

Or'piment. (*Quasi*, Lat. *auri pigmentum*, "pigment of gold," from its color.) Formula, As_2S_3 . King's yellow. A poisonous sulphuret of arsenic, occurring sometimes in prismatic crystals of the trimetric system.

Orrhy'men. (Gr. *ὄρρος*, "serum," and *ὄμην*, "membrane.") A serous membrane.

Orrhŷmenī'tis. (From the same, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Or'ris Root. Florentine orris. Rhizome of *Iris florentina*; aromatic and astringent.

Ortharthrag'ra. (Gr. *ὀρθος*, "straight," *ἄρθρον*, "joint," and *ἄρρα*, "seizure.") True gout.

Orthog'nathous. (Gr. *ὀρθος*, "straight," and *γναθος*, "jaw.") Having an upright jaw, implying large facial angle.

Orthomor'phia. A making straight or normal, as by surgery.

Orthopædi'a. (Gr. *ὀρθος*, "straight," and *παῖς*, "child.") That branch of medical treatment devoted to the correction and prevention of deformities in children; applied more widely to the treatment of physical deformity in general.

Orthopæd'ic. (From the same.) Pertaining to orthopædia, or the remedy of deformities.

Orthoped'ic. Orthopædie.

Orthopnœ'a, or-thop-ne-ah. (Gr. *ὀρθος*, "upright," and *πνοή*, "breathing.") Dyspnœa requiring upright posture. Necessity of erect position, owing to incapability of breathing while in the horizontal posture.

Orthoprax'is. (Gr. *ὀρθος*, "straight," and *πρασσω*, to "make.") Applied to the mechanical treatment of deformities.

Or'thoseōpe. (Gr. *ὀρθος*, "straight," and *σκοπεῖν*, "to examine.") An instrument with which to examine the eye through water contained in a peculiar glass cup placed upon the eye, neutralizing the refraction of the cornea.

Orthōt'onos. Tetanic rigid extension of the body in a straight line.

Ory'za. The rice-plant. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Graminaceæ*.

Ory'za Sati'va. The name of the rice-plant, one of the cereals. It is cultivated in all warm climates, especially where the land can be inundated. The grain is a light, nutritious food, easy of digestion.

Os. (Lat.; gen. *ossis*.) A bone; a portion of the skeleton. *Ossa longa* are the long or cylindrical bones; *ossa lata*, the flat or broad bones; and *ossa crassa*, the short bones. See BONE.

Os. (Lat.; gen. *oris*.) A mouth; an entrance, orifice, or passage.

Os Exter'num. The entrance into the vagina; distinguished from the *os internum* or *os uteri*.

Os Inter'num. The *os uteri*, *os tincæ*, or orifice of the uterus.

Os Tin'çæ. Os uteri.

Os U'teri. The mouth of the womb. See UTERUS.

Os'chēal, os-ke-al. (Lat. *ὄσχη*, "scrotum.") Pertaining to the scrotum.

Oseheocarçino'ma, os-ke-o-kar-sin-o-mah. (Gr. *ὄσχη*, "scrotum," and *καρκινωμα*, "cancer.") Cancer of the scrotum; chimney-sweep's cancer.

Os'cheoçāle, os-ke-o-seel. (Gr. *ὄσχη*, "scrotum," and *ζηλη*, "tumor.") Serotal tumor; serotal dropsy. Applied especially to serotal hernia; a hernia which has descended into the scrotum.

Oseheon'cus. Scrotal swelling.

Os'chēoplāstý, os-ke-o-plas-te. (Gr. *ὄσχη*, "scrotum," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Operation for restoration of the scrotum from neighboring healthy parts, after removal of fungous portions.

Osehī'tis, os-ki-tis. (Gr. *ὄσχη*, "scrotum," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the scrotum.

Oscillā'tion, os-sil-ay-shun. (Lat. *oscillare*, "to swing.") Wavy, swinging, or tremulous motion; vibration. A partial rotatory movement of the eyeball on its axis. Boerhaave's term for muscular irritability. See IRRITABILITY.

Oscilla'tion of the I'ris. Iridodonesis; alternate contraction and dilatation (*hippus pupillæ*) or trembling of the iris.

Os'çitant. (Lat. *oscitare*, "to gape.") Yawning; gaping.

Oseūlā'tor. (Lat. *osculari*, "to kiss.") Kissing muscle; the *orbicularis oris*, or muscle forming the substance of the lips.

Os'mazome. (Gr. *ὄσμη*, "odor," and *ζωμος*, "sauce.") An alcoholic extract

of muscular fibre, which imparts to soups the flavor of meat.

Osmidrō'sis. (Gr. ὄσμη, "odor," and ἰδρως, "sweat.") Any morbid alteration of the perspiratory secretion affecting its odor; odorous perspiration; sweat of unusual odor. Used chiefly for *bromidrosis*, or fetid perspiration.

Os'mium. (Gr. ὄσμη, an "odor.") Symbol, Os. A rare, hard, infusible metal of 22.4 sp. gr., the heaviest known metal. It derives its name from the pungent smell of *osmic acid*, the volatile oxide of osmium.

Osmom'eter. (Gr. ὄσμος, "impulsion," and μετρον, "measure.") Instrument to measure osmose. An apparatus for exhibiting the osmotic force.

Os'mōse. (Gr. ὄσμος, "impulse.") Passage of fluids or crystalloids in solution through a porous septum. Osmosis.

Osmō'sis. (From the same.) Osmose. The phenomena of liquid circulation through a porous septum. Graham made a study by putting distilled water on one side of a diaphragm and various liquids on the other. If more of the water passes through the septum than of the other liquid, the osmosis is positive; if more of the other liquid, it is negative. Osmotic action may be due to capillary force or to chemical action on the diaphragm. The separation of the constituents of mixtures or the decomposition of chemical compounds by osmosis is *dialysis*. Dialysis is the process of separating crystalloids and colloids by osmosis through a colloid septum, such as parchment paper. A crystalloid passes through, and a colloid does not. A crystalloid is a body capable of assuming crystalline form. A colloid can only assume an irregular or globular form. A diffusate is a substance capable of osmosing through an animal membrane. A dialysate is a substance which does not pass through.

Osmōt'ic. Pertaining to osmose.

Osmot'ic Force. The force whereby liquids are impelled through moist membranes and porous septa in experiments of endosmose and exosmose. The power inducing osmose.

Osphresiol'ogŷ, os-fre-se-ol-o-je. (Gr. ὀσφρησις, "smelling," and λογος, "discourse.") The doctrine of olfaction and odors.

Osphŷāl'gia, os-fe-al-je-ah. (Gr. ὀσφυς, "loin," and ἄλγος, "pain.") Pain in the loins; sciatica.

Osphŷi'tis, os-fe-i-tis. (Gr. ὀσφυς, "loin," and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the loins or of the hip-joint.

Os'sa. (Lat.; pl. of *os*, a "bone.") Bones. See OS, and BONE.

Os'sa Innomina'ta. Unnamed bones; two large irregular bones, forming the sides and forepart of the cavity of the pelvis.

Ossa Triquetra. Wormian bones.

Os'sēin. (Lat. *os*, "bone.") A peculiar gelatin of bones; to be carefully distinguished from *osteïn*.

Os'sēoūs. (From the same.) Bony; resembling bone; composed of bone.

Os'siele. (Lat. *ossiculum*, dim. of *os*, "bone.") A little bone.

Ossic'ūla Audi'tus. "Little bones of hearing;" a term for the series of small bones, *malleus*, *incus*, *os orbiculare*, and *stapes*, within the cavity of the tympanum.

Ossic'ulum. Ossiele.

Ossif'eroūs. (Lat. *os*, "bone," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Producing or containing bone.

Ossificā'tion. (Lat. *os*, "bone," and *fieri*, "to become.") Development of, or conversion into, bone. Formation of bone. Two forms—1. *Intramembranous*: The parts are first formed in membrane, and from one or more points (centres of ossification) lime-salts are deposited in radiating spiculae (osteogenic fibres), inclosing the osteoblasts. From these fibres the process spreads, and vascularization takes place by means of vessels from adjacent parts.

2. *Intra-cartilaginous*: The parts are first formed in cartilage, and are then converted into bone. The cartilage-cells at the centre of ossification become larger and ranged in rows. The matrix increases and separates the cells. Lime-salts are deposited between the cell-rows enclosing the rows and the spaces called primary areolæ. Blood-vessels which carry many osteoblasts, and which spring from the deep layer of the periosteum, pass inward, absorb the walls of the primary areolæ, and form the medullary spaces. The walls of the spaces are thickened by layers of osteoblasts forming lamellæ, till only a channel remains, the Haversian canal. The cartilage-cells are converted into osteoblasts.

Ostäl'gia. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Pain in, or neuralgia of, the bones.

Ost'tein. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone.") The osseous substance of bony tissue; to be carefully distinguished from *ossein*.

Ostēi'tis. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Ostitis. Inflammation of bone.

Ostei'tis Defor'mans. Osteitis with abundant superficial bone-formation.

Ostei'tis Fungo'sa. A form of osteitis in which interstitial granulations cause absorption of the bone.

Ostem'bryon. Lithopædion.

Ostempye'sis. Suppurative lesion in bone.

Osteōanabrō'sis. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," *ἀνα*, "up," and *βρωσις*, "eating.") Dr. Cumin's term for simple absorption of bone unattended by suppuration.

Osteoän'eūristm. Pulsating tumor of bone, from aneurismal dilatation of its vessels.

Osteoärthri'tis. Chronic articular inflammation accompanying rheumatism.

Ost'teōblast. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *βλαστος*, "germ.") A term applied to certain large nucleated germinal cells

of ossifying tissue, forming the beginning of the development of bone.

Osteocämp'sia. Curvature of bone.

Ost'teōçele, os-te-o-seel. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *ζηλη*, "tumor.") Applied to an uncommon form of hernia with cartilaginous and bony sac. Osseous induration of testicle.

Ostēōçēphalō'ma, os-te-o-sef-al-o-mah. Osteocancer; malignant ostoid; true malignant tumor of bone, a variety of cancer.

Ostēōcla'sis. The therapeutic fracturing of a bone.

Ost'teōclasts. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *κλαω*, to "break.") Myeloplaxes; applied to certain multinucleated masses, giant-cells, in bone; probably important agents in absorption of osseous tissues.

Ostēōcol'la. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *κολλα*, "glue.") Bone-glue; bone-cement; a particular carbonate of lime found in Germany and elsewhere, formerly administered to promote callus-formation and reunion of fractured bones.

Ost'teōcōpe. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *κοπος*, "fatigue.") Bone-ache; pain in the bones, especially of syphilitic character.

Ostēōdēn'tine. A modification of dentine closely resembling osseous tissue.

Osteodias'tasis. Separation of bones.

Ostēōdŷn'ia. os-te-o-din-e-ah. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *ὀδυνη*, "pain.") Pain in a bone; chronic bone-ache. Ostalgia.

Ostēōgēn'esis. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *γενεσις*, "generation.") Osteogony. Bone-formation. The growth or development of bone.

Ostēōg'raphŷ. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") A description of the bones.

Ost'teoid. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling bone. Virchow's term for soft, un-

calcified osseous tissue. Also, a calcareous incrustation of normal tissue or of fibrous tumors.

Os'teoid Can'cer. Bone-like cancer; sarcomatous tumor growing in or from a bone. Ossified fibrous or medullary cancer.

Ostēōl'ogŷ. os-te-ol-o-jē. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, bones or the skeleton. That branch of anatomy treating of bones.

Osteōl'ŷsis. Absorption of bone.

Ostēō'ma. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") Exostosis. Bony tumor; a tumor composed of osseous tissue; calcareous concretion deposited on osseous surfaces.

Ostēōmalā'cia, os-te-o-mal-ay-she-ah. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *μαλακία*, "softness.") Softening of the bones; a fatal disease in which, after having become hard, a bone again grows soft, indicating deficiency of phosphate of lime. **MOLLITIES OSSIUM** (*q. v.*).

Ostēōmŷelī'tis. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," *μυελος*, "marrow," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Medullitis. Diffuse inflammation of the lining membrane and medulla of bone, with implication of the surrounding cancellous tissue, due to infective microorganisms. It is common in children and young adults. As a primary disease, it is rare after full development of the skeleton. It may occur without direct exposure of the medulla to microorganisms from without (the so-called spontaneous form), or after such exposure (the traumatic form).

Ostēōmŷ'elum. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *μυελος*, "marrow.") Marrow; bone-marrow.

Osteonabrosis. Osteoanabrosis.

Osteon'cus. Bony tumor; exostosis.

Osteonecro'sis. Death of bone; necrosis.

Osteon'osus. Disease of bone.

Ostēōpæ'dion. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone,"

and *παις*, "child.") Lithopædion; an ossified foetus.

Osteophy'ma. Osteonecus.

Os'tēōphŷte. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *φυτον*, "a growth.") Osseous tumor; osteonecus; small bony outgrowth; deposition of bony matter; exostosis.

Ostēōplās'tŷ. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Plastic operation for the repair of bone.

Ostēōporō'sis. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *πορος*, "pore.") A morbid porosity of the bones; conversion of the compact tissue of bone into the cancellous.

Osteor'raphy. Bone-suture.

Ostēōsareō'ma, os-te-o-sar-ko-mah. (From Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *sarcoma*.) Sarcomatous tumor growing from bone. A form of sarcoma occurring in bones in which a mass of round or spindle-shaped sarcomatous cells are developed with and in an osseous matrix. The matrix of the sarcoma is converted into bone. See **SARCOMA**.

Osteosclero'sis. Induration of bone.

Ostēōstēatō'ma. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," *στέαρ*, "fat," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") Fatty tumor or degeneration of bone.

Os'tēōtōme. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") A bone-saw. An instrument for cutting through bone.

Ostēōt'omist. (From the same.) An instrument to cut the foetal cranium in order to admit of delivery.

Ostēōt'omŷ. (From the same.) Surgical operation upon bone, or removal of bone.

Os'tēōtrīte. (Gr. *ὀστέον*, "bone," and *τριβω*, to "wear away.") A surgical instrument to scrape bones or to remove the carious portions of bone.

Osti'tis. Osteitis.

Os'tium. (Lat. *os*, "mouth.") A door, gate, or mouth.

Os'tium Abdomina'le. The orifice at the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

Os'tium Uteri'num. The orifice at the uterine extremity of the Fallopian tube.

Os'toid. Osteoid.

Otacous'tic. Aiding audition.

Otāl'gīa, o-tal-je-ah. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Ear-ache; pain in, or neuralgia of, the ear.

Othæmato'ma. Hæmatoma of the ear.

Othelcō'sis. Suppuration or ulceration of the ear.

Otia'trics. Treatment of diseases of the ear.

O'tic. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear.") Pertaining to the ear; auricular. Applied to a remedy for diseases of the ear.

O'tic Ganglion. See **GANGLION.**

Otirrhœa. Otorrhœa.

Oti'tis. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the ear; usually acute inflammation of the middle ear, or *otitis media acuta.*

O. Externa, inflammation of the auricle and external auditory canal. **O. Media,** inflammation of the mucous membrane of the middle ear, either acute, chronic, catarrhal, or purulent.

Otoclei'sis. Closure of the ear.

Otoco'nia. Otoliths.

O'tocrâne. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear," and *κρανιον*, "head.") The cranial cavity for the reception of the osseo-cartilaginous capsule of the labyrinth of the ear.

Otodyn'ia. Otalgia.

Otōg'raphy. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") Description of the ear.

O'toliths. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear," and *λιθος*, "stone.") Granules of carbonate of lime found in the labyrinth of the ear.

Otōl'ogŷ, o-tol-o-je. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear," and *λογος*, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, the ear. The branch of anatomy treating of the structure of the ear.

Otomycō'sis. Presence of fungi in the auditory meatus.

Oton'cus. Aural tumor.

Otōp'athŷ. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear," and *παθος*, "affection.") Affection of the ear.

O'tophōne. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear," and *φωνη*, "sound.") An ear-trumpet.

O'toplāstŷ. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Plastic operation on the ear.

Otopŷō'sis. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear," and *πυον*, "pus.") Purulent discharge from the ear.

Otorrhā'gīa. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear," and *ῥηγνυμι*, to "burst out.") Hæmorrhage from the ear.

Otorrhœ'a. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear," and *ρην*, "to flow.") A purulent or mucopurulent discharge from the external auditory canal, usually due to suppurative inflammation of the middle ear, the discharge escaping through a perforation in the tympanic membrane.

O'toseōpe. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear," and *σκοπειν*, "to examine.") An instrument with which to examine the ear. A flexible stethoscope, one end to be placed within the external meatus of the patient's ear, the other applied to the surgeon's, in order to determine whether the Eustachian tube is obstructed.

Otōt'omŷ. (Gr. *οὖς*, "ear," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Dissection of the ear.

Ou'loid, oo-loyd. (Gr. *οὖλη*, "cicatrix," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Uloid. Cicatrix-like. Erasmus Wilson's term for a form of cicatrix, unattended by open sore, ulcer, or solution of continuity, met with in lupus, syphilis, elephantiasis, etc.

Oulor'rhağŷ, oo-lor-ra-je. (Gr. *οὖλον*, "gums," and *ραγας*, "rupture.") A discharge from the gums. Ulorrhagia.

Ounce. (Lat. *uncia*.) A weight, the twelfth part of a pound troy; sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois.

Ourol'ogy. Urinology.

Ouros'copy. Uroscopy.

O'va. (Lat.) Pl. of OVUM (*q. v.*).

Ovalbu'min. Albumen.

Oval Foramen. See FORAMEN.

Oval Fossa. See FOSSA.

Ovariā'l'gīa. (Lat. *ovarium*, "ovary," and Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Ovaralgia. Pain in, or neuralgia of, the ovary.

Ova'rian. Pertaining to ovary.

Ovarian Tumor. See TUMOR.

Ova'riocēle. Ovarian hernia or tumor.

Ovariocente'sis. Puncture of the ovary.

Ovariōt'omŷ. (From *ovarium*, and Gr. *τομή*, "a cutting.") An unclassical term applied to excision of one or both ovaries. Usually performed for the removal of cystic tumors, generally through the abdominal walls, occasionally through the vagina. The purer term is *oöphorectomy*.

Ovarī'tis. (From *ovarium*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") An unclassical term for inflammation of the ovary, usually chronic and resulting in sclerosis from overgrowth of connective tissue. *Oöphoritis* is the preferable term.

Ova'rium. Ovary.

O'varŷ. (Lat. *ovarium*, from *ovum*, "egg;" Gr. *ωαριον*, "little egg.") Ovarium; testis muliebris; oöphoron; the organ of generation in the female where ova are formed; connected with the uterus by the broad ligament.

Overrid'ing. Overlapping of the end of one fragment of a fractured bone upon the other.

Ovicap'sule. The external coat of the small spherical vesicles, or Graafian follicles, contained in the stroma of a mammalian ovary.

O'viduct. Fallopian tube.

Ovina'tion. (Lat. *ovis*, "sheep.") Inoculation with sheep-pox virus.

Ovip'aroüs. (Lat. *ovum*, "egg;" and *parire*, "to bring forth.") Egg-producing; applied to animals bringing forth their young in the egg.

O'visac. Graafian follicle.

Ovōvivip'aroüs. Applied to certain animals which are oviparous, but hatch the eggs within the body.

Ovūlā'tion, o-vyu-lay-shun. The formation and discharge of ovula. Also, the development of the embryo from the ovum.

O'vūle. (Lat. *ovulum*, dim. of *ovum*, "egg.") Ovulum. Ovarian vesicle, which, when fecundated, becomes embryo. Germ-cell, the ovum previous to impregnation. **O. of Naboth,** enlargement of the cervical glands of the uterus caused by obstruction of their orifices.

Ovulum. Ovule.

O'vūm. (Lat., "egg." Gr. *ωον*.) Egg. The germ-cell or ovule after impregnation has taken place; embryo and its membranes. Also, the common domestic fowl's egg, the white of which constitutes albumen.

Oxaç'id. (From *oxygen* and *acid*.) Oxyacid. An acid containing oxygen, as distinguished from *hydracid* or one in which there is no oxygen.

Oxal'ic Aç'id. Sometimes called *acid of sugar* or *essence of sugar*. An acid found in sorrel and other vegetable substances, usually obtained by decomposing sugar with nitric acid. In quantities it is highly poisonous, and has sometimes been mistaken, with fatal results, for sulphate of magnesium, which it resembles in appearance.

Oxalū'ria. The presence of oxalic acid or oxalate-of-lime crystals in the urine.

Oxalu'ric Aç'id. An acid present in normal urine; allied to uric acid.

Oxidā'tion. The conversion of substances into oxides by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen.

Ox'ide. A compound of oxygen with another element destitute of acid and salifying properties.

Oxyæsthe'sia. Increased power of sensation.

Ox'ŷgen. (Gr. *ὄξυς*, "sour," and *γενναω*, to "produce.") Symbol, O. A colorless, tasteless, gaseous element

supporting life and combustion. It forms about a fifth (by volume) of atmospheric air, about one-third of solid earth, and about nine-tenths of water. It is essential to the respiration of animals, but when inhaled undiluted causes speedy death. It has been employed with success in chronic pneumonia, asthma, asphyxia, chlorosis, anæmia, diabetes, etc.

Oxÿgenā'tion. Saturation with oxygen. Applied to any combination with oxygen. Used as equivalent to "oxidation," but of more general import.

Oxyhæmoglo'bin. A combination of hæmoglobin and oxygen.

Ox'ÿmel. (Gr. *ὄξυς*, "acid," and *μέλι*, "honey.") A mixture of vinegar and honey boiled to a syrup.

Oxymu'riate of Lime. Chloride of lime or bleaching-powder.

Oxÿo'p'ia. (Gr. *ὄξυς*, "sharp," and *ὄψ*, "eye.") Excessive acuteness of vision.

Ox'ÿsalt. A salt having oxygen in both base and acid.

Oxÿtoç'ic. (Gr. *ὄξυς*, "rapid," and

τοζος, "childbirth.") Accelerating parturition. Applied to a medicine which promotes quick delivery, as ergot, etc.

Oxyū'ris Vermicula'ris. The thread-worm of the human rectum, a species of nematoid parasite. See ENTOMOZOA.

Ozæ'na. (Gr. *ὄζειν*, "stench.") A fetid nasal discharge, usually due to the presence of syphilitic ulceration of the pituitary membrane.

O'zōne. (Gr. *ὀζειν*, "to smell.") Formula, O₃. A peculiar odorous, gaseous substance, considered an allotropic or condensed modification of oxygen. It is believed to exist both in air and water.

Ozon'ic E'ther. A highly inflammable solution of peroxide of hydrogen in ether, recommended for diffusion in the form of spray in the sick-chamber on account of its great purifying power. It has been employed in the treatment of diabetes.

Ozōnōm'eter. (From *ozone*, and Gr. *μέτρον*, "measure.") Ozonoscope. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of ozone in atmosphere.

P.

Pāb'ulūm. Food; aliment.

Pacchīō'nian Bodies. Certain small whitish granular eminences found under the dura mater, projecting into the superior longitudinal sinus, etc. Also called the glands of Pacchioni, or *Pacchionian glandulæ*.

Pachæ'mia, pak-e-me-ah. (Gr. *παχύς*, "thick," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") Too great thickening of the blood; blood-thickening.

Pachÿblēpharō'sis. (Gr. *παχύς*, "thick," and *βλεφαρον*, "eyelid.") Palpebral thickening; thickening of the tissue of the eyelid from chronic in-

flammation, obstruction of the Meibomian glands, etc.

Pachÿder'matōçēle, pak-e-dermat-o-scel. (Gr. *παχύς*, "thick," *δερμα*, "skin," and *χηλή*, "tumor.") Tumor due to hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous connective tissue; usually congenital.

Pachÿder'mia, pak-e-der-me-ah. (Gr. *παχύς*, "thick," and *δερμα*, "skin.") Chronic thickened state of the skin and subcutaneous tissue. Elephantiasis.

Pachÿlō'sis. (Gr. *παχύς*, "thick.") Pachydermia; condensation and thick-

ened state of the skin, due to hypertrophy of the cutaneous papillæ.

Pachymeningī'tis. (Gr. *παχυσ*, "thick;" *μενιγγίς*, "membrane," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the *dura mater*. In general, inflammation and thickening of the membranes of the brain or spinal cord.

Pachyme'ninx. (Gr. *παχυσ*, "thick," and *μηνιγγίς*, "membrane.") The *dura mater*.

Pachyu'sis. Thickening.

Pacin'ian Cor'puscles. (After the Italian anatomist, Pacini.) Small oval bodies at the peripheral extremities of nerve-fibres of the foot, hand, etc. See **CORPUSCLE**.

Pædarthro'e'ace. Fungous articular inflammation in children.

Pædatro'phia. (Gr. *παις*, "child," and *ἀτροφία*, "wasting.") Atrophy of children.

Pæderas'tia. (Gr. *παις*, "boy," and *ἔρωσις*, "sensual love.") Pederasty; unnatural lust for a boy; sodomy.

Pædiā'trics. (Gr. *παις*, "child," and *ιατρεία*, "medical treatment.") Pædiatry; the treatment of children's diseases.

Pædonosōl'ogŷ. (Gr. *παις*, "child," *νόσος*, "disease," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") The science or investigation of the diseases of childhood.

Pædon'osus. Disease of childhood.

Pædōt'rophŷ. (Gr. *παις*, "child," and *τρέφειν*, "to nourish.") That division of hygiene pertaining to the nourishment of children.

Pain. (Gr. *ἄλγος*, or *ὀδύνη*; Lat. *dolor*; Fr. *douleur*.) Ache; suffering; distressing sensation. *Labor-pains* are the distressing sensations that accompany labor, and are owing to uterine contraction.

Painter's Colic. Lead colic; colica pictonum; spasmodic painful contraction of the muscular fibres of the intestines due to the long-continued ingestion of lead. Frequent in house-

painters from the use of carbonate of lead. See **COLIC**.

Pal'atal. Pertaining to the palate.

Pal'ate. (Lat. *palatum*.) The roof or upper part of the cavity of the mouth. The **PALATUM** (*q. v.*).

Palate, Hard. *Palatum durum*.

Palate, Soft. *Palatum molle*.

Pal'atine. Palatal; pertaining to the palate. **P. Arches.** (See **PALATUM**.) **P. Arteries,** palatal arteries. (See **ARTERY**.) **P. Canals.** (See **CANAL**.) **P. Gland.** (See **GLAND**.) **P. Membrane.** (See **MEMBRANE**.) **P. Nerves,** palatal nerves. See **NERVE**.

Palatī'tis. Inflammation of the palate.

Palatoglossus. See **MUSCLE**.

Palatogna'thus. One having congenital cleft palate.

Palatopharynge'us. See **MUSCLE**.

Palator'rhapsŷ. (From *palatum*, and Gr. *ράση*, "suture.") Union of cleft palate by suture. **Staphylorrhaphy.**

Palatosalpinge'us. See **MUSCLE**.

Palatos'chisis. Cleft palate.

Pala'tum. (Lat.) The palate. The roof of the mouth, consisting anteriorly of the hard palate and posteriorly of the soft palate. The *hard palate* (*palatum durum*) terminates anteriorly in the gums and posteriorly in the soft palate. The *soft palate* (*palatum molle*) is suspended from the posterior border of the hard palate, is composed of muscular tissue and mucous membrane, and serves partly to exclude the mouth and pharynx from the nasal cavities. It terminates posteriorly in the uvula. The *arches* of the palate are two in number on each side of the throat, and have the tonsils between them.

Paleontōl'ogŷ. The science of fossils or extinct organisms.

Pal'indrome. Relapse.

Pallā'dium. Symbol, Pd. A rare, hard, silvery metal of 11.8 sp. gr., found associated with platinum, which it resembles in color and lustre.

Pal'liative. (Lat. *pallium*, "a Gre-

ean cloak.") Literally, cloaking or concealing. Applied to measures or medicinal agents which are alleviating; mitigating, but not radically curative; assuaging.

Pāl'lor. (Lat. *pallere*, "to be pale.") Paleness; wanness; lack of color.

Palm. The inner or anterior surface of the hand.

Pal'ma. (Lat., from Gr. *πалаμη*.) The palm of the hand.

Palmā'cēæ, pal-may-she-e. (Lat. *palma*, "palm-tree.") The name of a natural order of endogenous trees of great beauty, sometimes growing to an extreme height. The order includes many hundred species, chiefly tropical, and yields a variety of useful and important products.

Pal'mæ Plica'tæ. Arborescent rugæ of interior of cervix' uteri.

Pal'mar. (Lat. *palma*, "palm.") Pertaining to the palm of the hand.

Palmar Aponeurosis. See APO-NEUROSIS.

Pal'mar Arches. Applied to a branch of the radial artery and a continuation of the ulnar artery. See ARTERY.

Palmar Muscles. See MUSCLE.

Palmar Nerve. See NERVE.

Palma'ris Brev'is. Short palmar muscle. See MUSCLE.

Palma'ris Lon'gus. Long palmar muscle. See MUSCLE.

Palma'ris Maḡ'nus. Large palmar muscle. See MUSCLE.

Pal'matin. A crystallizable fat occurring in the medullary nerve-sheaths.

Pal'mīne. A solid fat yielded by castor oil.

Pal'miped. Web-footed.

Pal'mitin. Tripalmitate of glyceryl, a constituent of certain fats and oils.

Palpā'tion, pal-pay-shun. (Lat. *palpare*, "to feel.") Tactile or manual exploration; a method of exploration of the abdomen and other parts by touching, pressing, and feeling, for the purpose of detecting morbid conditions.

Pal'pebra. (Lat.; pl. *palpebræ*.) The eyelid.

Pal'pebral. (Lat. *palpebra*, "eyelid.") Pertaining to the eyelid. **P. Arteries.** (See ARTERY.) **P. Ligaments.** (See LIGAMENT.) **P. Nerves.** (See NERVE.) **P. Veins.** See VEIN.

Palpebra'lis. The internal portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

Palpītā'tion, pal-pit-ay-shun. (Lat. *palpitare*, "to throb.") Throbbing; convulsive or violent pulsation, as of the heart. An extraordinary beating of the heart, perceptible to the patient. The term is applied chiefly to a rapid, sensible, and tumultuous cardiac action, which may be caused by organic affections of the heart, inflammation, hypertrophy, etc., but in which there is usually no appreciable lesion of that organ, the palpitation depending on indigestion, nervous condition, etc., and being of a purely functional character.

Pâl'sÿ. A familiar term for PARALYSIS (*q. v.*).

Pâl'sÿ, Facial. Bell's paralysis.

Pâl'sÿ, Hammer. A form of cerebral palsy met with among artificers who are daily giving numerous and successive hammer-blows in their work; often accompanied with aphasic symptoms, etc.

Pâl'sÿ, Lead. Dropped hand; paralysis due to the poisonous influence of lead.

Pâl'sÿ, Mercu'rial. Mercurial tremor. Paralysis due to the poison of mercury, a convulsive agitation of the voluntary muscles while in use, ceasing, however, when the patient is at rest.

Pâl'sÿ, Shaking. Paralysis agitans.

Palu'dal Fever. (Lat. *palus*, "marsh.") Malarial fever; intermittent fever or ague due to noxious emanations from marshy ground.

Pambotano. The root of *Callindra Houstoni*, proposed as a substitute for quinine.

Pampin'iform. (Lat. *pampinus*,

“tendrill,” and *forma*, “form.”) Tendril-like; applied to certain veins and arteries of the spermatic cord.

Pamplē'gia. (Gr. *πας*, “all,” and *πληγη*, “stroke.”) General paralysis.

Panaçē'a. (Gr. *πας*, “all,” and *ἀξοματ*, to “heal.”) Catholicon. A cure-all; a pretended universal remedy.

Pana'da. (Lat. *panis*, “bread.”) Pap; bread-and-water pulp.

Panaris. Paronychia.

Panarthri'tis. Arthritis involving all the tissues of a joint.

Pa'nax. Ginseng. A genus of plants of the natural order *Araliaceæ*, including many species, natives of N. America and Asia. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Panax quinquefolium* or *Aralia quinquefolia*. It is an aromatic stimulant.

Pa'nax Schin'seng. A plant of Chinese Tartary, the root of which is believed by Chinese physicians to be able to restore exhausted animal powers.

Pancrāt'ic. Very potent.

Pan'erēās. (Gr. *πας*, “all,” and *κρεας*, “flesh.”) An elongated conglomerate gland situated behind the stomach. Its right extremity, the *head*, is the larger, and directed downward; the left extremity, or *tail*, is transverse, and terminates close to the spleen. The secretion or juice of the pancreas is concerned in digestion, and contains four ferments—*amylpsin*, *trypsin*, *steapsin*, and *milk-curdling ferment*. The pancreas is the “sweetbread” of cattle.

Pāncrēāt'ic. Relating to the pancreas.

Pancreat'ic Duct. Duct formed by union of the excretory ducts from the lobules of the pancreas. See DUCT.

Pancreat'ic Juice. An alkaline digestive secretion of the pancreas. See PANCREAS.

Pancrē'atin. A ferment of pancreatic juice.

Pancrēati'tis. Inflammation of the pancreas.

Pancrēāt'omý. (From *pancreas*,

and Gr. *τεμνειν*, “to cut.”) Excision of the pancreas.

Pandēm'ic. (Gr. *πας*, “all,” and *δημος*, “people.”) Epidemic; a disease attacking a whole population.

Pandicūlā'tion. (Lat. *pandere*, “to stretch.”) Muscular “stretching,” as in fatigue.

Pang. Acute, agonizing pain.

Pāngēn'esis. (Gr. *πας*, “all,” and *γενεσις*, “generation.”) A Darwinian theory in explanation of heredity and atavism, that granules from all cells of the body collect in the reproductive organs. A “provisional hypothesis” propounded by Mr. Darwin, which assumes that not only is the organism as a whole wrapped up in the germ, but every organ of the organism has there its special seed. The hypothesis that all the units or cells of the body reside in the blood as gemmules, multiply by division, and throw off atoms which are transmitted to the offspring, accounting for the hereditary transmission of acquired mental habits and other phenomena of heredity; the theory implying that the whole organism, in the sense of every atom or unit, reproduces itself.

Panic'ulus. (Lat.) A membrane. Applied to the areolar tissue.

Panic'ulus Carnō'sus. A subcutaneous layer of muscular fibres, serving to move the skin, investing the greater part of the body in quadrupeds; in man, found only in certain parts of the body, as in the forehead, the platysma myodes of the neck, etc.

Panidro'sis. (Gr. *πας*, “all,” and *ἰδρωσ*, “sweat.”) Perspiration affecting the whole body; general sweating.

Pa'nis. (Lat.) Bread.

Pan'nus. (Lat., “piece of cloth.”) Corneal vascularization; a vascular condition of a leucoma of the cornea, which becomes red and fleshy.

Pan'nus Vesicato'rius. Blistering-cloth.

Panophthalmi'tis. (Gr. *πας*, “all,” *ὀφθαλμος*, “eye,” and suffix *-itis*, “inflammation.”) Panophthalmia. Gen-

eral inflammation of the eyeball. Simultaneous inflammation of all the tunics and structures of the eyeball.

Panotī'tis. (From Gr. *πας*, "all," and *otitis*.) Inflammation of the middle and internal ear.

Panphō'bīa. (Gr. *πας*, "all," and *φοβος*, "fear.") A form of melancholia in which the patient is oppressed with vague, general, causeless terror.

Pansperm'ism. (Gr. *πας*, "all," and *σπέρμα*, "seed.") Panspermia; panspermatism. The hypothesis that ova, or germs, are disseminated everywhere, ready to be developed when circumstances are favorable.

Pantamor'phic. (Gr. *πας*, "all," *α*, priv., and *μορφη*, "form.") Exhibiting general deformity.

Pantanencephā'lia. A form of anencephalia in which the monster is entirely devoid of brain.

Pantatro'phia. General atrophy.

Panthōd'ic. (Gr. *πας*, "all," and *ὁδος*, "way.") Marshall Hall's term for a course of nervous action proceeding from one point in all directions to every other.

Papa'in, pa-pah-in. A juice derived from the *Carica papaya*, possessing digestive properties like those of pepsin.

Papa'ver. (Lat.) The poppy. **P. Somnif'erum**, a plant of Asia Minor, the dried juice of which is opium. See OPIUM.

Papav'erine. An alkaloid found in opium.

Papaw'. Fruit of *Carica papaya*, a tropical American plant; the unripe fruit yields *papain*.

Papil'la. (Lat., "a nipple;" pl. *papillæ*.) The nipple. A small eminence; pimple. Also the point of entrance of the optic nerve into the eyeball. **P-æ, Conjuncti'val**, minute prominences on the palpebral conjunctiva which as a result of disease become enlarged, constituting granular conjunctivitis. **P-æ, Circumvallate**, *papillæ maximæ*, eight or ten circular prominences upon

the back of the tongue, placed in the form of a V with the apex backward. Their diameter varies from $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ inch. **P-æ Conicæ**, *papillæ mediæ*, minute conical projections covering the anterior two-thirds of the tongue. **P-æ Fungiformes**, *papillæ mediæ*, small prominences scattered over the dorsum and sides of the tongue. **P-æ of Kidneys**, the apices of the pyramids of Malpighi, projecting into the pelvis of the kidneys. **P-æ of Skin**, microscopic projections from the skin, averaging about $\frac{1}{100}$ inch in length. They contain a more or less convoluted capillary loop and one or two nerve-fibres.

Pap'illarÿ. Pertaining to a papilla, or to the nipple.

Papil'liform. Having the shape of a papilla.

Papillī'tis. Inflammation of the papilla of the eye.

Papillō'ma. Papilliform growth of hypertrophied *papillæ* of the skin; a wart.

Pāp'ūla. (Lat., "pimple.") Wheal. A pimple; a small solid cutaneous elevation, often red and inflamed, called "vesicle" when containing fluid, and "pustule" when containing pus.

Paquelin's Cautery. See CAUTERY.

Par Nervo'rum. (Lat.) Pair of nerves. See NERVE.

Par No'num. (Lat.) Ninth pair of nerves; hypoglossus.

Par Vā'gūm. (Lat.) Wandering pair; eighth pair of nerves or pneumogastric. See NERVE.

Parabū'lia. Disordered volition.

Pārabÿs'ma. (Gr. *παραβυω*, to "stuff.") Turgescence of a part; morbid congestion.

Paraçentē'sis. (Gr. *παρα*, "through," and *ζεντεω*, to "pierce.") Puncturing; tapping. The operation of tapping a cavity of the body, as the bladder, thorax, or abdomen, for the purpose of evacuating any effused fluid. The operation is frequently accomplished by means of the ASPIRATOR (*q. v.*).

Parachrœ'a, par-ak-re-ah. (Gr. *παρα*, "beyond," and *χρῶμα*, "color.") Morbid change of the color of the skin.

Paraçinē'ses. (Gr. *παρα*, "beyond," and *κίνησις*, "motion.") Applied to abnormal movements of the voluntary muscles and to affections of the nerves of motion.

Paraçōlpī'tis. (From Gr. *παρα*, "near," and *colpitis*.) Inflammation of tissue around the vagina.

Paracū'sis. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *ἀκουω*, to "hear.") Disordered hearing; perverted audition; confused state of hearing.

Paracu'sis Imagīna'rīa. Subjective sound-perception.

Paracu'sis Willisīa'na. Paracusis perversa. An increase of acuteness of hearing during a noise; a peculiar state of audition, in which deaf persons hear sounds better when a loud noise prevails at the same time.

Paraçyē'sis. (Gr. *παρα*, "beyond," and *κύησις*, "pregnancy.") Morbid or preternatural pregnancy; extra-uterine fetation.

Paradox'ia Sexua'lis. (Lat.) Applied to the appearance of sexual instincts in early childhood.

Paræsthē'sia. Disordered sensation.

Par'affin. A white, waxy, hydrocarbon prepared from petroleum. It is solid at common temperatures, and is used for making candles and for various other purposes for which wax is employed.

Pāraçēū'sis. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *γευσις*, "taste.") Ageusia. Morbid or perverted taste.

Pāraglob'ulin. Paraglobin; a hypothetical albuminous substance found in the blood-corpuscles and plasma, and concerned in the formation of fibrin. See also FIBRINOPLASTIN.

Paraglōs'sa. (Gr. *παρα*, "beyond," and *γλῶσσα*, "tongue.") Swelling or hypertrophy of the tongue.

Paragōmphō'sis. (Gr. *παρα*, "near,"

and *γομφῶσις*, a "nailing.") Incomplete impaction of the fetal head during parturition.

Paragrāph'ia. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") Aphasic confusion in writing.

Pār'açūay Tea. The product of the Paraguay holly, or *Plex Paraguayensis*, a South American plant, the leaves of which contain a principle which is considered identical with caffèin and thein. A decoction of the leaves, called *maté* or *mattee*, is an habitual beverage in some portions of South America.

Paralbū'min. A viscous albuminous substance found in ovarian cysts.

Parāl'dēh̄yde. (From Gr. *παρα*, "near," and *aldehyde*.) Formula, $C_6H_{12}O_3$. A polymeric modification of aldehyde, of pungent, unpleasant taste. Introduced as a soporific in 1882.

Parālēx'ia. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *λεξις*, "word.") Aphasic confusion in reading; a variety of aphasia with word-blindness.

Pārālge'sia. (Gr. *παρα*, "against," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Anæsthesia; abolition of pain.

Parallax'is. Mental confusion.

Par'allelism of Diseases. Similarity of diseases in which one simulates the symptoms of another; the disposition of diseases to wear one another's livery. See ISOPATHY.

Parāl'y'sis. (Gr. *παρὰλυειν*, "to loosen or disable.") Diminution or loss of power over muscles; sometimes applied to *anæsthesia* or the loss or diminution of sensibility. **P. Ağ'itans**, Parkinson's disease, an affection of advanced age consisting of rhythmical tremors, affecting first the upper extremities, later all the voluntary muscles, and usually followed by loss of muscular power. **P., Alternating**, paralysis due to cerebral disease, in which the facial muscles on the side of the lesion and the muscles of the extremities on the opposite side are paralyzed. The lesion is usually in

the pons. **P., Bell's**, paralysis of the motor portion of the faeial nerve. **P., Bulbar, Acute**, paralysis of the muscles concerned in deglutition, with irregularity in the cardiac and respiratory movements, due to various lesions of the medulla. **P., Bulbar, Chronic**, glosso-labio-laryngeal paralysis; Duchenne's disease; progressive paralysis and atrophy of the muscles of the lips, tongue, palate, larynx, and pharynx, due to atrophy of motor ganglion-cells in the medulla. **P., Facial**, Bell's paralysis. **P., Infantile**, acute anterior poliomyelitis, spinal paralysis of children; a disease eharacterized by the rapid onset of fever and cerebral symptoms, followed by paralysis, usually of one or both of the lower extremities, due to acute inflammation of the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, with atrophy of the motor ganglion-cells. **P., Landry's**, acute ascending paralysis, rapidly-developing paralysis, beginning in the lower extremities and soon involving the upper; of obscure origin. **P., Pseudo-hypertrophic**, a disease of infancy characterized by loss of power and increase in size of certain museles, usually those of the lower extremity; the cause is uncertain.

Paralýt'ic. Pertaining to paralysis; one affected with paralysis.

Paralýt'ic Stroke. A sudden and severe attack of hemiplegia.

Par'alýzed. Affected with paralysis.

Paramastí'tis. Inflammation of areolar tissue about the mamma.

Pārame'nīa. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *μηνες*, "menses.") Disordered menstruation; mis-menstruation.

Parametri'tis. (Gr. *παρα*, "near," *μητρα*, "womb," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the tissues about the womb; usually applied to inflammation of the eellular tissue between the uterus and the peritoneum.

Paramne'sia. Disordered memory.

Paramorphine. *Paramorphia*; the-

baïne. A principle, resembling morphine in composition, discovered in the precipitate thrown down from an infusion of opium treated with milk of lime.

Paranephrí'tis. (Gr. *παρα*, "beyond," *νεφρος*, "kidney," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the suprarenal capsules.

Paranoi'a. Insane diathesis or mental unsoundness.

Paraphā'sia. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *φασις*, "speech.") Aphasic confusion of words.

Paraphimō'sis. (Gr. *παρα*, "beyond," and *φιμω*, to "bridle.") Constriction of the prepuce behind the glans penis. In those affected with phimosis, if the prepuce becomes drawn quite behind the glans penis, it is frequently impracticable to draw it over the corona glandis again, the prepuce thus ligating and strangulating the part behind the corona (hence Good's term for this affection, "strangulating phimosis") and inducing inflammation, swelling, etc.

Paraphō'nīa. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *φωνη*, "voice.") Altered or abnormal voice.

Paraphrení'tis. (Gr. *παρα*, "near," *φρηνη*, "midriff," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the diaphragm or delirium therefrom.

Paraplās'ma. Abnormal growth. Also, protoplasm.

Pāraplās'tic. (Gr. *παρα*, "against," and *πλαστική*, "formative power.") Possessing depraved formative power, in case of carcinoma, melanosis, etc.

Paraplē'gīa, par-ah-ple-je-ah. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *πληγη*, "stroke.") Paralysis of the lower half of the body; a species of paralytic affection usually involving the lower extremities, inferior portion of the trunk, the bladder, rectum, etc.

Paraplē'gic. Pertaining to paraplegia.

Pārapōph'ýsis. (Gr. *παρα*, "beside," and *ἀποφυσις*, "process of bone.") Prof. Owen's term for the homologues

of the lower transverse process of a vertebra.

Parăp'oplëxÿ. (Gr. *παρα*, "near," and *ἀποπληξία*, "apoplexy.") Slight apoplexy; comatose condition somewhat similar to apoplexy.

Parăp'sis. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *ἄψις*, "touch.") Good's generic term for confusion or defect of the tactile sense.

Parasalpīngī'tis. (Gr. *παρα*, "near," *σαλπιγξ*, "a tube," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the cellular tissue in immediate relation with the Fallopian tube. See PARAMETRITIS.

Parasī'tæ. Diseases of the skin in which parasites are present.

Pār'asite. (Gr. *παρασιτος*, "eating from another.") A vegetable or an animal organism which spends the whole or a part of its life on or in another living organism, called the *host*, and obtains its nourishment from the latter. Parasites of man include the *bacteria*, which are causes of many of the infectious diseases; *fungi*, which cause several diseases of the skin; and *animal parasites*, including the *arthropoda*, such as the itch-insect and lice, and *vermes*, or worms, which inhabit the intestines. Of *human parasites*, the animal forms include *Entozoa* (animals infesting the interior of the human body) and *Ectozoa* (those on the exterior); the vegetable parasites are the *Entophyta* in the interior, and the *Epiphyta* on the exterior. The term *epizoa* is also applied to parasitic animals living on the skin or external surface of the body. The *Gordius*, or *Seta equina*, is the "horse-hair worm;" the *Gordius medincensis*, the guinea-worm; and the *Gnathostoma*, a genus of nematoid entozoa having a distinct salivary apparatus. Among the well-known forms of the Ectozoa are the *acarus*, *pediculus*, *pulex*, and *demodex*; and, of the Entozoa, the *ascaris*, *Anchylostomum duodenale*, *bothriocephalus*, *Æstrus hominis*, *Oxyuris vermicularis*, *tænia*, and *Tricocephalus dispar* inhabit the intestines; the *Acephalocystis multifida*, the

brain; *Bilharzia hæmatobia*, the portal system; *Hexathyridium venarum*, the venous system; *Acephalocystis endogena*, the liver; *Dracunculus medincensis*, the areolar tissue; *Hexathyridium pinguiola*, the ovary; *Strongylus gigas*, the kidney; and *Trichina spiralis*, muscle. See also ENTOZOA.

Parasīt'ic. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a parasite.

Parasīt'icīde. (From *parasite*, and Lat. *cædere*, "to kill.") Antiparasitic. An agent destructive of parasites.

Pāraspa'dīa. (Gr. *παρα*, "beside," and *σπᾶω*, to "draw.") An abnormal opening of the urethra upon one side of the penis.

Parasÿs'tolē. (Gr. *παρα*, "beyond," and *συστολη*, "contraction.") The interval between the systole and diastole of the heart and arteries.

Paratrim'ma. Intertrigo; chafing.

Parāt'rophÿ. (Gr. *παρα*, "beyond," and *τροφη*, "nourishment.") Malnutrition; abnormal nutrition.

Paraxān'thine. A leucomaïne found in urine.

Parēc'tama. (Gr. *παρεκτεινω*, to "stretch out.") Excessive stretching of a part; increased dilatation.

Parēgōr'ic. (Gr. *παρηγορικός*, "soothing.") Anodyne; mitigating or relieving pain; applied to a group of narcotics employed to soothe irritation. The word is generally applied to camphorated tincture of opium.

Parei'ra, par-ay-rah. (Sp.) *Pareira brava*. The name (U. S. Ph.) of the root of *Chondodendron tomentosum*, and the name (U. S. Ph.) of the root of *Cissampelos Pareira*.

Parei'ra Brav'a. The Spanish name of the root of *Cissampelos Pareira*. The ordinary pareira is obtained from the *Chondodendron tomentosum*. It is reputed to be tonic and diuretic, and is employed in chronic inflammation of the urinary organs.

Parēncēph'alis. (Gr. *παρα*, "near," and *ἐγκεφαλος*, "brain.") The cerebellum.

Parēnĉephali'tis. (From the same, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the cerebellum.

Parēnĉeph'alōĉēle, par-en-sef-al-o-seel. (From *parencephalis*, and Gr. *κηλη*, "tumor.") Hernia of the cerebellum.

Parēn'chỹma, par-eng-ke-mah. (Gr. *παρα*, "near," and *ἐγχέω*, to "pour in.") The spongy substance of an organ, as the liver, kidneys, lungs, and spleen. The texture of glandular and other organs. The peculiar constituents of an organ affording its specific character. The term was originally applied to the tissue lying between the vessels of a part, and supposed to be the result of an effusion of blood or other fluid; hence the name. In Botany, the pulpy parts of plants.

Parēnehỹmati'tis. (From the same, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ.

Parēnehỹm'atoũs, par-eng-kim-at-us. Pertaining to parenchyma.

Parēpidid'ỹmis. (From Gr. *παρα*, "near," and *epididymis*.) Organ of Giraldès; a small mass, remnant of the Wolffian body, in front of the spermatic cord, just above the epididymis.

Parē'sis. (Gr. *παρεσις*, "a relaxing.") Incomplete, slight, imperfect, or partial paralysis. Palsy. Also, general paralysis of the insane.

Parēsthē'sis. (Gr. *παρα*, "beyond," and *αισθησις*, "perception.") Malformation of the organs of sense. Also, perversion of sensibility.

Parēt'ic. Pertaining to paresis.

Paridro'sis. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *ιδρωσ*, "sweat.") Disordered perspiration; change in the character of sweat.

Pari'etal. (Lat. *paries*, "wall.") Pertaining to the parietes or walls of a cavity, organ, etc., or to the parietal bones.

Pari'etal Bones. Two bones form-

ing the transverse arch of the cranium. See BONE.

Pari'etēs, par-i-e-teez. (Lat.; pl. of *paries*, "wall.") Walls. The sides or walls of a cavity or organ; the parts inclosing a cavity.

Pār'is Green. Scheele's green. The arsenite of copper; a pigment of a peculiar tint of green, used for coloring wall-papers, destroying potato-bugs, etc. It is a fatal poison.

Paristhmi'tis. (Gr. *παρα*, "about," *ισθμος*, "fauces," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the tonsils.

Pārodŷn'ia. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *ὠδης*, "labor-pain.") Good's generic term for difficult or morbid labor.

Parom'phaloĉēle, par-om-fal-o-seel. (Gr. *παρα*, "near," *ὀμφαλος*, "navel," and *κηλη*, a "tumor.") Hernia near the navel.

Pāronir'ia. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *ὄνειρος*, "dream.") Good's generic term for disturbed or morbid dreams, somnambulism, etc.

Pāronŷeh'ia, par-o-nik-e-ah. (Gr. *παρα*, "near," and *ὄνυξ*, "nail.") Whitlow; felon; inflammation of fingers or toes. Inflammation of the tissues about the finger-nail; periostitis of the distal phalanges of the finger; inflammation of the sheaths of the flexor tendons of the fingers.

Parōp'sis. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *ὄψις*, "vision.") Good's generic term for depraved vision.

Parōrehid'iũm. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *ὄρχις*, "testicle.") Any misplacement of testicle; non-descent of one or both testicles into the serotum; absence of testicle from serotum, etc.

Parōs'mis. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *ὀσμη*, "smell.") Good's generic term for depraved smell.

Parōs'tia. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *ὀστεον*, "bone.") Defective ossification.

Parōstō'sis. (Gr. *παρα*, "around," *ὀστεον*, "bone," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") A formation of bone in the

tissue outside the periosteum, as in certain cases of fracture.

Paro'tia. Parotitis.

Päröt'id. (Gr. *παρα*, "near," and *οὖς*, "ear.") Situated near the ear; applied to a conglomerate gland under the ear, etc. **P. Gland.** See **GLAND.**

Parōtidī'tis. (Gr. *παρωτις*, "parotid gland," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Parotitis; *cynanche parotidea*; mumps; branks. Inflammation of the parotid. A contagious affection of the salivary glands, and especially of the parotid gland.

Paro'tis. Parotiditis.

Paroti'tis. Parotiditis.

Parōvā'rīum. (From Gr. *παρα*, "near," and *ovarium*.) Body of Rosenmüller; appendage to the ovary. The remnant of the Wolffian body in the female, the homologue of the epididymis of the male.

Pär'ōxysm. (Gr. *παροξυνω*, to "aggravate.") A periodical or critical access of disease; an evident increase of symptoms; exacerbation, or fit, of a malady. The recurrence of the symptoms of a disease at equal or unequal intervals.

Parōxys'mal. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a paroxysm.

Parthēnōgēn'esis. (Gr. *παρθενος*, "virgin," and *γενεσις*, "generation.") Virgin generation. Reproduction without male element. The successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum. In general, asexual generation. The term is applied by Prof. Owen to the processes of fission, gemination, and propagation by any mode, save of the act of impregnation, whether exhibited in a true virgin, a female susceptible of impregnation, but generating without previous fecundation, or in a creature of neuter gender not producing real ova, but a kind of germs which are born alive.

Par'ticle. (Lat. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, "part.") The minutest part or atom into which matter can be mechanically divided. An atom; corpusele.

Partū'rīent. (Lat. *parturire*, "to bring forth.") Child-bearing; bringing forth, or about bringing forth, young. Also, an agent inducing labor; parturifacient.

Partūrifā'çient. (Lat. *parturire*, "to bring forth," and *facere*, "to make.") Promoting parturition; agent inducing labor. Applied to a medicine which excites uterine action, and is exhibited to facilitate parturition, as ergot, etc.

Parturiom'eter. Instrument to indicate the expulsive contractile force of the uterus during labor.

Partūrī'tion. (Lat. *parturire*, "to bring forth.") Parturient act. Labor; the expulsion of the fully-developed fœtus from the cavity of the uterus and vagina. Labor consists of three stages, as follows: first, from the beginning to the time when the os uteri is completely dilated; second, from dilatation of the os uteri to the time when the child is expelled; third, from expulsion of the child to the time when the placenta is expelled. See **LABOR.**

Par'tus. Labor; birth; parturition.

Parū'lis. (Gr. *παρα*, "near," and *ουλον*, "gum.") Alveolar abscess. Gum-boil; inflammation or abscess of the gums; gingival abscess or ulcer. Applied to a small abscess originating in a tooth-socket and involving the gums.

Parū'ria. (Gr. *παρα*, "amiss," and *οὔρεω*, to "pass urine.") Disordered micturition; difficulty in passing urine. Morbid secretion or discharge of urine.

Par'voline. Formula, $C_9H_{13}N$. A ptomaine derived from putrefying mackerel; discovered in 1881.

Pas'siō Ili'aca. See **ILIAC PASSION.**

Pas'sion. (Lat. *patior*, to "suffer.") An affection; suffering; disease.

Pas'sive. (From the same.) Inactive; with feeble reaction. The reverse of active. Attended with weakness or debility of a part. Applied to certain morbid states in which there is marked deficiency of the vital power.

Pas'sive Motion. Motion exerted

not by the patient himself, but gently by another person.

Pas'sive Processes. Those morbid conditions in which there is little evidence of cellular activity, but apparent failure of nutritive and formative powers.

Pāste. (Lat. *pasta*.) A mucilage or cement; a viscid and tenacious mixture of flour and water, etc. Also, a pharmaceutical preparation of sugar and gum dissolved in water; of less consistence than the pastil.

Pasteūrizā'tion. (After M. Pasteur, the French scientist.) A term applied to the process of destruction of microorganisms in wine, milk, etc., to prevent decomposition.

Pas'til. An aromatic lozenge; a troche; a compound of benzoin, balsam of Tolu, and other aromatic substances used in fumigation.

Pâte Arsénicale. See ARSENICAL PASTE.

Patēl'la. (Lat., dim. of *patina*, "pan.") Mola; rotula; the knee-cap; knee-pan; a round, flat bone in front of the knee-joint. See BONE.

Patellæ Ligamentum. See LIGAMENT.

Pathēmatōl'ogŷ. (Gr. *παθημα*, "calamity," and *λογος*, "discourse.") Pathology.

Pathēt'ic. (Gr. *παθος*, "affection.") Affecting the passions; applied to the superior oblique muscle of the eye, and to the fourth pair of nerves.

Pathet'ic Muscle. The superior oblique muscle of the eye. See MUSCLE.

Pathet'ic Nerve. Fourth pair of nerves. See NERVE.

Pathet'iqi. Trochleares; pathetic nerves.

Pathōgēn'esis. (Gr. *παθος*, "disease," and *γενεσις*, "generation.") Pathogeny; the generation and development of disease. That branch of pathological science dealing with disease-production.

Pathōgēn'ic. (From the same.) Pathogenetic; pertaining to pathogenesis, pathogeny, or the production of disease; concerned in disease-generation.

Pathōg'enŷ, path-oj-en-e. (From the same.) Pathogenesis; the branch of pathology which treats of disease-generation.

Pathōgnomōn'ic. (Gr. *παθος*, "affection," and *γνωμων*, "discerning.") Characteristic of a disease; distinctively symptomatic. Applied to symptoms which are unmistakably indicative of a given disorder.

Pathōg'raphŷ. (Gr. *παθος*, "affection," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") A description of diseases.

Pathōlog'ical. Pertaining to pathology; morbid.

Pathōl'ōgīst. One versed in pathology.

Pathōl'ogŷ. (Gr. *παθος*, "affection," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The science of disease; that branch of medicine treating of the nature, causes, symptoms, and results of disease. It is the physiology of disease, and is divided into general and special pathology. It includes, in general, the various branches of the investigation of morbid conditions—ætiology, nosology, therapeutics, etc.

Pathol'ysis. Decomposition of tissues under disease.

Pathomā'nīa. Moral insanity.

Pā'tient. (Lat. *patior*, to "suffer.") One who is sick or under medical treatment.

Patīēn'tiæ Mus'eulus. The levator anguli scapulæ. See MUSCLE.

Pāt'ūloūs. (Lat. *pateo*, to "be open.") Open; gaping; expanded.

Pāunch. The belly; the abdomen; also, the stomach. The name of the first and largest cavity of the compound stomach of ruminant animals.

Pausime'nīa. Menopause.

Pavī'ion. The expansion of a canal; expanded extremity of a cav-

ity. Applied chiefly to the external ear, ala, pinna, or auricle of the ear. See EAR.

Pa/vy's Disease. Intermittent albuminuria.

Pearl'ash. Carbonate of potash, obtained from crude potash. Commercial potash.

Pearl-White. Subnitrate of bismuth.

Pearly Bodies. Birds'-nest bodies.

Pear'ly Tu'bercles. Molluseum contagiosum. Follicular elevations; sebaceous miliary tubercles, usually in the thin skin of the lower eyelid.

Pee'eant. (Lat. *pecco*, to "do wrong.") Morbid; unhealthy; vitiated.

Pee'tase. Albuminoid ferment found in roots, fruits, etc.

Pec'ten. (Lat., "comb.") The foetal os pubis.

Pěe'tin. (Gr. *πηκτις*, "a coagulum.") The basis or gelatinizing principle of certain vegetable juices, distinguished from gelatin or animal jelly by the fact that it contains no nitrogen.

Pěe'tināte. (Lat. *pecten*, "comb.") Toothed like a comb.

Pec'tinate Mus'cles. Pectinati museuli. The muscular fasciuli of the heart.

Pěe'toral. (Lat. *pectus*, "chest.") Pertaining to the breast. Applied to medicines employed to relieve affections of the chest.

Pěectorā'lis. (From the same.) The name of two muscles of the trunk, *pectoralis major* and *minor*. See MUSCLE.

Pěectoril'ōquy, pee-tor-il-o-kwe. (Lat. *pectus*, "chest," and *loqui*, "to speak.") Direct auscultatory vocal chest-sound from pulmonary cavity. A symptom of pulmonary disease in which the voice of the patient seems to issue directly from the point of the chest to which auscultation is directed, traversing the tube of the stethoscope; a physical sign due to resonance in a cavity in the lung-substance.

Pěe'tose. A proximate principle of vegetable bodies; an insoluble ingredient forming one of the constituents of the cell-walls of vegetable fruits.

Pec'tus. Chest; breast; thorax.

Pe'dal. (Lat. *pes*, "foot.") Pertaining to the foot. **P. Aponeurosis.** See APONEUROSIS.

Pěd'erāsty. Pæderastia; sodomy; unnatural intercourse with boys.

Pedial'gia. Pain in the foot.

Pěd'iele, ped-ik'l. A little stem; the neck-like attachment of a morbid growth. The term *pedicles* has been applied to the membranous tubes intermediate between the terminal bronchial tubes and the air-cells of the lungs.

Pedie'ulūs. (Lat., dim. of *pes*, "foot.") The name of a genus of parasitic insects belonging to the Ectozoa. Several varieties infest the human body, as the *pediculus capitis*, or head-lice, the *pediculus pubis*, louse of the pubes, *morpio*, or crab-lice, etc.

Pedilū'viūm. (Lat. *pes*, "foot," and *lavare*, "to bathe.") A foot-bath.

Pedūn'ele. (Dim. of Lat. *pes*, "foot.") Pedunculus. A prolongation; a supporting part. Applied to certain prolongations or appendices of the brain. *Peduncles of the cerebellum* are six parts connecting it with the rest of the encephalon, the *brachia copulativa*, *b. pontis*, and *b. ad medullam*.

Pedūn'eūli Çer'ebri. Peduncles of the brain; two medullary cords connecting the pineal gland with the optic thalami.

Pee'pul. A name of the *Ficus religiosa* or bo-tree.

Peliō'ma. (Gr. *πελιος*, "livid.") A livid spot; ecchymosis; extravasated blood. Livor.

Pelio'sis. Purpura.

Pel'lağra. (Gr. *πελλα*, "skin," and *ἀγρα*, "seizure.") Italian leprosy. A skin disease occurring in Italy and other parts of Eastern Europe, characterized by inflammation with severe burning pain, the formation of blisters with

marked general symptoms, such as fever, debility, delirium, etc. It has been attributed to eating diseased corn, to malarial poisoning, etc.

Pēl'licle. (Dim. of Lat. *pellis*, "skin.") Pellicula; a film on the surface of a liquid; a thin membrane. In Chemistry, a thin surface of crystals over a saline liquor evaporated to a certain degree.

Pēl'vic. Pertaining to the pelvis.

Pelvic Aponeurosis. See APONEUROSIS.

Pel'vic Celluli'tis. Parametritis. Inflammation of the cellular tissue about the pelvic organs, especially in connection with the uterus, in abortion, etc.

Pelvim'eter. (Lat. *pelvis*, "basin," and Gr. *μετρον*, "measure.") An unclassical term applied to an instrument for measuring the diameter of the pelvis.

Pelviōt'omŷ. (Lat. *pelvis*, "basin," and Gr. *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Section of the bones of the pelvis.

Pelvi-peritoni'tis. Inflammation of the pelvic peritoneum.

Pel'vis. (Lat., "basin.") A rude ring of bone at the posterior extremity of the trunk, supporting the spinal column and resting upon the lower extremities. It is composed of the two innominate bones at the sides and in front, and the sacrum and coccyx behind. It is divided by the linea ilipectinea into the *false pelvis* above and the *true pelvis* below. The pelvis is subject to many deformities, which in the female are of importance because of their effects on parturition. The deformities have been classified by Schauta as follows:

A. ANOMALIES OF THE PELVIS THE RESULT OF FAULTY DEVELOPMENT.

- (1) Simple flat.
- (2) Generally equally contracted (justo-minor).
- (3) Generally contracted flat (non-raehitic).
- (4) Narrow funnel-shaped.
Fœtal or undeveloped.

- (5) Imperfect development of one lateral mass of sacrum. (Naegele's pelvis.)
- (6) Imperfect development of both lateral masses. (Roberts' pelvis.)
- (7) Generally equally enlarged (justo-major.)
- (8) Split pelvis.

B. ANOMALIES DUE TO DISEASE OF THE PELVIC BONES.

- (1) Rachitis.
- (2) Osteomalacia.
- (3) New growths.
- (4) Fractures.
- (5) Atrophy, caries, and necrosis.

C. ANOMALIES IN THE CONJUNCTION OF THE PELVIC BONES.

- (a) Too firm union (synostosis).
 - (1) Of symphysis.
 - (2) Of one or both sacro-iliac synchondroses.
 - (3) Of sacrum with coccyx.
- (b) Too loose a union or separation of the joints.
 - (1) Relaxation and rupture.
 - (2) Luxation of the coccyx.

D. ANOMALIES DUE TO DISEASE OF THE SUPERIMPOSED SKELETON.

- (1) Spondylolisthesis.
- (2) Kyphosis.
- (3) Scoliosis.
- (4) Kypho-scoliosis.

E. ANOMALIES DUE TO DISEASE OF SUBJACENT SKELETON.

- (1) Coxalgia.
- (2) Luxation of one femur.
- (3) Luxation of both femora.
- (4) Unilateral or bilateral club-foot.
- (5) Absence or bowing of one or both lower extremities.

Pel'vis, Brim of. The boundary of the *inlet of the pelvis*, formed by the ilio-pectineal lines, the promontory of the sacrum, and the crests of the bodies of the pubes.

Pel'vis, Nae'gele's. A distortion of the pelvis from arrest of development, with fusion of the sacrum with the ilium.

Pem'phigŷs. (Gr. *πεμφιγῆ*, "blister.")

An inflammatory skin disease characterized by the successive formation of irregularly-shaped blisters, varying in size from that of a split pea to an egg. **P. Foliaceus**, a variety running a slow course, the blebs being only slightly raised above the skin, the fluid drying and being exfoliated as crusts. **P. Vulgaris**, a variety occurring on all parts of the body, and even on the mucous membrane of the mouth and vagina, the blebs being tense and the surrounding skin but little reddened.

Pěn'dūloūs. (Lat. *pendere*, "to hang.") Drooping; hanging down.

Pen'dulous Abdo'men. Physicoia. See ABDOMEN.

Penicī'līum. A parasitic fungus.

Pē'nīs. (Lat.; Gr. *πεις*.) The external organ of generation in the male. It is composed of a root, body, and extremity, or glans penis. The root is attached to the descending portions of the pubic bone by the crura, the latter being the extremities of the corpora cavernosa. The body consists of two parallel cylindrical bodies, the corpora cavernosa, and beneath them the corpus spongiosum, which is perforated by the urethra. The glans is covered with mucous membrane, and ensheathed by the prepuce or foreskin. **P. Muliebris**, clitoris.

Penī'tis. Inflammation of the penis; phallitis.

Pēōt'omỹ. (Gr. *πεις*, "penis," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Amputation of the penis.

Pepās'tic. (Gr. *πεπαινω*, to "concoct.") Applied to an agent intended to promote healthy pus. Maturative.

Pe'po. (Lat.) Pumpkin; general term for gourd-like fruits, as melon, cucumber, etc. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the seeds of the *Cucurbita Pepo*; pumpkin-seeds; employed as a remedy against tape-worm.

Pepper. Piper.

Pep'per, Malaguet'ta. Seeds similar to "grains of paradise;" referred to *Amomum Grana Paradisi*.

Pep'permint. *Mentha Piperita*.

Pēp'sin. (Gr. *πεπτειν*, "to digest.") The digestive principle of the gastric juice, which in acid media converts albuminous substances into peptones. Usually obtained from the lining mucous membrane of the stomach of pigs. Used largely and very indiscriminately in the treatment of indigestion.

Pepsi'ni, Liq'uor. A solution of 40 parts of saccharated pepsin in 12 parts of hydrochloric acid, 400 parts of glycerin, and 548 parts of water (U. S. Ph.)

Pepsi'num Sacchara'tum. The pharmacopœial name for saccharated pepsin, a mixture of dried pepsin and milk-sugar in such proportion that 1 part in 500 parts of acidulated water will dissolve 50 parts of hard-boiled egg-albumin.

Pep'tic. Pertaining to, or promoting, digestion.

Pēp'tōne. Albuminose. A soluble substance formed from proteids by the action of pepsin and diluted hydrochloric acid. One of the most important offices of gastric digestion. During the transformation the proteids are first changed to *propeptone*.

Pep'tonized. Applied to albuminous food transformed to peptone by means of pepsin and hydrochloric acid, or to antipeptone and hemipeptone by means of the pancreatic ferments.

Peptotox'in. A toxic ptomaine found in certain peptones, etc.

Peracūte'. (Lat. *per*, intens., and *acutus*, "sharp.") Very violent or acute; aggravated; attended by considerable inflammation.

Perçēp'tion. (Lat. *percipere*, "to perceive.") Acquiring impression through the organs of sense. The faculty of the brain of appreciating impressions made upon the bodily organs.

Perehlo'ride of For'myle. Chloroform.

Pereōlā'tion. (Lat. *percolare*, "to strain through.") The pharmaceutical operation also called "displacement."

Filtration; the absorption of soluble parts of a body by liquid in a percolator. The process of exhausting a substance of its active soluble principles by repeatedly passing a liquid menstruum through it, after being minutely subdivided.

Percūss'. To practise percussio.

Percūs'sion. (Lat. *percutere*, "to strike.") A form of physical diagnosis by striking the body with the fingers. The act of striking various parts of the body, chiefly the chest and abdomen, in order to determine either the presence or absence of disease by means of the character of the sound produced. It is performed either with the fingers or with a light hammer made for the purpose. **P., Immediate**, striking directly upon the surface of the body. **P., Mediate**, striking against a finger or other body held in contact with the skin. The intervening body is called a *pleximeter*, the striking finger or hammer a *pleximeter*.

Per'forans. (Lat. *per*, "through," and *forare*, "to bore.") Perforating; applied to certain muscles, as the flexor digitorum profundus, etc.

Perforā'tion. (From the same.) Boring through a hard tissue, as the skull; an opening in the parietes of a hollow organ. The application of the trephine. A small accidental or artificial puncture. A solution of continuity, from disease of the parietes of a hollow organ, as of the intestines.

Per'forator. (From the same.) An instrument to open the foetal cranium.

Perfora'tus. (From the same.) Perforated; bored through; applied to certain muscles, as the flexor digitorum sublimis, etc.

Perfricā'tion. (Lat. *per*, "through," and *fricare*, "to rub.") Inunction, or rubbing in through the pores of the skin any unctuous or oily substance.

Pēriadeni'tis. (Gr. *περι*, "about," *ἀδην*, "gland," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of structures surrounding a gland.

Periarteri'tis. (From Gr. *περι*, "about," and *arteritis*.) Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery.

Periarthri'tis. (Gr. *περι*, "about," *αρθρον*, "joint," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of peri-articular tissues.

Periartie'ular. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and Lat. *articulus*, "joint.") Surrounding a joint.

Per'iblast. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *βλαστος*, "sprout.") The matter around a cell-nucleus; amorphous substance surrounding cytoblast.

Peribrō'sis. (Gr. *περι*, "around," and *βρωσις*, "corrosion.") Applied to inflammation and ulceration of the canthi.

Pēriçæ'cal, per-e-se-kal. (Gr. *περι*, "around," and Lat. *cæcum*.) Surrounding the cæcum.

Pēriçar'diac. Pericardial; pertaining to the pericardium.

Pericårdi'tis. (From *pericardium*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the pericardium. *Acute* pericarditis is caused most frequently by rheumatism, and is characterized in the beginning by dryness of the membrane, followed by a sero-fibrinous exudate. Occasionally terminates in suppuration or *purulent* pericarditis. *Chronic* pericarditis is usually a continuation of the acute disease. In some cases there is no liquid effusion but a fibrinous exudate.

Pericār'diūm. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *καρδια*, "the heart.") A serous membrane surrounding the heart.

Pēr'icārp. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *καρπος*, "fruit.") The seed-vessel of plants.

Perieh'olouš. (Gr. *περι*, intens., and *χολη*, "bile.") Having much bile.

Periehōndri'tis. (Gr. *περι*, "about," *χονδρος*, "cartilage," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the perichondrium.

Periehōn'drium. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *χονδρος*, "cartilage.") Membrane surrounding cartilage. A layer of

fibrous tissue which covers the surface of non-articular cartilages.

Perieōlonī'tis. (Gr. *περι*, "about," *κολων*, "colon," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the colon.

Perieōlpī'tis. (Gr. *περι*, "about," *κολπος*, "vagina," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the tissue surrounding the vagina.

Perierā'nium. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *κρανιον*, "skull.") The external cranial periosteum.

Periçyſtī'tis. (Gr. *περι*, "about," *κυστη*, "bladder," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation") Inflammation of the tissues surrounding the bladder.

Pēr'īderm. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *δερμα*, "skin.") The outer cellular layer of bark.

Peridēs'mī'tis. Inflammation of peridesmium.

Peridēs'mīum. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *δέσμα*, "fillet.") The delicate areolar tissue covering a ligament.

Perīdias'tōlē. Slight interval succeeding diastole in the rhythm of the heart-beat.

Perīdīd'ŷmis. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *διδυμος*, "testicle.") The serous coat investing the testes.

Perīdīdŷmī'tis. (From the same, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of perididymis.

Periençēphalī'tis. (Gr. *περι*, "about," *ἐγκεφαλος*, "brain," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of tissues surrounding the encephalon.

Pērīglot'tis. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *γλωττα*, "tongue.") Lingual epidermis; the villous membrane covering the tongue.

Perīhepatī'tis. (Gr. *περι*, "about," *ήπαρ*, "liver," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of Glisson's capsule and hepatic coats.

Perīlarŷngē'al. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *λάρυγξ*, "larynx.") Surrounding the larynx.

Perīlarŷngī'tis. (From the same,

and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the larynx.

Per'ilŷmph, per-c-limf. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and Lat. *lymphā*, "water.") Cotunnus's liquor; limpid fluid in the cavity of the osseous labyrinth. See EAR.

Perīm'eter. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *μετρον*, "measure.") Bounding line. Also, an instrument to measure the visual field.

Perimetrī'tis. (Gr. *περι*, "about," *μητρα*, "womb," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the uterine peritoneum, or of the structures surrounding the womb and its appendages.

Perīm'etryŷ. The measuring of the visual field.

Perimys'ium. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *μυς*, "muscle.") The membranous sheath of a muscle or of its fasciculi.

Perine'al. Pertaining to the perineum. **P. Artery.** (See ARTERY.) **P. Fascia.** (See FASCIA.) **P. Nerve.** (See NERVE.) **P. Section,** an incision into the perineum to remedy urethral stricture.

Perine'oplasty. Plastic operation on the perineum.

Perineōr'rhapŷŷ. (From *perineum*, and Gr. *ραφη*, "suture.") Suture of lacerated perineum.

Perineosyn'thesis. Perineoplasty, involving the use of a flap of vaginal mucous membrane.

Perīnephri'tis. (Gr. *περι*, "about," *νεφρος*, "kidney," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the lax adipose connective tissue surrounding the kidneys. Usually caused by traumatism, exposure to cold, muscular strain, acute general diseases, and inflammation of adjacent organs. It frequently ends in suppuration, known as *perinephritic abscess*.

Pērīnē'phrium. (Gr. *περι*, "around," and *νεφρος*, "kidney.") The connective tissue surrounding the kidneys.

Perinē'um. (Lat.) Perinæum. The triangular space between the ischial tuberosities, anus, and genitals.

Perineu'rium. Neurilemma. See NERVE.

Pe'riod. (Gr. περι, "about," and ὁδός, "way.") Circuit; revolution; cycle. A stage or epoch, as of a disease. The interval between the paroxysms of intermittent fever. Also, applied to the menses.

Periōdīç'ity. Tendency to periodical recurrence.

Periōdōnti'tis. (Gr. περι, "about," ὀδούς, "tooth," and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth-socket.

Periōr'bīta. (Gr. περι, "around," and Lat. orbita, "orbit.") Orbital periosteum; the lining membrane of the socket of the eye.

Periōrbī'tis. (From the same, and Gr. suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of orbital periosteum or surrounding tissues.

Periōrehī'tis. (Gr. μερι, "about," ὀρχις, "testicle," and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of tissue about the testes.

Periosteō'ma. Periosteal tumor.

Pēriōs'tēūm. (Gr. περι, "around," and ὀστέον, "bone.") The thin, firm, tough, fibrous membrane forming the immediate covering of the bones, and sheathing their external surface except the articular aspects.

Pēriōstī'tis. (From the same, and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the periosteum or investing membrane of bone.

Periōsti'tis Diffu'sa. Acute periosteal abscess.

Pēriōstō'ma. (Gr. περι, "about," ὀστέον, "bone," and suffix -oma, "tumor.") A morbid osseous growth around bone. A tumor formed by swelling of the periosteum.

Periōstō'sis. (Gr. περι, "about," ὀστέον, "bone," and suffix -osis, "morbid state.") Tumor of the periosteum;

periostoma. The progress of periostoma. In general, an affection or morbid condition of the periosteum.

Periō'tic. (Gr. περι, "around," and οὖς, "ear.") About the organ of hearing, as the *periotic bones*, the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bones.

Periphāçi'tis, per-e-fas-i-tis. (Gr. περι, "about," φαζος, "lens," and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the capsule of the lens; circumfused inflammation of the lens.

Periph'erad. Toward the peripheral aspect.

Periph'eral. Pertaining to the periphery or circumference.

Periph'eral As'pect. Aspect toward the periphery.

Periph'erý. (Gr. περι, "about," and φερω, to "carry.") Circumference; bounding line; external surface.

Periphlebī'tis. (Gr. περι, "about," φλεψ, "vein," and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of vein-sheath; inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding a vein.

Peri'plast. (Gr. περι, "about," and πλασσω, to "form.") Periblast; substance surrounding cell-nucleus.

Peripleurī'tis. An uncommon condition, consisting of inflammation of the subserous areolar tissue of the costal pleura.

Peripneūmō'nīa. (Gr. περι, "about," and πνευμον, "lung.") Peripneumony; pneumonia. Applied to inflammation of the pulmonary parenchyma; acute pneumonia; pleuro-pneumonia, etc.

Peripneūmō'nīa No'tha. Spurious or bastard peripneumony; an old term applied to a form of acute bronchitis. an affection resembling pneumonia.

Pēriprōcti'tis. (Gr. περι, "around," πρωκτος, "anus," and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the rectum.

Periseōp'ic. Applied to concavoconvex lens or meniscus.

Perisplēni'tis. (Gr. περι, "about," σπλήν, "spleen," and suffix -itis, "in-

flammation.") Inflammation of the investing splenic membranes.

Per'issads. (Gr. *περισσος*, "uneven.") In Chemistry, a designation of atoms having an uneven quantivalence; in the theory of atomic weights applied to elements whose equivalence is represented by an uneven or odd number, as in the case of monads, triads, etc. See also **ARTIADS**.

Peristāl'sis. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *στέλλω*, to "contract.") The vermicular intestinal motion propelling contents. Peristaltic contraction. Peristole.

Peristāl'tic. (From the same.) Pertaining to peristalsis. Applied by Marshall Hall to all movements of the interior organs which are independent of the spinal marrow.

Peristal'tic Contraction. Peristole; peristalsis; the peculiar involuntary undulating vermicular contractions of the intestines in successive circles, by which their contents are gradually forced onward.

Peristāphŷlī'nus. Applied to two muscles of the palate.

Peris'tolē. The peristaltic motion of the intestines. Peristalsis. Peristaltic contraction.

Peristrō'ma. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *σπρωμα*, "coverlet.") The mucous or villous coat of the intestines.

Perisŷ's'tolē. (Gr. *περι*, "around," and *συστολη*, "contraction.") The almost inappreciable interval of time occurring between the cardiac systole or contraction and diastole or dilatation.

Perit'omŷ. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *τομη*, a "cutting.") The ophthalmic operation of removing a portion of the conjunctiva for the relief of pannus. Syndectomy.

Peritonē'al. Pertaining to the peritoneum.

Peritonē'um. (Gr. *περι*, "around," and *τείνω*, to "stretch.") The thin vascular serous membrane lining the abdominal cavity and surrounding the viscera.

Peritoni'tis. (From *peritoneum*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the peritoneum. **P., Acute**, a disease rapidly developing, with severe abdominal pain, tympanites, constipation, more or less fever, and a rapid, small pulse. There is generally extreme tenderness on pressure over the abdomen, and to relieve tension the thighs are usually flexed upon the abdomen. Vomiting is frequent. **P., Chronic**, may be a continuation of the acute disease, or be caused by ascites, cancer, or tuberculosis. **P., Hæmorrhagic**, chronic peritonitis in which there is extravasation of blood from thin-walled capillaries in the organized exudate. **P., Tuberculous**, chronic peritonitis excited by the deposit of tubercles in the peritoneum.

Peritŷphlī'tis. (Gr. *περι*, "around," *τυφλον*, "cæcum," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the areolar tissue about the cæcum. See **TYPHLITIS**.

Periü'terine. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and Lat. *uterus*, "womb.") Situated around the uterus.

Perivas'cular. Surrounding a vessel.

Perivitel'line Space. Space in the ovum between the zona pellucida and yolk.

Perizō'ma. (Gr. *περι*, "about," and *ζωμα*, "that which is girded.") A girdle, as a truss, herpes zoster, etc. Also, the diaphragm.

Per'kinism. A fantastical therapeutic method introduced by a Dr. Perkins in the last century, and consisting of drawing metallie rods or tractors over the affected part.

Per'manent Gas. A gas incapable of reduction to a liquid or solid state.

Permēabil'itŷ. (Lat. *per*, "through," and *meare*, "to pass.") The property of affording passage through pores.

Pernī'cious, per-nish-us. (Lat. *pernicies*, "destruction.") Dangerous; noxious; malignant; deleterious; de-

structive. **P. Anæmia.** (See ANÆMIA.)

P. Fever. See FEVER,

Per'nīō. Chilblain, especially on the heel.

Pero'nē. Fibula.

Perōnē'al. Pertaining to the fibula.

P. Artery. (See ARTERY.) **P. Muscles.** See MUSCLE.

Perone'us. See MUSCLE.

Pero'sis. Defective formation.

Perōx'ide. An oxide containing the maximum of oxygen.

Perplicā'tion. (Lat. *per*, "through," and *plicare*, "to fold.") A mode of tying arteries, consisting of drawing the end of the incised vessel through a parietal incision.

Per'sicus Iḡ'nis. (Lat.) Persian fire; anthrax.

Persist'ent. Continuing; constant. Applied to a regular intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated times.

Perspirā'tion. (Lat. *per*, "through," and *spirare*, "to breathe.") Sweat; the secretion of the sudoriparous glands; the watery exhalation from the skin. That which is constantly but imperceptibly passing off is termed *insensible* perspiration or *transpiration*, the term *sensible* perspiration, or *sweat*, being applied when it is so excessive as to collect in drops on the surface.

Perspī'ratory. (From the same.) Pertaining to, or performing, perspiration; applied to certain glands, etc.

Perspī'ratory Ducts. Spiral tubes which commence apparently in the corium, proceed upward between the papillæ, and terminate by open pores upon the surface of the cuticle.

Pertus'sin. Pertussis microbe.

Pertūs'sis. (Lat. *per*, intens., and *tussis*, "cough.") Whooping cough, kink cough, chin cough, a specific contagious affection characterized by more or less fever, catarrh of the respiratory mucous membrane, followed by a dry, paroxysmal, convulsive cough, there being often a loud erowing inspiration or

whoop during the paroxysms. A bacillus, the *Bacillus tussis convulsivæ*, has been asserted, apparently on good grounds, to be the cause, by Afanasiëff of Russia.

Peru'vian Balsam. Balsam of Peru.

Peru'vian Bark. Cinchona.

Perver'sion. Depravation; morbid change.

Pervigil'ium. (Lat. *per*, intens., and *vigilare*, "to watch.") Wakefulness; insomnia; coma vigil.

Pes, peez. (Lat.) The foot.

Pes Aecesso'rius. A white eminence of the brain between the hippocampus major and minor.

Pes Anseri'nus. Goose-foot; the name of a plexus of nerves formed on the side of the face by the distribution of the facial nerve.

Pes Hippocam'pi. Foot of the hippocampus; the extremity of the hippocampus; often applied to the hippocampus itself.

Pēs'sarÿ. (Gr. *πεσσοσ*, "a small stone.") An instrument placed in the vagina for the mechanical remedy of uterine displacements; pessaries are variously named according to their shapes, uses, proposers, etc.

Pessi'ma. (Gr. *πεσσευμα*, "a game at draughts.") A skin disease with hard, spongy pustules; a variety of papilloma.

Pest. (Lat. *pestis*.) Plague; pestilence.

Pēstif'eroūs. (Lat. *pestis*, "plague," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Causing pestilence.

Pēs'tilence. (Lat. *pestis*, "pest.") Plague. A widespread, malignant, infectious disease. A specific fever, attended with bubo of the inguinal or other glands, and occasionally with carbuncles.

Pes'tis. (Lat.) Pest; plague; pestilence.

Pes'tle, pes'l. An instrument for pounding in a mortar.

Pēt'al. (Gr. *πεταλον*, "leaf.") A flower-leaf; a separate part of a corolla.

Petō'chīæ. (It. *petechio*, "flea-bite.") Small reddish spots on the skin like flea-bites, occurring spontaneously in severe fevers, etc.

Petit, Canal of. See CANAL.

Petit Mal, *peh-te mal.* A French term for the slighter form of epilepsy, as opposed to *haut mal*, or the severer form. See EPILEPSY.

Petit's Operation. Herniotomy, without opening the sac.

Petrifac'tion. (Lat. *petra*, "rock," and *facere*, "to make.") Conversion into stony substance. Also, calcification.

Petrolā'tum. Petroleum ointment; cosmoline. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a semi-solid substance consisting of hydrocarbons. It is employed as a substitute for fatty materials and as a mild neutral protective dressing.

Petrō'lēūm. (Lat. *petra*, "rock," and *oleum*, "oil.") Rock oil; mineral oil. A native compound of many hydrocarbons flowing between rocks or oozing from the earth. It is inflammable, and possesses a strong characteristic odor and an aerid taste. Medicinally it is employed as an antiseptic, expectorant, and tænicide.

Petro'leum Barbaden'se. *Bitumen Barbadense.* A form of tar found in England and Scotland.

Petro'leum Jel'l'y. Vaseline.

Petro'leum Oint'ment. *Petro-latum.*

Pet'rolin. A substance obtained by distillation from petroleum.

Petrō'sal. (Lat. *petrosus*, "rocky.") Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Pē'trou's. (Gr. *πετρος*, "rock.") Stony; resembling stone. Applied to a portion of the temporal bone. **Petrosal.** **P. Ganglion.** (See GANGLION.) **P. Sinuses.** See SINUS.

Pet'tenkofer's Test. A test for the presence of bile acids, depending

upon the production of a purplish-crimson color when a small quantity of the suspected fluid is dropped into a mixture of sugar and sulphuric acid.

Pew'ter. An alloy of tin and lead, sometimes with the addition of copper, etc.

Pey'er's Glands. Peyer's patches. Aggregate glands in the wall of the ileum. Small, round, flattened vesicles or capsules, found in groups and patches, situated beneath the mucous coat of the small intestines. See GLAND, and INTESTINAL CANAL.

Phaçī'tis, *phas-i-tis.* (Gr. *φακος*, "lens of the eye," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the crystalline lens. Phakitis.

Phacōcÿstēe'tomē, *phak-o-sis-tek-to-me.* (Gr. *φακος*, "lens," *χυστη*, "cyst," and *εξτομη*, "cutting out.") Rognetta's operation for cataract, consisting of excision of part of the capsule of the lens.

Phæcōcÿstī'tis. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Phænophthal'motrope. (Gr. *φαινω*, to "show," *ὀφθαλμος*, "eye," and *τροπος*, "a turn.") A machine, invented by Dr. Donders, with which to elucidate the movements of the eyeball by means of a movable globe, rings, etc.

Phāgedæ'na, *phaj-c-de-nah.* (Gr. *φαγειν*, "to eat away.") A malignant ulcer progressing very rapidly. Phagedenic ulcer. A condition of wounds or ulcers in which they spread with a sloughing surface.

Phagedæ'na Pu'tris. Sloughing phagedæna; a variety of severe character, in which the slough extends deeper than the surface.

Phāgeden'ic, *phaj-e-den-ik.* Pertaining to phagedæna. **P. Chancre.** (See SYPHILIS.) **P. Ulcer,** phagedæna. See ULCER.

Phāg'oçÿtes. Leucocytes which absorb and destroy bacteria.

Phai'ophÿll. (Gr. *φαιος*, "red-brown," and *φυλλον*, "leaf.") A brownish variety of chromophyll.

Phakī'tis. (Gr. φακος, "lens," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Supposed inflammation of the crystalline lens. Phacitis.

Phak'oscope. (Gr. φακος, "lens," and σκοπειν, "to examine.") An instrument to observe the accommodative change in the lens' shape.

Phalaerō'sis. (Gr. φαλος, "shining.") Calvities. The becoming bald.

Phalān'ges, phal-an-jeez. (Pl. of *phalanx*.) Bones of the fingers and toes.

Phā'lānx, fay-langx. (Gr. φαλαγξ, "battalion.") A term applied in the plural (*phalanges*) to the small bones of the fingers and toes. See BONE.

Phallāl'gia. (Gr. φαλλος, "penis," and αλγος, "pain.") Pain in the penis.

Phāl'lic. (Gr. φαλλος, "penis.") Pertaining to the penis.

Phalli'tis. Inflammation of the penis.

Phallorrhœ'a. Gonorrhœa.

Phal'lus. (Gr. φαλλος.) Penis.

Phānerogā'mia. (Gr. φανερος, "manifest," and γαμος, "nuptials.") A grand division of plants having the sexual organs exposed, and including the exogenous and endogenous classes; the reverse of the *cryptogamia*.

Phanerōg'amoūs. (From the same.) Belonging to the phanerogamia. The reverse of *cryptogamous*.

Phan'tom. A manikin, effigy, or appearance. Applied to simulated or subjective symptoms of disease.

Phan'tom Tu'mor. Hysterical tympanites; spurious pregnancy; a peculiar enlargement of the abdomen, chiefly in hysterical females. It may simulate organic disease or pregnancy, but may always be made to disappear by placing the patient under the influence of chloroform.

Phārmaçēū'tic. (Gr. φαρμακον, "medicine") Pharmaceutical; pertaining to pharmacy.

Phar'maçist. (From the same.)

Pharmaceutical chemist; druggist; one skilled in pharmacy.

Pharmæō-dynam'ics. (Gr. φαρμακον, "medicine," and δυναμις, "power.") That branch of materia medica which treats of the power or effects of medicines.

Pharmæōg'nosy. (Gr. φαρμακον, "medicine," and γνωσις, "knowledge.") Science of unprepared medicines.

Pharmæōl'og'y, far-mak-ol-o-je. (Gr. φαρμακον, "medicine," and λογος, "discourse.") The science of the nature and action of drugs. Materia medica.

Phar'macon. (Gr. φαρμακον.) A medicine; a drug; also a poison.

Pharmæopœ'ia, far-mak-o-pe-yah. (Gr. φαρμακον, "medicine," and ποιεω, to "make.") An authoritative handbook of medicinal preparations; in the United States the Pharmacopœia is published once in ten years, after revision by a national convention of physicians and pharmacists.

Pharmæopœ'ial. Pertaining to, or sanctioned by, a pharmacopœia.

Phar'maçy. (Gr. φαρμακον, "drug.") Pharmaceutical chemistry; the science of medicinal substances and their preparation. Also, a drug-store.

Phārynge'al. (Gr. φαρυγξ, "pharynx.") Pertaining to the pharynx. P. Arteries. (See ARTERY.) P. Gland. (See GLAND.) P. Nerve. See NERVE.

Pharyngis'mus. Pharyngeal spasm.

Phāryngī'tis (Gr. φαρυγξ, "pharynx," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the pharynx and adjacent structures. Sore throat. P., **Acute**, suddenly-developing inflammation of the pharynx, usually due to exposure to cold. P., **Atrophic**, pharyngitis sicca; clergyman's sore throat; chronic inflammation of the pharyngeal mucous membrane with atrophy of the connective tissue and secreting glands. P., **Diphtheritic**, diphtheria of the pharynx. P., **Œdematous**, acute inflammation of the pharyngeal mucous membrane, with great swelling from

serous transudate from the blood. **P.**, **Follicular**, chronic pharyngitis, with hypertrophy of the mucous follicles of the pharynx. **P. Gangrenosa**, phlegmonous pharyngitis. **P.**, **Phlegmonous**, suppurative pharyngitis; hospital sore throat; inflammation of the deeper structures of the pharynx, with great swelling, and often sloughing, of the mucous membrane. Usually occurs in broken-down persons as a result of septic absorption from cases of erysipelas or pyæmia. **P. Sicca**, atrophic pharyngitis. **P. Ulcerosa**, phlegmonous pharyngitis.

Pharÿn'gōçēle. (Gr. *φαρυγξ*, "pharynx," and *κηλη*, "rupture.") A sac-like pharyngeal enlargement.

Pharÿngodyn'ia. (Gr. *φαρυγξ*, "pharynx," and *οδονη*, "pain.") Pharyngeal pain.

Pharyngoglossal Nerve. See NERVE.

Pharÿngoplē'gia. (Gr. *φαρυγξ*, "pharynx," and *πληγη*, "stroke.") Pharyngeal paralysis.

Pharÿn'gōtome. (Gr. *φαρυγξ*, "pharynx," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") An instrument for pharyngotomy, for scarifying the tonsils, and opening abscesses about the fauces.

Phārÿngōtomÿ. (From the same.) Pharyngeal incision. Also, scarification of the tonsils, etc. The use of the pharyngotome.

Phār'ÿnx. (Gr. *φαρυγξ*.) The common opening of the digestive and respiratory passages; a musculo-membranous sac at the back of the mouth, nose, and larynx, leading to the œsophagus.

Phāse. (Gr. *φασις*, "appearance.") Stage; appearance; transient condition.

Phatnor'rhā'gia. (Gr. *φατηνη*, "socket," and *ρηγνυμι*, to "burst forth.") Hæmorrhage from an *alveolus* or tooth-socket.

Phēngōphō'bia. (Gr. *φεγγος*, "light," and *φοβος*, "fear.") Photophobia.

Phen'ic Aç'id. Carbolic acid.

Phe'nol. Carbolic acid. A substance prepared in the distillation of coal-tar, or from the vapor of benzoic acid. It is the type of an important series of compounds of the aromatic group.

Phenōm'enon. (Gr. *φαινομαι*, to "appear.") An appearance or occurrence, especially of a remarkable nature. A symptom; any change appreciable by our senses which supervenes in an organ or function.

Phenomenon, Leidenpost's. The spheroidal shape assumed by water and other liquids when placed on the surface of very hot metallic plates; the globule of liquid can be seen to be separated from the heated surface by a distinct space occupied by a cushion of vapor evolved from the heated liquid.

Phe'nÿl. Radical hydrocarbon of the phenylic group.

Philos'opher's Wool. *Nil album*; the white flakes of light oxide of zinc.

Phīmō'sis. (Gr. *φιμοω*, to "muzzle.") Elongation and constriction of the prepuce, causing difficulty or impossibility of exposing the glans penis.

Phlēbēctā'sia. (Gr. *φλεψ*, "vein," and *εκτασις*, "extension.") Varix; dilatation of a vein, as in hæmorrhoids.

Phlebemphrax'is. Venous obstruction.

Phlebis'mus. (Gr. *φλεψ*, "vein.") Turgescence of obstructed veins; closure of veins by muscular action.

Phlēbi'tis, fle-bi-tis. (Gr. *φλεψ*, "vein," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of a vein, usually due to extension of inflammation from an adjacent structure.

Phleb'olite. (Gr. *φλεψ*, "vein," and *λιθος*, "stone.") Phlebolith; calcareous concretion found in veins.

Phlēbol'ogÿ. (Gr. *φλεψ*, "vein," and *λογος*, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science or anatomy of, the veins.

Phlēborrhā'gia. (Gr. *φλεψ*, "vein.")

and *ρήγνυμι*, to "burst forth.") Venous hæmorrhage; discharge of blood from rupture of a vein.

Phlēborrhēx'is, (Gr. *φλεψ*, "vein," and *ρήξις*, "bursting.") The rupture of a vein. Phleborrhagia.

Phlēbōt'omist. A practitioner of phlebotomy.

Phlēbōt'omŷ. (Gr. *φλεψ*, "vein," and *τομή*, "a cutting.") Venesection; the opening of a vein. See BLOOD-LETTING.

Phlēgm, flem. (Gr. *φλεγμα*, "inflammation.") Originally, inflammation. One of the four fancied humors of the ancients. Eventually applied to *pituïta*, or mucus from the bronchial tubes; a thick, viscid expectoration.

Phlēgmā'sīa, fleg-may-she-ah. (Gr. *φλεγω*, to "burn.") Inflammation. **P. Alba Dolens**, milk leg; phlebitis of the veins of the leg and thigh usually following parturition, characterized by cord-like hardness and tenderness of the affected vein, followed by swelling of the limb from œdema.

Phlēgmat'ic. Pertaining to phlegm. Sluggish.

Phlēg'mon, fleg-mon. (Gr. *φλεγω*, to "burn.") Suppurative inflammation of connective tissue.

Phlēg'monoūs. Pertaining to or resembling phlegmon.

Phlœ'um, fle-um. (Gr. *φλοιος*, "bark.") Epiphlœum. The cellular layer of bark below the epidermis of plants.

Phlogis'tic, flo-jis-tik. Pertaining to the fancied principle, phlogiston; inflammatory; sthenic.

Phlogis'ticāted Air. Mephitic air; nitrogen.

Phlōgō'sis. (Gr. *φλογω*, to "in-flame.") Inflammation; flushing. A genus of the order *Phlegmasiæ* of Cullen's nosology. Applied by some to external, and by others to erysipelatous, inflammation.

Phlori'zin. (Gr. *φλοιος*, "bark," and *ρίζα*, "root.") Phlorizine; phlo-

ridzin. A peculiar bitter principle discovered in the bark of the pear, the apple, and cherry tree. It is tonic, and has been used in intermittent fevers as a substitute for quinine.

Phlyētæ'na, flik-te-nah. (Gr. *φλυκταινα*, "blister.") A small, clear vesicle containing serous fluid.

Phlyctēn'ūla, flik-ten-yu-lah. (Dim. of *phlyctæna*.) A small phlyctæna, especially of the cornea or conjunctiva.

Phlyctid'ium or **Phlyc'tis**. Phlyctæna.

Phlyza'cium, fli-zay-she-um. (From the same.) Willan's term for a large pustule raised on a round, hard, inflamed base, and terminating in a thick, hard, dark-colored scab.

Phœ'niçism. A red or crimson state; rubeola.

Phœ'nodine. Hæmatin.

Phōnēt'ic. (Gr. *φωνη*, "voice.") Pertaining to the voice or to sound.

Phōn'ica. (From the same.) Diseases affecting the vocal organs.

Phonochor'dæ. The *chordæ vocales* or vocal cords.

Phō'noğraph. (Gr. *φωνη*, "voice," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") An instrument to make graphic record of and reproduce sounds.

Phonōmā'nīa. (Gr. *φονος*, "homicide," and *μανια*, "madness.") Homicidal mania.

Phonōm'etry. (Gr. *φωνη*, "voice," and *μετρον*, "measure.") Voice-measurement; applied to the appreciation of vocal sounds by means of auscultation.

Phorom'eter. (Gr. *φως*, "light," and *μετρον*, "measure.") A measurer of the intensity of light. Also, an instrument to determine insufficiencies of external ocular muscles.

Phōs'gēne. Oxychloride of carbon; chloro-carbonic acid gas.

Phōs'phāte, fos-fate. A compound of phosphoric acid and a salifiable base.

Phos'phate of Lime. Calcium phosphate; apatite. A substance com-

posed of phosphoric acid and lime, forming about 25 per cent. of bone, and present also in urine, blood, hair, etc. It is extensively employed as a fertilizer in the same manner as guano, of which it is a constituent. It is called *phosphorite* when it occurs massive.

Phōsphāt'ic Diāth'esis. A morbid state of the system favoring the condition of phosphaturia.

Phōsphatū'ria. The presence of the phosphates of magnesia, ammonia, and lime in the urine.

Phōs'phēne. (Gr. *φως*, "light," and *φαίνω*, to "make to appear.") The luminous image, circle or portion of a circle, perceptible to the patient, or subjective phenomena of the healthy retina, on slight pressure of the eyeball behind the line of junction of the cornea and sclerotic, continuing as long as the pressure lasts; if the part pressed is amaurotic, no corresponding luminous ring will be elicited.

Phosphorēs'cence. The quality of becoming luminous, like phosphorus, in the dark without sensible heat. This appearance is presented by numerous vegetable and animal substances, decaying wood, the jelly-fish, and the glow-worm being familiar examples. Several minerals also become phosphorescent by heat, friction, electricity, etc.

Phōsphor'ic Aq'id. An acid of the third degree of oxidation of phosphorus. The ordinary and officinal phosphoric acid contains 50 per cent. or more of water. The anhydrous acid, called *phosphoric pentoxide* or *phosphoric anhydride*, is formed when phosphorus is burned with flame in the air and appears as a white smoke. This acid is employed in the treatment of fevers and as a tonic.

Phōsphorū'ria. Phosphorescent urine. Photuria. Also, phosphaturia.

Phōs'phorus, fos-for-us. (Gr. *φως*, "light," and *φέρω*, to "bear.") Symbol, P. A waxy, translucent, non-metallic element, one of the essential

constituents of the human body. It never occurs free in nature, but is found, in combination with oxygen and calcium, in large quantities in the bodies, especially the bones, of animals, in the seeds of plants, and also as the minerals phosphorite and apatite. It is highly inflammable, and much care should be taken when handling it. Medicinally it has been employed as a stimulant and tonic, being of unquestioned value in sexual exhaustion and in the failure of the mental powers from similar causes. It has also been employed in neuralgia, melancholia, chronic eczema, etc. In large doses it is an irritant poison.

Phos'phorus, Baldwin's. Fused nitrate of lime. A salt capable of emitting a white light in the dark when kept in a stoppered vial, after exposure for some time to the direct rays of the sun; hence its name.

Phos'phorus, Bologn'a. Sulphide of barium; a substance produced by heating sulphate of baryta with carbonaceous matter. It exhibits rather feeble luminous properties in the dark after exposure to the light for some time.

Phos'phorus, Can'ton's. A substance made by exposing calcined oyster-shells and sulphur to a red heat; after exposure to light it is luminous in the dark.

Phos'phorus, Homberg's. Ignited muriate of lime. After being heated it shines in the dark.

Phos'phorus Triox'ide. Phosphorous anhydride. Formula, P_2O_3 . This oxide is formed when phosphorus is burnt in a limited current of dry air, when it undergoes slow combustion. It forms a white non-crystalline powder, which combines with great energy with water, forming thereby phosphorous acid.

Phōs'phūret. A combination of phosphorus with a combustible body or a metallic oxide.

Phōsphū'ria. Excess of phosphates in the urine; phosphaturia. Also, phos-

phorescent urine, phosphoruria, or photuria.

Photāl'gīa, fo-tal-je-ah. (Gr. *φως*, "light," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Pain arising from too much light.

Phōtōg'raphy. (Gr. *φως*, "light," and *γραφειν*, "to write.") Heliography; applied to the modern art of taking sun-pictures or fixing images of the camera obscura by the agency of the chemical rays of light.

Phōtōm'eter. (Gr. *φως*, "light," and *μετρον*, "measure.") An instrument by which to determine the relative intensity of light.

Phōtōphō'bia, fo-to-fo-be-ah. (Gr. *φως*, "light," and *φοβος*, "fear.") A dread or intolerance of light.

Phōtōp'sīa. (Gr. *φως*, "light," and *ὄψις*, "sight.") A morbid state of the eyes, with subjective sensation of a bright light. See also PHOSPHENE.

Photptom'eter. Instrument to measure acuteness of vision.

Phōtōx'ylin. A kind of pyroxylin derived from wood-pulp.

Phōtū'ria. (Gr. *φως*, "light," and *ουρον*, "urine.") A luminous condition of the urine; phosphorescent urine.

Phrenet'ic. Frenzied; delirious.

Phrēn'ic, fren-ik. (Gr. *φρην*, "diaphragm.") Pertaining to the diaphragm; applied to the internal respiratory nerve which goes to the diaphragm.

Phrēn'iea. (Gr. *φρην*, "mind.") Diseases or agents affecting the intellect. In Good's nosology, an order of the class Neurotia, covering affections of the mental faculties.

Phrenī'tis. (Gr. *φρην*, "mind," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") A nearly obsolete term for ENCEPHALITIS (*q. v.*).

Phrenōl'og'y, fre-nol-o-je. (Gr. *φρην*, "mind," and *λογος*, "discourse.") The so-called science of reading character from cranial formation. Craniology.

Phrenōp'ath'y. (Gr. *φρην*, "mind,"

and *παθος*, "affection.") Mental disease; insanity. See PHRENICA.

Phtheiræ'mia, thi-re-me-ah. (Gr. *φθειρω*, to "corrupt," and *αίμα*, "blood.") A state in which the plastic powers of the blood are deteriorated.

Phtheiriasis. Phthiriasis.

Phthīn'oplasm, thin-o-plasm. (Gr. *φθινω*, to "waste," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") A form of degeneration in the tissue of the lungs; a degraded bioplasm. Dr. Williams's substitute for the word *tubercle*.

Phthiri'asis, thir-i-a-sis. (Gr. *φθειρ*, a "louse.") Morbus pedicularis; a disease in which lice are bred on different parts of the body.

Phthir'ius Inguina'lis. Crab-louse; a human parasite or ectozoön, infesting the groins.

Phthis'ic, tiz-ik. Popularly, an asthmatic disease.

Phthis'ical, tiz-ik-al. Pertaining to, suffering from, or resembling, phthisis.

Phthi'sis, thi-sis. (Gr. *φθισις*, "consumption.") Pulmonary consumption; tubercular disease of lungs. A chronic specific inflammatory disease of the lungs characterized by more or less necrosis of lung-tissue, with fever, emaciation, and cough, usually terminating fatally, and caused by invasion of the lungs with tubercle bacilli. Pulmonary phthisis. (See PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.) The term is occasionally applied to tubercular disease wherever situated. (See TUBERCULOSIS.) **P., Abdominal**, tubercular inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the abdominal cavity. **P., Acute**, pulmonary phthisis with numerous and widely-diffused areas of disease running a rapid course and terminating in death. **P., Bulbi**, atrophy of the eyeball. **P., Coal Miner's**, fibroid phthisis; a variety caused by the continuous inhalation of irritating dust, and characterized by its slow course and the large amount of scar-tissue found in the lung; knife-grinder's phthisis; stone-cutter's phthisis. **P., Laryngeal**, tubercular laryn-

gitis. (See LARYNGITIS.) **P. Pulmona'lis**, pulmonary phthisis. See PHTHISIS.

Phthisiol'ogÿ. The science or study of phthisis.

Phthō'ē, tho-e. Pulmonary ulceration.

Phyġōġalāc'tic. (Gr. φυγή, "flight," and γαλα, "milk.") Applied to agents tending to disperse the milk accumulated in the lactiferous tubes.

Phÿllōçÿ'anin. (Gr. φυλλον, "leaf," and χυανθος, "blue.") The blue coloring matter of flowers; a variety of chromophyll.

Phÿllōphē'in. (Gr. φυλλον, "leaf," and φαιος, "dusky.") A brown coloring-matter of leaves; a variety of chromophyll.

Phÿllōxan'thin. (Gr. φυλλον, "leaf," and ξανθος, "yellow.") Yellow coloring-matter of leaves; a variety of chromophyll.

Phÿlōġ'enÿ, fi-loj-en-e. (Gr. φυλον, "race," and γενναω, to "produce.") The genealogy of animal forms; the evolution of a stock of animal or vegetable organisms.

Phÿ'matoid, fi-mat-oyd. (Gr. φυμα, a "growth," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Resembling a tumor or tubercle. Phyma-like. Applied to a form of cancer also called "reticular."

Phÿmatō'ses. Tuberculous diseases.

Phys'aġoġue. (Gr. φυσα, "wind," and αγωγος, "expeller.") Carminative.

Phÿs'alın. Physaline; the bitter principle of the *Physalis Alkekengi*.

Phÿs'alis Alkeken'ġi. Winter cherry or strawberry tomato. A European plant of the natural order *Solanaceæ*, bearing an edible red berry, believed to be diuretic.

Phÿsecō'nıa, fis-ko-ne-ah. (Gr. φυσζων, "paunch.") Non-dropsical enlargement of abdomen; abdominal tumor neither sonorous nor fluctuating. Inflation; corpulency.

Phÿsiāt'rıcs, fiz-e-at-rix. (Gr. φυσıs,

"nature," and ιατρεια, "medical treatment.") The science of the healing powers of nature.

Phÿs'ic, fiz-ik. (Gr. φυσικος, "natural.") Medicine; medical science; medicament. Also, a purge.

Phÿs'ic Nut. The seed of *Curcas purgans*, yielding an expressed oil called *jatropha oil*.

Phÿs'ical. (Gr. φυσικος, "natural.") Material; pertaining to nature or physics.

Phÿs'ical Examination. Physical diagnosis; examination of the appearances, sounds, etc. exhibited by the patient.

Phÿs'ical Signs. The signs observable from the processes of palpation, percussion, auscultation, etc.

Phÿsı'cian. (Gr. φυσıs, "nature.") A medical man; a licensed medical practitioner; a doctor of medicine; one whose profession is the treatment of internal or medical diseases, and who is duly licensed by an authorized institution. Also, a physicist.

Phÿs'ıçıst, fiz-i-sist. (From the same.) A natural philosopher; a material philosopher.

Phÿs'ies, fiz-ix. (From the same.) The science of material bodies, natural laws, and the phenomena of nature.

Phÿsiōġ'nomÿ. (Gr. φυσıs, "nature," and γνωμη, "knowledge.") Facial appearance; the doctrine of reading character or diseased states from the features of the face.

Phÿsiolōġ'ieal. Pertaining to physiology; characteristic of the normal condition of the economy. The reverse of pathological.

Physiolog'ical Bot'any. That division of botany which treats of the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants, their normal conditions, morbid changes, etc.

Phÿsiol'ogıst. One versed in physiology.

Phÿsiol'ogÿ, fiz-e-ol-o-je. (Gr. φυσıs, "nature," and λογος, "discourse.") Biology; biotics. The science of vital phenomena, or of living beings and the

functions of living bodies. The aggregate methods by which the functions of living beings, animal or vegetable, are effected.

Physiol'ogy, Gen'eral. That which has regard to the general laws of life.

Physique', fe-zeek. (Fr.) Natural constitution; form of the body; the physical or exterior part of a person.

Phÿsomē'tra. (Gr. *φύσσω*, to "inflate," and *μητρα*, "uterus.") Inflation of the womb; gaseous uterine enlargement; uterine tympanites.

Phÿsostig'ma. Calabar bean. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the seed of *Physostigma venenosum*. It has a remarkable sedative influence on the spinal cord, and is employed in tetanus and other spasmodic diseases.

Physostig'ma Veneno'sum. Ordeal-nut; Calabar bean. A plant of West Africa, the seeds of which are poisonous. They also have a marked sedative influence on the spine.

Phÿsostigmi'næ Salicy'las. Salicylate of physostigmine. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the salicylate of an alkaloid prepared from physostigma, whose medicinal properties it closely resembles.

Phÿsostig'mine. Eserine. An alkaloid constituting the active principle of the Calabar bean. It is employed to cause the contraction of the pupil in mydriasis.

Phÿtodēr'mata. (Gr. *φύτον*, "plant," and *δέρμα*, "skin.") Cutaneous diseases caused by vegetable fungi. Dermato-phyta.

Phytolac'ca. A genus of plants comprising many species natives of China, Africa, United States, etc.

Phytolac'ca Decan'dra. Common poke or garget. An herbaceous plant, native of the United States, and found also in China and North Africa. The young shoots are eaten as a substitute for asparagus. The root is poisonous.

Phytolac'cæ Bac'ca. Poke-berry; phytolacea-berry. The name (U. S.

Ph.) for the fruit of the *Phytolacca decandra*.

Phytolac'cæ Ra'dix. Poke-root. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of the *Phytolacca decandra*. It is purgative, emetic, and, to some extent, narcotic.

Phÿtōl'ogÿ, fi-tol-o-je. (Gr. *φύτον*, "plant," and *λογος*, "discourse.") Botany; the science of plants.

Phy'toplasm. Vegetable protoplasm.

Phÿtō'sis. (Gr. *φύτον*, "plant," and suffix *-osis*, "morbid condition.") Morbid state from vegetable parasites. Pityriasis.

Phÿtozō'on. Zoöphyte.

Pi'a Ma'ter. (Lat.) "Tender mother." An investing membrane of the brain and spinal cord. Frequently abbreviated to *pia*. See MEMBRANE.

Pian. Frambœsia.

Piār'hæ'mia. (Gr. *πιαρ*, "fat," and *αίμα*, "blood.") Pionæmia; the presence of fat in the blood.

Pi'ea. (Lat.) Malacia. Depraved appetite for unnatural food, etc.; a vitiated form of the appetite not uncommon in pregnancy, chlorosis, etc. Distinguished from bulimia in being depraved in respect of *quality*, instead of *quantity*, of ingesta.

Piç'eoūs. (Lat. *pix*, "pitch.") Pertaining to pitch or tar; pitchy; viscous.

Pic'ric Aç'id. The product of the action of nitric acid on indigo, carbolic acid, etc. It is used as a dyestuff to impart a beautiful green to silk and woolen fabrics. It is also employed to stiffen and fix anatomical elements.

Pic'rin. (Gr. *πικρος*, "bitter.") A bitter substance derived from *Digitalis purpurea*, and considered identical with digitalin.

Pic'romel. (Gr. *πικρος*, "bitter," and *μελι*, "honey.") "Bitter-sweet;" a bitter substance obtained from bile.

Picrotox'in. (Gr. *πικρος*, "bitter," and *τοξικον*, "poison.") The toxic principle of *Cocculus Indicus*; it has been

employed with good results in the night sweats of phthisis, and in epilepsy, chorea, and the sick headache of the menstrual period.

Picrotoxi'num. Picrotoxin. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a principle prepared from the seeds of *Anacirta paniculata*. It is an extremely active poison, of bitter taste, and has been prescribed in epilepsy, hysteria, and chorea, although by some authorities it is not believed to be of practical value.

Pie'dra. A form of trichorexis nodosa.

Pig'eon-breast. The form of rickets in which the thoracic deformity is usually well marked, the back flattened, the sternum prominent, and the natural curve of the ribs lessened. Forward projection of the sternum in a keel-like form.

Pig'ment. (Lat. *pingere*, "to paint.") The coloring-matter found in the cells of various parts of the body, particularly in the skin, hair, retina, and iris. **P., Bile,** coloring-matters found in the bile—*bilirubin*, a golden red, *biliverdin*, of a green color, produced by chemical change of bilirubin, etc. **P. of Urine,** a number of imperfectly understood substances found in the urine in minute quantities. They are chiefly *indican*, *purpurin*, *urobilin*, *urochrome*, and *uroëythrïn*.

Pigmentā'tion. The deposition of pigment. **P., False,** the deposition of minute particles of a foreign substance in the tissues, as of coal-dust in the lungs of coal-miners.

Pigmen'tum Ni'grum. A dark substance which covers the inner surface of the choroid coating of the eye.

Pilā'rē Mā'lum. Trichiasis. Hair disease; morbid state of the hair.

Pile, Galvan'ic. An apparatus consisting of a pile of alternate zinc and copper plates, having wet cloth intervening, for exhibiting galvanic phenomena.

Pi'lēous. (Lat. *pilus*, "hair.") Pilar; hairy.

Piles. Hæmorrhoids. If attended with discharge of blood they are called "bleeding;" otherwise, "blind." See HÆMORRHOID.

Pill. (Lat. *pila*, "ball.") A little sphere of medicine. The pharmaceutical term for drugs prepared in the form of small globular masses to be taken by the mouth. The preparations most commonly given in pill-form are soft extracts and powders. Powders must be mixed with some adhesive material, such as soap, honey, and soft extracts. Pills are frequently coated with sugar or gelatin; they are also made by compressing the drugs into the proper size and shape by means of a suitable apparatus. (See PILULÆ.) **P., Anderson's,** a pill resembling in composition the *Pilulæ Aloes et Ferri* of the U. S. Pharmacopœia. **P., Asiatic,** one composed of arsenious acid and black pepper in various proportions. **P., Blanchard's,** *Pilulæ Ferri Iodidi* of the U. S. Pharmacopœia. **P., Blaud's,** contains equal parts of sulphate of iron and carbonate of potassium. **P., Griffith's,** *pilulæ ferri composita*. **P., Hooper's,** nearly the same as the *Pilulæ Aloes et Ferri* of the U. S. Pharmacopœia. **P., Lady Webster's,** *pilulæ aloes et mastiches*. **P., Niemeyer's,** contains 1 grain of sulphate of quinine, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of digitalis-leaves, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of ipecac, and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of powdered opium.

Pil'lar. Columna; applied in Anatomy to several parts which appear to act as supporters.

Pilocarpi'næ Hydrochlo'ras. Hydrochlorate of pilocarpine. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the hydrochlorate of an alkaloid prepared from pilocarpus. It is employed in hypodermic injection in the form of aqueous solution, and, owing to the certainty of its action, it is believed to be superior to jaborandi.

Pilocar'pine. An alkaloid contained in the *Pilocarpus pennatifolius* or jaborandi-plant. It is a powerful diaph-

oretic, and has been used with success in diphtheria, dropsy, *diabetes insipidus*, etc.

Pilocar'pus. Jaborandi. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaflets of *Pilocarpus pennatifolius*. It is the most reliable remedy of its class, and is used in dropsy, uræmia, Bright's disease, and pleurisy. When administered by the mouth or subcutaneously it produces salivation and profuse perspiration.

Pilocar'pus Pennatifo'lius. Jaborandi. A plant of Brazil of the natural order *Rutaceæ*, the leaves of which are odorous and contain an essential oil. They are sudorific and sialagogue.

Pilo'rum Arrecto'rēs. Raisers of the hairs. See ARRECTORES.

Pi'lose. (Lat. *pilus*, "hair.") Hirsute; hairy.

Pil'ulæ. (Pl. of *pilula*, dim. of Lat. *pila*, "ball.") Pills. The name adopted for pills by the Committee of Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia. (See PILL.) **P. Aloes**, pills of aloes; each contains 2 grains of purified aloes and 2 grains of soap. Dose, from one to three pills. **P. Aloes et Asafœtida**, pills of aloes and asafetida; each contains about 1½ grains of aloes and the same amount of asafetida. Dose, from two to five pills. **P. Aloes et Ferri**, pills of aloes and iron; each contains 1 grain of aloes and the same quantity of sulphate of iron. Largely used in amenorrhœa. Dose, from one to three pills. **P. Aloes et Mastiches**, pills of aloes and mastic; each contains 2 grains of aloes and ½ grain of mastic. Dose, one pill. **P. Aloes et Myrrhæ**, pills of aloes and myrrh; each contains 2 grains of aloes, 1 grain of myrrh, and ½ grain of aromatic powder. Dose, from three to six pills. **P. Antimonii Compositæ**, compound pills of antimony; Plummer's pills; each contains ½ grain of sulphurated antimony, ½ grain of calomel, and 1 grain of guaiaec. Used in treatment of chronic rheumatism and skin diseases. Dose, one or two pills. **P. Asafœtida**, pills of asafetida; each contains 3 grains of asafetida. Dose,

from one to three pills. **P. Cambogiæ Compositæ** (Br. Ph.), compound pills of gamboge; contain gamboge, aloes, and cinnamon. Dose, from five to fifteen grains. **P. Catharticæ Compositæ**, compound cathartic pills; each contains 1½ grains of compound extract of colocynth, 1 grain of abstract of jalap, 1 grain of calomel, and ¼ grain of gamboge. Dose, from one to three pills. **P. Colocynthidis Compositæ** (Br. Ph.), compound pills of colocynth. Dose as a cathartic, from 5 to 20 grains. **P. Conii Compositæ**, compound pill of hemlock. Used as an expectorant. Dose, from five to ten grains. **P. Ferri Compositæ**, compound pills of iron, Griffith's pills, Blaud's pills; each contains 1½ grains of myrrh, ¾ grain of carbonate of sodium, and ¾ grain of sulphate of iron. Dose, one or two pills. **P. Ferri Iodidi**, pills of iodide of iron; Blanchard's pills; each contains ½ grain of reduced iron, ¾ grain of iodine, besides liquorice and sugar. The iron and iodine unite, forming about 1 grain of iodide of iron. **P. Galbani Compositæ**, compound pills of galbanum; each contains 1½ grains of galbanum, 1½ grains of myrrh, and ½ grain of asafetida. Used as an antispasmodic. Dose, from two to four pills. **P. Hydrargyri** (Br. Ph.), mass of pills. **P. Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla** (Br. Ph.), pill of ipecacuanha and squill. Dose, from five to ten grains. **P. Phosphori**, pills of phosphorus; each contains $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of phosphorus, with althæa, acacia, glycerin, and balsam of Tolu. **P. Plumbi cum Opio** (Br. Ph.), pill of acetate of lead and opium. Dose, from 2 to 3 grains. **P. Quiniæ** (Br. Ph.), pill of sulphate of quinine. **P. Rhei**, pills of rhubarb; each pill contains 3 grains of powdered rhubarb. **P. Rhei Compositæ**, compound pills of rhubarb; each contains 2 grains of rhubarb, 1½ grains of aloes, 1 grain of myrrh, and oil of peppermint $\frac{1}{10}$ grain. Dose as a laxative, from two to four pills. **P. Saponis Compositæ** (Br. Ph.), compound pill of soap; contain 1 grain of opium in 5 grains of the pill

mass. **P. Scammonii Compositæ** (Br. Ph.) contain resin of scammony, resin of jalap, ginger, and soap. Dose as a purgative, from five to fifteen grains. **P. Scillæ Compositæ** (Br. Ph.), compound pills of squill; contain squill, ginger, and ammoniac. Dose, from five to ten grains.

Pil'ular. Pertaining to pills.

Pi'lum. (Lat.) Pestle.

Pi'lus. (Lat.) Capillus; a hair.

Pimel'aden. (Gr. *πιμελη*, "fat," and *ἀδην*, "gland.") A sebaceous gland.

Pimel'ic. (Gr. *πιμελη*, "fat.") Pertaining to fat.

Pimeli'tis. (Gr. *πιμελη*, "fat," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the adipose tissue.

Pimelō'ma. (Gr. *πιμελη*, "fat," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") A fatty tumor.

Pimelō'sis. (Gr. *πιμελη*, "fat," and suffix *-osis*, "morbid state.") Fatty degeneration. Obesity.

Pimelu'ria. Chyluria.

Pimen'ta. Dried unripe berries of *Eugenia Pimenta*, or allspice-tree, of the West Indies.

Pim'ple. Papula. A small elevation of the cuticle with inflamed base.

Pin and Web. An old term for contracted pupil and corneal opacity.

Pinch'beck. An alloy of copper, brass, and zinc in imitation of gold.

Pin'ēal. (Lat. *pinus*, "pine.") Shaped like a pine cone. Pertaining to the pincal gland.

Pin'eal Gland. A small body of obscure function at the base of the brain. See GLAND.

Pingue'do. (Lat.) Fat; adeps. **P. Cas'toris**, *Axungia castoris*; secretion found in the oil-sacs near the rectum of the castor fiber.

Pingūic'ula. (Lat. *pinguis*, "fat.") A small fatty conjunctival tumor.

Pin'guid. (From the same.) Fatty.

Pin'hole Pupil. Extremely contracted pupil.

Pin'na. Auricle. Also, ALA (*q. v.*).

Pint. Octarius. A liquid measure, sixteen fluidounces, or one-eighth of a gallon.

Pin'ta. (Sp., "spot.") Blue stain. A cutaneous disease endemic in Mexico; a partial melasma; a variety of *Pityriasis nigra*.

Pi'nus. (Lat.) Pine. A large and important genus of plants of the natural order *Coniferae*, several species of which yield turpentine, tar, pitch, etc. **P. Balsa'mea**, *Abies balsamea*; a tree affording Canadian balsam.

Pi'per. Pepper. A genus of plants of the natural order *Piperaceæ*. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for black pepper, the unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum*. It is a warm, carminative stimulant, and produces a general arterial excitement. Medicinally it is employed to excite languid stomach and relieve flatulency.

Pi'per Ni'grum. Black pepper. The name of the dried, unripe berries of black pepper. Its chief use is that of a condiment.

Pip'erin. A resinous substance extracted from pepper; sometimes used as a stimulant in cholera.

Piperi'na. Piperin. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a resinous substance prepared from pepper and other *Piperaceous* plants. It is believed to be febrifuge.

Pipëtte'. "Little pipe;" a thin tube for taking up liquids.

Piscato'rial. (Lat. *piscis*, "fish.") Pertaining to fishes.

Pisçid'ia Ery'thri'na. Jamaica dogwood. A West Indian tree of the natural order *Leguminosæ*. A tincture of the bark is narcotic and diaphoretic, and is frequently used in relieving the pain of carious teeth. It has also been employed as an anodyne in nervous insomnia.

Pis'çiform. (Lat. *piscis*, "fish," and *forma*, "form.") Fish-shaped.

Pi'siform. (Lat. *pisum*, "pea," and *forma*, "form.") Pea-shaped; applied to a bone of the wrist (*os pisiforme*). See BONE.

Pista'cia Lentis'cus. The shrub which yields mastic.

Pis'til. (Lat. *pistillum*, "pestle.") The central organ of a female phanerogamous plant (Bot.).

Pit. A small depression in the skin resulting from a pustule or ulcer.

Pit of the Stomach. The hollow over the region of the stomach on a level with the ensiform cartilage.

Pitch. *Pix nigra*; the altered resin which results on inspissating tar.

Pitch, Changes of. Applied to certain percussion-signs observed in the physical examination of the chest.

Pith. Marrow. Soft tissue in plant-stalks.

Pitū'ita. (Lat., "phlegm.") Phlegm; viscid mucus.

Pitūi'tarŷ. Pertaining to pituita, phlegm, or mucus.

Pitu'itary Body. Pituitary gland.

Pitu'itary Gland. The small body lodged in the *sella turcica*. See EN-CEPHALON.

Pitu'itary Mem'brane. Schneiderian membrane lining nasal cavities. See MEMBRANE.

Pitū'itoūs. Consisting of mucus.

Pitŷri'asis. (Gr. *πιτυρια*, "dandruff.") A term formerly used by dermatologists to signify any inflammation of the skin with the formation of dry scales. **P. Ro'sea**, herpes tonsurans. **P. Ru'bra**, dermatitis exfoliativa, a superficial inflammation of the skin of the entire body, with desquamation of bran-like scales. **P. Versic'olor**, tinea versicolor.

Piv'ot-joint. Articulation in which a bone furnishes a pivot on which another turns, as in the atlas and axis; or itself turns on its own axis, resting on another bone, as in the forearm.

Pix. (Gr. *πισσα*, "pitch.") Black pitch; a dry bitumen prepared from liquid pitch.

Pix Burgun'dica. Burgundy pitch. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the thick, tenacious juice of the *Abies excelsa*.

Its chief use is in chronic affections of the chest and abdomen and in rheumatic pains. When applied to the skin as a plaster it acts as a mild rubefacient.

Pix Canaden'sis. Canada or hemlock pitch. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the juice of the *Abies Canadensis*. It is employed for the same purposes as Burgundy pitch, the properties of which it resembles.

Pix Liq'uīda. Tar. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a thick oleoresin yielded by the destructive distillation of the wood of the several species of *Pinus*. Medicinally its properties are analogous to those of turpentine, though less irritant. The inhaled vapor has been recommended in bronchial troubles.

Pix Ni'gra. Black pitch; common pitch; inspissated tar.

Plāçē'bō. (Lat., "I will please.") A medicine exhibited to satisfy a patient.

Plāçēn'ta. (Gr. *πλαζους*, "a flat cake.") A vascular, discoid, flesh-like substance in the impregnated uterus, nourishing the fœtus; the after-birth, a flat, oval body, about nine inches in diameter, attached to the upper part of the uterus during gestation, and connected with the fœtus by means of the umbilical cord. It is developed from the chorion. By means of its vascular villi, which dip into the vascular tissue of the uterus, it is the organ of nutrition and respiration of the fœtus. **P., Ap'oplexy of**, hæmorrhage into the substance of the placenta from rupture of one of its blood-vessels. **P., Bat'tledore**, a placenta in which the umbilical cord is attached to the margin instead of the centre. **P., Præ'via.** a placenta situated partly or wholly over the internal os uteri.

Plaçentī'tis. Placental inflammation.

Plādarō'sis. (Gr. *πλαδαρος*, "wet.") Trachoma. A flaccid tumor within the eyelid.

Plāgue, playg. (Gr. *πληγη*, "stroke.")

An infectious, malignant, devastating epidemic. A name applied to an acute, fatal, specific, epidemic fever characterized by the formation of boils, carbuncles, buboes, and petechiæ, very common during the Middle Ages, and still occasionally seen in parts of Asia.

Plano-con'vex. Flat on one side and convex on the other, as a lens, etc.

Plan'ta. Sole of the foot.

Planta'go. Plantain. A genus of herbs of the natural order *Plantaginaceæ*.

Planta'go Lanceola'ta. Rib-grass. An herb of Europe, the leaves of which are believed to be febrifuge.

Plān'tar. Pertaining to the planta or sole of the foot. **P. Aponeurosis.** (See APONEUROSIS.) **P. Arteries.** (See ARTERY.) **P. Veins.** See VEIN.

Planta'ris. See MUSCLE.

Pla'num Os. Former name of the orbital portion of the ethmoid bone.

Planū'ria. (Gr. *πλανη*, "a wandering," and *ουρον*, "urine.") Discharge of urine through abnormal passages.

Plās'ma. (Gr. *πλασμα*, "anything moulded.") Liquor sanguinis; the liquid in which the blood-corpuscles float. Also, the viscous material of a cell from which the new developments take place. Also a compound or mixture of glycerin and starch used in pharmacy as the basis of ointments.

Plasmō'dium. A separate multinucleate mass of protoplasm. **P. Mala'riæ,** a parasitic organism found in the blood of malarial patients.

Plasmo'ma. A fibro-plastic growth.

Plās'ter. (Gr. *πλασσειν*, "to form.") **EMPLASTRUM** (*q. v.*).

Plas'ter of Paris. The white powder obtained by calcining gypsum or sulphate of lime; so called from being first found in the vicinity of Paris.

Plās'tic. (Gr. *πλασσειν*, "to form.") Having formative power.

Plas'tic El'ement. An element

which bears the germ of a higher form.

Plas'tic Force. The generative or formative power in organized bodies.

Plas'tic Surgery. See SURGERY.

Plastiç'ity. Plastic force.

Plās'ticūle. Protoplasmic molecule.

Plāt'inum. Symbol, Pt. A white, ductile, almost infusible metal, of 21.5 sp. gr. Its infusibility and its resistance to chemical agents render it peculiarly valuable for the construction of chemical and philosophical apparatus.

Plat'inum, Spon'gỹ. Platinum procured in a state of extreme division, though the particles adhere slightly together. It has the appearance of sponge, though perfectly metallic.

Plātýco'ria. (Gr. *πλατυς*, "broad," and *κορη*, "pupil.") Dilatation of the pupil of the eye; mydriasis.

Platýs'ma Myoi'dēs. A broad, thin, superficial muscular expansion on the side of the neck. See MUSCLE.

Plēc'trūm. The styloid process of the temporal bone. The uvula. The tongue.

Plēd'get. A compress or small tent or lint-roll.

Plēōmās'tia. (Gr. *πλεος*, "full," and *μαστος*, "nipple.") The occurrence of several nipples on one breast.

Plē'ōnāsm. (Gr. *πλεονασμος*, "superabundance.") A faulty formation with overgrowth of parts. Excess of size or number of parts.

Plēth'ora. (Gr. *πληθω*, to "be full.") Redundancy of blood in the vessels; fulness of blood; repletion; excessive quantity of blood or of its solid constituents; hyperæmia; polyæmia. Full habit of body.

Plethōr'ic. Pertaining to plethora; full of blood.

Pleū'ra. (Gr. *πλευρα*, "side.") The investing serous membrane of the lung, which also lines the inner thoracic wall. It consists of two layers, a parietal or *costal pleura*, and a visceral or *pulmonary pleura*. The cavity of the pleura

is the space between the two layers, and contains a serous fluid. A fold of pleura running from the root of the lung to the diaphragm forms the *pulmonary ligament*.

Pleū'ral. Pleurie; pertaining to the pleura.

Pleūrāl'gia. (Gr. πλευρα, "side," and αλγος, "pain.") Pain in the side. A name for intercostal neuralgia or for pain in the pleura itself.

Pleūrapoph'ysēs. The true ribs. Owen's term for the homologues of the costal processes.

Pleūrapōstē'ma. Pleural abscess; empyema.

Pleū'ric. Pertaining to the pleura.

Pleū'risy. Pleuritis.

Pleūrit'ic. Pertaining to pleuritis.

Pleūri'tis. (From *pleura*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Pleurisy. Inflammation of the pleura, which occurs either as an acute or chronic process. In acute pleuritis the pleura first becomes reddened, and a soft gray lymph exudes. This is the dry stage. The disease may stop here, or may progress to the second stage, in which a copious exudation of serum occurs (stage of liquid effusion). *Symptoms of Acute Pleurisy*: A stitch in the side, a chill followed by fever, and a dry cough. As effusion occurs we observe the onset of dyspnoea and the diminution of pain. The patient lies on the affected side. *Physical Signs*: First stage. Impaired chest movement, feeble respiration, and friction sound. Second stage. Dulness on percussion over the fluid, the area of dulness changing with changes of position. Effacement of intercostal depressions. No sounds pass through the fluid to the ear when the patient coughs and speaks. Above the liquid we notice increased percussion resonance and a friction sound. We separate this disease from pneumonia by the less marked dulness, the crepitant rāle, the blowing respiration, the thoracic voice, and increased vocal fremitus of the latter disease.

Pleū'rōcēle, plu-ro-seel. (Gr. πλευρα, "side," and ρήξη, "rupture.") A hernia of the pleura. Pulmonary hernia.

Pleūrōdŷn'ia. (Gr. πλευρα, "side," and οδυνη, "pain.") Intercostal myalgia; cramp or rheumatism of the intercostal and other muscles of the chest-wall. Pleuralgia.

Pleūrō-Pneūmō'nia. Pleuro-peripneumony. Inflammation of the pleura and of the lung associated. Some pleurisy almost always accompanies a pneumonia.

Pleūrorthopnœ'a. (From *pleura*, and Gr. ὀρθος, "upright," and πνεω, to "breathe.") Pleuritis in which the patient must sit erect in order to breathe freely; orthopnoea caused by pleuritis.

Pleūrospas'mus. Cramp in the side.

Pleūrothōt'onos. (Gr. πλευροθω, "from the side," and τενω, to "stretch.") Tetanus lateralis. A condition sometimes observed in lockjaw in which tetanic muscular contraction bends the body to one side.

Plex'iform. Plexus-like.

Plēxim'eter. (Gr. πλεξις, "percussion," and μετρον, "measure.") A plate of ivory or leather used in mediate percussion.

Plēx'or. (Gr. πλεσσω, to "strike.") An instrument used in percussion.

Plēx'us. (Lat., from *plectere*, "to weave.") A network, as of interlacing vessels, nerves, etc. **P., Ax'illary,** brachial plexus; formed by communications between the anterior branches of the last four cervical and first dorsal nerves. **P., Car'diac,** formed by the superior, middle, and inferior cardiac nerves from the cervical ganglion and the cardiac branches from the pneumogastric and recurrent laryngeal. It consists of two portions, the *superficial* and the *deep*. **P., Carot'id;** the ascending branch of the superior cervical ganglion enters the carotid canal with the internal carotid artery, and divides into two branches; these branches, with filaments from the petrosal branch of

the Vidian nerve, constitute the carotid plexus. P., Cav'ernous, the continuation of the carotid plexus along the side of the sella turcica. P., Cer'vical (Anterior), formed by loops of communication and by anastomoses between the anterior branches of the first four cervical nerves. P., Cer'vical (Posterior), formed from the posterior branches of the first, second, and third cervical nerves. P., Cho'roid, a vascular membrane occupying the margin of a fold of pia mater known as the velum interpositum. It crosses the floor of the lateral ventricle, and joins its fellow of the opposite side through the foramen of Monro. Posteriorly it descends into the middle horn of the lateral ventricle. P., Cor'onary (of the Heart), two in number, an anterior and a posterior. Derived from the anterior and posterior cardiac plexuses. P., Cor'onary (of the Stomach), springs from the solar plexus. P., Cru'ral (of Chaussier), the union of the anterior branches of the last four lumbar and first four sacral nerves, forming the lumbar and sacral plexuses of most anatomists. P., Cys'ticus, a plexus to the gall-bladder, springing from the hepatic plexus of the sympathetic. P. Ganglio'sus, formed at the places of union of the spinal branches of the pelvic plexus. P., Hypogas'tric, is situated below the bifurcation of the aorta, in front of the sacrum, and is formed by branches from the aortic plexus and lumbar ganglia. It divides into two parts or pelvic plexuses. The *inferior hypogastric plexus* (the pelvic) on each side gives off the following branches: *Inferior Hemorrhoidal Plexus*; *Uterine Plexus*; *Vesical Plexus*; *Prostatic Plexus*; small cavernous nerves; large cavernous nerves; *Vaginal Plexus*. P., Infra-orb'ital, a plexus formed by branches from the facial and infraorbital branch of the superior maxillary. P., Interlam'inar, plexus of Auerbach; the lymphatic vessels between the intestinal muscular layers. P., Lob'ular Bil'iary, formed of lobular hepatic ducts.

P., Lob'ular Ve'nous, the venous plexus interposed between the interlobular portal veins and the interlobular hepatic vein. P., Lum'bar, formed by communications and anastomoses between the anterior branches of the five lumbar nerves, and between the latter and the last dorsal. P., Œsoph-age'al, formed by connecting fibres between the right and left pneumogastric nerves, where they are in contact with the œsophagus. P., Pampin'iform, a nervous plexus of the ovary derived from the ovarian plexus and the inferior hypogastric. P., Pampin'iform, Ve'nous, the veins as they leave the back of the testicle. P., Pancreat'ic, derived from the splenic plexus. P., Pharynge'al, formed by the pharyngeal branches of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve uniting with the pharyngeal branches of the pneumogastric and sympathetic. P., Pul'monary, two in number: *Anterior*, composed chiefly of filaments from the great cardiac nerve; *Posterior*, composed chiefly of filaments from the pneumogastric. P., Pylo'ric, from the hepatic plexus. P., Sa'cral, formed by the lumbo-sacral and the anterior branches of the four upper sacral nerves. P., So'lar, consists of ganglia and nerve-branches chiefly from the two great splanchnic nerves and the right pneumogastric. It is situated between the aorta and the crura of the diaphragm and the stomach, and surrounds the superior mesenteric artery and cœliac axis. From the solar plexus and its ganglia (the semilunar ganglia) are derived branches which are distributed as plexuses over all the abdominal arteries, as follows:

Cœliac plexus,	Hepatic plexus,
Gastric " "	Splenic " "

Diaphragmatic plexuses.

Phrenic plexus,	Aortic plexus,
Suprarenal " "	Superior mesenteric plexus.
Renal " "	Inferior mesenteric plexus.
Spermatic " "	Ovarian plexus.

P., Tym'panic, a plexiform communication between the distribution of Jacobson's nerve and the fifth pair and sympathetic.

Plī'ea. (Lat. *plicare*, "to fold.") A fold. Applied to a disease in which the hair becomes tangled and glued together; also termed trichoma, trichiasis, plica polonica, etc.

Plī'ea Semiluna'ris. A slight duplication of the conjunctiva, the rudiment of the third lid of animals, the membrana nictitans of birds.

Plī'eāted. Folded; plaited.

Plūg'ging. The introduction of a plug or dossil of lint or rag (tampon) into a wound or natural cavity, as the nostrils, uterus, or vagina, to arrest hæmorrhage.

Plūmbā'gō. Graphite; "black lead;" a nearly pure allotropic form of carbon.

Plum'bi Ace'tas. Acetate of lead; sugar of lead; the pharmacopœial name for a combination of lead and acetic acid. Occurs as colorless, efflorescent crystals of a mawkish sweet taste. Used as an astringent in cases of hæmorrhage from the intestines and in diarrhœa.

Plum'bi Carbo'nas. Carbonate of lead; white lead; a heavy white, tasteless powder occasionally used as an external application to burns and ulcers.

Plum'bi Iod'idum. Iodide of lead; a bright yellow, tasteless, odorless neutral powder, used chiefly in the form of plaster as an application to serofulous glands.

Plum'bi Ni'tras. Nitrate of lead; white opaque crystals of an astringent and sweetish taste, sometimes used in solution to disinfect and stimulate indolent ulcers.

Plum'bi Ox'idum. Oxide of lead; litharge; a heavy reddish-yellow powder used in the preparation of emplastrum plumbi.

Plum'bi Ox'idum Ru'brum. Red oxide of lead; red lead; a heavy, scaly,

bright red powder, rarely used in medicine.

Plūm'bism. (Lat. *plumbum*, "lead.") Lead-poisoning. A name for the aggregate of symptoms occasioned by the absorption of lead by the system. We may have symptoms resembling those of acute poliomyelitis, the paralyzed muscles wasting and pain and disturbance of sensibility being absent. A blue line usually, but not invariably, exists on the gum. The extensors of the forearms first exhibit the paralysis, causing the symptoms of wrist-drop. A common evidence of lead-poisoning is colic (*painter's* or *saturnine colic*). In some rare cases lead occasions convulsive phenomena, and in others inflammation of the joints.

Plūm'bum. (Lat.) Symbol, Pb. Lead; a familiar, soft, bluish-white metal of 11.3 sp. gr. In its metallic state it has no action upon the body, but when oxidized or united with an acid it acts, in large doses, as a powerfully astringent poison. For preparations, see PLUMBI.

Plūrilōe'ūlar. Many-celled; multicellular.

Pnē'oseōpe. Instrument to indicate the respiratory movements.

Pneū'ma. (Gr. πνευμα.) Air; wind; any æriform fluid.

Pneūmārthrō'sis. (Gr. πνευμα, "air," ἄρθρον, "joint," and suffix *-osis*, "morbid state.") The presence of air in an articular cavity.

Pneūmathæ'mia. (Gr. πνευμα, "air," and αἷμα, "blood.") Condition of air in the blood-vessels.

Pneūmāt'ic. (Gr. πνευμα, "air.") Pertaining to air.

Pneumat'ic Trough. A trough for collecting gases under water so as to exclude atmospheric air.

Pneūmāt'ica. Disorders or agents affecting the respiratory organs.

Pneūmāt'ics, nu-mat-ix. (Gr. πνευμα, "air.") The science which treats of air and æriform fluids.

Pneū'mātōçele, nu-mat-o-scel. (Gr.

πνευμα, "air," and κηλη, "tumor.") Her-
nia of the lung. Emphysema. Physo-
cele.

Pneūmatōm'eter. (Gr. πνευμα,
"breath," and μετρον, "measure.") An
instrument for measuring the quantity
of air respired. *Spirometer* is the more
familiar though less classical word.

Pneūmatō'sis. (Gr. πνευμα, "air,"
and suffix -osis, "morbid state.") Ab-
normal gaseous accumulation. Em-
physema.

Pneūmatōthō'rax. (Gr. πνευμα,
"air," and θωραξ, "chest.") The pres-
ence of air in the cavity of the chest.
Pneumothorax.

Pneū'mic Ac'id. The name of an
acid found in the tissue of the lungs.

Pneūmoeoniō'sis. (Gr. πνευμον,
"lung," and κονις, "dust.") Pulmonary
affection induced by inhalation of dust.

Pneūmōgās'tric. (Gr. πνευμων,
"lung," and γαστηρ, "stomach.") Per-
taining to lungs and stomach. **P.**
Nerves. See NERVE.

Pneūmōhæmorrhā'gia. Pulmo-
nary apoplexy.

Pneumohæmotho'rax. Air and
blood in the pleural cavity.

Pneumohydrotho'rax. Air and
serous fluid in the pleural cavity.

Pneūmōm'eter. Spirometer; pneu-
matometer.

Pneūmonæ'mia. Congestion of
the lungs.

Pneūmonēe'tasis. Pulmonary em-
physema.

Pneūmō'nia, nu-mo-ne-ah. (Gr.
πνευμων, "lung.") Pneumonitis; in-
flammation of the lung; lung fever;
winter fever. An acute inflammation
involving the lung alveoli, called *croup-*
ous, lobar, or fibrinous pneumonia.
CAUSES: Exposure to cold is prob-
ably the most frequent exciting cause,
although in some cases it is undoubt-
edly due to infection by a micro-
organism—either the pneumo-bacillus
of Friedlander or the diplococcus of
Fränkel and Weichselbaum. **PATH-**
OLOGICAL ANATOMY: First stage, *hy-*

peræmia, or engorgement; second
stage, *exudation,* or "red hepatization;"
in this stage the exudate coagulates;
third stage, *gray hepatization,* the gray
color being due to disintegration of
red blood-cells; fourth stage, *resolution.*
Pneumonia usually begins with a chill,
followed by fever and pain in the side.
By the end of the first day there are
difficult breathing, dyspnoea with a
flushed face, husky and painful cough,
expectoration, first of frothy mucus,
but by the third day of the character-
istic rusty sputa. The pulse is rapid
and weak. Within twenty-four hours
the crepitant râle can be heard over a
restricted area. When consolidation has
occurred there are dullness on percus-
sion, increased vocal fremitus, bronchial
breathing, and bronchophony. Pneu-
monia *terminates* by crisis, the critical
phenomenon consisting of a sudden drop
in temperature, some special evacuation,
or a profuse eruption of herpes. The
stage of congestion occupies the first
twenty-four or thirty-six hours; the
stage of red hepatization continues
up to the crisis, which marks the be-
ginning of the next stage, and this
crisis occurs from the fifth to the
eleventh day, usually on the seventh
or the ninth day. The reaction stage
after the crisis lasts from two to four
days, when convalescence is established.
DIAGNOSIS: Pneumonia must be dis-
tinguished from pleurisy with effusion:

PNEUMONIA.	PLEURISY.
<i>Onset:</i> Suddenly by a rigor, followed by fever.	Gradually.
<i>Pain:</i> Dull or a diffuse soreness.	A sharp limited stitch.
<i>Auscultation:</i> On inspiration only, the crepitant râle.	Friction sound, synchronous with respiratory movements.
After this râle continued bronchophony.	Absent voice and breath sounds.
<i>Percussion:</i> Fixed dullness of somewhat tympanitic quality.	Flatness, changing with body movements.
Self-limited and terminating by crisis.	Indefinite duration and no crisis.

The following points separate bronchitis from pneumonia: In pneumonia there is increased vocal fremitus, in bronchitis there is not. In pneumonia there is percussion dullness, in bronchitis the percussion note is clear. In pneumonia there is a crepitant r le, in bronchitis there is a subcrepitant r le, followed not by bronchophony, but by submucous and mucous r les. The r les of pneumonia are limited to a certain area, the r les of bronchitis are diffused.

Pneumo'nia, Catar'rhal. Capillary bronchitis; lobular pneumonia; bronchopneumonia. A catarrhal inflammation, acute or chronic, of the bronchioles and alveoli, starting in the bronchioles and traveling down, common in infancy and old age, and during certain exanthemata; it is closely associated with rickets and scrofula, with emphysema, and with mitral lesions.

Pneumo'nia, Embol'ic. An infarction due to embolic blocking of a pulmonary vessel.

Pneumo'nia, Traumat'ic. The result of a lung wound or the passage of a foreign body through the trachea into the lung.

Pneum n'ic. Pertaining to pneumonia or to the lungs. Pulmonary.

Pneumoni'tis. (Gr. πνευμων, "lung," and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the lungs. PNEUMONIA (*q. v.*).

Pneumonom'eter. Pneumatometer.

Pneumono'sis. Pulmonary affection.

Pne 'mo - P ricar'dium. (Gr. πνευμα, "air," and περικαρδιον, "pericardium.") The presence of air in the cavity of the pericardium.

Pneum th 'rax. (Gr. πνευμα, "air," and θωραξ, "chest.") Pneumothorax. Gaseous accumulation in the pleural sac; the presence of air in the pleural cavity. The air enters either by an external wound or a lung perforation. This trouble is apt to arise from the

rupture of a superficial lung-cavity. Pneumothorax is apt to be of sudden onset, and to be announced by collapse. Percussion shows a wide diffusion of the tympanitic sound over the dilated side. No r les. Dullness as fluid forms and fluctuation on succussion. A metallic echo on strong percussion over the air. When a communication exists with the bronchi, metallic respiration or tinkling is heard.

Pneum t'om . (Gr. πνευμων, "lung," and τομη, "incision.") Dissection of the lungs.

Pock. A pustule on the skin.

Pock'-mark. Scar of small-pox pustule.

P d'a ra. (Gr. πους, "foot," and  γρα, "seizure.") "Foot-pain;" gout in the joints of the foot. In general, gout.

P d g'ric. Pertaining to podagra.

P dal'gia, po-dal-je-ah. (Gr. πους, "foot," and  λγος, "pain.") Pain in the foot, as from gout, rheumatism, etc.

P danenceph 'lia. (From Gr. πους, "foot," and anencephalia.) A variety of anencephalia in which more or less brain is found situated outside the cranium.

P d rthri'tis. (From Gr. πους, "foot," and arthritis.) Arthritis of the foot; inflammation of the foot-joints.

P denenceph 'lia. (Gr. πους, "foot," and  γκεφαλος, "brain.") The state of a monster f etus the brain of which, without a cranium, hangs by a pedicle.

Pod de'ma. Pedal  dema.

Podophyl'lin. A resinous principle found in the root of the *Podophyllum peltatum*. It acts as a drastic purgative in doses of from two to five grains; in smaller doses is cholagogue.

Podophyl'lum. (Gr. πους, "foot," and φυλλον, "leaf.") A genus of herbs of the natural order *Berberidaceae*. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the rhizoma of the *Podophyllum peltatum*, or May-apple. It is a certain cathartic, and resembles jalap in its operation.

Podophyl'lum Monta'num. An

Indian plant of the natural order *Berberidaceæ*. It is said to be cathartic.

Podophyl'lum Pelta'tum. May-apple. An herb of the United States, bearing an edible fruit of an unpleasant taste. The root is poisonous.

Poi'kiloçy'tes. Distorted red blood-corpuscles.

Point'ing. Applied to the projection of that part of an abscess at which softening takes place and fluctuation becomes perceptible.

Poi'son. (Gr. *τοξικον*; Lat. *toxicum* or *venenum*.) Any substance which, when introduced into the system either directly or by absorption, produces violent morbid or fatal changes, or interferes other than mechanically with the conditions of health. (See "TABLE OF POISONS AND ANTIDOTES," in APPENDIX.) **P., Corrosive**, a poison which destroys tissues with which it comes in contact; an irritant poison. **P., Irritant**, one which produces inflammation or causes destruction of the tissues with which it comes in contact, such as arsenic and mineral acids. **P., Narcotic**, one which acts upon the brain in such a manner as to produce stupor, such as opium.

Poi'soning. The act of administering a poison. The condition produced by a poison. **P., An'iline**, a species of poisoning produced by inhalation of aniline by workmen, or by contact of the skin with fabrics colored with aniline dyes. The latter produces an intense form of inflammation and vesication of the skin, difficult of treatment and liable to continued relapses.

Poi'sonous. Of the character of poison; having toxic properties.

Po'lar Glob'ules. Small granular spheres seen in the perivitelline space during the maturation of the ovum; they are extruded portions of the nucleus of the ovum with a small portion of the surrounding vitellus.

Pōlār'iscōpe. (Gr. *πολος*, "axis," and *σκοπειν*, "to examine.") An optic-

al instrument for experimenting on the polarization of light.

Pōlār'itŷ. (Lat. *polus*, "pole," from Gr. *πολος*, "axis.") The property of having opposite powers or points of intensity.

Pōlārizā'tion. The property of exhibiting poles; the production of polarity. The formation of points or poles having qualities opposite to each other.

Polariza'tion of Light. The separation of a light-ray into two parts which have different qualities, owing to their planes of vibration being at right angles to each other.

Pole'. (Lat. *polus*, from Gr. *πολος*, "axis.") The extremity of an axis. An electrode. A magnetic point of intensity.

Poliēncephalī'tis. Enecephalitis limited to the gray matter of the cortex.

Poliōmŷeli'tis, Anterior. Myelitis limited to the posterior horns of gray matter of the spinal cord; infantile spinal paralysis; a disease of sudden onset attended with fever, pain in the spine and limbs, followed in a few days by paralysis, usually of the lower limbs. The prognosis is good as regards life, but the paralysis is often permanent.

Pōliō'sis. Canities; grayness of the hair.

Politzer's Method. A plan of distending the Eustachian tube by forcing air through the nares while swallowing. A bag furnished with a tube supplies the air to the nostril, the mouth being closed.

Pōl'len. The fertilizing powder contained in the anthers of flowers (Bot.).

Pōl'lex. (Lat.) The thumb.

Pōllū'tion. (Lat. *polluo*, to "defile.") Seminal emission without coitus; the production of the venereal orgasm otherwise than by sexual intercourse. If voluntary, it is termed masturbation, onanism, or simply pollution; if involuntary, and excited in sleep by lascivious dreams, it is called nocturnal

pollution, or spermatorrhœa dormientium.

Pōlyæ'mia. (Gr. πολυς, "much," and αἷμα, "blood.") Abnormal increase of blood; plethora.

Pōlyelin'ic. A large, general hospital.

Pōlyeōr'ia. (Gr. πολυς, "many," and κορη, "pupil of the eye.") A condition with more than one pupil in the eye.

Pōlyçys'tic. Having many cysts.

Polyçythæ'mia. Excess of red blood-corpuscles.

Pōlydīp'sia. (Gr. πολυς, "much," and διψα, "thirst.") Excessive thirst; insatiable desire of drinking; an appetite analogous to *bulimia*.

Pōlygalac'tia. (Gr. πολυς, "much," and γαλα, "milk.") Excessive secretion of milk; galactorrhœa.

Pōlyg'onum. Knot-weed, knot-grass; smart-weed, etc. A genus of herbs of the natural order *Polygonaceæ*. They are believed to be feebly astringent.

Polyg'onum Hydrop'iper. Smart-weed or water-pepper. A familiar weed growing in marshy ground. The leaves are acrid, and are reputed diuretic.

Pōlygrō'ma. A large hygroma. Staphyloma.

Pōlyhæ'mia. (Gr. πολυς, "much," and αἷμα, "blood.") Excessive fullness of blood; plethora; hyperhæmia.

Pōlyidrō'sis. (Gr. πολυς, "much," and ἰδρωσ, "sweat.") Excessive sweating.

Pōlymās'tia. (Gr. πολυς, "many," and μαστος, "breast.") The presence of more than two breasts or nipples.

Pōlymē'lia. (Gr. πολυς, "many," and μελος, "limb.") Malformation consisting of the development of more than the normal number of members.

Pōlymenorrhœ'a. Increased menstrual flow.

Pōlymorph'oūs. (Gr. πολυς, "many," and μορφη, "form.") Having many forms.

Pōlyō'pīa. (Gr. πολυς, "much," and ὄψις, "sight.") Polyopsia. Multiple vision.

Polyo'pīa Uniōcula'ris. Defective vision, in which more than one image of an object is seen when viewed with one eye only.

Polȳor'ehis, pol-e-or-kis. (Gr. πολυς, "many," and ὄρχις, "testicle.") Applied to one who has more than two testes.

Pōlypha'gīa, pol-e-fay-je-ah. (Gr. πολυς, "much," and φαγειν, to "eat.") Excessive hunger; voracity; bulimia.

Pōlypharmā'cīa. The prescribing of many medicines.

Pōl'ȳpiform. Having the form of a polypus.

Pōl'ȳpoid. Resembling a polypus.

Pōlyp'otōme. (From *polypus*, and Gr. τεμνειν, "to cut.") An instrument to excise a polypus.

Pōl'ȳpūs. (Pl. *polypti*. Gr. πολυς, "many," and πους, "foot.") A pedunculated tumor of serous or mucous membrane, especially of the nares or other cavity, consisting of fibrous, myxomatous, or glandular tissue, or a mixture of these tissues.

Pōlysār'cīa. (Gr. πολυς, "much," and σαρξ, "flesh.") Corpulency; obesity; increased bulk of the body; excessive fat-accumulation.

Pōlyū'rīa. (Gr. πολυς, "much," and ουρον, "urine.") Increased urinary excretion; the condition of diabetes insipidus. See **DIABETES**.

Poma'çēæ, po-may-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, including the apple, the pear, etc.

Pomā'tum. Pomade. A hair-ointment; a thin ointment for external use.

Pōm'phi. (Gr. πομφος, "blister on the skin.") Wheals.

Pōm'pholȳx. (Gr. πομφολυξ, "water-bubble.") Pemphigus; water-blebs; an eruption of bullæ or blebs, without

inflammation round them, and without fever.

Po'mum Ada'mi. (Lat.; "Adam's apple.") The prominent part of the thyroid cartilage.

Ponderabil'itŷ. (Lat. *pondus*, "weight.") The property of having weight.

Pöns. (Lat.; "bridge.") A term applied to a medium of communication between two parts.

Pons Hep'atis. Portion of the substance of the liver passing from one lobe to the other.

Pons Tari'ni. The *loeus perforatus*. A layer of whitish-gray substance connected in front with the *corpora albicantia*, behind with the *pons Varolii*, and on each side with the *crura cerebri*. It assists in forming the floor of the third ventricle, and is perforated by tufts of arteries.

Pons Varo'lii. *Protuberantia annularis*; *nodus encephali*. A broad, transverse band of white fibres which arches across the upper part of the *medulla oblongata*, and on each side, contracting to a cord, enters the cerebellum as the *crus cerebelli*. It is really the commissure of the cerebellum. A groove along its middle lodges the basilar artery. Resting against it, near its posterior border, is the sixth pair of nerves. The upper surface of the *pons* forms a part of the floor of the fourth ventricle.

Pöplitē'al. (Lat. *poples*, "the ham.") Pertaining to the ham. **P. Artery.** (See **ARTERY**.) **P. Muscle,** *poplitæus*. (See **MUSCLE**.) **P. Nerve.** (See **NERVE**.) **P. Vein.** See **VEIN**.

Pop'ulin. An alkaloid found in the bark and leaves of the *Populus tremula* or poplar.

Pör'eüpine Disease. The spinous variety of ichthyosis.

Pore. (Lat. *porus*; from Gr. *πορος*, "passage.") The superficial opening of a vessel; also, one of the small openings or interstices existing in all bodies.

Poro'ma. Induration.

Porös'itŷ. (From the same.) The property of being porous; one of the general properties of all matter.

Poröt'omŷ. Incision of the urethral meatus.

Por'oūs. Containing pores.

Por'phŷra. (Gr. *πορφουρα*, "purple.") **PURPURA** (*q. v.*).

Porphŷrū'ria. (Gr. *φορφυρα*, "purple," and *ουρον*, "urine.") A condition of the urine in which it deposits purpurine.

Pörri'gö. (Lat.) Seald-head. An old name, now abandoned, for *tinea favosa*. See **FAVUS**.

Por'ta. (Lat.; "gate.") Entrance; portion of an organ where its vessels enter.

Por'tal. Pertaining to venous supply of the liver. **P. Circulation.** (See **CIRCULATION**.) **P. Vein.** See **VEIN**.

Porte Aiguille. (Fr.) Needle-holder.

Pör'tiö (*por'she-o*) **Dū'ra.** "Hard portion," a branch of the seventh pair; the facial nerve.

Por'tio Interme'dia (of **Wrisberg**). A third nerve exposed on separating the *portio dura* and *portio mollis*.

Por'tio Mol'lis. "Soft portion," a branch of the seventh pair; the auditory or acoustic nerve.

Po'rus. Pore.

Po'rus Op'ticus. "Optic pore." An opening in the centre of the cribriform lamella of the sclerotic, through which the central artery of the retina enters the eyeball.

Pos'itive Pole. That connected with the more readily oxidizable plate of a galvanic battery.

Pösöl'ögŷ. (Gr. *ποσος*, "how much," and *λογος*, "discourse.") Dosage. That branch of medicine which treats of quantity or doses.

Pöste'rior. Indicating a position relatively opposite the front; back. Toward the dorsal aspect; the reverse of anterior.

Poster'ula. Space at posterior ends of nasal turbinated bones.

Pōsthēt'omŷ. (Gr. *ποσθη*, "foreskin," and *τομη*, "a cutting.") Circumeision; removal of the prepuce.

Pōsthīoplās'tic. (Gr. *ποσθη*, "foreskin," and *πλασσω*, to "form.") Applied to the operation for restoring the foreskin.

Pōsthī'tis. (Gr. *ποσθη*, "foreskin," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the prepuce.

Pōst'hūmoŷ. (Lat. *postumus*, superl. of *posterus*, "coming after.") Postumous. After death or burial; applied to a child born after the death of either parent.

Pōst-mor'tem. (Lat.) "After death." Applied to the examination of a dead body; autopsy; neeroscopy.

Pōst-par'tum. (Lat.) "After parturition." Applied to hæmorrhage or other occurrence subsequent to delivery.

Post-phārynge'al. Situated behind the pharynx; applied to abscess, etc. occurring behind the pharynx.

Pos'tural. Pertaining to posture or position.

Pos'tural Respiration. Prone respiration.

Pō'table. Fit to drink; drinkable.

Pōt'ash. Potassa. Also, crude vegetable alkali.

Potas'sa. Formula, KHO. Potassium hydrate; caustic potash; potassa fusa; lapis infernalis; a strong alkaline, escharotic, deliquescent substance.

Potas'sæ Bichro'mas. Bichromate of potassium; *potassii bichromas*.

Potās'siŷm, po-tas-se-um. Symbol, K (*kalium*); atomic weight, 39; specific gravity, .865. A metal of the alkalis discovered by Davy in 1807. A waxy and bluish-white, light, soft, kaligenous metal; the base of potassa. It has great affinity for oxygen, tarnishing in air and decomposing water. It must be kept immersed in a hydrocarbon. It exists in nature in minerals and

plants in compounds. It is removed from plants by leaching out their ashes, hence its name of potash or pearl-ash. Caustic potash is a powerful poison, and when taken produces great pain, purging, and prostration. The mouth and tongue are covered with white eschars. The patient is treated by vinegar, lemon-juice, or any other mild vegetable acid, oils, and milk, opium and stimulants. PREPARATIONS OF POTASSIUM: *Potassa*: A white, hard, dry solid; in the form of pencils, odorless, and a strong caustic. Chemically it is KOH. *Liquor potassæ*. *Potassa cum calce*: Potassa with lime—potassa 50 parts, lime 50 parts. To use it as a caustic make it into a paste with alcohol. *Potassa sulphurata*: Sublimed sulphur 1 part, carbonate of potassium 2 parts. It is called liver of sulphur or hepar sulphuris. *Potassium bromide*: A colorless, crystalline soluble salt; a valuable medicinal agent, of the characteristic action of the bromides, used in cases of epilepsy, hysteria, insomnia, and other disorders dependent upon the condition of the nervous system. *Potassium tellurate*: Used in the night-sweats of phthisis. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ grain. *Potassium acetate*. *Potassium bicarbonate*, KHCO_3 . *Potassium bichromate*. *Potassium bitartrate*.

Potato Oil. Fusel oil. See OIL.

Potato-Fly. *Cantharis vittata*; a vesicatory insect infesting the potato-vine.

Pōtēn'tial. (Lat. *potens*, "able.") Powerful; possible; possessing, but delaying manifestation of, power; powerful in operation, but not immediately active. Applied also to electrical tension.

Poten'tial Cau'terŷ. Chemical caustic, distinguished from actual cautery. See CAUTERY.

Poten'tial En'ergy. Energy at rest, though capable of performing work.

Pō'tion. (Lat. *potare*, "to drink.") Potio; haustus; a medicinal draught.

Potomā'nia. Delirium tremens; mania a potu.

Pott's Disease. Spinal curvature from vertebral osteitis.

Pott's Fracture. Fracture of the fibula with outward displacement. See FRACTURE.

Pouch. Sac; pocket-like cavity; cul-de-sac.

Pouch of Doug'las. A pouch of peritoneum between uterus and rectum.

Poul'tice. (Gr. *πολτος*, "porridge.") A cataplasm. A soft substance for the external application of heat and moisture, as well as of some medicaments. Poultices are sufficiently soft to adjust themselves to the shape of the part, but not so liquid as to run away. Long's piline makes an admirable substitute for a poultice. The following are the chief poultices: *Anodyne*: Cataplasma cicutæ; c. digitalis; c. conii. *Antiseptic*: c. carbonis; c. Danci; c. fermenti; c. acetosæ; c. sodæ chloratæ; *Emollient*: c. lini; c. panis; c. mali maturi. *Irritating*: c. sinapis; c. sodii chloridi. *Tonic and astringent*: c. alum; c. goulard.

Pound. (Lat. *pondere*, "to weigh.") *Libra.* A standard weight, 5760 gr. *Troy*; consisting of 16 avoirdupois, or 12 Troy, ounces.

Pou'part's (poo-part) Lig'ament. The inferior thickened border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle; crural arch. See LIGAMENT.

Pow'der. A substance composed of, or reduced to, fine particles. Powders are employed for the administration of substances which are not given in bulky doses, which are not corrosive, do not taste badly, and do not readily deliquesce in air. *PULVIS* (*q. v.*). *P.*, *Antimo'nial*, pulvis antimonalis; a peroxide of antimony combined with phosphate of lime; diaphoretic, febrifuge; of uncertain action; ordinary dose, 6 or 8 grains; a substitute for James's powder. *P.*, *Bleach'ing*, a disinfecting powder, composed of chloride of lime, formerly called oxymuriate

of lime; a compound of hypochlorite of lime with chloride of calcium. *P.*, *Dover's*, pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus. *P.*, *Goa*, Bahia powder; chrysarobin; a powder produced from a leguminous plant, and used in certain cutaneous diseases. *P.*, *Gray*, hydrargyrum cum creta; mercury and prepared chalk rubbed together until globules are no longer visible. *P.*, *James's*, pulvis Jacobi; a febrifuge preparation for which antimonial powder is a substitute. *P.*, *Knox's*, 8 parts of chloride of sodium and 3 parts of chloride of lime; in solution it resembles Labarraque's solution of the chloride of lime. *P.*, *Seidlitz*, pulveres aperientes effervescentes. See SEIDLITZ.

Pōx. Popular name for syphilis.

Præ'tice. The range of duties of a physician.

Practi'tioner. A practising physician.

Practi'tioner, General. One who practises as a physician, surgeon, and obstetrician indiscriminately.

Præcor'dia. (Lat. *præ*, "before," and *cor*, "heart.") The fore part of the thoracic region; the diaphragm; the epigastrium.

Præcor'dial. (From the same.) Pertaining to the præcordia or epigastric region.

Præcor'dial Pain. Heartburn. Pain referred to the region of the heart, but not originating in it.

Præcor'dial Re'gion. The epigastric region. Also, the region of the heart.

Præpū'tium. The prepuce; the foreskin of the penis.

Prævia. See PLACENTA PRÆVIA.

Præx'is. (Lat.) Practice; action.

Præax'ial. Applied to parts superior in man, anterior in the lower animals, to an imaginary axial line drawn at right angles with the backbone. The parts which are inferior in man, poste-

rior in other animals, are termed *post-axial*.

Prēçip'itant. (Lat. *præcipito*, to "cast down.") An agent promoting precipitation.

Prēçip'itāte. (From the same.) A substance separated by precipitation. **P., Red,** the red oxide of mercury; *hydrargyri oxidum rubrum. P., White,* ammoniated submuriate of mercury.

Prēçipitā'tion, pre-sip-it-ay-shun. (From the same.) The process of throwing down substances held in solution.

Prēoç'itý. (Lat. *præ*, "before," and *coquere*, "to ripen.") Premature development.

Prēç'orý. (Lat. *præ*, "before," and *currere*, "to run.") Preceding; foretelling; applied to signs or symptoms which forerun or indicate the approach of a disease.

Predispos'ing Cause. Predisponent; applied to a state which previously adapts or renders the body susceptible to disease.

Predisposi'tion. (Lat. *præ*, "before," and *disponere*, "to dispose.") Natural tendency; applied to a state of the body rendering it abnormally liable to certain affections; a morbid habit previously disposing to the action of disease under exciting cause, or rendering peculiarly liable to the ravages of some particular malady.

Prēç'nancý. (Lat. *præ*, "before," and *genere*, "to beget.") Pregnant condition. The state of a female who has within her a fecundated ovum. When a woman becomes pregnant certain changes occur in her organism. The quantity of blood is increased; it alters in quality as well, there being an increase of water and white cells and a decrease of red globules, iron, and albumin. Fibrin first decreases and then increases. The heart undergoes hypertrophy. Pigment deposits occur in the skin, and the striæ or cicatrices of pregnancy are seen on the abdomen about the fifth month.

Changes occur in the vagina and external genitals to facilitate the passage of the child. Changes occur in the womb: the peritoneal covering thickens, the muscular layer develops enormously, and the mucous membrane undergoes changes. The mammary glands enlarge, the nipple enlarges, and the areola darkens, and the glands of Montgomery in the areola swell. The ordinary period of carrying the fœtus, or the period of gestation, is ten lunar months or 280 days. *Premature labor* is that which takes place before the completion of natural gestation, but during the viability of the fœtus. Pregnancy begins with conception, and ends with parturition. It is commonly limited to a single fœtus; at times the uterus contains two or three. In certain cases the fecundated ovum remains in the ovary or is arrested in the Fallopian tube. Pregnancy has, accordingly, been distinguished into *natural* or *uterine*, when the fœtus is carried in the cavity of the womb; and *preternatural* or *extrauterine* (*eccyesis*), when it occurs in the ovary, Fallopian tube, or cavity of the abdomen ("ovarian," "tubal," or "abdominal" pregnancy).

Prēç'nant. Gravid; with child; in a state of pregnancy.

Prēhē'sile. (Lat. *prehendere*, "to lay hold of.") Adapted to seize or grasp.

Premature' La'bor. Expulsion of a viable fœtus prior to the full term.

Premo'lar. A bicuspid tooth. See **TOOTH.**

Prēmōn'itorý. (Lat. *præ*, "before," and *monere*, "to warn.") Precursory; warning.

Preparā'tion. (Lat. *præ*, "before," and *parare*, "to prepare.") The product of a pharmaceutical operation.

Prē'pūçe. (Lat. *præputium*.) Foreskin. The loose integumental fold covering the glans penis. Also applied to an analogous covering for the glans clitoridis.

Prēpū'tial, pre-pu-shal. Pertaining to the prepuee.

Prēsbyō'pia. (Gr. *πρεσβυς*, "old man," and *ὤψ*, "eye.") Far-sightedness; subnormal vision from failure of accommodation. Inability to see near or small objects well, though objects at a distance are clearly discerned.

Presbyop'ic. Presbytie; pertaining to presbyopia.

Prēsērīp'tion, pre-skrīp-shun. (Lat. *præ*, "before," and *scribere*, "to write.") Recipe. A formula of medicine to be exhibited; it indicates the ingredients, proportions, and application of the prescribed remedy, and may consist, besides the *basis*, or principal medicine, of the *adjuvans*, to promote its operation; the *corrigen*s, to correct its operation; and the *constituens*, to impart an agreeable form.

Prēsēntā'tion. In obstetrics, applied to the particular position of the fœtus during the early stage of parturition.

Prēsphē'noid. Prof. Owen's term for the anterior part of the base of the sphenoid bone.

Prēs'sor Nerves. Nerves whose stimulation excites vaso-motor centres.

Prēs'sure, Atmosphē'ric. The weight of the atmosphere, indicated by the height of a column of mercury. See ATMOSPHERE.

Preventive. Prophylactic.

Prēvēr'tebral. Situate in front of the vertebræ; applied to an artery, aponeurosis, plexus, etc.

Prī'apism. (After Gr. *Πριαπός*—Lat. *Priapus*—a deity of gardens and generation.) A morbid persistent erection of penis, usually unattended with venereal desire. See SATYRIASIS.

Prick'ly Heat. The papular eruption, *Lichen tropicus*, or summer rash, a form of eczema; a lichen due to excessive heat.

Prī'mæ Vi'æ. (Lat.) "First or primary passages;" the stomach and intestines; alimentary canal.

Prī'marŷ. (Lat. *primus*, "first.") Primitive; original; first in order.

Prī'mary Col'ors. Those simple colors which unite to constitute white light. Primitive colors. See COLOR.

Prī'mary Disease. A disease in an organ or part originating in a local cause; the first manifestations of a succession of morbid conditions; distinguished from secondary disease.

Prīmīp'ara. (Lat. *primus*, "first," and *parire*, "to bring forth.") A woman bringing forth her first child.

Prīmī'tiæ. (Lat. *primus*, "first.") The waters discharged before delivery of the fœtus.

Prim'itive. Primary.

Prim'itive Band. The transparent material which occupies the axis of a nerve-tube.

Prim'itive Groove. Primitive streak; a bright streak in the long axis of the pellucid part of the area germinativa; the first perceptible evidence of embryo-development.

Prīmor'dial. (Lat. *primus*, "first," and *ordo*, "beginning.") First in order; primary; original.

Prin'ciples, Extrac'tive. A term applied to a variety of compounds, most of which crystallize and have a bitter taste, but are neutral, and cannot be referred to any particular series of compounds.

Prin'ciples, Imme'diate. Proximate principles; applied to certain principles considered to exist as such in animal or vegetable tissue, and obtained therefrom by a simple process. See PROXIMATE PRINCIPLES.

Prī'nos. A genus of *Aquifoliaceous* shrubs, including many species natives of the United States, West Indies, and Asia. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of the *Prinos verticillatus* or *Ilex verticillata*. Its properties are bitter, tonic, and astringent.

Prī'nos Verticilla'tus. *Ilex verticillata*. Black alder or winterberry. A native of the United States. It bears

a berry which is tonic and emetic, and which is used for the same purposes as the bark.

Pri'or. First; foremost; applied to various muscles. See **MUSCLE**.

Prism. (Lat. *prisma*; from Gr. *πρίζω*, to "saw.") A transparent solid to refract light and form spectrum.

Prism, Amici's. A prism having one plane and two convex surfaces, used in the microscope as a reflector and condenser producing illumination.

Prism, Nicol's. A piece of Iceland spar of a rhombic shape split diagonally and the pieces united with Canada balsam; used as an analyzer of polarized light, allowing the extraordinary ray only to pass through.

Prismāt'ic. Pertaining to, or shaped like, a prism.

Prismat'ic Nitre. Nitrate of potassium, also called "nitre" or "saltpeter."

Prisoptom'eter. A prism-instrument with which to measure the refraction of the eye.

Pri'vates. The external genital organs.

Prō'bāng. (Lat. *probare*, "to try.") A long, slender, flexible rod, usually of whalebone, often with an attached sponge, to introduce into the œsophagus, etc., for the purpose of examination or the removal of obstructions.

Prōbe. (Lat. *probare*, "to try.") To explore wounds, etc., and examine their depth, extent, and character, with the aid of a proper instrument. Also, the name of the sound or surgical instrument with which probing is accomplished.

Prōç'ess. (Lat. *procedere*, "to go forward.") Processus; eminence, lobe, or elongation of a part. A protuberance or projecting eminence, usually long, but applied also to other parts. Bony prominences or processes are described as articular and non-articular. **GENERAL NAMES.** *Head:* A convex

and smooth projection, with a constriction or neck below it; found in freely moving joints. *Condyles:* Double projecting processes which may have a neck. *Trochanters:* Short projecting levers near articulations, to facilitate rotation of the bone on its long axis. *Tuberosities:* Broad and rough prominences. *Tubercles:* Similar, but smaller compared to the size of the bone. *Spines and Spinous Processes:* Pointed projections. *Apophysis:* Any bony process which develops from the primary centre of ossification. Usually employed to mean any process after it is ossified with the mass of the bone. *Epiphysis:* a supplementary centre developed in cartilage to provide for a growth in length. *Diaphysis:* The main portion of bone (shaft in a long bone, body in an irregular one). *Azygos:* Without a fellow. *Coronoid or Coracoid:* Like a crow's beak. *Mastoid:* Nipple-like. *Rostrum:* A beak. *Styloid:* Pen-like. *Squamous:* Sealy. *Vaginal:* Ensheathing. Following are the chief processes: **P., Acro'mion,** a triangular process (the summit of the shoulder) overhanging the glenoid cavity. **P., Alve'olar,** a thick spongy process with cavities for the teeth, existing in both superior maxillary and inferior maxillary bone. **P., An'gular,** process of the frontal bone, the external marking the outer termination and the internal the inner termination of the orbital arch. **P., Aud'itory,** a rough-edged curved plate of bone surrounding, for the greater part of its circumference, the external bony meatus, and constituting the posterior part of the glenoid cavity. **P., Bas'ilar,** a strong quadrilateral bony plate in front of the foramen magnum. **Proces'sus Cerebel'lo ad Medul'lam,** the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. They are formed by the restiform bodies, passing on each side into the corresponding hemisphere of the cerebellum. **Proces'sus Cerebel'lo ad Pon'tem,** the middle peduncles of the cerebellum. A broad transverse band bridging the medulla, and passing into each cerebellar hemi-

sphere. **Proces'sus a Cerebel'lo ad Tes'tes**, the inferior cerebellar peduncles; pass on each side, from the testes to the cerebellum. **P-s, Cil'iary**, sixty to eighty folds, formed by a folding of the choroid at its anterior margin, which fit between corresponding folds of the suspensory ligament of the lens. **P-s, Cli'noid**, four processes at the upper surface of the sphenoid bone, and two processes forming the inner termination of the wings of Ingrassias (called the anterior clinoid). The other pair are named middle and posterior clinoid. **P. Cochlear'iform**, at the angle formed by the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone; this process, as a septum, separates two canals, the upper lodging the tensor tympani muscle, the lower being the bony Eustachian tube. **P-s, Con'dyloid**. 1. The two condyles of the occipital bone. 2. The articular processes of the lower jaw. 3. Two processes, named inner and outer condyle, at the lower extremity of the humerus. 4. Two processes, named inner and outer condyle, at the lower extremity of the femur. **P., Cor'acoid**, a process which rises from the upper part of the neck of the scapula, curving over the inner part of the glenoid cavity. **P., Cor'onoid**. 1. A process in front of the sigmoid notch, on each side of the inferior maxillary bone. 2. A forward projection from the ulna below the level of the olecranon, which in flexion of the forearm fits into the lesser sigmoid cavity of the humerus. **P., Epiphyse'al** or **Epiphysis**, a portion of bone separated from the body by cartilage in early life, which cartilage by age becomes ossified. **P., Eth'moidal**, a process of the inferior turbinated bone which joins this bone to the unciform process of the ethmoid. **P., Fal'ci-form** (of Burns). 1. The iliac portion of the fascia lata passing in front of the vein. 2. A process of dura mater separating the cerebral hemispheres (falx cerebri). **P-s, Ge'nial**, four eminences of the inferior maxillary bones beneath the symphysis of the

lower jaw; usually called tubercles. **Proces'sus Graç'ilis**, a long process of the malleus lodged in the Glaserian fissure, and giving attachment to the laxator tympani muscle. **P., Ham'ular**. 1. The termination of the lamina spiralis ossea of the cochlea. 2. The termination of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone. **P-s of Ingras'sias**, two thin triangular processes arising from the upper and lateral portions on each side of the body of the sphenoid bone, projecting transversely outward, to terminate internally in the anterior clinoid process and externally in sharp points. They are called the lesser wings of the sphenoid. **P., Lach'rymal**, a process of the inferior turbinated bones, in front of the upper border, forming part of the nasal duct by a junction with the lacrymal and superior maxillary bones. **P., Ma'lar**, a rough triangular eminence of the superior maxillary bone, concave on its facial and zygomatic surfaces, and roughly serrated above for the malar bone. **P., Mas'toid**, a conical process of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, constituting the tip of the bone. **Proces'sus Maxilla'res**, an ancient name for the olfactory nerves, which were supposed to be canals to drain pituita (serum) from the brain. **P., Max'illary**, a projection curving downward and hooking over the orifice of the antrum, from the lower border of the ethmoidal process of the inferior turbinated bone. **P., Men'tal**, a prominent triangular eminence on the anterior surface of the inferior maxillary bone. **P., Na'sal**, a thick, triangular process of the superior maxillary bone, rising upward, inward, and backward, with an external smooth surface, and an internal surface which articulates with the frontal, the ethmoid, and the middle turbinated bone. **P., Odon'toid**, a process surmounting the body of the axis vertebra. It has a facet in front for articulation with the atlas, one behind for the check ligament, and a roughened apex for the check ligaments. **P., Olec'ranon**, a process

springing from the superior portion of the ulna, forming the point of the elbow, and presenting on its anterior face an articular surface, which, joining a like depression on the coronoid process, constitutes the greater sigmoid cavity. **P., Ol'ivary**, a projection behind the optic groove of the sphenoid bone, forming the anterior boundary of the sella turcica. **P., Orb'ital**. 1. A vertical plate of the ethmoid bone helping to form the inner orbital wall. 2. The superior or orbital plate-surface of the superior maxillary bone. 3. A portion of the malar bone which forms part of the floor and outer wall of the orbit above, and part of the temporal fossa below, and bounding by its free margin the speno-maxillary fissure in front. 4. The superior border of the vertical plate of the palate bone forms the hollow triangular orbital process, articulating in part with the superior maxillary, behind with the sphenoid, internally with the ethmoid, and helps to form the orbital and zygomatic fossæ and the speno-maxillary fissure. **P., Pal'atine**, a horizontal plate of the superior maxillary bone, forming most of the roof of the mouth and floor of the nostril. **P-s, Protoplas'mic**, of **Die'ters**, thick-branched processes of the large centric ganglion-cells. **P., Pter'ygoid**, spring from the sphenoid, consist of an internal and external plate, separated behind by a notch (the pterygoid fossa). They descend on each side from the junction of the greater wing with the body. **P., Sphe'noidal**, projects upward and inward from behind the superior portion of the vertical plate of the palate bone, and helps to form the pterygo-palatine canal and the nasal fossa. **P., Spi'nous**. 1. A process, sharp and pointed, at the posterior extremity of the greater wing of the sphenoid. 2. A process, known as the nasal spine, at the anterior portion of the palate process of the superior maxillary. 3. The posterior nasal spine, formed by the union of two projections from the posterior portion of the horizontal plate of the palate bone.

4. The spinous processes of the vertebræ project backward from the junction of the laminae. They are bifid, short, and horizontal in the cervical region; long, triangular, and running obliquely downward in the dorsal; thick, broad, and quadrilateral in the lumbar. 5. A projection from the body of the ischium which separates the two sacro-sciatic notches. 6. The termination externally of the pubic crest. 7. Spinous processes of ilium, four in number. The anterior superior is the anterior termination of the iliac crest. The anterior inferior is below the first or the anterior surface. The two posterior spines are named the posterior superior and inferior. **P., Sty'loid**, a long, sharp spine, starting from between the two laminae of the vaginal process of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. **P., Transverse'**, vertebral processes springing from the junctions of pedicles and laminae, and also from the sides of the body in the cervical region. A vertebra has two transverse processes. They are bifid in the cervical region, and perforated by the vertebral foramen; thick, long, and strong, with anterior articular facets in the dorsal region; long and slender in the lumbar region. **P., Tur'binated**, a name given to the superior and middle turbinated bones, which are in reality processes of the ethmoid. **P., Un'iform**, an irregular hook-like projection inferiorly from the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone, which closes in the upper part of the orifice of the antrum. **P., Vag'inal**, a broad, sheet-like bony plate, extending from the earotid canal to the mastoid process of the temporal bone, and splitting into two laminae which enclose the base of the styloid process. **P., Ver'miform**. 1. The superior is a median elevated lobe, joining the two hemispheres of the cerebellum. 2. The inferior is a projection from the bottom of the valley of the under surface of the cerebellum. **P., Zygomat'ic**, a long, twisted process of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, arising by

three roots—the posterior, forming part of the temporal ridge; the middle, forming the outer margin of the glenoid fossa; and the anterior, running directly inward in front of the glenoid fossa, and known as the eminentia articularis.

Pröçiděn'tia, pros - id - en - she - ah. (Lat. *procidere*, "to fall forward.") Prolapse; the falling down of a part, as of the anus, uterus, etc. See **PROLAPSUS**.

Pröçiděn'tia U'terī. Prolapsus uteri. Protrusion of the uterus beyond the vulva.

Pröcrēā'tion. (Lat. *procreo*, to "beget.") The act of generating. Feundation; generation.

Pröctāl'gia, prok-tal-je-ah. (Gr. *πρωκτος*, "anus," and *άλγος*, "pain.") Anal pain; rectal neuralgia.

Pröctatrē'sia. (Gr. *πρωκτος*, "anus," and *ἀτρητος*, "imperforate.") Imperforation of the anus.

Proeten'clisis. Anal eonstriction.

Procteuryn'ter. Instrument for anal dilatation.

Pröetī'tis. (Gr. *πρωκτος*, "anus," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Anal or rectal inflammation.

Pröe'töçēle, prok-to-seel. (Gr. *πρωκτος*, "anus," and *χηλη*, "tumor.") Inversion and prolapse of the mucous membrane of the rectum. Prolapsus ani.

Proctoçy'stot'omy. Reeto-vesical lithotomy.

Pröetodÿn'ia. (Gr. *πρωκτος*, "anus," and *όδονη*, "pain.") Spasmodic anal pain.

Proctoplē'gia. Proetoparalysis; paralysis of the sphincter ani.

Proctopto'sis. Proetoeele.

Pröetorrhā'gia. (Gr. *πρωκτος*, "anus," and *ρήγνυμι*, to "burst forth.") Hæmorrhoidal hæmorrhage.

Proctor'rhapsy. Rectal suturing.

Pröctöt'omy. (Gr. *πρωκτος*, "anus," and *τομη*, "a cutting.") Rectal incision. Any operation for dividing the

anus or rectum, as in imperforate anus, the operation for fistula in ano, etc.

Prö'dröme. (Gr. *προ*, "before," and *δρομος*, "course.") Preeursor; forerunner. Applied to the period in which the preeursor signs of a disease appear.

Profes'sional Neuro'ses. Those induced by a particular occupation.

Profunda Arteria. See **ARTERY**.

Profun'dus. Profound; deep-seated; applied to certain muscles, nerves, etc.

Pröfū'siö. (Lat. *profundere*, "to pour forth.") A pouring out; a loss of blood.

Prögēn'itor. Ancestor.

Prög'enÿ. Offspring.

Proglos'sis. *Apex linguæ*; tip of the tongue.

Prög'löt'tis. Applied to each separate segment of a tape-worm.

Prög'nā'thoüs. (Gr. *προ*, "forward," and *γναθος*, "jaw.") Prognathie; having a projecting jaw.

Prög'nö'sis. (Gr. *προγνωσις*, "foreknowledge.") Prediction of the course and result of a disease. Foreknowledge, prognostication, or forecast of a malady from its early signs and symptoms.

Progressive Locomotor Ataxia. See **ATAXIA**.

Progres'sive Mus'cular Atrophÿ. Wasting palsy. A chronic wasting and loss of power in muscles of a considerable area, due to a chronic anterior poliomyelitis, in which individual cells are one after another attacked. The first symptom is a liability to muscular tire, followed by fibrillary tremor, and then wasting and loss of power, the wasting as a rule being first manifest in the muscles of the thenar eminences and the interosseous muscles of the hands. Various deformities ensue, but the reactions of degeneration do not present themselves. The disease is incurable.

Prölā'biüm. (Lat. *pro*, "before," and *labium*, "lip.") The membrane investing the front part of the lips.

Prōlāpse'. (Lat. *prolabi*, "to fall forward.") A falling down. Prolapsus.

Prōlāp'sūs. (From the same.) Procidencia; prolapse; a protrusion or falling down of a part.

Prolap'sus A'nī. Prolapsus recti; proctocoele; prolapse of the anus or rectum; protrusion of rectal mucous membrane through the anus.

Prolap'sus Ir'īdis. A protrusion of the iris through a corneal wound.

Prolap'sus U'terī. Uterine prolapse; falling of the womb. Procidencia uteri. That condition in which the uterus falls below its natural level in the pelvic cavity.

Prōl'īcīde. (Lat. *proles*, "progeny," and *cædo*, to "kill.") Destruction of offspring. Fœticide and infanticide.

Prōliferā'tion. (Lat. *proles*, "progeny," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Cytogeny; the generation of cells; gemmation. Reproduction.

Prōlif'eroūs. Producing structure like itself.

Prōlif'ic. Generating abundantly.

Prōlig'eroūs Disk. (Lat. *proles*, "offspring," and *gerere*, "to bear.") Germ disk; discus proligerus or vitellinus. A granular layer, situated generally toward the most prominent part of the ovarian vesicle, in the centre of which is the true ovum or ovule.

Prōm'ontorŷ. A projection on the inner wall of the tympanic cavity.

Prōnā'tion. (Lat. *pronus*, "bending forward.") The downward turning of the palm.

Prōnā'tor. (From the same.) A muscle concerned in pronation. See MUSCLE.

Prōne Respira'tion. Marshall Hall's term for his method of inducing respiration in case of suspended animation. See RESPIRATION.

Prōnū'elēūs. The nucleus which fuses with its fellow within the ovum and forms the first segmentation-nucleus, the *male* being derived from the

spermatozoön, and the *female* from the germinal vesicle.

Prōöt'ic. (Gr. *προ*, "before," and *οὖς*, "ear.") In front of the organ of hearing; applied to one of the ossific centres of the petro-mastoid bone.

Prōpagā'tion. (Lat. *propagare*, "to extend.") Reproduction; increase; applied to the extension of disease from one part to another.

Prōphŷlæ'tic, prof-e-lak-tik. (Gr. *προ*, "before," and *φυλασσω*, to "guard.") Pertaining to prophylaxis; preservative; preventive.

Prōphŷlāx'is. (From the same.) Preservative or preventive treatment; the prevention of disease; the use of precautionary measures in the treatment of disease.

Propor'tions, Atōm'ic. A law of the Atomic Theory, according to which each element, in combining with other elements, or in displacing other elements from combination, does so in a fixed proportion which may be stated numerically.

Prōptō'sis Oe'ūli. (Gr. *προ*, "before," and *πτωσις*, "falling.") Procidencia oculi; protrusion of the globe of the eye.

Prō'pŷl. Formula, C_3H_7 . The radical of propylic alcohol, etc.

Prōpŷl'amīne. A compound formed by distilling narcotin with potassa. It is colorless and transparent, and has a strong penetrating odor resembling that of ammonia. In France and other foreign countries it is used extensively as a remedy in rheumatism.

Prōseō'lex. The embryonic stage of a tape-worm.

Prōsēc'tor. (Lat. *pro*, "before," and *secare*, "to cut.") One who prepares subjects for an anatomical lecturer.

Prōsōpāl'gīa. (Gr. *προσωπον*, "face," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Pain of the face; facial neuralgia; tic-douloureux.

Prōsōpantri'tis. (Gr. *προσωπον*, "face," *ἄντρον*, "cave," and suffix *-itis*,

“inflammation.”) Inflammation of the frontal sinus.

Pröstatäl'gia. (From *prostate* (gland), and *άλγος*, “pain.”) Pain in the prostate gland.

Prös'täte. (Gr. *προ*, “before,” and *στημι*, to “stand.”) A large, firm, muscular body, or “gland,” surrounding the neck of the urinary bladder, and the beginning of the urethra in the male. See **GLAND**.

Prostatec'tomy. Excision, complete or partial, of the prostate.

Pröstät'ic. Pertaining to the prostate gland.

Prostat'ic Enlarge'ment. Hypertrophy of the prostatic gland, producing displacement of the urethra and difficult micturition.

Pröstatī'tis. (From *prostate*, and suffix *-itis*, “inflammation.”) Inflammation of the prostate gland.

Pröstatorrhœ'a. (From *prostate*, and *ρην*, “to flow.”) A gleet discharge from the prostate gland.

Prös'thēsis. (Gr. *προς*, “in addition to,” and *τιθημι*, to “put.”) In Surgery, the addition of an artificial part to supply that which is wanting.

Pröstrā'tion. (Lat. *prostratio*, “an overthrowing.”) Collapse; shock to the nervous system; a state of the body in which the vital energies are extremely depressed.

Prö'taḡon. (Gr. *πρωτος*, “chief,” and *ἄγω*, to “lead.”) Lecithin. The characteristic ingredient of brain-substance. It is a nitrogenous proximate principle, and is found also in the stroma of red blood-cells, in the yolk of egg, and in the vegetable kingdom (maize).

Prö'tēids. (Gr. *πρωτος*, “first.”) Albuminoids. **PROTEIN COMPOUNDS** (*q. v.*).

Prö'tēin. (Gr. *πρωτενω*, to “be first.”) An artificial albuminoid, formerly considered the radical of the proteids. The name has been given by Mulder to a proximate compound of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and hydro-

gen. It is synonymous with Hurley's *protoplasm* and Beale's *bioplasm*.

Prö'tēin Com'pounds. Proteids. Albuminoids. Proteinaceous principles. Flesh-forming foods. A certain group of nitrogenized, non-crystallizable organic compounds similar to each other, and widely distributed in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. They are formed by plants, the animal organism receiving them in food, assimilating and metamorphosing them. They all contain carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and sulphur. At a high temperature they decompose into carbonate of ammonium and many other products. The most important members of this group are albumin, casein, legumin, fibrin, vegetable fibrin, myosin, syntonin, gluten.

Prö'tōphēytes. (Gr. *πρωτος*, “first,” and *φυτον*, “plant.”) The lowest order of plants, mostly unicellular; primary vegetable organisms.

Prö'tōplāsm. (Gr. *πρωτος*, “first,” and *πλασσω*, to “form.”) Protoplasma; germinal matter; primitive, viscous organic cell-matter; the living matter of cells; protein; bioplasm; considered “the physical basis of life.”

Pro'teoses. Intermediate substances formed in gastric digestion, between proteids and peptone.

Protoglob'ulose. A substance produced in the digestion of globulin.

Prö'toplāst. Primary formation; embryonic cell; a first-formed organized body.

Prötōx'ide. The first combination of an element with oxygen, or that which has the smallest quantity of oxygen.

Prötōzō'ōn. (Gr. *πρωτος*, “first,” and *ζων*, “animal.”) Primary animal organism; unicellular animalcule; an organized being, lowest in the scale of animal life.

Prötrāc'tor. (Lat. *pro*, “forward,” and *trahere*, “to draw.”) A muscle which draws forward a part, or an instrument for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.

Prōtū'berānce. (Lat. *pro*, "before," and *tuber*, "exerescence.") A prominence beyond the surface of certain organs; apophysis; process; eminence.

Proud Flesh. Fungous or excessive granulation.

Prōx'imal. (Lat. *proximus*, "nearest.") Nearest the trunk or heart, as the "proximal aspect."

Prōx'imate. (From the same.) Nearest; immediate.

Prox'imate Cause. Applied to that which immediately precedes and produces a disease.

Prox'imate Principles. Distinct compounds found ready formed in organized tissues, as albumin, gelatin, sugar, starch, etc.; distinguished from the "ultimate principles," or elements.

Pru'nus Cocomil'ia. A tree the bark of which is considered a remedy for the fevers of Southern Italy, of which country it is native.

Pru'nus Lau'ro-cēr'asus. The cherry-laurel tree, or poison laurel. It is a nervous sedative, and is employed for the same purposes as prussic acid.

Pru'nus Spino'sa. Sloe or black-thorn. A European shrub, the bark of which is sometimes employed as an astringent and as a febrifuge.

Pru'nus Virgīnia'na. The choke cherry. A small tree, native of the United States, the fruit of which is astringent and scarcely edible. The name has also been applied to the *Prunus serotina*, or wild cherry.

Pru'nus Virginia'na. Wild-cherry bark. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of *Prunus serotina* or *Cerasus serotina* gathered in autumn. It is a valuable remedy, combining the virtues of a tonic with the property of a nervous sedative. Chiefly used as a remedy in bronchitis.

Pru'rient. Itching.

Prūri'gō. (Lat. *prurire*, "to itch.") A papular affection of the skin, attended with excessive itching. The papules are torn by the nails and be-

come covered with black scabs. Most common on the arms and legs.

Prū'ritus. (From the same.) Intense itching. A variety of skin disease due to disorder of the nerves, most common in old persons, and characterized by excessive itching. Common about the thighs and legs. Sometimes it is reflex. *Pruritus* is applied chiefly to the itching which is symptomatic of *prurigo*.

Prus'sian Blue. A pigment of a rich blue color, being a ferrocyanuret of the sesquicyanuret of iron. It has been employed in intermittent fever and in epilepsy. Externally it has been applied to ill-conditioned ulcers.

Prus'siate, prush-e-ait. A compound of prussic acid and a base.

Prus'siate of Pot'ash. Ferrocyanide or ferrocyanuret of potassium. A substance much used as a test for the presence of metals, especially of iron.

Prus'sic Ač'id. Hydrocyanic acid; a violent poison found in bitter almond, peach-leaves, etc. It is a nervous sedative, and the most deadly poison known. Minute doses of the dilute acid are sometimes given with good effect in pulmonary affections.

Prus'sin. Cyanogen.

Psa'lis. *Csalidium*; *corpus psaloides*; fornix.

Psalte'rium. Lyra. Also omasum.

Psämmō'ma. (Gr. *ψαμμος*, "sand," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") An uncommon form of tumor, consisting of calcareous concretions surrounded by fibrous tissue, found usually springing from the brain or its membranes.

Psëllis'mus. (Gr. *ψελλιζω*, to "stammer.") Stammering; bad utterance; misenunciation; imperfect articulation.

Pseūdæsthe'sia, su-des-the-zhe-ah. (Gr. *ψευδης*, "false," and *αισθανομαι*, to "feel.") False feeling; imaginary sense of touch, as in organs that have been long removed.

Pseūdārthrō'sis. (From Gr. *ψευδες*, "false," and *arthrosis*.) *Articulus nothus*; the formation of a false joint.

Pseūdōblēp'sīa. (Gr. ψευδης, "false," and βλέπειν, "to see.") False vision; depraved sight, in which imaginary objects are seen or real ones have a distorted appearance.

Pseūdōcŷē'sis, su-do-si-c-sis. (Gr. ψευδης, "false," and κυησις, "pregnancy.") False pregnancy; spurious conception; a mole.

Pseūdō-ēpithē'līum. Applied to the layer lining the vascular, lymphatic, and serous cavities of the body; distinguished from the true epithelium of mucous membranes; endothelium.

Pseūdo-hydropho'bia. Hydrophobia; lissophobia.

Pseūdo-mem'brane. False membrane, as that resulting from croup, pleurisy, etc.

Pseūdoplas'mata. (Gr. ψευδης, "false," and πλασσω, to "form.") A term applied to certain malignant cutaneous diseases, cancer, tubercle, etc.

Pseūdorrhōn'ehus. (Gr. ψευδης, "false," and ρορχος, "snoring.") An auscultatory sound resembling true rhonchus, but produced exterior to the air-tubes.

Pseū'doscōpe. (Gr. ψευδης, "false," and σκοπεῖν, "to examine.") An optical instrument for producing the "conversion of the relief" of objects, whereby distant things appear nearest, the convex appears concave, and the solid hollow.

Pseūdoscōp'ic. (From the same.) Conveying false impressions to the eye.

Pseūdoxan'thin. A leucomaïne found in muscular tissue.

Psō'ās. (Gr. ψοαι, "the loins.") Of the loins or psoæ; applied to two muscles of the loins. See **MUSCLE**.

Psōās Ab'scess. Lumbar abscess; a chronic purulent collection in the groin, below Poupert's ligament, in the course of the psoas muscles.

Psōi'tis. (Gr. ψοαι, "loins," and suffix -itis, "inflammation.") Inflammation of psoas muscles.

Psō'ra. **SCABIES** (*q. v.*).

Psōrī'asīs. (Gr. ψωρα, "the itch.") A chronic, inflammatory, scaly skin disease. A cutaneous affection which appears as raised patches of a red hue, covered by scales of dried epidermis. It usually first appears on the extensor surfaces of the elbow- and knee-joints, and finally on the face. The disease begins in the cells of the epiderm, and itching is absent or but slight. It is often hereditary, and in the aged may be linked with gout. It may be limited to the palm of the hand, and if so situated, deep fissures are noted. Psoriasis differs from eczema in the fact that the latter causes violent itching and begins with vesicles. The chief forms of psoriasis are "diffusa," "guttata," "gyrata," and "inveterata."

Psor'ic. Pertaining to, or remedial of, psora or itch.

Psōrōphthāl'mīa. (Gr. ψωρα, "itch," and ὀφθαλμία, "inflammation of eye.") Inflammation of the eye attended with pruritus.

Psor'ous. Pertaining to, or affected with, psora or itch.

Psŷchī'ater, si-ki-at-er. Alienist.

Psŷchī'atrŷ, si-ki-at-re. (Gr. ψυχη, "mind," and ἰατρεια, "treatment.") The treatment of mental diseases or alienation.

Psŷ'chīcal, si-kik-al. (Gr. ψυχη, the "mind.") Pertaining to the mind or intellect.

Psŷchōl'ogŷ, si-kol-o-je. (Gr. ψυχη, the "mind," and λογος, "discourse.") Mental philosophy; the science of the mind.

Psŷchō'sēs, si-ko-seez. (Gr. ψυχη, "mind.") Mental affections; also, mental phenomena.

Psŷ'chrophone. A refrigerating sound or catheter for the application of cold to the urethra.

Psŷdrā'çium, si-dra-se-um. (Gr. ψυδραξ, "blister.") A minute, inflammatory, irregular pustule, causing a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a laminated scab.

Ptār'mīcs, tar-mix. (Gr. πταιρω,

to "sneeze.") *Sternutatories*. Medicines which excite sneezing.

Pterocar'pus Drā'co. A tree, one of the sources of dragon's blood.

Pteryġ'ium, te-rij-e-um. (Gr. πτερυξ, "wing.") A thickened conjunctival patch, usually of triangular form, occurring at the inner canthus of the eye and expanding over the cornea. Also applied to a more or less complete growth of the epidermis over the nail (*pterygium unguis*).

Ptēr'yġoid, ter-e-goyd. (Gr. πτερυξ, "wing.") Wing-like; aliform. Resembling a wing; applied especially to two processes of sphenoid bone. **P. Bone**, sphenoid. **P. Canal**. (See CANAL.) **P. Fossa**, the depression separating the two alæ of the pterygoid process. **P. Processes**, two processes of the sphenoid bone.

Pterygoïde'us. Pterygoid; connected with the pterygoid process; applied to the pterygoid muscles and the Vidian nerve.

Pterygopharynge'us. See MUSCLE.

Pterygostaphyli'nus. See MUSCLE.

Ptilo'sis. Alopecia; madarosis.

Ptis'an, tiz-an. (Gr. πτισσω, to "husk.") Tisane. Barley-water; a dilute medicinal drink for the sick.

Ptō'maines, to-mah-eenz. (Gr. πτωμα, "cadaver.") A group of nitrogenous alkaloids from organic putrefaction; transition putrefactive products, many of which are of highly toxic properties.

Ptō'sis, to-sis. (Gr. πτωσις, "a falling.") Prolapse; a drooping, especially of upper eyelid (*ptosis palpebræ*). Blepharoptosis.

Ptÿäl'aġōġue, ti-al-a-gog. (Gr. πτυαλον, "spittle," and ἄγωγος, "expeller.") Promoting salivation. SIALAGOGUE (*q. v.*).

Ptÿ'alín. (Gr. πτυαλον, "saliva.") A peculiar ferment, a constituent principle of saliva, having power to convert starch into sugar.

Ptÿ'alism. (Gr. πτωω, to "spit.") Salivation; increased or involuntary salivary flow.

Ptyalogogue. Ptyalagogue.

Pÿ'beral. Pertaining to puberty.

Pÿ'bertÿ. (Lat. *pubes*, to "bloom" or "mature.") The age of the capability of reproduction; pubescence; the beginning of adolescence; the vigor of youth; the time of the appearance of the first downy hair on the young and the development of the generative faculties.

Pÿ'bēs, pyu-beez. (From the same.) Anterior pelvic bone. Also, the hair-covered external generative region; the mid-hypogastric region. Also, the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty.

Pÿbēs'çençe. Puberty; puberal state.

Pÿ'bíc. Pertaining to the pubes.

Pubiot'omy. Section of the symphysis pubis.

Pÿ'bís Os. The pubic or share-bone; a part of the os innominatum, one of the pelvic bones. See BONE.

Pÿdēn'da. (Lat. *pubere*, "to be ashamed.") Pudendum. The external genitals, especially of females. Vulva.

Pudenda'gra. Pain in the genitals. Also, syphilis.

Pÿden'dal. Pertaining to the pudenda.

Puden'dum. Vulva.

Pÿ'dic. (Lat. *puber*, "shame.") Pertaining to the genitals. **P. Arteries**. (See ARTERY.) **P. Nerve**. See NERVE.

Pÿēr'pera. (Lat. *puer*, "child," and *pario*, to "bring forth.") A woman in childbed or recently delivered.

Pÿēr'peral. (From the same.) Pertaining to childbearing.

Puer'peral Eclamp'sia. Puerperal convulsions. An acute disease coming on during pregnancy, labor, or the puerperal state, and characterized by a series of tonic and clonic convulsions, affecting at first the voluntary muscles,

and, finally, extending to the involuntary, accompanied by a complete loss of consciousness, and ending by a period of coma or sleep, which may result in cure or death (Charpentier). The cause of eclampsia is unsettled. The following theories have been advanced:

1. Cerebro-spinal congestion.
2. General or cerebral anæmia.
3. Anæmia of the cerebro-spinal centres with meningeal congestion.
4. That it is a neurosis.
5. A blood-poisoning by—
 - a. Urea.
 - b. Carbonate of ammonium.
 - c. Extractives (creatin, creatinine, etc.).
 - d. Soluble toxic ptomaines (Ash-ton).

Puer'peral Fever. Septic fever of women in childbed. Puerperopyra; febris puerperarum; puerperal septicæmia. An acute contagious, heterogeneous, and febrile malady attacking women in childbed. It is due to septic inoculation. It is most frequent in winter and in primiparæ. It exists in three forms: 1. The benign; 2. The grave; 3. The late. The *benign* form begins with a chill about the third day; fever follows, and lasts seven or eight days; the lochial flow is diminished or suppressed, and becomes offensive. Secretion of milk is arrested. Severe pain is developed by abdominal pressure. The womb is large and soft. The *grave* form arises within the first two days with a chill of great severity, followed by high fever. Death may occur within thirty-six hours, but usually is delayed for five or ten days. Death occurs in collapse. The *late* form usually begins four or five days after delivery, but may not for several weeks. The disease begins with a chill; fever follows; the lochial flow is but little deranged. For weeks the chills recur, followed by fever, but irregularly. The disease may end in recovery or in a typhoid state, exhaustion, and death.

Puer'peral Insan'ity. An insane condition arising during the first six

weeks after delivery, and most common within the first two weeks. It is very common (5 per cent. of all female insanities are puerperal). This insanity finds its cause in the shock, pain, worry, and weakness of pregnancy. Ordinary emotions may help to cause it, as unmarried mothers are most liable to it, shame being the determining cause. It may take the form of acute mania with homicidal impulses, of delusional melancholia with suicidal tendencies, or of acute dementia.

Puerpe'rium. (Lat.) Puerpery; puerperal state.

Pūērperōp'ŷra. (From *puerperium*, and Gr. πυρ, "fever.") Puerperal fever.

Puf'finess. Soft intumescence, caused by the infiltration of liquid or air into the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

Pūgīl'lūs. (Dim. of Lat. *pugnis*, "fist.") A pinch; about an eighth of a handful.

Pū'lex. (Lat.) Flea; a genus of epizoa. See PARASITE.

Pūl'mō. (Lat.) A lung or the lungs.

Pūlmōcar'diac. A thoracic region beneath which portions of lung cover the heart.

Pulmodynamom'eter. An instrument to determine the force of inspiration and expiration.

Pūlmōgas'tric. A thoracic region where a portion of lung runs to a lower level than (or caps a portion of) the liver, stomach, or spleen.

Pulmo-hepatic. A thoracic region beneath which a layer of lung caps the right side of the summit of the liver.

Pūlmōm'eter. (Lat. *pulmo*, "lung," and Gr. μετρον, "measure.") Spirometer.

Pūlmōm'etrŷ. The use of the pulmometer; spirometry.

Pūl'monarŷ. (Lat. *pulmo*, "lung.") Pertaining to the lungs.

Pulmonary Artery. See ARTERY.

Pul'monary Consump'tion. Pulmonary phthisis. Tubercular inflammation of the lung. A disease occasioned by the deposition and multiplication of the bacillus (see BACILLUS) tuberculosis in the tissue of the lung. It is the most common cause of death in northern climates. The bacilli usually first invade the smaller bronchioles of the apices, exciting bronchitis; later the pulmonary parenchyma inflames and breaks down into cheesy masses, which on being expectorated leave cavities. All parts of both lungs may be finally affected. In the earlier stages there are slight fever, loss of flesh, dry cough, and general impairment of health. The physical signs are then prolonged expiratory sound, slight percussion dulness, and increased vocal fremitus. Later the fever increases, the expectoration becomes muco-purulent, emaciation is marked, there is profuse sweating at night, and pulmonary hæmorrhage may occur. The physical signs are then bronchial breathing, râles of all kinds, cavernous breathing, and tympany over cavities. etc. CAUSATION: At present the generally accepted view is that the disease is caused by infection with the specific bacillus in those predisposed either by heredity or unhygienic living. See TUBERCULOSIS.

Pul'monary Plex'us. A plexus of nerves back of the bronchi, formed by the pneumogastric and great sympathetic nerves. See PLEXUS.

Pul'monary Veins. See VEIN.

Pulmon'ic. Pulmonary.

Pulmon'ic Circula'tion. Lesser circulation. The passage of venous blood by the pulmonary artery from the right side of the heart to the lungs, and the return of arterial blood from the lungs to the left side of the heart by means of the pulmonary vein.

Pūlmōnī'tis. (Lat. *pulmo*, "lung," and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the lungs. Pneumonitis. PNEUMONIA (*q. v.*).

Pūlmō-Va'sal. A thoracic region

beneath which a layer of lung covers the origin of the great vessels.

Pul'que, pool-kee. A Mexican beverage prepared from the fermented juice of the *Agave Americana*, or American aloe.

Pulsatil'lā. The familiar name for the *Anemone Pulsatilla*, a plant sometimes employed in amaurosis and in certain cutaneous affections. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla*, *Anemone pratensis*, and *Anemone patens*.

Pūlsā'tion. (Lat. *pulsare*, "to beat.") Throbbing, beating, as of the heart or arteries.

Pūlse. (Lat. *pulsus*.) The periodic arterial pulsation. The pulse affords us indications of value in diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. The average adult pulse-beat is 65 to 75 per minute. The pulse of an infant is from 110 to 120; of a child of three years, 90 to 95. The old as a rule have a slow pulse, though the very old may have a rapid one. The pulse is quickened by warmth, exercise, rapid breathing, forced expiration, and the process of digestion. It is slowed during sleep and by lying down. Clinically, we study the pulse in regard to its frequency, its volume and strength, its resisting power, and its rhythm. Any cause which increases the frequency of heart-action increases the frequency of the pulse; hence fevers, acute diseases, mental excitement, rapid breathing, and great debility cause increased frequency of pulse-beat. A slow pulse is found in various conditions, as in jaundice, in shock, during cerebral compression, and during exposure to cold. By the *rhythm* of the pulse is meant the regular order of beat successions, each lasting the same time, and each followed by an equal length of intermission. When the rhythm is disturbed the beats are unequal, or one or more intermit, constituting respectively an *irregular* or an *intermittent* pulse, common in the subjects of gout and dyspepsia, nervous

exhaustion, excessive use of nicotine, and certain lesions of the brain and heart. By *volume* is meant the amount of arterial distension by blood at each heart-beat. If the artery is fully distended, we call it a *full* pulse, the pulse which is found in plethora, in acute inflammations, in the young and robust, in the onset of high fevers, and in obstructions of the capillary circulation. The opposite of a full pulse is a *small* pulse. The full pulse is generally a *strong* pulse, but not invariably. An artery may from lost tone readily distend, but be very easily compressible. This is the *gaseous* pulse, and is a sign of exhaustion. A small pulse is usually a *weak* pulse, but not always. The small pulse of peritonitis is *wiry*, not weak. A strong pulse indicates powerful ventricular contraction and maintained tonicity of arterial coats. A weak pulse means lack of force. The hardness and *resistance* of the pulse are of importance. A hard, tense pulse shows that blood is being forcibly propelled through the vessels. This is the pulse of violent inflammation and of the sthenic type of fever. A *tense* pulse may be due also to arterial atheroma and to ventricular hypertrophy. The *soft* and *compressible* pulse occurs in low fevers and debilitated subjects. The *dicrotic* pulse means the occurrence of double beats, and occurs in typhoid fever and during and after hæmorrhage. The rebound is due to blood oscillation, and is much influenced by arterial elasticity. **P., Car'diac**, the impulse of the heart, communicated by its apex to the chest-walls. **P., Dicrot'ic**, two beats, one rapidly following the other, and separated from the two succeeding beats by a pause. The second beat is not so marked as the first, and is due to recoil, and not to an additional heart-beat. **P., In'cident**, an old term now rarely employed; the "critical pulse" of old authors. The second pulsation is weaker than the first, the third than the second, the fourth than the third, but the fifth possesses the strength of the first. **P., Paradox'ical**, pulse failure, absolute

or partial, during inspiration. **P., Pulmonic**, is observed when the pleural cavity is open, a certain amount of air being expelled with each cardiac contraction. **P., Thread-like**, filiform pulse, in which the pulsating artery seems so narrow as to resemble a thread. **P., Ve'nous**, a visible pulsation observed occasionally in the veins when marked capillary dilatation permits transmission of the heart's impulse. Wrongly applied to a periodic arrest of blood in the great veins. **P., Wiry**, one suggesting wire, or thread-like, but hard as well as narrow.

Pulse'lessness. Failure of the pulse with epigastric pain, consciousness and motor power being retained.

Pulsim'eter. Sphygmometer.

Pul'sus. (Lat.) Pulse. **P. Cor'dis**, pulse, cardiac.

Pūltā'ceous. (Gr. πολτος, "porridge.") Pap-like; mushy.

Pūlverizā'tion. (Lat. *pulvis*, "powder.") The reduction of a substance to a fine powder.

Pūlvēr'ūlent. (From the same.) Reduced to a fine powder; powdery; covered with dust.

Pulvi'nar. Posterior tubercle of optic thalamus.

Pūl'vis. (Lat.; "powder.") Powder. A medicinal powder. (See also **POWDER.**) *Pulveres: list of U. S. Pharmacopœia.* **P. Antimonia'lis**, James's powder; 33 parts of oxide of antimony, 67 parts of precipitated phosphate of calcium. It is used as a diaphoretic, purgative, and emetic. **P. Aromat'icus**, 35 parts of cinnamon, 35 parts of ginger, 15 parts of cardamom, 15 parts of nutmeg. It is a valuable carminative. **P. Cre'tæ Compos'itus**, lime-chalk powder; 30 parts of prepared chalk, 20 parts of acacia, 50 parts of sugar. Used to make chalk mixture. **P. Efferves'cens Compos'itus**, Scidlitz powder; bicarbonate of sodium, 480 grs.; tartrate of potassium and sodium, 1440

grs.; tartaric acid, 420 grs. The first two ingredients are mixed, divided into 12 powders, and wrapped in blue papers. The tartaric acid is divided in 12 parts, put into white papers. It is aperient. **P. Glycyrrhi'zæ Compos'itus**, 18 parts of senna, 16 parts of liquorice, 8 parts of fennel, 8 parts of washed sulphur, 5 parts of sugar. Laxative. **P. Ipecacuan'hæ et Opii**, Dover's powder; 10 parts of ipecac, 10 parts of opium, 80 parts of sugar of milk. Anodyne and diaphoretic. **P. Jal'apæ Compos'itus**, 35 parts of jalap, 65 parts of bitartrate of potassium. Cathartic. **P. Morphin'æ Compos'itus**, Tully's powder; 1 part of sulphate of morphine, 20 parts of camphor, 20 parts of liquorice, 20 parts precipitated chalk, alcohol a sufficient quantity. Is diaphoretic and anodyne. **P. Rhei Compos'itus**, 25 parts of rhubarb, 65 parts of magnesia, 10 parts of ginger. Laxative and antacid.

Pul'vis Ful'minans. Fulminating powder. Saltpetre (3 parts), sulphur (1 part), and carbonate of potash (2 parts). Heat causes it to explode.

Pūne'tum. (Lat.; pl. *puncta*.) Point. Applied anatomically to minute objects. **P. Aure'um**, the golden point. The *maenla lutea*, or golden spot. The spot of *Sœmmering*. A small orange-yellow spot on the internal surface of the retina, in the direction of the axis of the eye. **P. Çæ'cum**, *pons opticus*; the blind point or spot. A point in the centre of the retina, not sensitive to light, where the central artery enters into the eye. **P-a Lachryma'lia**, the external beginning of the lachrymal ducts upon the lachrymal tubercles, near the inner canthi of the lids. **P. Ossificatio'nis**, the centre of ossification in bone development. **P. Prox'imum**, the nearest point at which the smallest readable type can be read. **P. Remo'tum**, the furthest point of distinct vision. **P. Sa'liens**, the first rudiments of the heart. It is the first moving point that appears after fecundation. **P-a Vascula**, red points due

to division of terminal vessels, seen in section of the brain.

Punetura'tion. Acupuncture.

Pūne'ture. A perforation made with a pointed instrument.

Pūn'gent. (Lat. *pungere*, "to prick.") Acute; sharp; penetrating; biting; acrid.

Pu'pa. The state of an insect immediately preceding the last stage, or *imago*.

Pu'pil. (Lat. *pupilla*.) The round central orifice in the iris of the eye. See EYE.

Pu'pil, Argyle-Robertson. A pupil which reacts to accommodation, but not to light, described by Dr. Argyle-Robertson as often existing in locomotor ataxia.

Pupil, Artifī'cial. An opening in the iris made by the surgeon to permit vision in an eye with occlusion of the pupil.

Pu'pil, Closure of. Synechisis.

Pu'pil, Contraction of. Myosis.

Pu'pil, Dilatation of. Mydriasis.

Pu'pil, Pin-hole Contraction of. A condition occurring in opium poisoning, some cases of meningitis, and in the onset of general paralysis of the insane.

Pu'pillary Mem'brane. *Membrana pupillaris*; *velum pupillæ*.

Purgā'tion. (Lat. *purgare*, "to cleanse.") The act of cleansing or purifying by carrying off impurities or superfluities; evacuation. A purging of the bowels. Cathartic action.

Pur'gative. (From the same.) Causing purgation; increasing the alvine excretions. Cathartic. An agent producing purgation; a cathartic. Purgatives are divided into several classes, namely, *laxative*, *cholagogue*, *hydragogue*, *saline*, *simple*, and *drastic*.

Pur'ge. (From the same.) To produce purgation; purgative.

Pū'riform. (Lat. *pus*, "matter," and *forma*, "form.") Having the appearance of pus.

Purkin'je's Figures. Shadows of the retinal blood-vessels upon the retina.

Pūrō-mū'eoūs. Muco-purulent.

Pūr'pura. (Lat.; from Gr. πορφύρα, "purple.") Porphyra. A disease with purple spots in the skin due to extravasated blood. A transitory, strongly-hæmorrhagic tendency, usually of sudden onset, in which purplish discolorations or hæmorrhagic points (*petechiæ*) appear, the result of extravasated blood. In *purpura simplex* only petechiæ are observed. In *purpura hæmorrhagica* large blotches and ecchymoses appear and hæmorrhages occur. Most cases of purpura present no fever, but some show elevated temperature (*purpura febrilis*). Some cases are associated with rheumatism (*purpura rheumatica*). This disease is sporadic, occurs in all climates, among both sexes, and in all ages and conditions. The first symptom is usually sudden epistaxis, though languor and debility may for some days precede this. Petechiæ soon appear, chiefly on the legs and body. Slight injuries occasion ecchymoses. Hæmorrhages may occur from the gums, serous membranes, rectum, vagina, bladder, and other mucous membranes. Rheumatic pains are common. The repeated hæmorrhages occasion profound anæmia, the stomach is much disordered, and urticaria is frequently noted. An ordinary case lasts two or three weeks, but it may be prolonged for months.

Pur'purine. An occasional red coloring-matter of urine.

Pūr'ūlent. Having the nature of, or consisting of, pus.

Pus. (Lat.; "matter.") The yellowish, bland, opaque fluid from inflammation; found in abscesses, sores, etc. Matter.

Push. A large suppurating acne.

Pūst'ūla. Pustule.

Pūst'ūla Maliġ'na. Anthrax; gangrenous pustule or carbuncle. See PUSTULE, MALIGNANT.

Pūst'ūlar. Of pustules; affected with pustules.

Pūstūla'tion. The formation of pustules.

Pūst'ūle, pust-yool. (Lat. *pustula*, from *pus*, "matter.") An elevation of the cuticle having an inflamed base and containing pus. A purulent papule.

Pūst'ūle, Maliġ'nant. Pustula maligna; charbon; anthrax; gangrenous pustule; carbuncle; splenic fever; joint murrain; black quarter, etc.; an infectious, contagious disease of the lower animals, sometimes affecting man, caused by the bacillus anthracis. See ANTHRAX.

Pūtrēfæ'tion. (Lat. *putris*, "rotten," and *facere*, "to make.") Spontaneous organic decomposition; corruption; rottenness.

Pūtrēs'cent. Becoming putrid.

Pū'trid. Exhibiting putrefaction; rotten; corrupt.

Pu'trid Fever. Typhus fever; spotted fever.

Pu'trid Sore Throat. Cynanche maligna.

Pū'trilāġe. Applied to animal matters which are partly decomposed; a gangrenous slough.

Pŷæ'mia, pi-c-me-ah. (Gr. πύον, "pus," and αἷμα, "blood.") Pus-poisoning; septicæmia with metastatic abscesses. Pyohæmia. Pyæmia is a constitutional septic infection due to inoculation with pathogenic microorganisms, and characterized by the formation of metastatic abscesses. The mode of formation of the abscesses is as follows: The blood in the vessels adjacent to the septic inflammation is clotted, and the clot is itself infected and disintegrates. Portions of the disintegrated and infectious clot are carried to the heart, and by this organ sent to the lungs; here they lodge, and at each point of lodgment a pyæmic abscess results, the counterpart of the original process. Fragments of the clot from these foci are carried again to the heart and sent out through the systemic cir-

ulation, to be arrested in various organs and tissues. Pyæmia begins with violent rigors followed by high and irregular fever, sweats, nervous prostration, drying of the secretions (the secretion of pus, as well as the wound, becoming dry and covered with a yellow crust), often suppression of urine, tendency to circulatory stasis in various parts, ecchymoses or petechiæ, muscular twitching, diarrhœa, vomiting, and delirium. The common complications are broncho-pneumonia, pleuritis, pericarditis, and endocarditis. Abscess may occur at any point, suppuration often takes place in the joints, and peritonitis not unusually occurs. Pyæmia may prove fatal in two or three days, or it may continue for months.

Pyæm'ic. Pertaining to pyæmia.

Pÿärthrō'sis. (Gr. πύον, "pus," and ἄρθρον, "joint.") Articular suppuration.

Pÿēlī'tis. (Gr. πυελος, "trough.") Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

Pÿelōm'eter. Pelvimeter.

Pyemia. Pyæmia.

Pÿē'sis. Pyosis; suppuration.

Pÿ'in. A peculiar principle of pus.

Pylephlebi'tis. Inflammation of the portal vein.

Pylethrombo'sis. Thrombosis of the portal vein.

Pÿlōr'ic. Pertaining to the pylorus.

P. Artery. See ARTERY.

Pÿlō'rūs. (Gr. χύλη, "gate," and οὐρος, "keeper.") Janitor. The inferior orifice of the stomach, communicating with the duodenum.

Pÿōgen'esis. (Gr. πύον, "pus," and γενεσις, "production.") Pus-formation. The secretion of pus.

Pÿōgen'ic. (From the same.) Pyogenetic; pus-forming; suppurative.

Pÿ'oid. (Gr. πύον, "pus," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Pus-like; resembling the characteristic pus-cell.

Pÿō-pneūmōthō'rax. A complication of empyæma with pneumothorax.

Pÿorrhœ'a. (Gr. πύον, "pus," and ῥεῖν, "to flow.") A flow of pus.

Pÿō'sis. (Gr. πύον, "pus.") Suppuration.

Pÿr'amid. A term applied in Anatomy to—1. A bony prominence in the wall of the tympanum (eminencia pyramidalis). 2. An eminence of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum. In Surgery, the centre pin of a trephine.

Pyramidalis. See MUSCLE.

Pyr'amids of Fer'rein. Small fascicula aggregated into pyramidal form, resulting from division of the tubuli uriniferi.

Pyr'amids of Malpig'hi. Conical masses constituting the tubular portion of the kidney.

Pyrec'tica. (Gr. πυρ, "fever.") Good's generic name for fevers.

Pyr'ethrum. A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, comprising many species, nearly all of which are aromatic, stimulant, or vermifuge. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of the *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*. It is a powerful irritant, and is employed as a sialagogue.

Pyre'thrum Parthe'nium. The feverfew; an exotic plant of bitter tonic properties.

Pÿrēt'ic. (Gr. πυρετος, "fever.") Febrile; pertaining to fever.

Pÿrētōgen'esis. (Gr. πυρετος, "fever," and γενεσις, "generation.") The generation of fever.

Pÿrētōl'ogÿ. (Gr. πυρετος, "fever," and λογος, "discourse.") The science of fevers.

Pÿrēx'ia. (Lat.; pl. *pyrexia*; from Gr. πυρεξω, to "be feverish.") Febrile state or affection; inflammatory or symptomatic fever. In the plural, febrile diseases.

Pyr'idine. Formula, C₅H₅N. A liquid derivative of coal-tar recommended for inhalation in asthma and angina pectoris.

Pÿr'ite. Iron pyrites; a sulphide

of iron, from which most of the sulphuric acid and sulphate of iron of commerce is obtained. It is one of the most common as well as one of the most important ores on the globe.

Pŷrī'tēs. (Gr. *πυρ*, "fire.") Native compounds of metals with sulphur.

Pŷrogal'lic Aç'id. A bitter, poisonous solid obtained by the distillation of gallic acid. It is used as a remedy in certain cutaneous affections, and is an important agent in photography.

Pŷrolīg'nēōūs. (Gr. *πυρ*, "fire," and Lat. *ligneus*, "of wood.") Pyrolignic; obtained by wood-distillation. Pyroxylic is the purer term.

Pyrolig'neous Aç'id. A liquid consisting of acetic acid mixed with empyreumatic oils and bitumen. It is obtained by wood-distillation.

Pyrolig'neous Spīr'it. Pyroxylic spirit; methylic alcohol. A substance produced during the distillation of wood. It is more volatile than alcohol, but burns well in a spirit-lamp, and has the advantage of being cheap.

Pyrom'eter. Instrument to measure high degrees of heat.

Pŷr'odine. A white crystalline powder, introduced as an antipyretic.

Pŷrō'sis. (Gr. *πυρ*, "fire.") Water-brash; heartburn, with watery eructation. Atonic dyspepsia in which, with great flatulence and heartburn, there is a sour, acid liquid coming up into the throat and excessive flow of saliva. It is removed by attention to diet, the use of acids before meals, alkalies after meals, or carbolic acid to prevent fermentation.

Pyrot'ic. Caustic.

Pŷroxŷl'ic. (Gr. *πυρ*, "fire," and *ξύλον*, "wood.") Pyroligneous; obtained by wood-distillation.

Pyroxŷli'num. Pyroxylin. The name (U. S. Ph.) for soluble gun-cotton; prepared by small portions of cotton wool being cast into a mixture of equal volumes of strong sulphuric and nitric acids, and then permitted to dry.

Pŷthogen'ic Fever. Pythogenetic fever; typhoid fever; enteric fever.

Pŷū'ria. (Gr. *πυον*, "pus," and *ουρον*, "urine.") Purulent urine; the presence of pus in the urine.

Q.

Quack. Charlatan; a practiser of quackery.

Quack'ery. Charlatanism; medical imposture or unbecoming conduct.

Quad'rant Electrom'eter. An instrument for measuring the intensity of electricity, by an index which traverses a quadrant divided into ninety equal degrees.

Quadra'tus. (Lat. *quadra*, a "square.") Quadrate; applied to certain muscles approaching a square or oblong shape. See **MUSCLE**.

Quādrēquīv'alent El'ements. Tetratomic or tetrad elements. See **EQUIVALENCE**.

Quadriceps Extensor. See **MUSCLE**.

Quadrīgēm'inal Bodies. Corpora quadrigemina.

Quadrīgēm'inus. (Lat. *quatuor*, "four," and *geminus*, "double.") "Four-double;" consisting of four nearly equal parts; applied to certain tubercles or protuberances found in the brain. *Tubercula quadrigemina*, the two upper

being called the *nates*. the two lower the *testes*. See CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA.

Quadrū'mana. (Lat. *quatuor*, "four," and *manus*, "hand.") Four-handed; the name of an order of mammalia, including the monkey, lemur, etc.

Quad'ruped. (Lat. *quatuor*, "four," and *pes*, "foot.") Four-footed.

Quain's Degeneration. See DEGENERATION.

Quāl'itātīve. (Lat. *qualis*, "such.") Applied to chemical analysis to determine the nature, but not the proportions, of the constituents of a compound. See ANALYSIS.

Quān'titātīve. (Lat. *quantus*, "how much.") Applied to chemical analysis to determine the proportions of the constituents of a compound. See ANALYSIS.

Quāntiv'alence. (Lat. *quantus*, "how much," and *valere*, "to avail.") Atomicity; value in exchange; comparative chemical affinity. The saturating power of an element or radical, or the number of monad atoms with which it unites; atom-fixing power; the ratio in which a substance chemically satisfies affinity, compared with a certain standard. See EQUIVALENCE.

Quar'antīne. (It. *quaranta*, "forty.") Period of debarring ships from infected ports from entering a healthy one. Passengers and goods are either allowed to land, and are confined in a lazaretto, or the ship is stationed at a distance from the shore for a certain period, not necessarily forty days, as the etymology would indicate.

Quar'tan A'gue. (Lat. *quartus*, "four.") A variety of intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every fourth day, leaving intermissions, generally of about seventy-two hours.

Quartz. Silica. Pure silex, crystallizing in hexagonal prisms.

Quas'sīa, kwosh-e-a. A genus of *simarubaceous* trees. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the wood of the *Picræna excelsa* (or *Quassia excelsa*). *Quassia* possesses in the highest degree

all the properties of simple or pure bitters. It is valuable as a tonic, increasing the powers of the digestive organs, without excitement to the circulatory system.

Quas'sia Ama'ra. A tree of Surinam, from which quassia-wood is obtained.

Quas'sia Exçel'sa. A name for *Picræna excelsa*, one of the trees from which quassia-wood is obtained. It is a native of Jamaica.

Quās'sīn. A peculiar vegetable principle on which the virtues of the quassia-wood are said to depend, and from which it is obtained.

Quarter'narŷ. (Lat. *quatuor*, "four.") In Chemistry, applied to compounds containing four elementary substances, as fibrin, etc.

Quebrā'chō, kay-bratch-o. (Sp.) The bark of *Aspidosperma Quebracho*, an apocynaceous tree of South America; recommended in cardiac and asthmatic dyspnoea.

Querçit'ron. The bark of *Quercus tinctoria* or *Quercus nigra*, black oak or dyer's oak. It yields a valuable coloring principle called *quercitrin* and *quercitric* or *quercitronic acid*.

Quer'cūs. (Lat.) The oak. A genus of trees of the natural order *Cupuliferæ*, comprising about three hundred species distributed over North America, Europe, and Asia. They are most abundant in the northern temperate zone.

Quer'cus Al'ba. White oak bark. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of the *Quercus alba*. Its properties are tonic and astringent.

Quer'cus Cerris. A tree yielding the gall-nuts of commerce.

Quer'cus Ro'bur. *Quercus pedunculata*; the name of the most valuable of British oak trees. A decoction of the acorns has been employed in dysentery and colic.

Quer'cus Su'ber. The cork oak. A tree of Southern Europe, the bark

of which constitutes the cork of commerce.

Quer'cus Tincto'ria. The quercitron oak, sometimes called the black oak. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of *Quercus tinctoria*. Its medicinal properties resemble those of the bark of the *Quercus alba*, although the latter is less irritating to the intestinal canal.

Quer'cus Vi'rens. Live-oak. An evergreen tree, native of the Southern United States. Its wood is used extensively in shipbuilding, for which purpose it is specially adapted.

Quick'ening. The period of gestation, about the seventeenth week, marked by the first perceptible movement of the fœtus in utero.

Quick'lime. Calx vivum; unslaked lime. Oxide of calcium, obtained by exposing carbonate of lime to a strong red heat.

Quick'silver. Argentum vivum; mercury. A metal liquid at ordinary temperatures. See HYDRARGYRUM.

Quilla'ia. Soap-bark. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of *Quillaia saponaria*. It is odorous, very acrid, and sternutatory.

Quilla'ia Sapona'ria. Soap-bark. A *Rosaceous* tree, native of Chili; the bark is said to be febrifuge and diuretic. It is rich in saponine, and is therefore used for forming emulsions.

Quin'ia, kwin-e-ah. Quinine.

Quin'idine. Quinidina. A strong antiperiodic found in small quantities as an alkaloid of cinchona.

Quin'ina, kwin-in-ah. Quinine.

Qui'nine, kwi-nine or kwin-ine'. Quinia; quina; quina; a white, amorphous, bitter alkaloid obtained from cinchona; tonic, febrifuge, and antiperiodic. The most important alkaloid of cinchona or Peruvian bark. The preparations of iodine, the alkalis, and the alkaline earths and carbonates, are incompatible with quinine. Mercury, the iodides, copper, zinc, and lead, are therapeutic

antagonists to it. Morphine antagonizes its brain action, and belladonna its action on the heart, the sympathetic system, and the temperature. **OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS:** *Quini'næ Sulphas:* Sulphate of quinine. Colorless, light crystals. Soluble in 730 parts of cold and 30 of boiling water. Soluble in alcohol and water acidulated with sulphuric acid. Dose, gr. 1 to 20. *Quini'næ Valerianas:* Valerianate of quinine. A colorless crystallizable salt, of a bitter taste and peculiar odor. Soluble in 6 parts of alcohol. Dose, gr. 1 to 20. *Pilulæ Quini'næ Sulphatis:* Each pill contains 1 grain of sulphate of quinine. **UNOFFICIAL SALTS:** Kininate, tannate, citrate, acetate, tartrate, nitrate, phosphate, hydrochlorate, arseniate, ferro-cyanate, picrate, etc. **PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIONS:** "An astringent, a bitter, an antiseptic, antiperiodic, antiphlogistic, antimiasmatic, a diminisher of reflex action, a protoplasmic poison, and probably an oxytonic" (Potter). In small doses it will promote appetite and digestion, but if long continued causes constipation and gastric catarrh. It increases the number of the white blood-cells, but arrests their migration and movements. A small dose stimulates the heart, but a large dose depresses it. A small dose causes mental stimulation. A large dose causes pallor, a sense of fullness in the head, constriction, headache, vertigo, staggering, ringing in the ears, amblyopia and amaurosis, dilated pupils, delirium, coma, and convulsions (*cinchonism*). A large dose lowers the reflex excitability of the cord. It does not lower normal temperature, but does a febrile one. It stimulates the uterine contractions in the pregnant womb, lessens the excretion of uric acid, but not of urea, and often produces cutaneous eruptions. **THERAPEUTICS:** In intermittent fever, remittent fever, and all forms of malarial poisoning, as a preventive of malaria; in acute tonsillitis; as a tonic in various states of fever and debility, and as an antipyretic in fevers; in neuralgia, erysip-

elas, certain skin diseases, chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, hay fever, etc.

Qui'ninism. Quinism; circhonism. The aggregate phenomena due to a large dose or to the prolonged use of quinine.

Quinoid'ine. Chinoidine. An alkaloid of Peruvian bark, one-half the strength of quinine.

Quinol'ogÿ. A treatise on, or the science of, quinine.

Quinom'eter. An instrument to determine the strength of quinine.

Quinom'etry. The method of determining quinine strengths.

Qui'none. A chemical class whose molecules have two oxygen atoms united to a carbon nucleus in a peculiar form of structure.

Quinquin'ina. An impure preparation much used in India. It contains all the alkaloids of cinchona, the

woody fibre being removed, and is one-half as strong as quinine.

Qui'n'sÿ, kwîn-ze. (Gr. *κυνωγ*, "dog," and *αγγειν*, "to choke.") Squinancy; a popular term for tonsillitis, or *cynanche tonsillaris*; acute inflammation of the tonsil terminating in abscess.

Qui'n'tan. (Lat. *quintus*, "fifth.") Applied to a form of intermittent fever which recurs every fifth day.

Quintës'sençe. (Lat. *quintus*, "fifth," and *essentia*, "essence.") The highly concentrated active principle of a substance; applied to any extract which contains all the virtues of a substance in a small quantity; also to the most volatile part of a substance.

Quiz, kwiz. An informal exercise in which a medical student is questioned on, and prepared in, his studies.

Quōtid'ian A'gue. (Lat. *quotidie*, "daily.") A species of intermittent fever in which the paroxysms occur daily.

R.

Rabdoi'dal Suture. (Gr. *ραβδος*, a "rod," and *ειδος*, "like.") Sagittal suture.

Răb'id. (Lat. *rabere*, "to rave.") Affected with rabies; mad; raging. Pertaining to canine madness or hydrophobia.

Ră'b'îēs. (Lat.; from the same.) Hydrophobia. Lyssa. A convulsive disease resulting from the bite of some mad animal, a dog (*rabies canina*), a cat (*rabies felina*), a wolf, etc. A person is bitten, the bite heals, and in a variable time (from a few weeks to one year) uneasiness is felt in the scar as a rule. Soon spasms affect the muscles, laryngeal spasms producing inability to swallow, and hence the alleged fear of water, which does not exist; the temperature is always elevated, and

death usually occurs on the third day. The patient is usually wildly delirious.

Răcc'ăhout. An Arabic term for a starch prepared from the acorns of the *Quercus Ballota*.

Răçe. (Lat. *radix*, "root.") The aggregate of individuals whose external conformation is similar and differentiates them from other groups; a permanent or perpetuated variety of a species. Blumenbach divided man into five great races—the Caucasian, or white race; the Mongolian, or yellow; the American, or red; the Ethiopian, or black; and the Malay, or brown. This somewhat arbitrary and unscientific classification is still common, although more rational divisions have been proposed, as the Aryan, embracing most

of the nations of modern Europe, certain Hindoos, etc.; the Semitic, including Hebrews, Arabians, etc.; and the Turanian, or Turks, Mongols, etc.

Răç'emōse. (Lat. *racemus*, "bunch of grapes.") Bunched; clustered; applied to certain glands with numerous branched tubes, somewhat resembling a bunch of grapes, as the pancreas.

Răchiăl'gĭa. (Gr. *ράχις*, "the spine," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Spine-ache. Hyperæsthesia affecting the muscles of the back. Applied to painter's colic, from the pains extending through the back.

Rachid'ian. (From the same.) Spinal.

Ră'ehis, ray-kis. (Gr. *ράχις*.) Rha-chis; the spine or vertebral column.

Rachit'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, rachitis or rickets.

Rachĭ'tis. (Gr. *ράχις*, "the spine," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Rha-chitis. Properly inflammation of the spinal column. Applied to rickets, a constitutional disorder in which chiefly the bones suffer, changing in shape and structure. It is seldom congenital, but arises from bad food and improper hygienic conditions. The articular ends of the long bones swell where they join the epiphyseal cartilages. The child has attacks of vomiting and diarrhœa, the abdomen becomes distended, the teeth are cut late, the anterior fontanelle remains open, and night-sweats occur.

Rack. Arack.

Rădesy'ge. Scandinavian syphilis: a virulent and infectious disease, looked upon as a form of syphilitic eruption.

Ră'dĭal. Pertaining to the radius. Also, radiate.

Ră'dial Ar'tery. See ARTERY.

Ră'dial As'pect. An aspect toward the side where the radius is placed.

Ră'dial Nerve. See NERVE.

Ră'dial Veins. See VEIN.

Rădia'lis. See MUSCLE.

Ră'diâte. (Lat. *radius*, "ray.")

Arranged in rays diverging from a centre.

Rădiă'tion. (From the same.) The emission of rays of light or heat from a luminous or heated body. The shooting forth in all directions from a centre.

Răd'ical. (Lat. *radix*, "root.") Applied to methods of treatment intended to eradicate, not palliate, a disease. Also, an element, or integral molecular group, acting as a basis of a compound.

Rad'ical, Com'pound. Residual molecule. A chemical substance which, although composed of more than one element, plays the part of a simple radical, combining as an ultimate, indivisible group with simple bodies, and acting toward oxygen, hydrogen, and acids as a simple element. The names of the compound radicals are formed by adding the termination *-yl* to a root denoting the origin, as *eth-yl*, the radical of ether.

Răd'icle. (Dim. of Lat. *radix*, a "root.") A little root; radicle; rootlet. In Botany, the inferior extremity of the embryo which forms the root.

Rădi'olus. Probe; sound.

Ră'diūs. (Lat.; "spoke.") The spoke of a wheel. In Anatomy, applied to the smaller of the two bones in the forearm. See BONE.

Ră'dix. (Lat.; "root.") Root; the descending axis of a plant.

Radzyge. Radesyge.

Rain'bow-worm. A term for herpes iris, an uncommon form of vesicular eruption.

Răle, ral. (Fr.) Rhonchus. Rattle; a bubbling sound in the air-passages; may be crepitant, mucous, sibilant, etc. Râles are adventitious sounds produced in the bronchi by the passage of air through them when contracted (*dry râles*) or when containing fluid (*moist râles*). Râles may exist either in inspiration, in expiration, or during both. Râles in the larynx or trachea are known as *tracheal râles*; in the bronchial tubes as *bronchial râles*. Dry râles are caused by viscosity of

the bronchial secretion, and are called *sibilant* when high pitched; dry râles in the larger tubes are of low pitch, and are then designated as *sonorous*. *Cavernous* râles are large, sharp, bubbling râles due to air passing through fluid in a cavity. In large cavities there may be a ringing sound, the *metallic* râle. Fluid in the air-cells occasions the râle known as the *crepitant* or *vesicular*.

Rămifică'tion. (Lat. *ramus*, "branch," and *facere*, "to make.") Branching; division into branches. A branch; a small division proceeding from a main stock or channel.

Ramollissement. (Fr.) Softening.

Ramōse. (Lat. *ramus*, "branch.") Ramous. Full of branches.

Ra'mus. (Lat.; pl. *rami*.) A branch of a tree; also, a division of an artery, vein, or nerve. A portion of a bone which forms an angle with the main portion.

Ramus'eule. (Dim. of Lat. *ramus*, "branch.") A small branch, as those of the pia mater, which penetrate into the substance of the brain.

Răn'çid. Applied to partially fermented fatty bodies. Acid; musty.

Rānge of Accommoda'tion. A term applied to the distance existing between the nearest and remotest points of distinct vision.

Rā'nine Ar'tery. (Lat. *rana*, "frog.") Applied to a branch of the lingual artery extending in a serpentine direction along the under surface of the tongue to the tip.

Răn'ūla, ran-yu-lah. (Dim. of Lat. *rana*, "frog," from some fancied resemblance.) Frog-tongue; cystic sublingual tumor. A fluctuating semi-transparent tumor under the tongue, formed either by obstruction of the ducts of the sublingual gland or by dilatation of one of its follicles.

Ranūncūlā'çææ. The crowfoot order of exogenous plants, natives of the temperate and cold regions, and comprising aconite, hellebore, and other plants.

Ranūn'eūlūs. Crowfoot. A genus of herbs of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, including many species, natives of Europe and the United States. A large number of them are acrid poisons, and have been employed as vesicants and counter-irritants. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the cormus and herb of the *Ranunculus bulbosus*. It was formerly used as a vesicatory, but with unsatisfactory results.

Ranun'culus A'cris. Buttercup; native of Europe, naturalized in U. S.

Ranun'culus Bulbo'sus. King cup; buttercup. A European plant having an acrid root.

Ranun'culus Flam'mula. Lesser spearwort. A Canadian herb which, like others of its species, is an acrid poison.

Ranun'culus Scelera'tus. Cursed crowfoot. A plant, native of the United States and Canada, and common also in Sardinia. Its juice is acrid and blistering.

Rāpe. (Lat. *rapere*, "to ravish.") Sexual intercourse with a woman effected by violence, or with a young girl by abuse of her ignorance.

Rā'phē, ray-fe. (Gr. *ράφη*, "suture.") In Anatomy, a seam or a line or depression marking the junction of two organic halves, as on the scrotum.

Rā'phē Cor'poris Callo'si. A longitudinal depression along the middle of the corpus callosum.

Rā'phē Perine'i. An elevated line running along the middle of the perineum from the scrotal raphé to the anus.

Rap'tus. (Lat.) Rape. Sudden attack; seizure.

Rare. (Lat. *rarus*.) Scarce; not common; unusual; dispersed; the opposite of dense, common, or abundant.

Rărefăc'tion. (Lat. *rarus*, "rare," and *facere*, "to make.") The act of making thin; the reduction of density. Applied generally to elastic fluids; also used in opposition to condensation, and in the same sense as dilatation.

Rasce'ta. Transverse flexion lines across the wrist.

Rash. Cutaneous eruption or efflorescence; exanthem.

Rash, Mercu'rial. A variety of eczema, arising from the external use of mercury; hence, it has been called eczema mercuriale; erythema mercuriale; hydrargyria; and mercurial lepra.

Rāsp'atorý. (Lat. *radere*, "to scrape.") A rasp; a surgical instrument for scraping diseased bones.

Rā'tional, rash-un-al. (Lat. *ratio*, "reason.") Conformable to reason; applied to treatment as opposed to *empirical*.

Rats'bane. Arsenious acid.

Rat'tle. The English equivalent of the Gr. *ῥοιχος*; Lat. *rhonchus*; Fr. *râle*, applied to various sounds heard by *auscultation*. The term is also popularly used for the gurgling sound in the windpipe of a dying person.

Rauçē'dō, raw-se-do. (Lat. *raucus*, "hoarse.") Raucity. Hoarseness; huskiness of the human voice; rough, low, or obscure utterance.

Rau'çitý, raw-sit-e. (From the same.) Hoarseness; raucedo.

Rau'coūs, raw-kus. (From the same.) Hoarse.

Ray. A beam of light proceeding from a luminous point.

Rēac'tion, re-ak-shun. (Lat. prefix *re-*, "back" or "again," and *agere*, "to act.") Responsive or recuperative action. The state of activity which succeeds the effect on the nervous system of certain depressing influences. The resistance made by all bodies to the action or impulse of others. In Chemistry, the mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other; the action of a reagent.

Reac'tion of Degenera'tion. Diminution or loss of faradic irritability in nerves and muscles, while the galvanic irritability of the muscles persists.

Reac'tion Time. The period elapsing between the application of a stim-

ulus to a nerve and some specified result.

Rēā'gent, re-ay-jent. (Lat. prefix *re-*, "back" or "again," and *agere*, "to act.") One substance used in chemical processes to detect the presence of another; test.

Rēāl'gar. The red sulphide of arsenic; a poisonous substance which occurs native, and may also be produced factitiously.

Réaumur Thermom'eter. A form of thermometer having a scale with 80 equal degrees from the freezing-point (0°) to the boiling-point of water. See THERMOMETER.

Reçeiv'er. In Pharmacy, a vessel receiving the product of distillation.

Reçeptāc'ulūm Chý'li. (Lat.) Receptacle of chyle; the inferior, expanded portion of the thoracic duct at its origin in the abdomen.

Rēç'ipē. (Lat. *recipis*, to "take.") "Take;" caption of prescription (R). Formula. Prescription.

Reçidivā'tion. (Lat. *reçido*, to "recoil.") The rupture of a cicatrix after operation.

Rēclīnā'tion. (Lat. *reclinare*, "to bend back.") An operation for cataract, consisting of pressing the lens backward and downward so that it reclines, the anterior face becoming the upper one. Couching operation.

Rēcov'erý. Restoration to health; recuperation.

Rēc'rement. (Lat. prefix *re-*, "back," and *cernere*, "to separate.") Applied to a fluid which is returned again to the blood after being secreted from it, as the saliva, etc. Reabsorbable secretion.

Recrementī'tious. Pertaining to recrement.

Reçrūdēs'çençe. (Lat. *reçrudescere*, "to become raw again.") An increase of a disease after temporary remission. Relapse. Returning soreness.

Rēc'tal. Pertaining to the rectum.

Rēctāl'gia, rek-tal-je-ah. (Lat. *reçtum*, and Gr. *άλγος*, "pain.") A hybrid

term for pain in the rectum; rectal neuralgia; proctalgia.

Rēctificā'tion. (Lat. *rectus*, "right," and *facere*, "to make.") Making straight. Redistillation; purifying; refining process. The repeating of a distillation or sublimation several times in order to purify and refine the substance.

Rēctī'tis. (Lat. *rectum*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") A hybrid term for inflammation of the rectum. *Proctitis* is the purer word.

Rēe'tōçēle, rek-to-seel. (Lat. *rectum*, and Gr. *ζηλη*, "tumor.") A hybrid term for prolapse of the recto-vaginal wall through rectum or vagina. Rectal hernia. The classical word is *proctoele*.

Rēetōt'omÿ. (Lat. *rectum*, and Gr. *τομη*, "section.") A hybrid term for section of the rectum. *Proctotomy* is the classical term.

Rectoū'terine. Pertaining to both rectum and uterus.

Rectovag'inal. Pertaining to both rectum and vagina.

Rectoves'ical. Pertaining to both rectum and bladder.

Rēe'tūm. (Lat. *rectus*, "straight.") The third and last part of the large intestine, extending from colon to anus. See **INTESTINAL CANAL**.

Rēe'tūs. (Lat.) Straight. Applied especially to certain muscles from the rectilinear direction of their fibres. See **MUSCLE**.

Rēeūperā'tion. (Lat. *recupero*, to "recover.") Recovery; restoration of health.

Rēeū'perative. (From the same.) Tending or pertaining to recovery; restorative.

Rēeūr'rent. (Lat. prefix *re*, "back," and *currere*, "to run.") Running back; returning at intervals. Applied to diseases having a tendency to return after apparent cure, as a recurrent tumor, and to certain branches of arteries and nerves, etc. **R. Artery**, a branch of the posterior tibial artery. (See **ARTERY**.) **R. Bandage**. See **BANDAGE**.

Recūrva'tion. (Lat. *recurvo*, to "bend back.") A bending backward.

Red Gown. Tooth-rash; red gum-rash. Popular names for various skin diseases of infants.

Red Gum. Familiar term for various infantile cutaneous affections.

Red Lead. Minium or red oxide of lead.

Red Precip'itate. The red oxide of mercury or mercuric oxide; *hydrargyri oxidum rubrum*.

Redinteg'rā'tion. (Lat. prefix *re*, "again," and *integer*, "whole.") Restoration to a sound or whole state. In Chemistry, the restoration of any mixed body to its previous constitution.

Redū'çible. (Lat. prefix *re*, "back," and *ducere*, "to lead.") Capable of being replaced, as hernia.

Redūe'tion. (From the same.) Restoration to normal situation or condition. In Surgery, the operation by which a dislocated bone is replaced in its normal position, or the protrusion of a hernia is restored to the cavity of the abdomen, this process being also called *taxis*. Reduction is also a chemical process, consisting of deoxidation, or the process of restoring metallic compounds to their elementary metallic state.

Redūplicā'tion. (Lat. *reduplicatus*, "redoubled.") The act of doubling; applied to the paroxysms of ague of a double type, and to the repetition of one or both sounds of the heart.

Refi'ning. The process of purifying metals from the alloys with which they may be mixed.

Reflec'tion, re-flek-shun. (Lat. *re*, "back," and *flectere*, "to bend.") The act of turning or bending back, as of a ray of light. In Obstetrics it refers to a bending back of the uterus. (See **RETROVERSIO UTERI**.) In Anatomy, to a duplication of a membrane, etc.

Reflec'tion, An'gle of. The angle formed by the reflected rays and the perpendicular to the reflecting surface.

Rē'flēx. (Lat. *re-*, "back," and *flectere*, "to bend.") Applied to certain actions due not to volition, but to reflected irritation; involuntary action from stimulation of a nerve-centre.

Re'flex Ac'tion. Involuntary movements or actions due to an irritation which was conveyed to the spinal cord by afferent nerves, and was reflected directly upon efferent nerves without the intervention of conscious direction. As examples of reflex action we may mention the rhythmical action of the heart and lungs; contraction of the pupil from light; winking from rapidly bringing an object near the eyes; sneezing; deglutition, etc.

Re'flex Mo'tions. Motions or movements due to reflex action.

Re'flex, Ten'don. The contraction of a muscle when its tendon is suddenly struck. Not really due to reflex action, but to myostatic irritability.

Rē'flūx. (Lat. prefix *re-*, "back," and *fluere*, "to flow.") A return flow, as of blood to the heart.

Rēfrāc'tion, re-frak-shun. (Lat. *re-*, "back," and *frangere*, "to break.") The deviation of rays passing through media of different densities. **R., Double,** a property of certain transparent minerals, by which two images are presented of any object seen through them. A ray of light entering such a medium is separated into two distinct pencils, each of which pursues a separate course. Iceland spar possesses this property to a marked degree. **R., Dynam'ic,** increased refraction of the eye due to the act of accommodation. **R., In'dex of,** relation between angle of incidence and angle of refraction. **R., Stat'ic,** refraction of the eye in repose.

Refrāct'ive. Causing or producing refraction.

Refrāctōm'eter. An instrument for determining the refraction of light.

Refrac'torŷ. (Lat. *re*, "against," and *frangere*, "to break.") Applied to substances not yielding readily to heat.

Rēfrāngibil'itŷ. Susceptibility of refraction.

Refrāngi'ble. Capable of being refracted or turned out of a direct course in passing from one medium to another.

Rēfrāc'tūre. Refractura ossium; a surgical process, consisting of the intentional breaking again of a faultily-united fractured bone.

Rēfrīg'erants. (Lat. *re*, "again," and *frigerare*, "to make cool.") Agents producing coolness of the body or blood. Juices of fruits, acids, ice, water, the entire class of febrifuges, etc., are included among the chief refrigerants.

Rēfrīg'erator. (From the same.) A vessel for cooling liquids or condensing vapors.

Rēgenerā'tion. (Lat. prefix *re-*, "again," and *generare*, "to beget.") Renewal, repair, as of lost tissue; reproduction.

Rēg'imēn. (Lat. *regere*, "to rule.") Hygienic regulation, especially of diet. A special application of hygiene.

Rē'gional. Pertaining to a region, as "regional anatomy," or description of structures found in one region of the body.

Rē'gions. Surrounding parts; applied to conventional, defined areas of the body.

Rēg'ular. Normal; symmetrical; according to regulation or established custom. Observing the usual course. Applied to a normal pulse, the beats being equal in force and frequency; to types of disease presenting no marked deviation from the usual course; and to practitioners of the recognized system of medicine, or those who practise according to the rules established by law or professional custom.

Rēg'ulūs. (Lat. *rex*, "king.") A pure metal; one reduced from its ore.

Rēgürgitā'tion, re-gur-ji-tay-shun. Reflux; back flow, as of blood through incompetent valves, or the effortless vomiting of food by infants. Mitral regurgitation is the reflux of blood through the left auriculo ventricular

opening during the contraction of the left ventricle.

Reil, Island of. A triangular prominent portion of the brain within the fissure of Sylvius. See ENCEPHALON.

Reins, raynz. (Lat. *ren*, "kidney.") The kidneys; the lower part of the back.

Rēlāpse'. Return of disease in convalescence.

Relāps'ing Fever. Famine fever; a brief continued fever, without eruption, marked by an abrupt relapse, occurring after an interval of about a week, and caused by the presence in the blood of a spiral bacterium. See FEVER.

Rēlāx'ants. (Lat. *relaxare*, "to loosen.") Relaxantia; agents which lessen the tension of organs. Emollients.

Rēlāxā'tion. (From the same.) Loosening of tension; reverse of contraction. Diminution of the normal and healthy tone of parts.

Remē'dial. Healing; affording remedy.

Rēm'edỹ. (Lat. prefix *re-*, "again," and *mederi*, "to heal.") Curative agent; medicament to relieve or heal. Properly, a therapeutic agent possessing a recognized effect in preventing, relieving, or removing a morbid condition.

Rēmīs'sion, re-mish-un. (Lat. *remittere*, "to remit.") Temporary abatement. A cessation of febrile symptoms between the accessions of remittent fever. Subsidence of the symptoms in continued fever.

Rēmīt'tent. (From the same.) Presenting, or accompanied with, remissions; applied to a disease having alternate abatement and augmentation of symptoms, but not entire cessation.

Remit'tent Fever. Bilious fever; bilious remittent. A severe form of malarial fever, in which there are morning remissions and evening exacerbations in the temperature, but no intermissions. This fever is usually accom-

panied by pronounced disorder of the stomach and liver. See MALARIA.

Rēn. (Lat.; pl. *renes*.) The kidney; the secreting organ of the urine.

Rē'nal. (Lat. *ren*, "kidney.") Pertaining to the kidney. **R. Ap'oplexy,** hæmorrhage into the renal substance. **R. Arteries.** (See ARTERY.) **R. Glands** or **Cap'sules,** the renal (suprarenal) glands or atrabiliary capsules. **R. Plexuses.** (See PLEXUS.) **R. Veins.** See VEIN.

Rēn'eūlūs. (Dim. of Lat. *ren*, "kidney.") The name of each distinct lobe of the kidney in the embryo of the Mammalia.

Reneal'mia Exalta'ta. An herb of Guiana, of diaphoretic, diuretic, and emetic properties.

Rēn'iform. (Lat. *ren*, "kidney," and *forma*, "form.") Nephroid; shaped like a kidney.

Rēn'net. Runnet. An infusion of the coat of calf's stomach. It possesses a special ferment which has the property of coagulating milk.

Rēpē'lents. (Lat. *repellere*, "to drive back.") Repercussives. Applied to agents driving back morbid processes, or remedies for subduing inflammation or tumefaction of superficial parts.

Rēpereūs'sion. (Lat. *repercutio*, to "beat back.") Disappearance of a tumor or cutaneous eruption; the action of a repellent remedy. Also, bal-lottement.

Repercus'sivēs. Repellents.

Rēplē'tion. (Lat. *repleo*, to "fill up.") Fullness; plethora.

Repos'itor. Instrument to replace the uterus when out of position, etc.

Rep'riments. (Lat. *reprimere*, "to repress.") Reprimentia; repressing agents; remedies for fluxes, as astringents, etc.

Rēprōdūe'tion. (Lat. prefix *re-*, "again," and *producere*, "to bring forth.") Propagation; the generation of similar organisms. A term comprising the aggregate functions where-

by new individuals are produced and the species perpetuated.

Rēprōdūc'tive. (From the same.) Producing again; pertaining to, adapted to, or involved in, reproduction.

Rēp'tile. (Lat. *repto*, to "creep.") A cold-blooded vertebrate animal which creeps on the ground.

Rēpūl'sion. (Lat. *repellere*, "to drive away.") The reverse of *attraction*; the antagonistic property of bodies or particles, or the force whereby they tend to separate and mutually recede.

Rēsēc'tion. (Lat. *resecare*, "to cut off.") In Surgery, the excision of articular extremities of long bones, ununited ends of a false joint, portion of nerve, etc.

Rēsīd'ūāl. (Lat. *residuum*, "residue.") Remaining; pertaining to a residuum.

Rēs'in, rez-in. (Lat. *resina*, from Gr. *ῥεῖν*, "to flow.") Resina; a solid inflammable vegetable substance obtained in the distillation of turpentine of the various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*. It is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and is soluble in alcohol and in ether, but not in water. Resina is the name (U. S. Ph.) for the residue after distilling off the volatile oil from turpentine. See RESINÆ.

Rēsī'næ, rez-i-ne. (Pl. of Lat. *resina*, "resin.") Resins. The pharmaceutical term for medicinal substances obtained by exhausting the crude drug with alcohol and precipitating the materials dissolved in the alcohol by the addition of water. **Resina**, resin, rosin, yellow resin (*resina flava*), or colophony, is the substance left after distilling turpentine. **White resin** (*resina alba*) is obtained by agitating melted resin with water. **Black resin** (*resina nigra*) is a coarser kind of resin. Resin melts at 275° F., is insoluble in water, but freely soluble in alcohol, fixed oils, and ether. Used only in the preparation of plasters and ointments. **R. Copaibæ**, resin of copaiba, the name

(U. S. Ph.) for the residuum after the distillation from copaiba of the volatile oil. It is emetic in large doses, and produces gastro-intestinal irritation. Dose, 5 to 20 grains. **R. Jalap'pæ**, resin of jalap, is the purgative principle of jalap. Dose, 1 to 5 grains. **R. Podōphyl'li**, resin of podophyllum, is an active cathartic. Exceedingly irritating to the conjunctiva. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. **R. Scammo'nii**, resin of scammony. Dose as a purgative, 2 to 8 grains.

Rēsīnīf'eroūs. (Lat. *resina*, "resin," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Yielding or bearing resin.

Rēsīnō'sa. Resinous stimulants; vegetable stimulants owing their activity to resin.

Rēs'īnoūs, rez-in-us. Resembling, containing, or having the properties of, resin.

Rēsīs'tance. (Lat. *resisto*, to "withstand.") That property which opposes the action of a force, as the opposition of a conductor to the transmission of an electrical current.

Rēsōlū'tion. (Lat. *resolvere*, "to relax.") Decomposition; analysis; the disappearance of a swelling without pus-formation. One of the terminations of inflammation in which it gradually subsides and the tissue assumes a normal condition. The gradual recedence and disappearance of a disease or symptom.

Rēsōl'vent. (From the same.) Having the power to relax or dissolve. Discutient; applied to substances that discuss inflammatory or other tumors.

Rēs'ōnānce. (Lat. *resonare*, "to resound.") Reverberation or increase of sound by vibration, as of the chest-wall.

Rēsor'cin. A substance prepared from galbanum and other gumi-resins by fusion with caustic potash, having the formula $C_6H_4(OH)_2$. It is antiseptic and antipyretic, checks decomposition in animal tissues, and deodorizes and destroys fetor in wounds.

It has been employed in intermittent fever, ulceration and catarrh of the stomach, whooping cough, and locally in syphilitic sores it has been employed with success. It is poisonous in large doses.

Rēsorp'tion. (Lat. *resorbere*, "to swallow again.") Re-absorption. The absorption of a fluid or substance previously deposited.

Respīr'able. (Lat. *re*, "again," and *spirare*, "to breathe.") Capable of being breathed.

Rēsπirātion. (From the same.) The function of breathing, including the acts of *inspiration* and *expiration*. Respiration supplies the blood with oxygen, and removes from it carbonic acid and water, and so changes venous blood into arterial. It consists of two acts: *Inspiration* occurs about 17 times in a minute in health, each inspiration drawing in about 30 cu. in. of air. *Expiration* alternates with inspiration, about the same amount being expired as is inspired. From 75 to 100 cu. in. of air always remains in the lung; this is known as *residual* air. About as much more remains in the chest after an ordinary expiration, which can be expelled by a forcible expiration; this is known as the *supplemental* air. The 20 or 30 cu. in. passing in and out during ordinary breathing is known as *tidal* air. A very deep inspiration will take in another 100 cu. in., and this is known as *complemental* air.

Respira'tion, Abdom'inal. Respiration in which the ribs scarcely move, while the belly rises and falls with the descent and ascent of the diaphragm.

Respira'tion, Artifi'cial. A means of resuscitation in those apparently drowned, asphyxiated from gases, or dying from a narcotic poison. **METHOD OF MARSHALL HALL:** Put the body prone, gently press on the back, then, removing the back pressure, turn the body on its side and press a little more, repeating this formula sixteen times every minute. It is known as the

method of *prone* or *postural respiration*, or "ready method." **HOWARD'S METHOD:** Place the body supine with a cushion under the back, so that the head is lower than the abdomen; the arms are held over the head, forcible pressure is made with both hands, inward and upward, over the lower ribs, about sixteen times in a minute. **SYLVESTER'S METHOD:** Patient supine. The arms are pulled firmly over the head to raise the ribs, and kept there until air ceases to enter the chest. The arms are brought down to the chest, and are pressed against it for a second or so after air ceases to escape. This formula is repeated sixteen times in a minute.

Respira'tion, Bronch'ial. The sound of air rushing through the bronchial tubes, but not entering the air-cells.

Respira'tion, Broncho-vesic'ular. A sound arising from a combination of bronchial and vesicular breathing.

Respira'tion, Cav'ernous. The sound of air passing through large abnormal cavities connected with the bronchial tubes.

Respira'tion, Cheyne-Stokes'. A form in which there is a rhythmical respiratory increase, gradually growing deeper and more dyspnoic, finally becoming superficial again, and alternating with pauses of half to three-quarters of a minute.

Respira'tion, Diaphrag'matic. A condition when the respiratory act is conducted largely or entirely by the diaphragm.

Respira'tion, Jerk'ing. The inspiratory murmur instead of being continuous is interrupted, by starts.

Respira'tion, Pu'erile. A very loud, active respiratory sound indicating over-action of a lung or a part of lung in an adult. This sound is normal in infants.

Respira'tion, Vesic'ular. Normal breathing.

Rēspir'atory. Pertaining to respiration.

Respi'ratory Mur'mur. The sound heard on inspiration over a normal lung.

Rēst'iform. (Lat. *restis*, "cord," and *forma*, "form.") Rope-shaped; resembling a cord; applied to two posterior *cord-like* processes of the medulla oblongata.

Restōr'atives. Renewing the vital powers; restoring health or strength; applied to agents which supply some defective element of the blood.

Rēsūsçitā'tion. (Lat. *resuscitare*, "to rouse again.") The act of reviving, as after suspended animation.

Retard'ing. Postponing; hindering.

Retch'ing. Ineffectual efforts to vomit.

Rē'tē. (Lat., "net.") Network; plexus. Any net-like interlacing of vessels, nerves, or fibres.

Re'te Car'pi. Network of fine vessels about the wrist.

Re'te Malleola're. Arterial network about the malleolus.

Re'te Mirab'ilē. The fine vascular network made by the sudden breaking up of an artery into numerous small anastomosing branches. The network of blood-vessels at the base of the brain of quadrupeds.

Re'te Mueō'sum. Rete Malpighii. Soft, inner stratum of epidermis. See INTEGUMENT.

Re'te Tes'tis. The tubular structure, or irregular plexus, formed by the vasa recta at the upper and back part of the testicle.

Rētēn'tion. (Lat. *retinere*, "to hold back.") Accumulation of a natural secretion, as of urine.

Reten'tion Çyst. A cyst due to the obstruction of a duct of a gland, and a subsequent enlargement of the gland from increase of its secretion. A sebaceous cyst is a common form of retention cyst. See CYST.

Reten'tion of Men'ses. See AMENORRHOEA and EMANSIO MENSIIUM.

Reten'tion of U'rine. A condition which may be due to an obstruction of the urethra by a calculus, swelling of the mucous membrane, a cyst, occlusion of the meatus, or a stricture; to an enlarged prostate gland (in elderly men); to failure of proper innervation (paralysis). *Ischuria* is an absolute inability to void any urine; *dysuria*, great difficulty in voiding it; *strangury*, constant attempts to void urine, with great pain and sudden stoppage in the stream.

Retic'ular. (Lat. *rete*, "net.") Net-like.

Retic'ulum. (From the same.) The second stomach of the ruminantia.

Ret'iform. (Lat. *rete*, "net," and *forma*, "form.") Reticular; net-like; applied to the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina, and to a coat of the eye having net-like lines and interstices.

Rēt'ina. (Lat. *rete*, "net.") Internal membrane of the eye; an expansion of the optic nerve; the organ of visual perception. See EYE.

Retinæc'ūla. (Lat. *retinere*, "to hold back.") Peculiar granular bands, by which the ovule is attached to the parietes of the Graafian follicle.

Retinac'ulum. (Lat.) A tie or stay; frænum.

Rētini'tis. (From Lat. *retina*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the retina. It usually accompanies other ophthalmic affections, and may or may not be associated with syphilis. The purer term is *dictyitis*.

Retinos'copy. Ophthalmoscopy directed to the retina.

Retort'. (Lat. *retorqueo*, "to twist back.") A long-necked globular vessel used in distillation; if it has a small opening in the roof, it is termed tubulated.

Rētrāc'tion. (Lat. *re*, "back," and *trahere*, "to draw.") Shortening; the state in which a part is drawn backward or upward toward the centre of the body.

Retrac'tor. (From the same.) An instrument to draw divided muscles back during amputation.

Ret'rahens. (Lat. *retrahere*, "to draw back.") Drawing back.

Ret'rahens Au'ris. "Retracting (muscle) of the ear;" the posterior auris muscle.

Rĕtrōçĕ'dent. (Lat. *retro*, "backward," and *cedere*, "to go.") Going back; transferring from external to internal parts of the body, as rheumatism, etc. **R. Gout.** See **GOUT.**

Rĕtrōçes'sion. (From the same.) Retrograde movement; going back or inward. Disappearance or metastasis of an eruption or disease from the outer part of the body to some internal organ.

Rĕtrōçlū'sion. A form of acupuncture in which the pin enters above the artery, is turned a half circle, and brought out behind the artery in a direction opposite that of its entrance.

Rĕtrōflĕx'ion. (Lat. *retro*, "backward," and *flexere*, "to bend.") A simple inclination or bending backward, as of the womb (*retroflexio uteri*).

Retroperitoni'tis. Inflammation of the cellular tissue behind the peritoneum.

Retrophārynge'al. (From Lat. *retro*, "backward," and *pharynx*.) Pertaining to parts behind the pharynx.

Retropharynge'al Abscess. Abscess in the loose areolar tissue behind the pharynx.

Retro-ū'terine. (Lat. *retro*, "back," and *uterus*, "womb.") Situated behind the womb.

Retro-vaccina'tion. Vaccination of the cow with humanized vaccine.

Retrover'sion. (Lat. *retro*, "backward," and *vertere*, "to turn.") A leaning, turning, or tilting back. *Retroversion* of the uterus (*retroversio uteri*) is a condition in which the fundus is depressed below the sacral promontory and the os elevated against or above the symphysis pubis. *Retroflexion* of

the uterus (*retroflexio uteri*) is a bending of the uterus upon itself.

Rĕūn'ion. The union of parts separated by wounds or accidents.

Revel'lent. (Lat. *revellere*, "to extirpate.") Derivative; revulsive.

Rĕvĕr'sion. (Lat. *revertere*, "to return.") The act of returning. Return to original form or type. The reappearance in organized beings of traits characterizing their remote, but not immediate, ancestors.

Rĕvivificā'tion. (Lat. *re*, "again," *vivere*, "to live," and *facere*, "to make.") Resuscitation.

Revol'sant. Revulsive.

Rĕvŭl'sion. (Lat. *revellere*, "to pull away.") Derivation; counter-irritation. A drawing off. The diversion of a secondary disease to a part remote from the seat of the primary affection; the action of agents to produce irritation in one part in order to draw diseased action from another.

Rĕvŭl'sive. (From the same.) Revulsant; revellent; derivative. Counter-irritant; agent producing revulsion.

Rhabdōmŷō'ma. (From Gr. *ῥαβδος*, "a stripe," and *myoma*.) An uncommon variety of myoma involving the striped muscular fibres.

Rhachīāl'gia. (Gr. *ῥαχίς*, "spine," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Spinal irritation; pain in vertebral column.

Rhachī'asmus. (Gr. *ῥαχίς*, "spine.") The first symptoms of epilepsy, consisting in a spasmodic action of muscles at the back of the neck.

Rhachīocamp'sis. (Gr. *ῥαχίς*, "spine," and *καμπίς*, a "bending.") Spinal curvature.

Rhachiocypho'sis. Humpback.

Rhachīōdŷn'ia. (Gr. *ῥαχίς*, "spine," and *ὀδύνη*, "pain.") Rhachialgia. Pain in the vertebral column.

Rhachiomŷeli'tis. Myelitis.

Rhachioplĕ'gia. Spinal paralysis.

Rhāch'iōtōme. (Gr. *ῥαχίς*, "spine," and *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") An instrument for rhachiotomy.

Rhāchiōt'omỹ. (From the same.) Incision into the spinal canal; dissection of the spine.

Rhā'ehis. (Gr. *ραχίς*.) Rachis; the spine or vertebral column.

Rhachis'chisis. Cleft in vertebral column.

Rhachi'tæ. (Gr. *ραχιτης*, "spinal.") The spinal muscles.

Rhachi'tis. Rachitis; rickets.

Rhacō'ma. Rhagade. Also, pendulous scrotum.

Rhā'coūs. (Gr. *ρῶσα*, "wrinkles.") Full of wrinkles. Lacerated.

Rhāḡ'adēs. (Pl. of Gr. *ραγάς*, "a rent.") Fissures, ulcers, or excoriations near the juncture of mucous membrane and skin, especially about the anus; they are often of syphilitic origin.

Rham'nus. A genus of shrubs or small trees of the natural order *Rhamnaceæ*. It comprises many species, natives of Europe, Asia, Africa, and the United States.

Rham'nus Alater'na. An evergreen shrub of Europe. Its leaves are astringent and its berries purgative.

Rham'nus Cathar'ticus. The purging buckthorn. A native of Europe, used only as a syrup, which is added to hydragogue or diuretic compounds.

Rham'nus Fran'gula. *Frangula vulgaris*; alder buckthorn. A European shrub, the bark of which is cathartic.

Rham'nus Purshia'na. California buckthorn. A small Californian tree having a bitter bark (*Cascara sagrada*) which contains tannic and oxalic acids and a bitter resin. It is an excellent laxative.

Rham'nus Ziz'yphus. The tree which yields jujube; called also *Zizyphus vulgaris*.

Rhat'anỹ. Ratany; *Krameria trandra*. A plant of the natural order *Polygalaceæ*. Its root is astringent.

Rheg'ma. Rupture.

Rhe'ic Aç'id. A yellow, crystal-

line, granular matter obtained from rhubarb by means of ether. It is an active purgative. See **CHRYSOPHANIC ACID**.

Rhē'in. A substance obtained by heating powdered rhubarb with nitric acid, evaporating to the consistence of a syrup, and diluting with cold water.

Rheom'eter. (Gr. *ῥεος*, "current," and *μέτρον*, "measure.") Galvanometer; an instrument by which the force of an electric current may be determined.

Rhe'ophore. (Gr. *ῥεος*, "current," and *φέρω*, to "carry.") Electrode; the carrier of an electric current.

Rhe'oscōpe. (Gr. *ῥεος*, "current," and *σκοπεῖν*, "to view.") An instrument to determine the presence of an electric current.

Rhe'ostat. (Gr. *ῥεος*, "current," and *στάναί*, to "stand.") An instrument for regulating an electric current.

Rhe'otome. (Gr. *ῥεος*, "current," and *τεμνείν*, "to cut.") An instrument for interrupting an electric current.

Rhē'otrōpe. (Gr. *ῥεῖν*, "to flow," and *τροπή*, "change.") An instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current.

Rheūm, room. (Lat. *rheuma*; Gr. *ῥευμα*, from *ῥεῖν*, "to flow.") An old term for a catarrhal flow from mucous membranes. Any profuse watery discharge from the skin or mucous membranes.

Rhe'um. (Lat.; gen. *rhei*.) Rhubarb. A genus of plants of the natural order *Polygonaceæ*; also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Rheum officinale* and of other species of *Rheum*. Rhubarb is astringent and cathartic, and being a tonic as well as a purgative it is valuable in cases of debility of the digestive organs in which a gentle laxative is necessary. The griping that sometimes follows the administration of rhubarb may be obviated or relieved by combining it with some aromatic.

Rhe'um Officīna'le. *Rheum palmatum*. The name of the plant which yields rhubarb. It is a native of Asia.

Rhe'um Rha'pon'ticum. Pie-plant. A perennial species of rhubarb having edible leaf-stalks.

Rheum, Salt. A popular name for various forms of herpes and eczema.

Rheumarthro'sis. Articular rheumatism.

Rheumat'ic. Rheumatismal. Belonging to, or affected with, rheum or rheumatism.

Rheumat'ic Diath'esis. That condition of body which gives origin to rheumatism.

Rheu'matism, Acute. Articular rheum; rheumatic fever; polyarthritis rheumatica. A constitutional disease characterized by fever, profuse acid sweats, inflammation of the joints occurring in succession, and by a strong tendency to inflammations of the pericardium and endocardium. The disease begins with muscular soreness and nerve-pains, or pain and stiffness of certain joints, soon followed by fever, and great pain and swelling in some articulations, usually in two symmetrical joints. By the end of the first week many joints are apt to be involved. In the course of a few hours the inflammation may abate in one joint and migrate to another. The attack usually lasts from three to four weeks.

Rheu'matism, Chronic. A condition of the joints occurring after middle life, in which there is pain, stiffness, and swelling. The sheaths of the tendons near the joints thicken, and motion produces cracking. Muscular pain arises from this implication of the tendon sheaths, and myalgia may coincidentally occur. The inflammation does not migrate as in acute rheumatism, and fever is not present.

Rheu'matism, Gon'orrhœal. A joint inflammation, destructive in its nature, arising during gonorrhœa, attacking one joint, and probably of a pyæmic nature.

Rheu'matism, Mus'cular. Myalgia.

Rheumatis'moid. Resembling rheumatism.

Rheu'matoid Arthri'tis. Osteoarthritis. Arthritis deformans.

Rheumatop'yra. Rheumatic fever.

Rhēx'is. (Gr. ῥήξις.) Rupture of a vessel or organ; as, *rhexis oculi*, rupture of the eyeball (*rhegma oculi*).

Rhig'olene. (Gr. ῥίγος, "cold.") Rhigosolene. A light, inflammable liquid of 0.625 sp. gr. obtained by the distillation of petroleum. It is used as a refrigerant, an intense degree of cold being produced by its evaporation.

Rhināl'gia. (Gr. ῥίς, "nose," and ἄλγος, "pain.") Pain in the nose.

Rhineuryn'ter. Small inflatable bag to plug the nostrils.

Rhini'tis. (Gr. ῥίς, "nose," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the nose.

Rhīnōdŷn'ia. (Gr. ῥίς, "nose," and ὀδυνη, "pain.") Nasal pain; rhinalgia.

Rhin'olith. (Gr. ῥίς, "nose," and λίθος, "stone.") Daeryolith. Calculus of the nasal fossæ, consisting of concretions of phosphate and carbonate of lime and magnesia, and mucus.

Rhinōl'ogist. (Gr. ῥίς, "nose," and λογος, "discourse.") One versed in, or devoted to, nasal diseases.

Rhi'nōplāstŷ. (Gr. ῥίς, "nose," and πλασσω, "to form.") Rhinoplastic operation; the operation for forming a new nose by a transplantation of skin from another part, usually the forehead.

Rhīnōpol'ŷpus. (From Gr. ῥίς, "nose," and *polypus*.) Nasal polypus.

Rhinorrhā'gia. (Gr. ῥίς, "nose," and ῥηγνόναι, to "burst forth.") Bleeding from the nose.

Rhinor'rhapsŷ. (Gr. ῥίς, "nose," and ραφη, "suture.") Operation for the removal of epicanthis.

Rhinorrhœ'a. (Gr. ῥίς, "nose," and ῥεω, to "flow.") Discharge of mucus from the nostrils, as in eoryza.

Rhīnōsclerō'ma. (Gr. ῥίς, "nose," and σκληρωμα, "induration.") Chronic

tuberculous induration of the nose and its vicinity; syphilitic sclerosis of the external nasal structures.

Rhī'noscōpe. (Gr. *ῥιν*, "nose," and *σκοπεῖν*, "to examine.") Nasal speculum.

Rhinos'copÿ. (From the same.) Inspection of the posterior aperture of the nares, turbinated bodies, and adjacent parts by means of a small mirror.

Rhizobola'çææ, ri-zo-bo-lay-she-e. The name of a natural order of large exogenous South American trees.

Rhiz'ome. (Lat. *rhizoma*.) A root-like stem, creeping, and more or less subterranean, producing roots from its under side and leaves from its upper side, as in iris.

Rho'dium. Symbol, Ro. A rare, hard, brittle, white metal of 11 or 12 sp. gr., found among the grains of crude platina.

Rhodop'sin. Visual purple.

Rhomboi'deus. See **MUSCLE**.

Rhōn'ehūs. (Gr. *ῥογχος*, "snoring.") Râle; auscultatory rattling or wheezing bronchial sound.

Rhopalis'mus. (Gr. *ῥοπαλον*, "club.") Satyriasis; priapism; painful erection of the penis.

Rhu'barb. Rheum. *Rhei radix*; the root of an undetermined species of *Rheum*.

Rhus. (Lat.) The sumach-tree. A genus of trees of the natural order *Anacardiaceæ*, comprising many species natives of Europe, United States, South Africa, etc.

Rhus Copalli'na. Mountain sumach. A native of the United States. Its properties are identical with those of *Rhus glabra*.

Rhus Coriã'rîa. Tanning sumach. A native of Europe. The berries and leaves are astringent and tonic. The plant is also used in tanning morocco leather.

Rhus Gla'bra. Sumach. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the fruit of the

Rhus glabra. It is a native of the United States, and its properties are astringent and refrigerant.

Rhus Rad'icans. Poison ivy. A plant which produces vesicular eruption and erysipelatos inflammation.

Rhus Toxicoden'dron. The name of the poison sumach, sometimes called poison oak. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the fresh leaves of *Rhus toxicoden-dron* or poison ivy. It contains an acrid poison, but in minute doses it has been used in certain cutaneous affections and chronic rheumatism.

Rhus Venena'ta. Poison sumach; poison elder; swamp sumach. The most poisonous species of *Rhus*, a tall shrub native of the Middle United States.

Rhus Vernicif'era. A small Japan tree yielding the famous lacquer used by the natives for lacquering wares and furniture.

Rhy'as. (Gr. *ῥυαξ*.) Ulceration of the caruncula lachrymalis, causing incurable epiphora.

Rhy'pia. Sordes.

Rhÿthm. (Gr. *ῥυθμος*, "measured motion.") A measured movement, as of heart pulsations; the order of succession, or proportion of time, governing the heart's motions.

Rib. *Costa*. One of the series of curved bones enclosing the thorax. See **BONE**.

Rice. The familiar name for the *Oryza sativa*. A cereal grain containing 79 per cent. of starch, 13 per cent. of water, and 6 per cent. of nitrogenous matter.

Rice-water Evacua'tions. The evacuations in malignant cholera, of a thin colorless serum, are so called on account of their resemblance to water in which rice has been boiled.

Ricinine. Ricinia. An alkaloid found in the seeds of *Ricinus communis*.

Ric'inus. (Lat.) A genus of plants of the class *Monœcia*, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Ric'inus Commu'nis. Ricinus vulgaris; common ricinus; the castor-oil plant.

Rick'ets. (Etym. obscure; possibly from A. S. *hric*, "the back," or from Gr. *ρᾱχίς*, "spine," or a corruption of *rachitis*.) *Morbus Anglicus*. Rachitis; a deforming affection of childhood with defective ossification, etc. A constitutional disease characterized by changes in the shape and structure of the bones, by a constitutional cachexia, and visceral disorders. It is rarely congenital, and is usually due to improper feeding (too little fat- and bone-forming salts) and bad hygiene. Usually arises during the first two or three years of life. The child is liable to attacks of stomach and bowel disorder (vomiting and diarrhœa). The abdomen is swollen; the limbs are tender; muscular power is impaired; night-sweats occur; the teeth are cut late; the anterior fontanelle remains long open; the liver, spleen, and lymphatics enlarge, and bronchitis and laryngismus stridulus are apt to occur. The long bones become much curved, and the articular ends swell at the line of junction of the diaphyses and epiphyseal cartilages; like swellings on the sternal ends of the ribs produce the well-known "beads." The spine curves and the head enlarges. See RACHITIS.

Riding of Bones. A displacement of the extremities of fractured bones, one riding over the other instead of meeting end to end.

Rigid'ity. (Lat. *rigidus*, "stiff.") Stiffness; inflexibility.

Rig'or. (Lat. *rigere*, "to be stiff.") A sudden feeling of coldness, with shivering and contraction of the skin.

Rig'or Mor'tis. Cadaveric rigidity. The condition of the muscles which comes on at a varying period after death. The muscles become stiff, inelastic, and non-extensible, and are acid to litmus. This state is due to coagulation of albuminous matter.

Ri'ma. (Lat.) Rime. A fissure, cleft, crack, or long aperture.

Ri'ma Glot'tidis. Fissure of the glottis; the opening of the glottis or larynx, admitting air to and from the lungs.

Ring, Abdominal. The *external* is a triangular opening above the crest of the pubes, formed by separation of the fibres of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus. The *internal*, an oblique opening in the fascia transversalis just above Poupart's ligament. See ABDOMINAL RING.

Ring, Fem'oral. 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'worm. Circling tinea; a term applied to both *tinea circinatus* and *tinea tonsurans*.

Ris'ing. Familiar term for a boil.

Risor'ius Santori'ni. (Lat. *risus*, "laughter.") The laughing muscle of Santorini.

Ri'sus Sardon'icus. Spasmodic grin in tetanus. "Canine laugh." Sardoniac laugh.

Rivin'ian Ducts. The excretory ducts of the sublingual glands.

Rob. A consistent syrup made from the juice of fruits.

Rõb'orant. (Lat. *roborare*, "to strengthen.") Strength-giving; tonic. A medium which strengthens the system.

Rocçel'la Tincto'ria. *Dyers' lichen*; *dyers' orchil*; a lichen which yields the coloring matter called *orchil* or *archil*, and perhaps litmus.

Rõçhelle (ro-shel) Salt. Tartrate of potassium and sodium; an aperient.

Rock Oil. Petroleum.

Ro'dent. (Lat. *rodere*, "to gnaw.") Gnawing; eating away.

Ro'dent Ul'cer. A slowly-spreading ulcer allied to epithelioma. See ULCER.

Rods and Cones. A layer of minute rod-like and conical bodies, forming the external portion of the retina.

Rods of Cor'ti. A peculiar arrangement of rod-like structures in the cochlea of the ear.

Roeth'eln. Roseola; rubella; rubeola notha; German, hydrid, or false measles; epidemic roseola. The "rubeola" of some authorities, but the term rubeola in this country means true measles. Roetheln is a contagious self-limited eruptive disease. The eruption consists of round or oval rose-colored spots which disappear on pressure, do not flow together, and are most numerous on the face. The period of incubation is about ten days. There is no prodromal stage, the first symptom being the eruption. The eruption lasts four days, and is accompanied by slight catarrh of the nose, throat, and eyes. Fever is not marked. See also RUBELLA.

Röll'er. A long broad bandage, wound up from one or both ends.

Ro'sa. (Gr. *ῥόδον*.) The rose. A genus of plants of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, comprising many species and varieties, as the wild, canine or dog, the white, the red, the cinnamon, eglantine or sweet brier, etc. etc.

Ro'sa Cani'na. Dog rose. Hips. A name for the ripe fruit of the dog rose or hip-tree, used for its conserve.

Rōsā'çææ, ro-say-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants of many species, natives of the northern hemisphere; comprises the rose, strawberry, peach, apple, pear, plum, quince, etc.

Ro'sa Centifo'lia. Hundred-leaved rose; pale rose; cabbage rose; damask rose. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the petals of the *Rosa centifolia*. They are chiefly used in the preparation of rose-water.

Rōsāç'ic Aç'id. A rose-colored substance deposited by urine in some stages of fever.

Ro'sa Gal'lica. French rose; red rose. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the petals of the *Rosa Gallica*.

Rosa'lia. Roseola. Also scarlatina.

Rosan'iline. Aniline red; the name of a compound of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, the base of rosaniline salts. It is a singular fact that the pure base, rosaniline, is colorless, and that it is only in its salts that its magnificent coloring powers become visible. These salts, or *aniline reds*, are the most important of all the aniline colors, and are used for the production of brilliant red tints on cotton, silk, and woollen fabrics. They also constitute the material for the preparation of many other colors.

Rose. A term sometimes applied to erysipelas.

Rose Catarrh'. An affection analogous to hay asthma, but of milder character.

Rosenmüller, Or'gan of. Parovarium.

Rōsē'ola. (Dim. of Lat. *rosa*, "rose.") Rose rash, a slight erythema. A cutaneous blush, a rash of a rose color. This roseola occurs from dentition and various digestive disturbances. An eruption of roseola is met with in some febrile diseases and in syphilis.

Rōsē'olæ. (From the same.) Roetheln; false measles; an acute exanthem midway in character between measles and scarlatina, but affording no protection against either. See ROETHELN.

Rose Rash. Roseola.

Rōsif'eroūs. (Lat. *ros*, "dew," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Applied to vessels which pour fluids on the surface of organs.

Rosmari'nus. (Lat. *ros*, "dew," and *marinus*, "of the sea.") Rosemary. A genus of plants of the natural order *Labiatae*. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) of the leaves of the *Rosmarinus officinalis*.

Rosma'rinus Offiçina'lis. Rosemary. A European plant, the properties of which are carminative, stimulant, and stomaehic.

Ros'triform. Coracoid.

Rōs'trūm. (Lat.; "beak.") A beak-like projection. A ridge (azygous pro-

ness) on the median line of the lower aspect of the sphenoid bone.

Ro'sy Drop. Carbuncled face; acne rosacea; gutta rosea.

Rōtā'tion. (Lat. *rota*, "wheel.") A turning on the axis. The revolving motion of a bone round its axis. Applied also to a peculiar spiral motion of the foetal head in its descent during labor.

Rota'tor. (From the same.) Applied to certain muscles employed in producing a circular movement.

Rōth'eln. Roetheln.

Rottle'ra. A genus of small trees of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the hairs and powder obtained from the capsules of the *Rottlera tinctoria*. This remedy, the product of an Indian plant, is said to be successful in destroying the tape-worm, one dose of from two to four drachms being usually all that is necessary.

Rot'ula. (Dim. of Lat. *rota*, "wheel.") A little wheel. The kneecap. PATELLA (*q. v.*).

Rot'ular. Pertaining to the rotula or kneecap.

Round Foramen. See FORAMEN.

Round Ligaments. See LIGAMENT.

Rub'bing, Alter'nate. To-and-fro sound; a peculiar sound of the heart heard in the early stage of pericarditis.

Rubbing Sound. Bruit de frottement.

Rūbē'dō. (Lat. *ruber*, "red.") Diffused cutaneous redness; blush.

Rūbēfā'çient, roo-be-fay-shent. (Lat. *ruber*, "red," and *facere*, "to make.") Reddening; an agent which, applied to the skin, induces redness without blistering. Counter-irritants producing local warmth and redness.

Rūbēl'la. (Dim. of *rubeola*.) An infectious fever of childhood resembling mild measles. It is also known as *roseolæ*, *epidemie roseola*, *rōtheln*, *German measles*, *rubeola notha*, and by some writers *rubeola*, but the latter

term is applied in the United States to true measles. See RUBEOLA and ROETHELN.

Rūbē'ōla. (Lat. *rubere*, "to blush.") Morbilli; measles; a contagious, exanthematous fever, most common in childhood, with catarrhal symptoms and an eruption of minute papulæ, followed by desquamation. By some trans-Atlantic authorities the term *rubeola* is applied only to "German measles," true measles being denominated "morbilli;" in the United States, however, "German measles" is known by the name of *rubella* or some of its synonyms, while *rubeola* is limited to true measles. It lasts about two weeks. It occurs both epidemically and sporadically. An attack usually gives immunity from future attacks. The disease is announced by weariness, muscular pains, backache, headache, nausea, or vomiting, followed by irregular chills and moderate fever and catarrh of the nose, pharynx, larynx, and conjunctiva. On the second or third day the temperature descends to normal or nearly normal. On the fourth day the eruption appears, first upon the face, and at this time the fever attains its maximum.

Rubē'ola No'tha. False measles. RUBELLA (*q. v.*).

Rube'oloid. Resembling rubeola.

Rūbēs'çent. (Lat. *ruber*, "red.") Growing red.

Rū'bīa. (Lat. *ruber*, "red.") Madder. A genus of plants of the natural order *Rubiaceæ*. Also, the name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Rubia tinctorum*. Its use has been discontinued, its efficacy being doubted.

Rubia'çææ, ru-be-ay-she-e. The name of a large natural order of widely-distributed exogenous plants, comprising the cinchona, coffee, madder, etc.

Ru'bia Tincto'rum. Dyers' madder. The name of the madder-plant. Its root is called *Radix rubra* or "red root."

Rūbid'ium. Symbol, Rb. A rare,

white, soft, light metal; 1.5 sp. gr. It occurs in certain mineral waters, and in lepidolite associated with lithium.

Rubid'ium Bro'mide. A combination of bromine and the metal rubidium. Has been used to a limited extent in the treatment of epilepsy, but seems to possess no advantages over the other bromides, and is exceedingly costly.

Rūbīg'inous. (Lat. *rubigo*, "rust.") Rusty; rust-colored; applied to the "rusty" sputum.

Rubī'go. (Lat.) Mildew; rust.

Ru'brin. (Lat. *ruber*, "red.") Hæmatin.

Ru'bula. (Lat. *rubus*, "raspberry.") Good's term for frambœsia or the yaws.

Ru'bus. (Lat. *ruber*, "red.") The blackberry and raspberry. A genus of plants of the natural order *Rosaceæ*. The species, of which there are many, are natives of Europe and the United States. *Rubus* is also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Rubus Canadensis*, *Rubus villosus*, and *Rubus trivialis*. It is tonic and astringent.

Ru'bus Canaden'sis. *Rubus trivialis*; dewberry; low blackberry; a shrubby plant, native of the Northern United States, bearing an excellent fruit. It is a distinct species from the *Rubus trivialis* of the Pharmacopœia.

Ru'bus Frutico'sus. The common blackberry-yielding bramble. Its leaves are astringent.

Ru'bus Idæ'us. The raspberry-plant. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the fruit of *Rubus Idæus*.

Ru'bus Strigo'sus. Wild red raspberry. A shrub of the United States, bearing an edible light-red fruit, more tender than that of the European raspberry, with which it is almost identical.

Ru'bus Villo'sus. Common or high blackberry. A shrubby plant, common in the United States, bearing the racemes of edible fruit, which are black when mature.

Rūctā'men. (Lac. *ructare*, "to belch.") Rucking; ructatio; ructus.

These are little-used terms, synonymous with *eructation* or belching.

Rū'diment. (Lat. *rudimentum*, "beginning.") The beginning or undeveloped state of a thing. An organ which is defective, undeveloped, or never fully formed.

Rūdimēnt'arŷ. (From the same.) Undeveloped; imperfectly formed. Pertaining to a rudiment; of rudimental character.

Rū'ga. (Lat.; pl. *rugæ*.) A wrinkle.

Ru'gine. Raspatory.

Ruḡos'itŷ. A wrinkled surface.

Rū'goūs. Rugose; wrinkled.

Rum. Jamaica spirit; ardent spirit distilled from sugar-lees and molasses, deriving its peculiar flavor from a volatile oil.

Ru'men. Paunch; the first cavity of the stomach of ruminants.

Ru'mex. Yellow dock. A genus of plants of the natural order *Polygonaceæ*. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of the *Rumex crispus* and other species of *Rumex*. Its properties are astringent and tonic.

Ru'mex Açeto'sa. Common sorrel. A European plant formerly used as a salad. The leaves are pungent and refrigerant.

Ru'mex Cris'pus. Curled dock. A common weed native of Europe and naturalized in the United States. It is astringent and tonic.

Ru'mex Çiḡante'a. A plant of East India, where the bark of the root is used in leprosy, elephantiasis, etc.

Ru'mex Hydrolap'athum. Water dock. A European plant, the root of which is tonic, antiscorbutic, and astringent.

Rūmīnā'tion. (Lat. *rumen*, "eud.") Remastication of food once swallowed; eud-chewing; a function peculiar to a certain order of mammalia having four stomachs.

Rump. Buttocks. Coceyx.

Run'-around. Paronychia.

Rū'pīa. (Gr. *ρῦπος*, "filth.") A syphilitic, vesicular, cutaneous eruption, with incrusted, foul ulcers. *Rupia* is a form of ulceration of the skin which occurs only in syphilis. Each ulcer begins as a vesicle, becomes a pustule, and finally a scab. Beneath the scab ulceration progresses eccentrically and fresh scabs form. Owing to the increase in the diameter of the ulcer the new scabs are larger than the old ones; this results in the crust assuming a cone shape, the oldest scab being at the apex.

Rūp'tūre. (Lat. *rumpere*, "to break.") A bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted; laceration; rhexis. Applied most commonly to hernia.

Rust. Oxide of iron.

Ru'ta. Rue. A genus of herbs or undershrubs of the natural order *Rutaceæ*, natives of the temperate parts of Europe, etc. Also the name (U. S.

Ph.) for the leaves of the *Ruta graveolens*. Its properties are tonic, stimulant, narcotic, and antispasmodic.

Ruta'cææ, ru-tay-she-e. The name of a widely-distributed natural order of exogeneous plants, comprising the orange, lemon, citron, etc.

Ruthe'nium. A rare, hard, brittle metal of 11.5 sp. gr., discovered in native platinum.

Rūtīdo'sis. (Gr. *ρυτίς*, "wrinkle.") A shrinking or puckering of the cornea preceding dissolution.

Ruÿschīa'na, Membra'na. Ruyschiana tunica; Ruyschian membrane; the internal layer of the choroid coat of the eye. **R. Tunica, R. membrana.**

Rye. A cereal grain, *Secale*. The seeds are sometimes infected with a fungus, and acquire medicinal and poisonous qualities. See **ERGOTA**.

Rye, Spurred. *Secale cornutum*; ergot of rye.

S.

Sābadil'la. Cebadilla; the seed of *Veratrum Sabadilla* or the *Asagrea officinalis*.

Sabba'tia Angula'ris. *Chironia Angularis*; American centaury; bitter and tonic; used in intermittent and remittent fevers.

Sabi'na. Savine. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the tops of *Juniperus Sabina*. It is believed to have a special effect on the uterus.

Sāb'ūloūs. (Lat. *sabulum*, "sand") Sandy; gritty; applied to the calcareous matter sometimes seen in the urine.

Sabur'ra. (Lat. *saburra*, "sand" or "ballast.") A term applied to the sordes which accumulates on the tongue or on the lining membrane of the stomach. Foulness of the stomach.

Saburra'tion. (From the same.) Arenation; sand-bathing.

Sac. (Lat. *saccus*.) Sack. A bag; pouch; cyst; a purse-like cavity, normal or morbid, as a *hernial sac*.

Sac'eated. (From the same.) Encysted. Pouched.

Saccharephidro'sis. Sweet perspiration.

Sac'chari Fæx. Treacle; molasses.

Saccharif'eroūs. (Lat. *saccharum*, "sugar," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Producing sugar.

Saccharificā'tion. (Lat. *saccharum*, "sugar," and *facere*, "to make.") Conversion into sugar, as of starch when acted upon by saliva.

Sac'charin. (Lat. *saccharum*, "sugar.") A white, odorless powder derived from coal-tar, having some three hundred times the sweetening power of cane-sugar. Devoid of action on the digestive organs, and recommended in place of sugar for diabetic patients.

Sac'charine. (From the same.) Pertaining to, containing, or having the character of, sugar.

Saccharom'eter. (Lat. *saccharum*, "sugar," and Gr. *μετρον*, "measure.") Saccharimeter. An instrument for determining the density of syrups and other similar fluids. Also, an instrument which by means of the polarization of light is employed in ascertaining the strength of a saccharine solution. It is used for measuring the amount of sugar in diabetic urine, as is also another form (*fermentation saccharometer*) in the "yeast test."

Săccharōmŷ'çes. The yeast fungus.

Sac'charum. (Gr. *σακχαρον*.) A genus of plants of the natural order *Graminaceæ*, comprising numerous species, generally natives of tropical countries. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the refined sugar of *Saccharum officinarum*. See SUGAR.

Sac'charum Acern'um. Maple sugar. Sugar obtained from *Acer saccharinum* or *Saccharum Canadense*.

Sac'charum Al'bum. White sugar. Refined or loaf sugar.

Sac'charum Lac'tis. Sugar of milk. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a sugar which occurs only in the milk of mammalia, from which it is obtained in the crystalline state by evaporation. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for a hard, white, sweet substance obtained from whey of cow's milk, and used as an article of diet in certain diseases.

Sac'charum Offiçina'le. Official saccharum. The sugar-cane. This plant contains about 18 per cent. of sugar, and is believed to be native of some country of the Eastern hemisphere, although the exact locality is unknown.

Sac'charum Satur'ni. Sugar of lead; *Acetas Plumbi*.

Sacchōlăc'tic Aç'id. Mucic acid; first obtained from sugar of milk.

Saccholăc'tin. Sugar of milk.

Sac'cūlāted. Having the form of a sacculus or little pouch or sae; pursed.

Sac'culis Cor'dis. The perieardium.

Săc'cūlūs. (Lat. dim. of *saccus*, "sae.") A little bag.

Sac'culūs Lachryma'lis. The lachrymal sac. The commencement of the passage which carries tears from the eye to the nose.

Sac'culus Larŷn'gis. A pouch extending from the ventricle of the larynx to the upper border of the thyroid cartilage.

Sac'culus Pro'priūs. The smaller of the two sacs of the membranous vestibule of the ear. It is formed by an expansion of the auditory nerve.

Să'çer Iğ'nīs. Sacred fire; erysipelas.

Sa'cer Mor'bus. Sacred disease; epilepsy.

Sa'cer Mus'culus. Sacred muscle; transversalis lumborum.

Sa'crad. Toward the sacral spot.

Sa'cral. Pertaining to the sacrum.

S. Arteries. (See ARTERY.) **S. Aspect,** an aspect toward the region where the sacrum is situated. **S. Nerves.** (See NERVE.) **S. Plexus.** See PLEXUS.

Sacro-lumbalis. See MUSCLE.

Sa'crum. The triangular bone above the coccyx. See BONE.

Sagape'num. The name of a gum-resin resembling galbanum, probably obtained from *Ferula Persica*. It is believed to be emmenagogue and antispasmodic.

Săğ'ittal. (Lat. *sagitta*, "arrow.") Arrow-shaped; resembling an arrow.

Săğ'ittal Sū'ture. The suture uniting the parietal bones. See SUTURE.

Sā'gō. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a farina prepared from the medulla or pith of the *Sagus Rumphii* and other species of *Sagus*. It is a nutritious and easily digestible food, given in febrile affections, etc.

Sago Spleen. A disease of the spleen, said to be partial albuminoid degeneration.

Sa'gus Rum'phii. Sago palm. A tree of Borneo, Sumatra, etc. The sago of commerce is prepared from the inner part of the trunk.

Saint Anthony's Fire. Erysipelas.

Saint Igna'tius's Beans. The seeds of a species of *Strychnos*, having properties similar to those of nuxvomica.

Saint Job's Disease. Syphilis.

Saint Vi'tus's Dance. Chorea.

Sāl. (Lat.; from Gr. ἅλς, "salt.") Salt; a compound in definite proportions of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide. See SALT.

Salāç'itÿ. (Lat. *salax*, "wanton.") Lust; strong venereal appetite.

Sal Ammo'niac. Chloride or muriate of ammonia; a compound of ammonium and chlorine, analogous to ehloride of sodium and ehloride of potassium.

Sal Argen'ti. Nitrate of silver.

Sal Cathar'ticus. Sulphate of magnesium.

Sal Cathar'ticus Glaube'ri. Sulphate of sodium or Glauber's salt.

Sal Commu'nis. Common salt; chloride of sodium.

Sal Cor'nu Cer'vi. Salt of hartshorn; carbonate of ammonium.

Sal Diuret'icus. Acetate of potassium.

Sā'lēp. Saloop; a farinaeous powder prepared from the tubers of *Orchis moris* and other species of *Orchis*. It is a light, nutritious food resembling tapioca.

Sal Epsomen'sis. "Epsom salts;" sulphate of magnesium.

Sal Glauberi. Glauber's salt.

Sālīçā'çææ, sal-ik-ay-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants, comprising the poplar, willow, etc.; the bark is usually astringent, tonic, and stomachic.

Sāl'için. A bitter, white glucoside obtained from the bark of several species of *Salix*.

Sālīçī'num. Salicin. The name (U. S. Ph.) for an organic substance prepared from the bark of several species of *Salix*. It occurs in colorless, crystalline scales, without odor and of an extremely bitter taste. It is employed as a febrifuge and anti-periodic.

Sālīçyl'āte. A salt obtained by the union of salicylic acid with a base.

Sālīçyl'ic Aç'id. (Lat. *salix*, "willow," and Gr. ὄλη, "matter.") A substance occurring in white soluble crystals, obtained by heating salicin with potassa. It is antiseptic, and is used in acute rheumatism, and as an antipyretic in febrile affections.

Salī'ferous. (Lat. *saliferus*; from *sal*, a "salt," and *fero*, to "bear.") Producing or containing salt.

Sal'ifiable. (Lat. *sal*, "salt," and *feri*, "to be made.") Having the capacity of combining with an acid to form a salt.

Salīg'enin. A substance prepared from salicin by the action of acids.

Sa'line. (Lat. *sal*, "salt.") Of the nature of, or containing, salt.

Sālī'va. (Lat.; from Gr. σιᾶλον, "spittle.") The spittle; a viscid fluid, the secretion of three pairs of glands called the salivary glands.

Sālī'vant. Sialagogue.

Sāl'ivary. Pertaining to saliva.

Sal'ivary Glands. A term applied to the three pairs of glands concerned in the secretion of saliva; these are the parotid, the submaxillary, and the sublingual glands. See GLAND.

Sālīvā'tion. (Lat. *saliva*, "spittle.") Ptyalism. Excessive secretion of saliva. When occasioned by the ex-

hibition of preparations of mercury it is termed *mercurial salivation*.

Sā'lix. A genus of salicaceous plants, comprising a large number of species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. The barks in many instances have great bitterness combined with astringency, and the species generally contain salicin. *Salix* is also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of *Salix alba* and other species of *Salix*.

Sa'lix Frag'ilis. "Brittle willow" or "crack willow." The bark is astringent and tonic, and is used in intermittent fever, dyspepsia, etc.

Sa'lol. A white powder obtained from salicylic acid, of antiseptic and antipyretic properties.

Saloo'p. Sassafras tea. SALEP (*q. v.*).

Salpingemphrax'is. Closure of Eustachian tube.

Sālpīngī'tis. (Gr. *σαλπιγξ*, "a tube," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Tubal inflammation, as of the Fallopian or Eustachian tube, formerly applied especially to the latter.

Sālpīngōcŷē'sis. (Gr. *σαλπιγξ*, "a tube," and *κωσις*, "pregnancy.") Tubal pregnancy. Extra-uterine foetation in Fallopian tube.

Sāl'pīnx. (Gr. *σαλπιγξ*.) A tube; applied to both the Eustachian tube and the Fallopian tube.

Sal Prunel'la. Potassium nitrate or saltpetre when fused and cast so as to form small balls.

Sal Rupellen'sis. The tartrate of potassium and sodium, or Rochelle salt.

Sal Satur'ni. The acetate of lead; plumbi acetas.

Sālt. (Lat. *sal*.) A chemical compound formed by the union of an acid and a base, in which one or more hydrogen atoms have been substituted by metallic atoms. The word is also used for common sodium chloride. Salts are named according to the acids employed in their formation.

Hydracids form binary compounds ending in *-ide*;

<i>-ic</i>	acids	form	<i>-ate</i>	salts.
<i>-ous</i>	"	"	<i>-ite</i>	"
<i>Hypo-</i>	"	"	<i>-hypo,</i>	<i>-ites.</i>
<i>Per-</i>	"	"	<i>per-,</i>	<i>-ates.</i>

Thus :

<i>Hydrochloric</i>	acid	forms	<i>chlorides.</i>
<i>Sulphuric</i>	"	"	<i>sulphates.</i>
<i>Sulphurous</i>	"	"	<i>sulphites.</i>
<i>Hypochlorous</i>	"	"	<i>hypochlorites.</i>
<i>Perchloric</i>	"	"	<i>perchlorates.</i>

A *normal* salt is one which has not either acid or basic hydrogen in excess, as $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$. An *acid* salt contains an excess of basic hydrogen, as NaH_2PO_4 . A *basic* salt contains an excess of acid hydrogen, as $\text{PbOH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)$. A *double* salt contains two or more different positive atoms, as NH_4MgPO_4 .

<i>Super-</i>	indicates	an excess	of acid.
<i>Sub-</i>	"	excess	of base.
<i>Bi-</i>	"	an acid	salt.
<i>Quadr-</i>	"	4 equivalent	s of acid.
<i>Sesqui-</i>	"	$1\frac{1}{2}$	" "
<i>Oxy-</i>	"	the presence	of a perfect oxide.

A *protosalt* is one containing a metallic protoxide.

Salt of Ammo'nia. Sal ammoniac. The chloride of ammonium.

Salt, Bi-basic. Oxygen-acid salts, which contain two equivalents of base for one of acid.

Salt, Black. Wood ashes which have been lixiviated and become black.

Salt, Derosne's. Narcotine. Obtained by treating opium with ether.

Salt, Diges'tive, of Sylvius. The chloride of potassium.

Salt, Ep'som. Magnesium sulphate. Formerly made by evaporating the mineral water of Epsom.

Salt of Lemon. The oxalate of potassium.

Salt, Macquee's. The arseniate of potassium.

Salt, Microcos'mic. Phosphorus salt. Sodio-ammonio-hydric phosphate.

Salt, Rochelle. Sodium and potassium tartrate.

Salt of Tar'tar. A pure carbonate of potassium made from bitartrate of potassium.

Salt-cake. A dried mixture of salt and sulphuric acid, used in the manufacture of carbonate of sodium.

Sâltpe'tre. Nitre or nitrate of potassium. KNO_3 .

Sâlt Rheûm. Popular name for chronic eczema and various cutaneous eruptions.

Sâlts. A popular term for Epsom, Rochelle, or Glauber salts.

Salts, Hal'oÿen. Derivatives of a union of metals with a member of a group of electro-negative monads, called the halogen group (chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine).

Salts of Harts'horn. "Smelling salts;" the subcarbonate of ammonium.

Salts, Neutral. Salts in which the base is perfectly saturated with the acid, thus being neither of acid nor alkaline reaction.

Salts, Pres'ton. Made by mixing carbonate of ammonium, liquor ammoniæ, and a volatile oil.

Salts, Secondary. Neutral salts.

Salû'brïous. (Lat. *salus*, "health.") Salutary; conducive to health.

Salû'brïtÿ. (From the same.) Wholesomeness; salubrious character.

Salvatël'la. A small vein on the back of the hand.

Salve. Ointment. Unguentum.

Sal'via. Sage. A genus of *Labiataeous* plants comprising numerous species, natives of Europe, India, the United States, South America, etc. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves of the *Salvia officinalis*, the properties of which are aromatic, tonic, and astringent. They are also used as a condiment.

Sal Volat'ilis. Sal volatile; volatile salt; an alcoholic solution of carbonate of ammonia.

Sambu'cus. Elder. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*; also the name (U. S. Ph.)

for the flowers of the *Sambucus Canadensis*. The flowers are stimulating and sudorific; the berries, aperient and diaphoretic; the bark, purgative and in large doses emetic.

Sambu'cus Eb'ulus. Danewort. A European plant whose bark, berries, and flowers have been employed in moderate doses as resolvents and deobstruents, and in large doses as hydragogues.

San'able. (Lat. *sanare*, "to heal.") Curable.

Sanato'rium. (From the same.) Sanitarium.

Săn'atorÿ or Săn'ative. (From the same.) Healing; sanitary.

San'darac. Sandarach. A resin flowing from the *Thuja articulata* or *Callitris quadrivalvis*. It is employed as an incense and as a varnish.

Sand-Bath. Hot sand for the immersion of a vessel in pharmacy. See BATH.

Sănġuif'eroûs. (Lat. *sanguis*, "blood," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Conveying blood.

Sănġuifică'tion. (Lat. *sanguis*, "blood," and *facere*, "to make.") Hæmatosis. Blood-formation; conversion of chyle into blood.

Sanguina'ria. Blood-root. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the rhizome of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, a plant of the natural order *Papaveraceæ*, and native of the United States. The rhizome and seeds are emetic.

Sanguinăr'ine. An alkaloid extracted from the root of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*. It is in the form of a yellow, tasteless powder, and instantly excites sneezing. In an atmosphere containing a small quantity of acid vapors it assumes a red color resembling blood.

Săn'ġuine, sang-gwin. (Lat. *sanguis*, "blood.") Blood-like; pertaining to, or abounding in, blood; ardent. Plethoric.

Sănġuin'eoûs. (From the same.) Plethoric; sanguine.

San̄guin'olent. (From the same.) Tinged with blood, as the "rusty sputum" of pneumonia.

Sān'guis. (Lat.) Blood; the fluid which circulates in the heart and vascular system.

San'guis Draco'nis. "Dragon's blood;" a resinous substance procured from various plants.

Sān̄guisū'gā. (Lat. *sanguis*, "blood," and *sugere*, "to suck.") The blood-sucking leech; hirudo; bdella. See HIRUDO.

Sā'niēs. (From Lat. *sanguis*, "blood.") A thin, serous, greenish offensive discharge from ulcers, etc. Ichor.

Sā'n̄ioūs. (From the same.) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, sanies. Ichorous.

Sānitā'r̄ium. (Lat. *sanitas*, "health.") A salubrious retreat for valetudinarians. An establishment for treating the sick.

Sān'itar̄ȳ. (From the same.) Pertaining to health; healthful; hygienic.

Sān'it̄ȳ. (Lat. *sanitas*, from *sanus*, "sound.") Sound state of mind or body; saneness.

San'talum M̄yrtifo'lium. An Indian tree, from the timber of which is obtained by distillation a volatile oil much used as a remedy for gonorrhœa and chronic bronchitis.

Santon'ica. Levant wormseed. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the unexpanded flower-head of *Artemisia maritima*, and the name (U. S. Ph.) for the unexpanded flowers of *Artemisia Cina*. Its efficiency as a vermifuge is due to a peculiar principle called *santonin*.

San'tonin. A vegetable principle prepared from *Artemisia Santonica*. It is anthelmintic.

Santoni'num. Santonin. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a vegetable principle prepared from *santonica*. It is in the form of colorless, prismatic crystals without odor, which are unaltered by exposure to air. Its properties are vermifuge and toxic.

Santori'ni. An Italian anatomist whose name has been given to certain cartilages or tubercles (*cornicula laryngis*) attached to the arytenoid cartilages; to the transverse fissures of the external ear; to muscular fibres about the urethra; and to small veins passing through the foramina of the cranium, etc.

Sap. The juice, or circulating fluid, of plants.

Saphe'na. (Gr. *σαφης*, "manifest.") The name of two large veins of the leg, *internal* and *external*. See VEIN.

Saphe'nous Nerves. See NERVE.

Saphe'nous Opening. *Fovea ovalis*; an oval opening in the fascia lata, transmitting the internal saphenous vein, etc.

Sāp'id. (Lat. *sapere*, "to taste.") Possessed of sapidity; savory.

Sāpid'it̄ȳ. (From the same.) The quality of affecting the organs of taste; taste.

Sāpindā'çēæ, sap-in-day-she-e. The name of a large natural order of exogenous plants, comprising the shrubs, natives of tropical and temperate regions, *Acer* (maple), *Æsculus* (horse-hestnut), etc.

Sa'po. (Lat.) Soap. A compound of one or more of the acids obtained from oils, fats, or resins with alkalies or oxides. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for soap made with soda and olive oil. Internally, soap is cathartic, and externally it is detergent and stimulant.

Sa'po Du'ras. "Hard soap." Spanish or Castile soap.

Sa'po Mol'lis. "Soft soap." Soap made with olive oil and potash.

Sa'po Vir'idis. "Green soap." The name (U. S. Ph.) for soap prepared from potash and fixed oils. It is frequently employed as a remedy for diseases of the skin.

Sa'po Vulga'ris. "Common soap." Soap made with soda and animal oil.

Saponā'ceous. (Lat. *saponaceus*; from *sapo*, *saponis*, "soap.") Soapy; having the character of soap.

Sapona'ria Offiçina'lis. Soapwort. A plant of the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, native of Europe. The root and leaves have been employed in scrofula, cancer, jaundice, secondary syphilis, etc.

Saponificā'tion. (Lat. *sapo*, "soap," and *facere*, "to make.") The act of converting into soap, as of oils by the action of alkalis.

Sap'onin. A glucoside obtained from the root of *Saponaria officinalis*, from *Quillaia*, and from other plants. It is a powerful poison, and is locally very irritant.

Sapota'çēæ, sap-o-tay-she-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous tropical plants, including the *Bassia*, *Chrysophyllum*, *Isonandra* (gutta-percha), *Achras*, etc.

Sapph'ism. Tribadism; carnal lust of woman for woman.

Sapræ'mia, sap-re-me-ah. (Gr. *σαπρος*, "putrid," and *αίμα*, "blood.") Blood-poisoning due to the introduction into the system of products of the decomposition of animal matter.

Saprogen'ic. (Gr. *σαπρος*, "putrid," and *γενναω*, to "produce.") Saprogeous. Producing putrefaction.

Sap'rophÿte, sap-ro-fite. (Gr. *σαπρος*, "putrid," and *φυτον*, "plant.") A minute vegetable organism developing on putrefying matter.

Sapropy'ra. (Gr. *σαπρος*, "putrid," and *πυρ*, "fever.") Putrid fever; malignant typhus.

Sārçī'na. (Lat., "pack.") A genus of schizomyctes.

Sarçī'na Ventric'ūli. A vegetable organism found in vomited matters in cases of stomach disease.

Sarçī'tis, sar-si-tis. (Gr. *σαρξ*, "flesh," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Muscular inflammation. Acute rheumatism.

Sar'eōçēle, sar-ko-seel. (Gr. *σαρξ*, "flesh," and *ζηλη*, "tumor.") *Hernia carnosā*; a firm, fleshy enlargement of the testicle.

Sarcœōl'la. (From the Gr. *σαρξ*,

σαρξ, "flesh," and *κολλα*, "gluc.") Flesh-gluc; a nauseous, resinous concrete juice obtained from *Penœa sarco-colla* and other species of *Penœa*. It was formerly used as an astringent.

Sar'eōde. (Gr. *σαρκωδης*, "fleshy,") A term applied to the contractile, structureless, albuminoid substance composing the bodies of the protozoa.

Sar'coid, sar-koyd. (Gr. *σαρξ*, "flesh," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Flesh-like; resembling flesh.

Sārcōlēm'ma. (Gr. *σαρξ*, "flesh," and *λεμμα*, "husk.") The membranous sheath enclosing muscle-fibres.

Sārcōl'ogÿ, sar-kol-o-je. (Gr. *σαρξ*, "flesh," and *λογος*, "discourse.") That branch of anatomy treating of the soft parts of the human body.

Sarcō'ma, sar-ko-mah. (Gr. *σαρξ*, "flesh," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") Sarcosis; sarcomatous tumor; fleshy tumor. A tumor composed of modified embryonic connective-tissue cells, and which arises from connective tissue. In a typical specimen there is no defined stroma, the cells being distributed uniformly and numerous blood-vessels being observed. No lymphatics are found. **FOUR CHIEF GROUPS:** 1. Round-celled; 2. Spindle-celled; 3. Mixed-celled; 4. Giant-celled or myeloid. **VARIETIES:** Melanotic, lymphosarcoma, glioma and gliosarcoma, hæmorrhagic sarcoma, plexiform sarcoma or cylindroma, psammoma or pearl tumor. **MIXED CONNECTIVE-TISSUE TUMORS:** Fibro-sarcoma, myxo-sarcoma, osteo-sarcoma, chondro-sarcoma.

Sarcom'atous. Pertaining to sarcoma.

Sar'eophÿte. Leucocyte.

Sarcop'tes. A name applied to the itch-insect, or *Acarus scabiei*.

Sar'eōsin. A basic substance obtained from kreatin.

Sarcō'sis. (Gr. *σαρξ*, "flesh," and suffix *-osis*, "morbid state.") Progress of sarcoma. Excessive generation of flesh. See **SARCOMA**.

Sar'coplasts. Supposed germinal cells of muscular tissue.

Sarcosto'sis. Bony formation or tumor in muscular tissue.

Sarcōt'ic. (Gr. *σαρξ*, "flesh.") Flesh-producing.

Sar'coūs. (From the same.) Fleishy; muscular.

Sardōn'ic Laugh'ter. Cynic spasm; a convulsive involuntary laughter. **RISUS SARDONICUS** (*q. v.*).

Sarsaparil'la. (Sp. *sarça*, "brier," and *parilla*, "little vine.") The name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Smilax officinalis* and of other species of *Smilax*. It was formerly considered alterative, and was much employed in secondary syphilis and scrofulous affections.

Sārto'rīūs. (Lat. *sartor*, "tailor.") Tailor's muscle, a long muscle of the thigh. See **MUSCLE**.

Sarx. (Gr. *σαρξ*.) Flesh; the muscular part of animals.

Sas'safras. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of the root of the *Sassafras officinalis*. It is aromatic, astringent, stimulant, and sudorific, and is much used as an adjuvant to more efficient remedies.

Sas'safras Medul'la. Pith of sassafras. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the pith of the stems of the *Sassafras officinalis*. From this pith is prepared a bland mucilage used as an application to inflamed eyes.

Sat'ellite Veins. Veins which accompany an artery.

Sātūrā'tion. (Lat. *saturare*, "to satisfy.") The condition of one substance united with as much of another as it can receive; union, combination, or impregnation of one body with another till the recipient is *satisfied*, or is unable to contain more; as the state of a fluid which holds in solution as much of any substance as it can dissolve.

Saturation, Atōm'ic. A term expressive of the doctrine that each element is capable of combining with a certain limited number of atoms, and

that this number can never be exceeded. See **EQUIVALENCE**.

Sāt'urnine. Pertaining to lead or "saturnus." Leaden. Dull; gloomy.

Sāturnis'mus. Saturnism; lead-poisoning.

Satur'nus. Saturn; an ancient designation of lead.

Sātȳrī'asis. (Gr. *Σατυρος*, "a satyr.") Irresistible sexual desire in males; the analogue of nymphomania in females. The term *satyriasis* has also been applied to a species of elephantiasis on account of the aspect it imparts to the countenance.

Sâu'rīan. (Gr. *σαύρα*, "lizard.") Pertaining to lizards.

Sâuriō'sis or Sauroder'ma. (Gr. *σαύρα*, "lizard.") A variety of ichthyosis in which the condition of the skin is considered to resemble the scaly character of the saurian reptile rather than of the fish.

Savine. Sabina.

Saw, Butcher's. A form of saw allowing the blade to be fixed at any angle.

Saw, Chain. A saw composed of short flattened links serrated on one side.

Saxif'raġoūs. (Lat. *saxum*, "stone," and *frangere*, "to break.") Lithic; antilithic; lithontriptic; having power to dissolve vesical calculi.

Sayre's Jacket. Plaster-of-Paris dressing applied completely around the body.

Seab. (Lat. *scabere*, "to scratch.") Crusta; an incrustation of discharged matter formed over a superficial lesion.

Scā'bīēs. (From the same.) The itch, a contagious dermatitis due to the presence of a parasitic insect, the *Acarus scabiei*, or itch-insect. **Psora**.

Sca'bies Feri'na. Mange, a cutaneous disease affecting various domestic animals.

Sca'la. (Lat.; "ladder.") Applied to certain passages of the cochlea. See **EAR**.

Scâld. A lesion due to the application of a hot fluid.

Scâld Head. Porrigo; a variety of chronic eczema affecting the scalp.

Scale. A thin lamina of opaque and thickened cuticle. Any small plate or lamina.

Scale'nus. (Gr. *σκαληνος*, "unequal.") Applied to certain muscles which bend the neck.

Scall. Familiar term for various eruptions of the scalp; impetigo.

Scalled Head. Scald head; porrigo.

Scalp. (Lat. *scalpere*, "to scrape.") Cranial integument; epicranium.

Scal'pel. (From the same.) A small, straight surgical knife.

Scâl'prum. (From the same.) A raspatory used in trephining.

Seā'lŷ. Scale-like; furnished with scales. Squamous.

Scammo'nium. Scammony. The name (U. S. Ph.) for a gum-resin obtained by incision from the living root of the *Convolvulus Scammonia*, a native of Syria. Scammony is an active cathartic, but is usually combined with other medicines to avoid the griping which accompanies it when administered alone.

Scammo'nium Sŷri'acum. Syrian scammony. The gum-resin obtained from the root of the *Convolvulus Scammonia*.

Sca'pha. (Gr. *σκαφη*, "skiff.") The *fossa navicularis*, between the helix and anti-helix of the external ear. Also the name of a double-headed bandage.

Scaphoceph'alous. Applied to a boat-shaped skull.

Scăph'oid, skaf'oyd. (Gr. *σκαφη*, "skiff," and *ειδος*, "resemblance.") Boat-shaped; naviform; navicular. **S. Bone,** a bone of the carpus and of the tarsus. (See **BONE**.) **S. Fossa,** scapula.

Scăp'ŷla, skap-yu-lah. A flat, tri-

angular bone, the shoulder-blade. See **BONE**.

Scăp'ŷlæ Angŷlă'ris. Levator scapulæ; the muscle called levator anguli scapulæ, or elevator of the angle of the scapula.

Scăpŷlăl'gia. (Lat. *scapula*, "shoulder-blade," and Gr. *αλγος*, "pain.") Pain in the scapular region; arthralgia of the shoulder.

Scăp'ŷlar. Pertaining to the scapula.

Scăp'ŷlarŷ. A broad, two-tailed bandage for passing over the shoulders.

Scar. Cicatrix.

Scarf'-skin. The cuticle, epidermis, or outer layer of the skin. See **INTEGUMENT**.

Scarifică'tion. (Lat. *scarificare*, "to scarify.") The making of small incisions or punctures to abstract blood, etc.

Scar'ificator. An instrument for scarification, making a number of simultaneous incisions.

Scarlati'na, skar-lat-c-nah. (Lat.) Rosalia; scarlet fever; a contagious exanthematous fever most common in childhood, and characterized by sore throat, a peculiar scarlet eruption, albuminuria, and desquamation after the subsidence of fever. It is usually announced by vomiting, sore throat, headache, and fever (103° to 104° F.). On the second day the eruption appears; it is scarlet, and composed of a multitude of small spots, first separated, but soon coalescing. The eruption reaches its height on the third or fourth day, then fades, and by the eighth desquamation begins. The fever subsides on the third or fourth day.

Scarlatin'iform. Scarlatinoid; resembling scarlatina.

Scarlat'inous. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, scarlatina.

Scar'let Fe'ver. Scarlatina.

Scar'pa's Foram'ina. Two small foramina which unite with the foramina of Stenson to form the anterior palatine foramen.

Sçelal'gīa. (Gr. *σσελος*, "leg," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Pain of the leg.

Sçělōtŷr'be. (Gr. *σσελος*, "leg," and *τυρβη*, "commotion.") A form of palsy with contracted state of the limbs.

Scheele's Green. Emerald green; arsenite of copper, a poisonous pigment.

Scherlie'vo, sker-le-ay-vo. An endemic disease of Croatia and Dalmatia of a syphilitic character.

Scherō'ma. (Gr. *ξηρος*, "dry.") A dry inflammation of the eye, due to defective lachrymal secretion.

Schīndŷl'esis, skin-dil-e-sis. (Gr. *σχίζω*, to "cleave.") A variety of synarthrosis, one bone being received into the cleft of another. See ARTICULATION.

Schistor'rhachis. (Gr. *σχιστος*, "cloven," and *ραχίς*, "spine.") Spina bifida; hydrorrhachis.

Schizōmŷçē'tēs. (Gr. *σχίζω*, to "cleave," and *μυχης*, "fungus.") Bacteria; a class of unicellular organisms which usually multiply by transverse division and resemble the algæ.

Schneide'rian Mem'brane. (After its describer, Schneider.) The mucous membrane lining the nasal fossa. Pituitary membrane.

Schwann, White Substance of. Medullary sheath of nerve-fibre. A white tube surrounding the axis-cylinder of a tubular nerve-fibre.

Sçiat'ic, si-at-ik. (Lat. *ischiatricus*, "ischiatric.") Pertaining to the ischium or hips. (See ISCHIATIC.) **S. Nerve.** (See NERVE.) **S. Notch,** foramen, sciatic.

Sçiat'īca, si-at-ik-ah. (Corr., from Lat. *ischiadicus*, from Gr. *ἰσχίον*, "the hip.") Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve, often due to neuritis.

Sçil'la. Squill. A genus of plants of the natural order *Liliaceæ*, comprising many species of bulbous plants, natives of Europe and the United States. Scilla is also the name (U. S. Ph. 1880) for the bulb of *Urginea*

Scilla. It is expectorant, diuretic, and in large doses emetic.

Scil'la Frase'ri. Wild hyacinth or quamash, a bulbous plant, a native of the prairies of the Western United States. The bulb is eaten by the Indians.

Scil'la Marit'ima. The squill or sea-onion of Europe.

Sçil'lītin. The active principle of the squill.

Seir'rhoūs. Pertaining to scirrhus.

Seir'rhūs, skir-rus. (Gr. *σκιρος*, "hard tumor.") A carcinoma containing a large amount of fibrous tissue. Most common in the breast. See CARCINOMA and CANCER.

Sçis'sion. (Lat. *scindo*, to "cut.") The act of cutting or dividing with a sharp instrument.

Seissu'ra. (Lat.) Cleft; fissure.

Sçitamin'eæ. The name of a natural order of tropical endogenous plants, comprising the *Maranta* (arrow-root), *Musa sapientum* (banana), *Zingiber* (ginger), etc.

Sclera. Sclerotica.

Sclerēctā'sia. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard," and *εκτασις*, "dilatation.") Staphyloma of the sclerotic.

Sclerec'tomŷ. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard," *εξ*, "out," and *τομη*, "a cutting.") Excision of part of the sclerotic.

Sclere'ma. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard.") Scleroderma; scleroma; induration of the cellular tissue.

Sclere'ma Neonato'rum. Scleroderma of the new-born. A form of sclerema occurring within a few days of birth, characterized by hardening and tightening of the skin, œdema, discoloration, etc.

Sclērencepha'lia. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard," and *ἐγκεφαλον*, "brain.") Induration or sclerosis of the brain.

Sclerī'asis. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard.") Induration; a hardened state; hardening. The term is applied to hard tumors, such as scirrhus, and is used as

synonymous with scleroma, sclerema, scleroderma, and sclerosis.

Sclerochoroidī'tis. Inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid tunics of the eye.

Scleroder'ma. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard," and *δερμα*, "skin.") A non-inflammatory, indurated skin affection. It is also called "hide-bound disease," and consists of a rigid, indurated, and contracted condition of the true skin or eorium. When circumscribed, it is known as *morphœa*; and when occurring in the new-born, it is more commonly called *sclerema neonatorum*.

Sclero-iri'tis. Inflammation of the sclerotic and iris.

Sclerō'ma, skler-o-mah. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard," and suffix *-oma*, "morbid state.") Induration; hardened state. Applied to a hard tumor or indurated texture; a fibrous body sometimes found in the uterus. Also used as synonymous with scleriosis, sclerema, scleroderma, and sclerosis, and applied to induration of the skin and areolar tissues, as **SCLEROMA** or **SCLEREMA NEONATORUM** (*q. v.*).

Sclerome'ninx. Dura mater.

Sclerōnŷ'is. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard," and *νυξις*, "a pricking.") Puneture of the sclerotic.

Sclerophthal'mia. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard," and *ὀφθαλμος*, "eye.") Trachoma.

Sclerosareō'ma. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard," *σαρξ*, "flesh," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") A hard fleshy exerescence of the gums.

Sclerō'sis. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") Indurated state; induration; thickening with condensation; the process of becoming hard, tough, or indurated. The progress of scleroma. The term is used as synonymous with scleriosis, scleroma, and scleroderma.

Sclerō-skel'eton. The ossified fibrous and tendinous tissues that enclose organs.

Scleros'toma Duodena'le. Anchylostomum duodenale. See **ENTOZOA**.

Sclerot'ic, skler-ot-ik. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard.") Hard; indurated. Pertaining to sclerosis. Also used for the *sclerotica* or sclerotic coat of the eye.

Sclerot'ic Ac'id. An acid considered to be the active principle of ergot.

Sclerōt'ica, skler-ot-ik-ah. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard.") "White of the eye;" the tough, white, opaque, fibrous outer membrane of the eyeball. See **EYE**.

Sclerotizee'tomy. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard," and *εκτομη*, "excision.") Operation for artificial pupil by removal of a portion of the sclerotic coat.

Sclerotic-choroidi'tis. Inflammation of both the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eye.

Scleroticonyx'is. Scleronyxis.

Scleroti'tis. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the sclerotic.

Sclero'tium Cla'vus. Ergot.

Sclerōt'omŷ. (Gr. *σκληρος*, "hard," and *τομη*, "a cutting.") Incision of the sclerotic.

Scobs. (Lat. *scabere*, "to scratch.") Raspings, shavings, powder, or dust of any hard substance. Also the scoria of any metal.

Scō'lēx. (Gr. *σχωληξ*, a "worm.") The cystic worm or embryonic phase of a tape-worm or other parasitic worm.

Scolio'ma. Spinal curvature.

Scōliō'sis. (Gr. *σκολιως*, "twisted.") Curvature; lateral distortion of the spine.

Scopa'rius. (Lat. *scopa*, "broom.") Broom. The name (U. S. Ph. 1880) for the tops of the *Sarothamnus Scoparius*, or *Spartium Scoparium*. Broom is diuretic and cathartic, and has been found useful in dropsy.

Scorbu'tic. Relating to scurvy or scorbutus; affected with scurvy.

Scorbu'tus. Scurvy. A disorder of nutrition, in which blood poverty causes transudations and ecchymoses. Due to prolonged privation

from fresh vegetables. The patient is weak and depressed in spirits, the gums are swollen and bleeding, the breath is foul, purple spots appear on the skin, ulcers form, old wounds open, and bleeding occurs from mucous canals.

Scop'oline. An alkaloid derived from *Scopolia japonica* or Japanese belladonna; of potent mydriatic properties.

Sco'ria. (Lat., pl. *scoriæ*; from Gr. *σκωρ*, "excrement.") The dross or refuse of metals. Excrement.

Scotas'ma. Seotoma.

Scotch Fiddle. Scabies.

Scotodin'ia. Seotoma.

Scoto'ma. (Lat., pl. *scotomata*; from Gr. *σκοτος*, "darkness.") A fixed dark spot in the field of vision, distinguished from *muscæ volitantes*, or floating spots. In general, obscurity of vision (*scotasma*) or giddiness with impaired sight (*scotomy* or *scotodinia*).

Scriv'ener's Palsy. Scribe's paralysis. WRITER'S CRAMP (*q. v.*).

Scrobie'ulus Cor'dis. (Lat., dim. of *scrobs*, "depression.") The slight depression immediately below the ensiform cartilage; the pit of the stomach.

Scro'f'ula. (Lat. *scrofa*, "sow.") Serophula; serofulosis; struma; predisposition to tuberculosis; constitutional debility, with glandular tumors and indolent ulceration. A condition in which there is a tendency to chronic local inflammations, the cell exudation of which undergoes caseation instead of cicatrization. Serofula is in many instances a manifestation of tuberculosis.

Scro'f'uloder'ma. Cutaneous serofula, tuberculous and ulcerous.

Scro'f'ulo'sis. Serofulous condition; progress of serofula.

Scro'f'ulous. Pertaining to, or affected with, serofula.

Scrophulelco'sis. Serofulous ulceration.

Scrophulophy'ma. Serofulous cutaneous tumors.

Scro'tal. Pertaining to the scrotum.

Scro'tal Her'nia. Hernia seroti; oscheoecele; serotoccele; protrusion of part of the viscera into the scrotum.

Scro'toçēle, skro-to-seel. (Lat. *scrotum*, and Gr. *κηλη*, "tumor.") Scrotal hernia. A hernia which has descended into the scrotum.

Scro'tūm. (Lat.) The pouch containing the testicles. A collective term for the integuments of the testes and part of the spermatic cords, consisting of the cutaneous envelope, the dartos, the cremaster muscle, the fibrous coat, and the tunica vaginalis.

Scrū'ple, skrew-pl. (Dim. of Lat. *scrupus*, "pebble.") Symbol, ϥ . A weight of twenty grains Troy; a third of a drachm or twenty-fourth of an ounce Troy.

Seurf. Furfur; dandruff; dandruff; exfoliated epidermis of the scalp. Excessive exfoliation of the cuticle constitutes *pityriasis*.

Scurf'y. Having seurf; furfuraceous.

Seūr'vŷ. A popular term for scorbutus. Disease with extreme dejection, anæmia, purpura, gomphiasis. It is induced by privation of fresh vegetable diet. See SCORBUTUS.

Seur'vy But'ton. Morula. An epidemic cachexia, apparently allied to framboesia, which has appeared in parts of Ireland, and is characterized by indolent button-like growths of the corpus papillare of the skin.

Scutella'ria. Skulleap. A genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Labiata*, including many species natives of Europe, Asia, America, etc. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the *Scutellaria lateriflora*. It has been used as a nervine.

Scutella'ria Galericula'ta. An herbaceous plant, native of the Northern United States. Its property is astringent, and it has been employed as a febrifuge.

Scutella'ria Integrifo'lia. A native of the Middle and Southern United

States. It is intensely bitter, and is believed to possess tonic properties.

Scū'tiform. (Lat. *scutum*, "shield," and *forma*, "form.") Shaped like a buckler; shield-shaped. The Lat. equivalent of the Gr. *thyroid*.

Seū'tūm. (Lat., "shield.") Thyroid cartilage.

Sçȳb'ala, sib-al-ah. (Gr. *σζύβαλον*, "dung.") Hard, round, lumpy fecal matters.

Scyth'ian Disease. Atrophy of penis and testes, loss of masculinity, etc.

Sçȳtī'tis. (Gr. *σζυτος*, "skin," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Cytitis; dermatitis; inflammation of the skin.

Sçȳtōblaste'ma. (Gr. *σζυτος*, "skin," and *βλαστημα*, "growth.") Rudimentary skin. The development of the skin; also of the *exanthemata*.

Sea-Sickness. *Nausea marina*; *mal de mer*; a distressing sickness with vomiting, usually attacking those at sea who are unused to the motion of the vessel.

Sea-Weeds. *Algæ*; a familiar name of cellular cryptogamous plants devoid of proper roots and distinct stem and foliage, growing in salt or fresh water. See **ALGÆ**.

Seal'ing. A method of treating wounds by excluding the air during cicatrization.

Seam. Suture.

Search'ing. Probing. Sounding; the process of introducing a metallic instrument into the bladder to detect the presence of a calculus.

Sebā'ceous, se-bay-shus. (Lat. *sebum*, "suet.") Like suet; fatty; suety. Yielding a sebum-like secretion. Applied to certain glands and follicles which secrete a peculiar oily matter. **S. Glands.** (See **GLAND.**) **S. Tumor,** lipoma.

Sebif'eroūs. (Lat. *sebum*, "suet," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Sebaceous; sebiferous. Secreting sebaceous matter.

Sebip'aroūs. (Lat. *sebum*, "suet," and *parere*, "to produce.") Sebaceous;

sebiferous. **S. Glands,** sebaceous glands.

Seborrhœ'a. (Lat. *sebum*, "suet," and Gr. *ρενω*, "to flow.") Sebaceous flux; increased abnormal secretion of sebaceous glands. The term is hybrid, *steorrhœa* being the classical form.

Se'bum. Sebum; pinguedo. Tal-low, suet, or grease.

Seca'le. (Lat.) Rye. A Linnaean genus of the natural order *Graminaceæ*.

Seca'le Cerea'le. Common rye. Supposed to be native of America or Southern Russia, and cultivated in nearly all temperate climates. The constituents of rye are—starch, 58 per cent; nitrogenous material, 11 per cent.; dextrin, 7 per cent.; and water, 14 per cent.

Seca'le Cornu'tum. "Horned or spurred rye." The ergot of rye, a fungous growth on the *Secale cereale*. See **ERGOT**.

Sec'aline. (Lat. *secalina*.) The gluten of the *Secale cereale*.

Seçer'nent. (Lat. *secernere*, "to separate.") Secreting. Applied to vessels whose function is to differentiate certain materials from the blood. See **SECRETION**.

Sec'ond Inten'tion. A term applied in surgery to healing by the process of suppuration and granulation; distinguished from healing by "first intention," or immediate union without suppuration.

Sec'ondary. (Lat. *secundus*, "second.") Subordinate; supervening; occurring after some primary or immediate cause; thus the *secondary symptoms* of syphilis supervene upon the primary lesions, and involve sore throat, glandular swelling, cutaneous eruption, falling out of the hair, etc. The term is also applied to symptoms which are remote from the seat of, or only indirectly caused by, the original trouble.

Sec'ondary Disease'. Disease following some other disease; distinguished from primary disease.

Sec'ondary Fe'ver. The febrile condition ensuing after a crisis or after the discharge of some morbid matter.

Secrē'ta. (Lat.) Matters secreted.

Secrē'ting. Performing secretion. Producing materials from the blood different from the blood itself. Applied to certain oozing skin diseases.

Sēc'rē'tion. (Lat. *secernere*, "to separate.") Function of separating special substances from the blood. This elaboration takes place in glands; thus the salivary glands secrete saliva, and the liver bile. Also, the substance so separated.

Secreto - mo'tory. Applied to nerves exciting secretion.

Secret'ory. Pertaining to, or performing, secretion.

Sec'tio (sek-she-o) **Cadav'eris.** (Lat.) The dissection of a dead body; autopsy; post-mortem examination.

Sec'tion, sek-shun. (Lat. *secare*, "to cut.") A separation by cutting. Act of cutting; a cut surface; a slice.

Sec'ūndīnes. (Lat. *secundus*, "second.") The after-birth; the placenta and its membranes and the remains of the umbilical cord, usually expelled some time after the fœtus.

Secun'dum Ar'tem. (Lat.) According to art or approved method.

Sedan'tia. (Lat. *sedare*, "to allay.") A group of medicinal agents which allay irritability and over-action. Sedatives.

Seda'tion. (From the same.) Sedative action.

Sed'ative. (From the same.) Allaying irritability. An agent which diminishes or abolishes irritability, excitement, and pain. See next article.

Sēd'atives. (From the same.) Depressants. Medicines or measures employed to diminish over-action. They lower motor activity, lull pain, and diminish irritability. They are divided into the following groups:

General sedatives.

Local " "

Pulmonary " "

Spinal " "

Stomachic " "

Vascular " "

Sed'iment. (Lat. *sedere*, "to settle.") The matter subsiding from a liquid; a deposit formed by the precipitation of substances dissolved or suspended in a liquid.

Se'dum A'cre. Acrid sedum. Small house-leek; a plant of the natural order *Crassulacæe*. Its properties are emetic and cathartic.

Seg'ment. (Lat. *secare*, "to cut.") Section. Lobe. Cell from early division of ovum.

Sēgmentā'tion. (Lat. *secare*, "to cut.") Division. A mode of cell-multiplication in which transverse division occurs. It is seen in the division of the vitellus and of many microorganisms.

Seid'litz Powder. *Pulvis effervescens compositus*. An aperient compound effervescent powder formed of tartrate of potassium and sodium and bicarbonate of sodium, added to powdered tartaric acid.

Selē'nium. (Se.) A rare, brittle, non-metallic element, resembling sulphur in many respects. It occurs under several allotropic modifications, one of which is amorphous, electro-positive, and insoluble.

Self-abuse. Masturbation.

Self-lim'ited. Applied to diseases which ordinarily run a definite course, little modified by treatment.

Self-pollu'tion. Masturbation.

Sel'la Tur'çiea. (Lat., "Turkish saddle.") Ehippium; pituitary fossa; a small depression of the sphenoid bone containing the pituitary gland.

Semei'ol'og'ŷ. (Gr. *σημείον*, "sign," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") The science of symptoms; that branch of medicine which treats of the signs of disease; symptomatology.

Semeiot'ics. Semeiology.

Semelin'cident. Occurring but once.

Sē'měn. (Lat., pl. *semina*, from *serere*, "to sow.") That which is sown. Seed, whether of plants or animals. The fecundating fluid secreted by the testes, etc.

Se'men-con'tra. *Semen contra vermes*; seed against worms; barbotine. A strong, aromatic, bitter drug imported from Aleppo and Barbary as a vermifuge, and consisting of the flowers and seeds of various species of *Artemisia*.

Semibulb. *Bulbus vestibuli*; a network of veins enclosed in a fibrous membrane on each side of the vestibule of the vagina behind the nymphæ.

Semicir'cular Canals. Three curved passages of the internal ear in the substance of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. See EAR.

Semicu'pium. *Demi-bain*; half-bath or hip-bath.

Semilu'nar. (Lat. *semi*, "half," and *luna*, "the moon.") Having the shape of a half-moon. **S. Cartilages.** (See CARTILAGE.) **S. Fold,** a conjunctival fold at the inner angle of the eye, a rudiment of the membrana nictitans, or third eyelid, found in birds. **S. Gang'lia.** (See GANGLION.) **S. Valves,** three valves at the orifice of the pulmonary artery; also three valves at the commencement of the aorta.

Semi-membrano'sus. See MUSCLE.

Sēm'inal. (Lat. *semen*, "seed.") Pertaining to semen; spermatie.

Sem'inal Gran'ules. Minute, rounded, granulated bodies in the semen, though not so numerous as the spermatozoa.

Seminif'erous. (Lat. *semen*, "seed," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Conveying semen; applied to certain vessels.

Semi-spinales. See MUSCLE.

Semisul'cus. Applied to certain grooves of the cranial bones.

Semi-tendinosus. See MUSCLE.

Semoli'na. A coarse flour or meal prepared from hard wheat.

Sempstress's Palsy. A palsy or cramp depriving the fingers of the power of plying the needle.

Sen'eçin. An American remedial agent procured from the *Senecio gracilis*. It has been used in catamenial derangements.

Sene'çio, se-ne-she-o. A genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, growing in nearly all parts of the globe. It is considered as probably the most extensive in point of species in the vegetable kingdom.

Sene'çio Aureus. Golden ragwort; an herbaceous plant of the United States, reputed to be diaphoretic and diuretic.

Sene'çio Vulga'ris. Groundsel; a European plant of the natural order *Compositæ*. It is emetic in large doses, but is rarely used.

Senēc'tus. (Lat. *senex*, "old.") Old age; senility; beginning at about the sixtieth year.

Sen'eğa. Seneka. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Polygala Senega*, a wild plant of the Southern United States. It is a stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic, and in large doses emetic and cathartic. It was once considered as a remedy for rattlesnake bite.

Sen'eğine. (Lat. *senegina*.) The active principle of the root of *Polygala Senega*, residing in its cortical part.

Sē'nile. (Lat. *senilis*.) Pertaining to old age.

Senil'itÿ. (Lat. *senex*, "old.") Old age. Senectus. Senile condition.

Sen'na. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaflets of several species of *Cassia*. It is a prompt and safe purgative, of a decided, though not violent, action.

Sen'na Alexandri'na. Alexandrine senna. A name applied to the leaves of various species of *Cassia*.

Sen'na, Amēr'ican. *Cassia Marilandica*.

Sen'na In'dica. Indian senna. A name for the leaves of the *Cassia elongata* or *Cassia officinalis*.

Sensa'tion. (Lat. *sentire*, "to perceive.") The consciousness of impression from external source.

Sense. (From the same.) Perceptive faculty; sensory apparatus.

Sensibil'ity. (From the same.) Susceptibility of feeling. The faculty by which living animal parts are capable of receiving impressions.

Sen'sible. (From the same.) Capable of sensation; perceptible by the senses; capable of exciting sensation.

Sen'sitive. (From the same.) Sentient. Endowed with feeling; reacting to stimulus.

Sensō'rial. (From the same.) Pertaining to the sensorium. Sentient.

Sensō'rium. (From the same.) The centre of perception. **S. Commun'ne,** common sensorium; a place in which, as in a centre, the nerves appropriated to *sense* as well as to *motion* meet and communicate, and in which the impressions of the *sensorial* nerves are reflected upon the *motor* nerves.

Sen'sorĭ. (From the same.) Pertaining to sensation. Conveying impressions to the nervous centres. **S. Ganglia.** (See GANGLION.) **S. Nerves.** See NERVE.

Sen'tient. (From the same.) Susceptible of sensation. Having the faculty of perception.

Sē'pal. (From Lat. *separ*, "separate.") A division of the calyx of a flower.

Sep'aratorĭ. (Lat. *separare*, "to separate.") A pharmaceutical vessel for separating fluids of different densities; a strainer. Also, a surgical instrument for separating the pericranium from the cranium.

Sep'sin. (Gr. *σήπειν*, to "putrefy.") A crystalline substance found by Bergman in putrid pus, and wrongly thought to be the cause of septicæmia.

Sep'sis. (From the same.) Septic poisoning. Also, putrefaction.

Septæ'mia, sep-te-me-ah. (Gr. *σηπτός*, "putrid," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") Blood-poisoning. Morbid condition from absorption of putrescent matter into veins. SEPTICÆMIA (*q. v.*).

Sēp'tic. (Gr. *σηπτός*, "putrid.") Pertaining to, or arising from, putrefaction. Putrid.

Sēptiçæ'mia. (Gr. *σηπτός*, "putrid," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") A constitutional disorder of a febrile nature arising from the absorption of septic material from an inflammatory area. Two forms exist: Septic intoxication; septic infection. 1. *Septic intoxication* or *sapræmia*, a condition due to the absorption of large amounts of ptomaines where decomposed matter is under pressure and from a wound full of septic clot. It is not a true infective process. The symptoms are muscular twitching, vomiting, diarrhœa, fever, and restlessness. If the dose is small, recovery ensues; if large, death follows from cardiac failure. 2. *Septic infection* or true *septicæmia*: This is due to the introduction into the blood, usually from a small wound, of specific microorganisms, which there multiply. In pure septic intoxication no specific organisms live in the blood, only the ptomaines enter. In pure septic infection an organism enters as well. The symptoms are a long chill, followed by fever, great vital depression, drying of the secretions, and tendency to blood stasis, congestion, and extravasation.

Sēp'tūm. (Lat.; pl. *septa*; from *sepes*, "hedge.") A separating membrane; partition; enclosure. The wall separating cavities.

Sep'tum Auricula'rum. The partition separating the right from the left auricle of the heart.

Sep'tum Cor'dis. The partition separating the two ventricles of the heart.

Sep'tum Crura'le. A thin layer of cellular tissue closing the femoral ring, and holding the lymphatic gland in its position.

Sep'tum Lu'çidum. The internal thin and semitransparent boundary of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

Sep'tum Na'rïum. The cartilaginous partition between the nostrils.

Sep'tum Pectinifor'me. Comb-like septum; an imperfect tendinous partition dividing the cavity of the corpus cavernosum into two lateral portions.

Sep'tum Scro'ti. A partition formed by the dartos, dividing the serotum into two equal cavities and separating the testes.

Sep'tum Transver'sum. The diaphragm dividing thorax from the abdomen. Also applied to the *teatorium cerebelli*, separating the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

Sep'tum Ventriculo'rum. The partition separating the right from the left ventricle of the heart.

Seque'la, se-kwe-lah. (Lat.; pl. *sequelæ*.) Sequel; consequence; supervening disorder. A morbid affection which follows another.

Sequestrō'tomÿ. Operation for removal of sequestrum.

Sequēs'trūm, se-kwes-trum. (Lat. *sequestrī*, "to sever.") Fragment of necrosed bone. A considerable exfoliation.

Seralbu'min. Albumin of blood-serum.

Seroçÿs'tic Tu'mor. Adeno-sarcoma.

Ser'olin. (From Lat. *serum*, and *oleum*, "oil.") A peculiar fatty matter extracted from the blood.

Serōs'itÿ. The thin, watery fluid which remains after the separation of the albumin from the serum of the blood.

Sē'roūs. Pertaining to serum.

Serpenta'ria. (Lat. *serpens*, "serpent.") Virginia snakeroot; serpentary. The name (U. S. Ph. 1880) for the rhizome and rootlets of *Aristolochia serpentaria* and of *Aristolochia reticulata*. It is a stimulant tonic, at times acting as a diaphoretic and diuretic.

Serpig'inoūs. (Lat. *serpere*, "to creep.") Creeping over the surface of the skin, or from one part to another.

Serpī'gō. (From the same.) Ring-worm or tetter. See HERPES.

Ser'rāte. (Lat. *serra*, "saw.") Toothed like a saw.

Serra'tus. See MUSCLE.

Sē'rūm. (Lat., "whey.") A yellowish, thin fluid constituent of blood, separating from the clot in coagulation. See BLOOD.

Se'rum Albu'min. Proteid remaining in serum after precipitation of serum globulin.

Se'rum of the Chyle. The thin fluid which separates from the coagulum of the chyle.

Se'rum Glob'ulin. Paraglobulin.

Se'rum Lac'tis. Serum of milk. Whey.

Ses'amoid. (Gr. *σησάμον*, "seed of sesame," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling a grain of sesame, applied to certain small bones found at the roots of the first joint of the thumb and of the great toe. See BONE.

Ses'amum. A genus of *pedaliaceous* herbs, natives of the East Indies and Africa. Also the name (U. S. Ph. 1870) for the leaves of *Sesamum Indicum* and *Sesamum orientale*. The *Sesamum Indicum*, or benne-plant, bears an edible seed which yields a valuable oil. It is extensively cultivated in the Southern United States.

Ses'eli Tortuo'sum. A European plant of the natural order *Umbelliferae*, the seeds of which are aromatic, carminative, and anthelmintic.

Sesqui'oxide. An oxide formed in the proportion of one and a half parts of oxygen to one of the other substance, or three equivalents of oxygen to two of the other. **S. of Iron,** ferric oxide, a sesqui-salt; symbol, Fe_2O_3 .

Sesqui-salt. A salt which has three equivalents of one component and two of another.

Sēs'sile. (Lat. *sedere*, "to sit.") Having no peduncle; attached by a base.

Se'ta. (Lat.) A bristle or short stiff hair.

Se'ta Equi'na. The horsehair-worm or gordius, not uncommon in the intestines of Laplanders.

Seta'ceum. Seton.

Sē'ton. (Lat. *seta*, "bristle.") A thread drawn through a fold of skin to produce continuous irritation. A kind of artificial issue, usually made with a flat needle ("seton-needle"), carrying a number of silk threads, the latter being moved daily, in order to keep up a continuous irritation and discharge. Setons were more employed formerly than at present, and applied in epilepsy, various thoracic and abdominal disorders, etc.

Sev'enth Pair. A pair of encephalic nerves divided into the *portio dura* or *facial nerve* and the *portio mollis* or *auditory nerve*.

Se'vum. (Lat.) Sebum. Suet; mutton suet; pinguedo; tallow; fat; adeps. The pharmacopœial name for the prepared internal fat of the abdomen of *Ovis Aries*. See ADEPS.

Sex. (Lat. *sexus*.) The distinctive character of male or female. The physical distinction between male and female in animals and plants.

Sex'ūāl. Pertaining to sex.

Sex'ual Sÿs'tem. The system of classifying plants invented by Linnæus, and founded upon the number and peculiarities of the sexual organs.

Shaking Palsy. Paralysis agitans.

Shampoo'ing. (Hind. *chāmpnā*, "to press.") A process of friction, kneading, rubbing, and pressing the limbs and joints accompanying the hot bath.

Shar'pey's Fibres. Connective-tissue fibres penetrating from the outer lamellæ of bones toward the deeper layers.

Sheath. Vagina. Covering, investing substance. An investment of areo-

lar or fibrous tissue which surrounds vessels, muscles, and tendons.

Sheath, Hux'ley's. The inner layer of the inner root-sheath of the hair.

Shin. Prominent anterior edge of the tibia.

Shin-bone. Tibia.

Shin'gles. (Corr. of Lat. *cingula*, "girdle.") A familiar term for HERPES ZOSTER (*q. v.*).

Ship Fever. Typhus fever.

Shock. Nervous shock or sinking. Sudden depression and prostration from powerful impression. An indefinite term applied to every grave or fatal source of depression occurring during or after serious surgical operations, injuries, and mental emotion.

Short-sight'edness. Inability to see small objects without bringing them close to the eye. Myopia.

Shot-gun Prescrip'tion. Applied to a prescription containing numerous and various ingredients, exhibited as a sort of forlorn hope.

Shoulder-blade. The broad triangular bone of the shoulder. Scapula.

Show. Labor-show; a popular name for the sanguineous mucous ante-partum discharge from the vagina.

Siāladeni'tis. (Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva," *ἀδην*, "gland," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of a salivary gland.

Siāl'agōg'ue, si-al-ag-og. (Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva," and *ἀρωγός*, "expeller.") An agent increasing the secretion of saliva, as ginger, rhubarb, the iodides, mercury, etc.

Siali'na. (Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva.") Sialin; the active principle of saliva.

Sialorrhœ'a. (Gr. *σίαλον*, "saliva," and *ρῆν*, "to flow.") Salivation; ptialism; excessive flow of saliva.

Sib'bens. A Scotch term for syphilis.

Sib'ilant. (Lat. *sibilare*, "to hiss.") Making a hissing sound.

Siccā'tion. (Lat. *siccus*, "dry.") The process of drying.

Siderō'sis. (Gr. *σίδηρος*, "iron.") Pigmented condition of lymphatic glands, liver, and kidneys, the pigment-granules containing iron.

Sieve-like. Cribriform; ethmoid.

Sigaul'tian Operation. Symphyseotomy.

Sigil'lum Virginita'tum. Hymen.

Sig'moid. (Gr. letter *sigma* Σ, and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling the Greek letter *sigma* (Σ). Curved like the letter *S*, or like *C* (an ancient form of *sigma*), or flexed like Σ.

Sig'moid Flex'ure. That part of the colon between the descending portion and the rectum.

Sig'moid Valves. The semilunar valves of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery.

Sig'na. (Lat.) "Mark;" "write." A word (abbreviated *S.* or *Sig.*) added to prescriptions to indicate what directions are to be given by the druggist as to administration, etc.

Sign. (Lat. *signum*.) A mark; a pathognomonic symptom. A specific symptom, occurrence, or appearance which gives a physician information as to the seat, the nature, the progress, or the termination of a disease. Marks employed in pharmacy in writing formulæ and prescriptions—viz. lb for a pound, ℥ for a minim, etc.

Sign, Phys'ical. A sign recognizable by the senses, an objective symptom, as redness in inflammation.

Si'lex. (Lat.) Flint; quartz. Silica.

Sil'ica. Formula, SiO_2 . Oxide of silicium; it constitutes almost the whole of flint.

Sil'icon or **Siliç'ium.** Symbol, Si. A dark, abundant, non-metallie, infusible element, the base of silica. Hydrofluoric is the only single acid that will act upon it.

Sil'ver. (Derivation not known. Lat. *argentum*; Gr. *ἄργυρος*.) Symbol, Ag. A precious metal of 10.5 sp. gr., found native, and also in combination with sulphur, antimony, chlo-

rine, bromine, and in small quantities with galena. It possesses a bright-white color and a brilliant lustre, which is not lost in pure air at any temperature. It is extremely ductile, and is probably the best conductor of heat and electricity known.

Sil'ver-Fork Deform'ity. A peculiar deformity characteristic of some forms of fracture of the lower extremity of the radius.

Sil'ver, Fulminating. Argentate of ammonia, an explosive black powder.

Silves'ter's Meth'od. A mode of artificial respiration. Dr. Henry Silvester's rules for restoring suspended animation. Essentially, placing the patient on his back, pulling the tongue forward, alternately drawing the arms slowly over the head and bringing them down to the side of the chest, rubbing the limbs toward the body, etc. See also RESPIRATION, ARTIFICIAL.

Sima'ba. A genus of trees and shrubs of the natural order *Simarubaceæ*. They are bitter, and the bark and leaves of several species (*S. ferruginea*, *S. floribunda*, etc.) are employed in fevers and dropsy.

Sima'ba Ce'dron. A small tree of Central and South America, the fruit of which is the cedron of commerce. It has long been reputed as an antidote for serpent bites. It has also been given in intermittent fever, gout, dyspepsia, etc. It is poisonous in large doses.

Simaru'ba. A genus of plants of the natural order *Simarubaceæ*. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the bark of the root of *Simaruba officinalis*.

Simaru'ba Ama'ra. A West Indian plant, yielding simaruba-root bark.

Simaru'ba Glau'ca. A Cuban tree, from which is obtained a glutinous juice used in certain eutaneous diseases.

Simaru'ba Offiçina'lis. The plant from which is obtained simaruba-root bark; sometimes called *Quassia Simaruba*. It is a bitter tonic.

Simaruba'çææ, sim-a-ru-bay'-she-e. The name of a small natural order of tropical exogenous trees, and including the *Ailanthus*, *Simaba*, etc. Various species yield *quassia*, *simaruba*, and other medicinal substances.

Sim'ples. A general name for medicinal herbs, etc.

Sims's Depressor. An instrument to depress the anterior vaginal wall in vaginal examination.

Sims's Feed'er. Instrument to assist in the suture of tissues.

Sims's Speculum. The "duckbill" form of vaginal speculum.

Simulated Diseases. Feigned diseases.

Sina'pis. (Gr. *σίναπι*, "mustard.") A Linnaean genus of the natural order *Cruciferæ*.

Sina'pis Al'ba. (From the same.) White mustard. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the seed of *Sinapis alba*. Its properties resemble those of *Sinapis nigra*.

Sina'pis Ni'gra. (From the same.) Black mustard. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the seed of *Sinapis nigra*. It is stimulant and emetic, and is used externally as an epispastic or rubefacient.

Sin'apism. (From the same.) A plaster or poultice of which mustard is the basis.

Sinçip'ital, sin-sip-it-al. Pertaining to the sinciput.

Sin'çiput, sin-sī-put. (Lat. *semi*, "half," and *caput*, "head.") The fore and upper part of the head, extending to the coronal suture. Distinguished from *occiput*.

Sin'ew. A tendon. Also applied to a ligament which joins two bones.

Singul'tus. (Lat.) A hiccough; convulsive movement of the diaphragm and adjacent parts. Also, a sob.

Sin'istrad. Toward the sinistral aspect.

Sin'istral As'pect. (Lat. *sinister*, the "left.") The lateral aspect from the median plane toward the left.

Sin'ūoūs. (Lat. *sinus*, "winding.") Winding; tortuous; having sinuses.

Sī'nus. (Lat., "gulf.") 1. A cavity with a small entrance. 2. In surgery, a channel lined with granulations, the site of suppuration, which may or may not lead into a pus-cavity or diseased bone. 3. The great intracranial blood-channels are called sinuses, and also large veins in some other situations.

Sinus, Ampullaceous. A dilatation near the extremity of each semicircular canal of the ear.

Sinus, Cavernous. Venous cavities of the dura mater, starting behind the sphenoidal fissure, running back on the sides of the pituitary fossa, and joining the superior and inferior petrosal sinuses.

Sinus Circularis Iridis. Canal of Schlemm, a canal between the ciliary ligament and the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Sinus, Coronary. The portion of the great coronary vein which embraces the left auriculo-ventricular furrow.

Sinus of Kidney. The renal pelvis.

Sinus, Lactiferous. A dilatation of the lactiferous duct into a sac.

Sinus, Maxillary. The antrum of Highmore. A cavity in the superior maxillary bone which opens into the nose.

Sinus Muliebris. The vagina.

Sinus Petrosal. Two sinuses of the dura mater leading from the cavernous sinus to the lateral sinus.

Sinus Pocularis. A lacuna in the centre of the verumontanum.

Sinus Terminalis. A circular venous canal surrounding the *area vasculosa* in the chick.

Sinus Urogenitalis. A sinus in the embryo of mammalia. It is a canal opening externally, in which the excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies, the ureters, and the efferent parts of the generative apparatus end internally.

Sinuses, Frontal. Two cavities in

the substance of the frontal bone which open by the infundibulum into the middle meatus of the nose.

Sinuses, Fulciform or Longitudinal. *Superior*: A triangular canal in the superior border of the falx cerebri for venous blood. *Inferior*: The venous channel running along the lower margin of the falx cerebri.

Sinuses, Lateral. Two veins of the dura running along the crucial ridges of the occipital bone.

Sinuses of Morgagni. Three small dilatations at the beginning of the aorta; sinuses of Valsalva.

Sí'phon. (Gr. *σίφων*, "reed.") A bent tube having unequal legs; used for transferring liquids from one vessel to another.

Siphono'ma. Peritoneal cylindroma; Henle's tubular tumor.

Sí'riasis. (Lat. *Sirius*, "dog-star.") Sunstroke; *coup-de-soleil*.

Sitiol'ogý. (Lat. *σιτιων*, "food," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") Sitology; dietetics. A treatise on, or the science of, food.

Sitiophō'bia. (Gr. *σιτιων*, "food," and *φοβος*, "fear.") Sitophobia. A form of mania in which food is dreaded and obstinately refused.

Sí'tus. (Lat.) Position; situation.

Sitz Bath. A half-bath for the hips and pelvis.

Size. The buffy coat which appears on the surface of coagulated blood drawn in inflammation.

Ska'tol. (Gr. *σκάωρ*, genitive *σκατός*, "dung.") Formula, C_9H_9N . A malodorous crystalline constituent of fæces.

Skel'eton. (Gr. *σκελλω*, to "dry.") The bony framework of the body. Applied especially to the framework of hard parts prepared for anatomical purposes, the bones being connected either by their own ligaments (*natural*) or by wires or metal plates (*artificial*).

Skin. Membranous integument of the body. *Cutis*. See INTEGUMENT.

Skin-bound Disease. A swollen,

indurated condition of the skin due to chronic inflammation of the areolar tissue. See SCLEREMA NEONATORUM.

Skin-grafting. The transplantation of portions of skin to promote cicatrization.

Skull. The bones constituting the cranium and face. See CRANIUM.

Slav'ering. Drivelling; having saliva dropping involuntarily from the mouth.

Sleep'ing Sick'ness. African lethargy; a malady observed in the Congo region, in which the patient has a continuous irresistible tendency to sleep, usually ending fatally.

Sleep'lessness. Insomnia.

Sleep-walking. Somnambulism.

Slide. The plate on which specimens are placed for microscopical examination.

Sling. A bandage suspended from the neck for the support of a wounded arm or hand.

Slough, sluf. Eschar. Separated dead matter in gangrene, ulceration, etc. A portion of tissue separated as a dead mass from living tissue.

Small-pox. Variola.

Smēg'ma. (Gr. *σμήγμα*, "soap.") *Smegma preputii*; the soapy, malodorous secretion of the sebaceous follicles about the glans penis and prepuce.

Smilaci'na Racemo'sa. A liliaceous plant, native of the United States; its properties are diuretic and diaphoretic.

Smi'lax. (Gr.) A genus of shrubs of the natural order *Smilacææ*, including many species natives of Europe, Asia, North America, etc.

Smi'lax Chi'na. A plant of China and Japan having edible rhizomes.

Smi'lax Glau'ca. A plant native of the Middle and Southern United States, possessing properties resembling those of sarsaparilla.

Smi'lax Med'ica. One of the plants from which sarsaparilla is obtained. It is a native of Mexico.

Smi'lax Offiçina'lis. A plant of the natural order *Smilacæ*, a native of South and Central America. It is one of the species which yield sarsaparilla.

Snake-root. The root of *Aristolochia serpentaria*, or Virginian snake-root.

Sneez'ing. Convulsive action of the respiratory muscles from irritation of the Schneiderian membrane.

Snow-blind'ness. Niphablepsia; blindness caused by reflection of the solar light from snow.

Snūf'fles. The peculiar hard breathing noise produced by infants affected with chronic coryza.

Soap. Sapo; a substance produced by the action of alkalis on fixed oils and fats. See SAPO.

So'çia (so-she-a) Parot'idis. Companion of the parotid; a second portion of the parotid gland, frequently developed from the duct while on the masseter muscle.

So'cial Evil. Prostitution.

Sō'da. Formula, Na_2O . The hydroxide of sodium. The Ph. name for hydrate of sodium or caustic soda.

Sō'diūm. *Natrium*. Symbol, Na.; atomic weight, 23; specific gravity, .98. A silver-white, soft, alkaline metallic element. Tarnishes and oxidizes easily. Decomposes water, liberating hydrogen, and is kept in some hydrocarbon. Burns with a yellow flame. It is prepared from sodium carbonate by heating it in an iron retort with charcoal, the sodium distilling over. It is abundant in nature, being found in rock salt, sea salt, and as deposits of nitrate and borate of sodium.

CHIEF PREPARATIONS.

So'dii Ac'etas. Acetate of sodium. Crystals soluble in water. A diuretic. Dose, grs. xv. to ʒj.

So'dii Arse'nias. Arseniate of sodium. Colorless crystals soluble in water. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.

So'dii Ben'zoas. Benzoate of so-

dium. A white, semicrystalline powder, soluble in water. Used in respiratory disorders, gout, rheumatism, and cystitis. Favors the elimination of uric acid. Dose, grs. 5. to grs. 15.

So'dii Bicar'bonas. Bicarbonate of sodium. A white powder, soluble in 12 parts of cold water. It is an antacid. Dose, grs. 8 to grs. 30.

So'dii Bisul'phis. Bisulphite of sodium. Opaque crystals, or a granular powder, soluble in 4 parts of water. Acts like other sulphites. Dose, grs. 8 to grs. 30.

So'dii Bo'ras. Borate of sodium or borax. A white, crystalline substance, soluble in water. It is used in diphtheria, inflammation of mucous membranes, and infantile diarrhœa. Dose, grs. 8 to grs. 30.

So'dii Bromi'dum. Bromide of sodium. Occurs in white crystals or a crystalline powder; soluble in water. Acts like bromide of potassium, but is more hypnotic and less depressing to the heart. Dose, grs. 8 to grs. 30.

So'dii Carbo'nas. Carbonate of sodium. A crystalline salt soluble in water, and used as an antacid. Dose, grs. 8 to grs. 30.

So'dii Carbo'nas Exsicca'tus. Dried carbonate of sodium. Carbonate of sodium deprived of its water of crystallization. Dose, grs. 5 to grs. 15.

So'dii Chlo'ras. Chlorate of sodium. A crystalline salt, soluble in water. Acts like chlorate of potassium. Dose, grs. 5 to grs. 30.

So'dii Chlo'ridum. Chloride of sodium or common salt. A white salt, soluble in water. It is astringent and tonic in small doses, purgative and emetic in large. An article of universal table use.

So'dii Hypophos'phis. Hypophosphite of sodium. Occurs in plates or granular powder. Used to promote nutrition. Dose, grs. 8 to grs. 15.

So'dii Hyposul'phis. Hyposulphite of sodium. Occurs in large colorless plates. It is antiseptic, and has

been used in various disorders due to microorganisms. Dose, grs. 8 to grs. 30.

So'dii Iod'idum. Iodide of sodium. Minute crystals, soluble in water. Acts like iodide of potassium. Dose, grs. 5 to grs. 15.

So'dii Ni'tras. Nitrate of sodium. Colorless crystals, soluble in water. Used in dysentery and as a diuretic. Dose, grs. 5.

So'dii Phos'phas. Phosphate of sodium. Colorless, effervescent crystals, soluble in water. It is cathartic and a cholagogue. Dose, grs. 5 to 30.

So'dii Pyrophos'phas. Pyrophosphate of sodium. Colorless prisms, soluble in water. Used to make pyrophosphate of iron.

Sodii Salicy'las. Salicylate of sodium. Crystalline plates or crystalline powder, soluble in water. Acts like salicylic acid, but is less irritant to the stomach. Dose, grs. 5 to grs. 30.

So'dii Santoni'nas. Santoninate of sodium. Colorless crystals, soluble in water. It is too poisonous for safe use as a vermifuge.

So'dii Sul'phas. Sulphate of sodium or Glauber's salts. Colorless, effervescent crystals, soluble in water. A saline cathartic of bad taste. Dose, drs. 1 to 4.

So'dii Sul'phis. Sulphate of sodium. Effervescent crystals, soluble in water. Used to arrest fermentation in cases of dilated stomach. Dose, grs. 20 to dr. 1.

So'dii Sulphocar'bolas. Sulphocarbolate of sodium. Colorless prisms, soluble in water. Used in phthisis.

Söd'omÿ. Buggery; carnal connection between persons of the same sex or with beasts.

Soft Pal'ate. *Palatum molle*; the soft, posterior portion of the palate, pendent between the mouth and the pharynx.

Soft'ening. *Ramollissement*; *mollities*; a diminution of the natural and healthy consistence of the organs.

Soft'ening of the Brain. *Mollities cerebri*; a chronic disease with degeneration of the cerebral tissue and defect of function.

Solana'ceæ, so-lan-ay-she-e. The name of a large natural order of exogenous herbaceous plants, chiefly tropical, comprising the potato, tomato, tobacco, *Atropa Belladonna*, etc.

Sol'anine. An alkaloid obtained from several species of *Solanum*.

Sol'anoid. (Lat. *solanum*, "the potato," and Gr. εἶδος, "resemblance.") Resembling a potato; applied to a form of cancer of tuberous character (*solanoma*).

Sola'num Dulcama'ra. Woody nightshade; bitter-sweet; an indigenous plant. See DULCAMARA.

Sola'num Letha'le. Deadly solanum; deadly nightshade; *Atropa Belladonna*.

Sola'num Lycoper'sicum. The tomato-plant; *Lycopersicum esculentum*.

Sola'num Melon'gena. The aubergine or egg-plant.

Sola'num Ni'grum. Black nightshade; an indigenous plant formerly used as a diaphoretic and diuretic.

Sola'num Tubero'sum. The *Solanum esculentum* or potato-plant, the subterranean tubers of which are the familiar potatoes.

Solar Plexus. See PLEXUS.

Sölē'ūs. A muscle at the posterior part of the leg. See MUSCLE.

Söolidā'gō. Golden rod. A large genus of plants of the natural order *Compositæ*, native of the United States. Also, the name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves of the *Solidago odora*, the properties of which are aromatic, carminative, and stimulant.

Solida'go Rig'ida. A perennial plant of the United States, reputed to be astringent and tonic.

Solida'go Vir'ga-Au'rea. A plant of Europe and the United States, believed to be astringent, and recommended in urinary diseases and in internal hemorrhage.

Solidificā'tion. The process whereby certain bodies assume the solid form from mere reduction of temperature.

Sō'lis Ie'tus. (Lat.) Sunstroke.

Solitary Bundle. A strand of nerve-fibres in the medulla.

Sō'liūm. A species of tape-worm; *Tænia Solium*.

Sōlūbil'itŷ. Capability of being dissolved.

Sōlū'tion. (Lat. *solvere*, "to dissolve.") Dissolving; diffusion of a solid in a liquid. A physical process by which we can dissolve a solid or a gas in a liquid. Also, the liquid product of solution. The liquid which effects solution is known as the *solvent* or *menstruum*. When the solvent cannot take up more it is said to be *saturated*. In Therapeutics, solution is the termination of a disease. Also, crisis. In Surgery, the laceration of the capsule of the crystalline lens with a needle to admit the aqueous humor for the purpose of dissolving a soft cataract.

Solu'tion, Chem'ical. A solution in which the constituents of the compound undergo a chemical change.

Solu'tion of Contin'uitŷ. The separation of united parts or division of tissues, as from a wound.

Solu'tion, Dry. A liquefaction of solid ingredients by means of heat, thus creating a solution.

Solu'tion, Gannal's. A preparation for preserving animal substances, made by dissolving acetate of alumina in water.

Solu'tion, Goadby's. A preparation for preserving animal substances, made with salt, corrosive sublimate, and water.

Solu'tion, Gram's. A solution of iodine and iodide of potassium in water; used in bacteriological processes.

Solu'tion, Labarraque's. The liquor sodæ chloratæ. Sodium hypochlorite solution, made by decomposing a saturated solution of chlorinated lime with an excess of sodium

carbonate. It is a disinfectant, giving off chlorine and nascent oxygen.

Solu'tion, Lugol's. Liquor iodi compositus; a solution of iodine and potassium iodide. See IODINE.

Solū'tion, Monsel's. Solution of subsulphate of iron. Used as a styptic to arrest bleeding. See IRON.

Solu'tion, Mor'ton's. Used for injection into a spina bifida. Consists of 10 grains of iodine, 30 grains of iodide of potassium, and 1 ounce of glycerin.

Solution, Müller's. A fluid used to preserve nervous tissue, composed of potassium bichromate 45 parts, sodium sulphate 20 parts, and water 2000 parts.

Sōl'vēnt. (Lat. *solvere*, "to dissolve.") An agent capable of dissolving substances. A remedy to remove by solution obstructions and concretions.

Sō'macūle. (Dim. of Gr. *σῶμα*, "body.") The hypothetical smallest subdivision of protoplasm retaining its physiological function.

Sōmātōl'ogŷ. (Gr. *σῶμα*, "body," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") The science of human or other bodies. Anatomy.

Somat'opleure. Outer leaf of the blastoderm. Also, outer layer of the mesoderm.

Somatōt'omŷ. (Gr. *σῶμα*, "body," and *τέμνειν*, "to cut.") Anatomy.

Sōmnām'būlism. (Lat. *somnus*, "sleep," and *ambulare*, "to walk.") Sleep-walking; the execution during sleep of actions that commonly take place during a state of consciousness. The disorder is of obscure etiology, and may occur in those who otherwise enjoy excellent health. The term *artificial somnambulism* is applied to that peculiar condition into which it is claimed the operator can throw the subject under mesmeric or hypnotic influences. See HYPNOTISM.

Sōmnif'era. (Lat. *somnus*, "sleep," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Somnifica;

agents inducing sleep; hypnotics and soporifics.

Somnif'erous. (From the same.) Inducing sleep; hypnotic.

Sōmnīl'ouquŷ. (Lat. *somnus*, "sleep," and *loqui*, "to speak.") Talking in sleep.

Son'itus. (Lat.) A sounding, as in the ears; *tinnitus aurium*.

Soot Wart. Chimney sweep's cancer; epithelial cancer of the serotum. See **CANCER**.

Soot of Wood. A complex deposit produced during the combustion of wood, and containing creasote, ehloride of potassium, sulphate of calcium, acetate of ammonium, etc.

Sophisticā'tion, so-fis-ti-kay-shun. (Gr. *σοφιστικὸς*, "deceitful.") Adulteration; falsification.

Sopho'ra. A genus of shrubs and trees of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, including a number of species.

Sopho'ra Heptaphŷl'la. An exotic shrub, the seed and root of which are bitter, and have been employed in colic, dysentery, etc.

Sopho'ra Specio'sa. A Texan tree, the seeds of which are poisonous, and yield a volatile liquid alkaloid called *sophorine*.

Sopho'ra Tincto'ria. An American plant, the root of which is unpleasant and nauseous. The bark of the root in large doses acts as an emetic and cathartic.

Sopho'rīne. An alkaloid and active paralyzing poison obtained from the seeds of *Sophora speciosa*.

Sō'por. (Lat.) Sleep; profound sleep.

Sōporif'ic. (Lat. *sopor*, "sleep," and *facere*, "to make.") Somniferous; inducing sleep; hypnotic.

Sorbefa'cient. (Lat. *sorbere*, "to suck in," and *facere*, "to make.") An agent promoting absorption, such as bromine, iodine, galbanum, alkalies, etc.

Sor'dēs, soar-deez. (Lat. *sordere*, "to be dirty.") Filth. Foul, viscid

ulcerous discharge. Also, secretions collected about the teeth and lips in fever.

Sore. Ulcerous or inflamed spot. Tender.

Sore Throat. Pharyngitis.

Sore'ness. Sore state; tenderness and painfulness.

Souff'le, soofl. (Fr.) A soft blowing sound. Auseultatory murmur; bruit.

Soula'mea Ama'ra. A tree of the order *Simarubaceæ*, a native of the Moluccas and the Feejee Islands. It is exceedingly bitter in all its parts, and in some countries is employed as an emetic and tonic.

Sound. A probe; an exploring instrument. A metal rod employed for *sounding* or ascertaining the presence of a calculus in the urinary bladder. Also, the auditory perception of vibration.

Sound, Bellocq's. A metal canula, enclosing a curved spring, employed in plugging the posterior nares.

Sound, U'terine. An instrument somewhat resembling a bougie, employed for exploring the uterus.

Sound'ing. Searching; using the sound.

Sound'ness. Unimpaired condition of an organ or function.

Soundness of Mind. Sanity.

South'ern-wood. *Artemisia abrotanum*.

Sozoi'odol. A white, odorless powder of antiseptic and antiparasitic properties; chemically, a compound of sodium or potassium with diiodparaphenol sulphonic acid.

Space, Maxillo-pharynge'al. A triangular interval between the side of the pharynx and the ramus of the lower jaw.

Spagŷr'ic. Chemical.

Spag'ŷrism. Chemism.

Spanæ'mīa, spa-ne-me-ah. (Gr. *σπανός*, "poor," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") Poverty of the blood; cachæmia; state

of the blood in which the quantity of red corpuscles is diminished.

Spanæ'mic. Pertaining to spanæmia; also, an agent which, by protracted use, is thought to impoverish the blood.

Span'ish Flies. Cantharides.

Span'ish White. White bismuth; subnitrate of bismuth.

Sparaġ'ma. (Gr. *σπαράγμος*, "convulsion.") Convulsion; eramp. Laceration.

Sparġanō'sis. (Gr. *σπαργαω*, to swell.") Erasmus Wilson's term for elephantiasis arabum, or Barbadoes leg. The word has also been used for *phlegmasia dolens* and for *spargosis*.

Sparġō'sis. (From the same.) Excessive distension of the breasts with milk. Also, sparganosis.

Sparil'lium. Vaginal injection.

Spar'teine. An oily, viscid base, constituting the narcotic principle of the *Spartium Scoparium* or common broom.

Spar'tium, spar-she-um. (Gr. *σπαρτη*, "rope.") A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Leguminosæ*.

Spar'tium Jun'ceum. *Genista Hispanica*. Spanish broom. A small European shrub of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, the seeds of which are diuretic and tonic, and have been employed in dropsy.

Spāsm. (Lat. *spasmus*, from Gr. *σπασω*, to "draw.") Cramp; convulsion; sudden involuntary muscular contraction. One muscle or many may be involved; "convulsion" implies many. *Clonic* spasm involves agitation of the muscles; and *tonic*, constant contraction of a muscle, etc.

Spasm, Cărpōped'al. A local spasm in infantile convulsions, wherein the thumbs are flexed and adducted and the hands and feet rigidly bent. It is often characterized by excessive dyspnœa and loud inspiratory noise, and appears to be connected with dental irritation.

Spasm, Clon'ic. A series of mus-

cular contractions with intervening relaxations.

Spasm, Constrictive. Spasm which constricts or narrows a passage or a tube.

Spasm, Cyclon'ic. The simultaneous contraction of many muscles.

Spasm, Ton'ic. Fixed muscular contraction.

Spasm, Writer's. Writer's eramp. A paralytic condition of the muscles which assist in holding the pen, arising from over-use, and accompanied by spasmodic contraction when writing is attempted. Wood calls it an occupation neurosis, and there are many others of these neuroses, varying in their location with the muscles overworked. Sempstress's eramp; hammer palsy; dancer's palsy; telegrapher's eramp, etc. are examples.

Spas'mo. Spasmodic diseases.

Spasmod'ic. Pertaining to spasms.

Spāsmōlog'ÿ. A treatise on spasms or convulsions.

Spasmo-paral'ysis. A muscular condition, half spasm, half paralysis.

Spasmophil'ia. Tendency to convulsion.

Spas'mus. Full of spasm.

Spās'tic. (Gr. *σπασω*, to "convulse.") Drawing. Inducing, or characterized by, spasm or contraction. Spasmodic.

Spās'tica. (From the same.) Agents augmenting muscular irritability and inducing spasm or convulsions.

Spāt'ūla. A broad, knife-like instrument for spreading ointments, etc.

Spāy'ing. (Gr. *σπασω*, to "draw.") Extirpating the ovaries; castration of a female animal.

Spē'cialist, spesh-al-ist. One devoted to special lines of practice or science, as the treatment of a particular organ or of certain classes of disorder.

Spē'ciēs, spe-shcez. Particular sort; a group of similar organic beings; a division of scientific classification, con-

sisting of a series or congeries of individuals having common characteristics sufficiently marked to separate them from other groups—an assemblage of *species* often forming a *genus*.

Spēcīf'ic. Peculiar; special; applied to a remedy considered infallible or peculiarly efficacious in certain affections, as quinine for intermittents, mercury for syphilis, sulphur for scabies, etc. Also, a syphilitic disorder or remedy.

Specif'ic Disease. Zymotic. Applied to a disease considered to have its distinct cause, principle, or "contagium."

Specif'ic Grav'ity. The weight or density of a substance compared with some standard substance. The comparative weight of equal bulks of different bodies. The ratio of the weight of a body to that of an equal volume of some conventional standard, usually *water* in the case of liquids or solids, and *air* in the case of a gas or vapor.

Specif'ic-Grav'ity Beads. Lovi's beads. Hollow beads with projecting tails, used to estimate the density of a liquid.

Specif'ic-Grav'ity Bottle. A bottle known to contain a certain weight of water, used to determine the specific gravity of other fluids.

Specific'ity. Specific character.

Spēcīl'lum. (Lat. *specio*, to "examine.") A probe.

Spēc'tra, Aud'itory. Subjective sensation of musical sounds, without external cause, during the wakeful state.

Spēc'trōscōpe. (From Lat. *spec-trum*, and Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, "to examine.") Instrument for the formation and examination of spectra.

Spēc'trūm. (Lat., an "appearance." Pl. *spectra*.) A band of light from a ray decomposed by a prism; a figure seen or imagined.

Spec'trum Anal'ysis. Spectrometry; a method of chemical analysis

by which the presence of metals is detected by examination of their luminous rays evolved when heated.

Spēc'ulūm, spek-yu-lum. (Lat., "a mirror.") A glass. A surgical instrument to dilate an orifice for the examination of a cavity.

Spend'ing. Ejaculation of semen.

Sperm. (Lat. *σπείρειν*, to "sow.") Sperma; semen; seed; seminal fluid; the thick whitish fecundating fluid of the male secreted by the testicles, to be ejaculated through the urethra into the vagina during copulation. Also, spermaceti.

Sperm'-Cell. A cell contained in the *liquor seminis* in which spermatozoa are produced.

Sperma. Sperm. Semen.

Spermaçē'ti. (Gr. *σπέρμα*, "semen," and *κῆτος*, "whale.") *Cetaceum.* A white, crystalline, fatty substance found in the head of the white whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*).

Spermacra'sia. Defective condition of the semen.

Spermat'ic. Pertaining to sperm; seminal. **S. Arteries.** (See ARTERY.) **S. Canal,** inguinal canal; the oblique space in the abdominal parietes, near Poupert's ligament, which transmits the spermatic cord. (See CANAL.) **S. Cord,** testicular cord; the suspensory pedicle of the testis; a cord consisting of the vessels, nerves, and lymphatics which pass to and from the testis with the vas deferens, enclosed in several tunics or fasciæ. **S. Ganglion.** (See GANGLION.) **S. Plexuses.** (See PLEXUS.) **S. Veins.** See VEIN.

Sper'matin. Mucilaginous seminal principle.

Sper'matoblast. (Gr. *σπέρμα*, "semen," and *βλαστός*, "germ.") Protoplasmic body of seminal tubules.

Spermat'ōçēle. (Gr. *σπέρμα*, "semen," and *κῆλη*, "tumor.") Swelling of the testicle or epididymis. Also, cirsocele; varicocele.

Spermatoclem'ma. Involuntary seminal pollution.

Spermato-cysti'tis. Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

Spermat'ocyte. Epithelial cell from which a spermatozoön develops.

Spermatoph'orous. Semiferous.

Spermatopiet'ic. (Gr. σπέρμα, "semen," and ποιεω, to "make.") Producing semen; promoting seminal secretion.

Spermatorrhœ'a. (Gr. σπέρμα, "semen," and ρεῖν, "to flow.") Seminal flux. Involuntary seminal emission. Emission of sperm without copulation. If simultaneous with erection or after its subsidence, it is termed *spasmodic*; if it occurs during sleep, it is *spermatorrhœa dormientium*.

Spermatoz'chesis. Deficiency of semen.

Spermätōzō'a. (Pl. of spermatozoön; Gr. σπέρμα, "semen," and ζῷον, "animal.") Spermatozooids; the microscopic fecundating seminal elements. They consist of a flattened oval body and a long, slender tail.

Spermatozo'ids. (Gr. σπέρμα, "semen," ζῷον, "animal," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Spermatozoa.

Sper'mine. A leucomaine found in sperma.

Sphāç'elāted, sfas-elay-ted. (Gr. σφάζελος, "gangrenous.") Affected with sphacelus; mortified.

Sphāç'elism, sfas-e-lizm. (From the same.) Phrenitis; cerebral inflammation. Also, gangrenous progress; sphacelation; sphacelus.

Sphāç'elūs, sfas-e-lus. (From the same.) Cold gangrene; sloughing; complete mortification.

Sphærobacte'ria. See BACTERIA.

Sphāgias'mus. Impeded venous circulation in the neck and head.

Sphe'noid, sfe-noyd. (Gr. σφήν, "wedge," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Cuneiform; wedge-shaped. **S. Bone.** See BONE.

Sphēnoid'al. Pertaining to the sphenoid bone.

Spheno-max'illary Fis'sure. A fissure at the inner side and upper part of the zygomatic fossa.

Spheno-max'illary Fos'sa. A small space at the angle of junction of the spheno-maxillary and pterygo-maxillary fissures.

Spheno-pal'atine Artery. (See ARTERY.) **S. Foramen.** (See FORAMEN.) **S. Ganglion,** the largest of the cranial ganglia, situated in the spheno-maxillary fossa. (See GANGLION.) **S. Nerves,** two branches of the superior maxillary nerve.

Spherobacte'rium. Micrococcus.

Sphē'roid, sfe-royd. (Gr. σφαῖρα, "globe," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Resembling a sphere.

Spherom'eter. An instrument to determine the curvature of lens surface, etc.

Sphīne'ter, sfingk-ter. (Gr. σφιγγεῖν, to "contract.") A circular muscle closing a natural orifice.

Sphinc'ter A'ni. A thin layer of muscular fibres surrounding the anus like an ellipse.

Sphinc'ter Oris. Orbicularis oris.

Sphÿg'mic, sfig-mik. (Gr. σφυγμός, "pulse.") Pertaining to the pulse.

Sphÿg'mogram, sfig - mo - gram. Sphygmographic tracing.

Sphÿg'mograph. (Gr. σφυγμός, "pulse," and γράφειν, "to write.") An instrument to record the form and force of arterial pulsations.

Sphÿgmōl'ogÿ, sfig-mol-o-je. (Gr. σφυγμός, "pulse," and λόγος, "discourse.") The science of the pulse.

Sphygmom'eter. (Gr. σφυγμός, "pulse," and μέτρον, "measure.") An instrument to measure the frequency and force of the pulse, or to render the action of the arteries apparent to the eye.

Sphygmoscope. Sphygmometer.

Sphÿgmōsÿs'tole. The time during which the pulse is influenced by the the cardiac systole.

Sphyg'motechny. The art of pulse-examination.

Spī'ca. (Lat., "spike.") A spiral surgical bandage. See **BANDAGE**.

Spīc'ūla. (Dim. of Lat. *spica*, "spike.") A splinter or needle-like fragment of bone, etc.

Spige'lia. Pinkroot. A genus of plants of the natural order *Loganiaceæ*, comprising many species, all natives of America. Also, the name (U. S. Ph.) for the rhizome and rootlets of *Spigelia Marilandica*. It is a powerful anthelmintic.

Spige'lia Gentianoī'dēs. A perennial plant, a native of Florida.

Spige'lia Marilan'dica. Indian or Carolina pink; *Spigelia Lonicera*. A perennial herb of the Southern and Western United States, extensively used as an anthelmintic.

Spig'eline. A bitter, nauseous, alkaloid obtained from the root of *Spigelia Marilandica* and *Spigelia anthelmia*.

Spilo'ma. Nævus.

Spilōplā'nīa. (Gr. *σπίλος*, "spot," and *πλανος*, "wandering.") Applied to the red spots which appear in elephantiasis Græcorum.

Spī'lus. (Gr. *σπίλος*, "spot.") A mole or pigmentary nævus.

Spī'na. A thorn; a spinous process. Also, the spine or backbone.

Spī'na Bi'fida. Cleft spine; a congenital affection in which the spinous processes and laminae of some of the vertebrae are cleft, and there protrudes a hernia of the spinal membranes. See **HYDRORRHACHITIS**.

Spī'na Vento'sa. An osseous formation beneath the periosteum of long bones.

Spī'nal. (Lat. *spina*, "spine.") Pertaining to the spine or vertebral column.

Spī'nal Accessory. See **NERVE**.

Spī'nal Arteries. See **ARTERY**.

Spī'nal Column. Vertebral column.

Spī'nal Cord. Medulla or marrow of the spine; the neural structure of the vertebral canal; portion of the central nervous system within spinal canal.

Spī'nal Curvature. The name of certain deformities of the spine, the three chief forms of which are *lateral*, the convexity occurring on one side; *posterior*, or excurvation, affecting chiefly the cervical and dorsal regions; *anterior*, *angular*, or *Pott's curvature*, about the mid-dorsal region.

Spī'nal Irrita'tion. Applied to certain functional disorders of the spinal cord and its nerves.

Spī'nal Marrow. Medulla spinalis; the spinal cord.

Spī'nal Meningī'tis. Inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord.

Spī'nal Nerves. See **NERVE**.

Spinalis. See **MUSCLE**.

Spine. (Lat. *spina*, "a thorn.") Spina. A crest, as of bone. Spinal column. The collection of vertebrae forming the vertebral column, so called from the thorn-like processes of these bones.

Spini'tis. (Lat. *spina*, "spine," and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") A hybrid term for inflammation of the spine. Myelitis.

Spī'noūs. Thorn-like.

Spī'ntherism. (Gr. *σπινθηριζω*, "to emit sparks.") Synchysis scintillans; sensation of sparks before the eyes.

Spiræ'a. A genus of herbs of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, natives of Europe, United States, Japan, etc. Also, the name for the root of *Spiræa tomentosa* (hardhack). It is astringent, and has been given in diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera infantum, etc.

Spiræ'a Filipen'dula. Drop-wort, an herbaceous plant of England. The root is astringent and contains tannin.

Spiræ'a Loba'ta. Queen of the prairie, a perennial herb of Ohio, Illinois, etc. It yields an oil resembling the oil of wintergreen.

Spiræ'a Ulma'ria. Meadow-sweet, a perennial European herb, the flowers of which are reputed diuretic and diaphoretic, and yield *salicylic acid* by distillation. The root is tonic.

Spir'al. (Lat. *spira*, "coil.") Winding in the manner of a screw.

Spir'al Bandage. The common roller, applied spirally round a limb. See **BANDAGE**.

Spiral'ium. Spiral schizomycetes. See **BACTERIA**.

Spir'it. (Lat.) Spiritus. An alcoholic solution of volatile principles, made from a pure drug by solution or distillation.

Spir'it of Wine. 1. Rectified—alcohol. 2. Weaker—proof-spirit.

Spirituo'sa et Æthe'rea. A class of diffusible stimulants which includes wine, alcoholic liquors, and ethers.

Spir'itūōūs. Containing spirit; alcoholic.

Spir'itūs. (Lat.) Spirit. Alcohol or a liquor containing much of it. The more important are: **S. Æ'theris**, 30 parts of ether and 70 parts of alcohol. **S. Æ'theris Compos'itus**, Hoffmann's anodyne; 30 parts of stronger ether, 67 parts of alcohol, 3 parts of ethereal oil. **S. Æ'theris Nitro'si**, sweet spirit of nitre; an alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite, containing 5 per cent. of crude ether. **S. Æ'theris Sulphu'rici**, æther; sulphuric ether. **S. Ammo'niæ**, an alcoholic solution of ammonia, containing 10 per cent. by weight of this gas. **S. Ammo'niæ Aromat'icus**, 40 parts of carbonate of ammonium, 100 parts of water of ammonia, 12 parts of oil of lemon, 1 part of oil of lavender, 1 part of oil of pimenta, and 700 parts of alcohol; water to make 1000 parts. **S. An'isi**, oil of anise 10 parts, alcohol 90 parts. **S. Cam'phoræ**, 10 parts of camphor, 70 parts of alcohol, 20 parts of water. **S. Chloroform'i**, 10 parts of purified chloroform, 90 parts of alcohol. **S. Cinnamo'mi**, 10 parts of oil of cinnamon, 90 parts of alco-

hol. **S. Frumen'ti**, spirit of grain; whisky. An alcoholic liquid made by distilling grain, and containing from 50 to 58 per cent. by volume of absolute alcohol. **S. Gaulthe'riæ**, 3 parts of oil of gaultheria, 97 parts of alcohol. **S. Junip'eri**, 3 parts of oil of juniper, 97 parts of alcohol. It closely resembles Holland gin. **S. Junip'eri Compos'itus**, 10 parts of oil of juniper, 1 part of oil of caraway, 1 part of oil of fennel, 3000 parts of alcohol, water to make 5000 parts. **S. Limo'nis**, spirit or essence of lemon; 6 parts oil of lemon, 4 parts lemon-peel, alcohol to make 100 parts. **S. Men'thæ Piperi'tæ**, spirit or essence of peppermint; 10 parts oil of peppermint, 1 part powdered peppermint; alcohol to make 100 parts. **S. Men'thæ Vir'idis**, spirit or essence of spearmint; 10 parts oil of spearmint, 1 part powdered spearmint, alcohol to make 100 parts. **S. Mindere'ri**, liquor ammoniæ acetatis. **S. Myr'ciæ**, bay rum; 16 parts oil of myrcia, 1 part oil of orange-peel, 1 part oil of pimenta, 1000 parts of alcohol, 782 parts of water. **S. Myris'ticæ**, spirit of nutmeg; 3 parts oil of nutmeg, 97 parts of alcohol. **S. Odo'ra'tus**, cologne-water; 16 parts oil of bergamot, 8 parts oil of lemon, 8 parts oil of rosemary, 4 parts oil of lavender-flowers, 4 parts oil of orange-flowers, 2 parts acetic ether, 158 parts water, 800 parts alcohol. **S. Rectifica'tus**, dilute alcohol. Specific gravity, .838, containing 16 per cent. of water. **S. Ten'uior**, proof spirit; diluted alcohol of specific gravity, .920, which contains 49 per cent. pure alcohol. **S. Vi'ni Gal'lici**, brandy. An alcoholic liquid made by distilling fermented grapes. According to the Pharmacopœia it should be at least four years old. Alcoholic strength is 46 to 55 per cent. by volume.

Spirobacte'ria. See **BACTERIA**.

Spir'ōgraph. (Lat. *spirare*, "to breathe," and Gr. *γραφειν*, "to write.") Instrument for the graphic record of respiratory movements, analogous to

the sphygmograph. The term is hybrid; the purer form would be *pneograph* (from Gr. *πνοη*, "a breathing.")

Spīrōm'eter. (Lat. *spirare*, "to breathe," and Gr. *μετρον*, "measure.") An unclassical term for an instrument to measure respirations and chest capacity. *Pneometer* would be the purer form (see preceding article).

Spī'rophore. Instrument for producing artificial respiration.

Spiroscope. Spirometer.

Spīs'sāted. (Lat. *spissus*, "thick.") Thickened; inspissated.

Spitting of Blood. Hæmoptysis.

Spittle. Saliva; sputum.

Splanch'nic, splangk-nik. (Gr. *σπλάγγων*, "viscus.") Pertaining to the viscera.

Splanch'nic Cav'ities. Applied to the three great cavities of the body—cranium, chest, and abdomen.

Splanchnic Nerves. See NERVE.

Splanch'nicæ. (Gr. *σπλάγγων*.) Diseases or remedies affecting the bowels.

Splaneñdō'ogŷ, splangk-nol-o-je. (Gr. *σπλαγγων*, "viscus," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, the viscera.

Splanchnot'omŷ. (Gr. *σπλάγγων*, "viscus," and *τομη*, "a cutting.") Dissection of the viscera.

Splay'-foot. A flattened instead of concave state of the sole of the foot.

Spleen. (Gr. *σπλήν*.) A soft, vascular, red, oval organ of obscure function situated behind the cardiac end of the stomach.

Splenāl'gīā. (Gr. *σπλήν*, "spleen," and *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Pain in the spleen.

Splenaux'e. Splenic enlargement.

Splēn'eulūs. A supplementary spleen.

Splenec'tasis. Splenauxe.

Splēñē'tomŷ. (Gr. *σπλήν*, "spleen," and *ἐκτομή*, "excision.") Extirpation of the spleen.

Splenem'phraxis. (Gr. *σπλήν*, "spleen," and *ἐμφρασσω*, to "obstruct,")

Congestion of the spleen. See AGUE-CAKE.

Splēn'ic. (Gr. *σπλήν*, "spleen.") Splenetic. Pertaining to the spleen.

S. Artery. (See ARTERY.) **S. Fever,** charbon; Siberian plague. **S. Plexus.** (See PLEXUS.) **S. Vein.** See VEIN.

Splen'ica. (Gr. *σπλήν*, "spleen.") Agents affecting the spleen.

Splenifica'tion. Conversion into spleen-like tissue. Splenization.

Splēñi'tis. (Gr. *σπλήν*, "spleen," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Lientitis; inflammation of the spleen.

Sple'nium. Posterior thickened border of the corpus callosum.

Sple'nīūs. A muscle of the back. See MUSCLE.

Splēñizā'tion. (Gr. *σπλήν*, "spleen.") Applied to the state of the lung in the first or second stage of pneumonia, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen.

Splēñōhæ'mīa. (Gr. *σπλήν*, "spleen," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") Splenic hyperæmia.

Sple'noid. (Gr. *σπλήν*, "spleen," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Like the spleen.

Spleno'ma. Splenic tumor.

Splenō't'omŷ. Splenic dissection or incision.

Splint. A piece of thin material to retain fractured parts in apposition. **S., Bavarian,** a form of plaster-of-Paris dressing for fractures. **S., Bond's,** a form of splint used to retain fractures of the lower end of the radius in position. **S., Desault's,** a long splint occasionally used to secure extension in fractures of the femur. **S., Hammond's Wire,** a splint used in cases of fractured lower jaw, and consisting of wire loops passed round the teeth on either side of the fracture. **S., Nélaton's,** a pistol-shaped splint for fractures of the lower end of the radius. **S., Stromeyer's,** one consisting of two portions attached by a hinge, and so arranged that it can be fixed at any angle. Used in fractures of the lower

end of the radius, the hinge being placed in the bend of the elbow.

Splint-bone. Fibula.

Split'-cloth. A bandage for the head, consisting of a central part and six or eight tails.

Spōn'dýle. (Gr. σπόνδυλος.) Vertebra.

Spōndýlī'tis. (Gr. σπόνδυλος, "vertebra," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Vertebral inflammation. Pott's disease.

Spondylolisthe'sis. Vertebral dislocation.

Sponge, spunj. Spongia. A porous marine substance composed of the fibrous skeleton of the animal from which the gelatinous flesh has been removed. It is found attached to rocks, etc. at the bottom of the sea.

Sponge'-Tent. *Spongia præparata.*

Spon'gĩa. (Lat.; from Gr. σπόγγος.) Sponge. Formerly the name (U. S. Ph.) for *Spongia officinalis*. Sponge is valuable in surgical operations, and burnt sponge, owing to the presence of iodine, has been recommended in goitre, glandular swellings of a serofulous nature, and in cutaneous eruptions of long standing. **S. Çera'ta,** waxed sponge; *Spongia præparata.* **S. Offiçina'lis,** common sponge. **S. Præpara'ta,** prepared sponge; sponge-tent. Instruments made by coating sponge with a mixture of lard and wax; used for dilating small openings, chiefly the os uteri.

Spongïopī'line. (Gr. σπόγγος, "sponge," and πῖλος, "felt.") Sponge and wool coated on one side with caoutchouc. It is used as a substitute for poultices.

Spong'y Bones. A name of the turbinal bones of the nose, so called because so full of cancelli.

Spōntā'nēoūs. (Lat. *sponte*, "voluntarily.") Occurring without direct apparent cause or external agency, as diseases or fractures. **S. Combust'ion.** (See COMBUSTION.) **S. Genera'tion,** heterogenesis; the theory that infusoria may develop during pu-

trifaction without the pre-existence of germs of any kind. **ABIOTENESIS** (*q. v.*).

Sporād'ic, spo-rad-ik. (Gr. σποραδικος, "scattered.") Scattered, isolated, occurring in single cases; applied to diseases arising from occasional causes, and attacking a few persons at a time; the reverse of *epidemic*; also distinguished from *endemic*.

Spore. Spore; the cryptogamic analogue of seed.

Spot'ted Fever. An acute infectious specific fever accompanied with a rash or eruption. See CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Sprāin. Strain; a violent straining of ligaments without dislocation.

Spūr. The angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. Also, ergot.

Spu'ta, Num'mular. Applied to sputa containing masses flattened like coins; common in phthisis. See NUMMULAR.

Sputa, Prune-juice. Applied to sputa resembling prune-juice, occurring in the purulent stage of pneumonia.

Spū'tūm. (Pl. *sputa*; Lat. *spuere*, "to spit.") Spittle; sputamen; saliva; any expectorated matter.

Squā'ma. (Lat.) A lamina or scale.

Squā'mæ. (Pl. of *squama*.) Applied to various cutaneous diseases, such as lepra, psoriasis, pityriasis, eezema, and ichthyosis.

Squā'mous. (Lat. *squama*, "scale.") Sealy; covered with scales; having a scale-like appearance or structure.

Squā'mous Bone. The sealy portion or upper part of the temporal bone.

Squā'mous Su'ture. Suture joining the squamous portion of the temporal bone and the parietal.

Squar'ra Ton'dens. Alopecia.

Squill, skwil. Bulb of the sea-onion, or *Scilla maritima*; of diuretic and expectorant properties. See SCILLA.

Squinān'cy. Cynanche; quinsy.

Squint'ing. Strabismus.

Stā'dium. (Lat., from Gr. στάδιον.) Course; stage; period; as, *studium caloris*, or hot stage of a disease; *stadium melancholicum*, or initiatory period of insanity.

Staff. A grooved metal instrument to guide the gorget or knife in lithotomy.

Stage. Stadium. The period or degree of a disease.

Stāgnā'tion. (Lat. *stagnum*, "pool.") Morbid retardation of circulation.

Stain'ing. Applied to the use of various dyes for the purpose of making tissues, microorganisms, etc. more readily distinguishable.

Sta'men. (Lat.) The male organ of fructification in plants.

Stam'ina. (Lat.) Force; strength; vigor of constitution.

Stam'mering. Stuttering. Hesitating, interrupted articular utterance. BALBUTIES (*q. v.*).

Stan'num. (Lat.) Tin; *plumbum album*. The Ph. name for powder or filings of tin.

Stapē'dius. (From *stapes*.) A muscle of the middle ear. See MUSCLE.

Stā'pēs. (Lat., "a stirrup.") An ossicle of the middle ear. See BONE.

Staphisa'grīa. (Gr. σταφίς, "vine," and ἄγριος, "wild.") Stavesacre. The name for the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*. Internally they are a violent drastic, and an ointment prepared from them is used to destroy lice, etc.

Staph'yle. (Gr. σταφυλή, "grape.") The uvula.

Staph'yilis. (From the same.) The nipple.

Staphyli'tis. (Gr. σταφυλή, "grape" —uvula, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the uvula. Uvulitis.

Staphyl'ium. Mammary nipple.

Staphylococ'cus. A class of microbes occurring in irregular masses.

Stāphylō'ma. (Gr. σταφυλή, "grape," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") Uva; a protrusion of any of the coats of the eye. It consists chiefly of protrusion of the cornea or of the sclerotic. When the bulging occurs in several places it is called *racemose*.

Stāph'ylōplastý. (Gr. σταφυλή, "grape," the palate, and πλασσω, to "form.") Plastic surgery of the palate.

Stāphyloptō'sis. (Gr. σταφυλή, "grape," uvula, and πτωσις, "a falling.") Elongation of the uvula.

Stāphylor'rhaphý. (Gr. σταφυλή, "grape," palate," and ραφή, "suture.") Suture of cleft palate.

Staphylo'sis. Staphyloma.

Stāphylot'omý. (Gr. σταφυλή, "grape," uvula, and τομή, "a cutting.") Abscission of the uvula.

Starch. (Lat. *amyllum*; Gr. ἄμυλον.) Formula, C₆H₁₀O₅. A common vegetable, proximate principle extracted from the roots, tubes, and stems of various plants, particularly from the grains of wheat and other cereal grasses.

Sta'sis. (Gr. στάσις.) A standing; stagnation of the blood.

Statis'tics, Vi'tal. Medical statistics. The statistics of mortality, distribution of diseases, etc. The application of numbers and collocation of facts with reference to medical subjects.

Sta'tus Epilep'ticus. A continuous epileptic convulsive condition, an uninterrupted series of epileptic attacks.

Staurōplē'gīa. (Gr. σταυρος, "cross," and πλήγη, "stroke.") Crossed hemiplegia; paralysis of the upper limb on one side and the lower limb on the other.

Steam. The vapor of water; the elastic fluid into which water is converted by the application of heat.

Stēap'sin, step-sin. (Gr. στέαρ, "fat," and πεψις, "digestion.") A digestive ferment found in pancreatic juice.

Ste'ar. (Gr. στέαρ.) Sevum.

Stēār'ic. (Gr. *στέαρ*, "suet.") Relating to fat; an acid yielded by fat. A firm, white, wax-like substance, used as a substitute for wax in making candles.

Stē'arin. (From the same.) A glyceride of stearic acid.

Stēārōp'ten. (Gr. *στέαρ*, "suet," and *πτηνός*, "volatile.") The crystalline substance of volatile oils.

Stēārrhœ'a. (Gr. *στέαρ*, "fat," and *ῥεῖν*, "to flow.") Sebaceous flux; augmented secretion of the sebiferous organs. *SEBORRHOEA* (*q. v.*).

Stē'atin. Stearin.

Stē'atoçēle. (Gr. *στέαρ*, "fat," and *χῆλη*, "tumor.") A suety serotal tumor. *Liparocœle*.

Stēātō'ma. (Gr. *στέαρ*, "fat," and suffix *-oma*, "tumor.") An encysted tumor containing a fatty substance. *Lipoma*.

Stēātorrhœ'a. (Gr. *στέαρ*, "fat," and *ῥεῖν*, "to flow.") A fatty discharge, as from the bowels.

Stēātō'sis. (Gr. *στέαρ*, "fat," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") Fatty degeneration or infiltration. The progress of steatoma.

Stēātōzō'on Folliculo'rum. (Gr. *στέαρ*, "fat," and *ζῶον*, "animal.") Erasmus Wilson's name for the *acarus* or *demodex* folliculorum.

Steel. *Chalybs*. A combination of iron and carbon.

Stēgnō'sis. (Gr. *στεγνωσις*.) A checking of discharges.

Stēgnōt'ic. Pertaining to or producing stegnosis; astringent.

Stel'la. (Lat., "a star.") Stellated or ✱-like bandage.

Stenocar'dia. (Gr. *στενός*, "narrow," and *καρδία*, "heart.") Contracted heart; cardiac atrophy. Also, angina pectoris.

Stenochō'ria. (Gr. *στενός*, "narrow," and *χωρος*, "space.") Contraction; narrowness, especially of the lachrymal passages.

Steno's Duct. Preferably, Stenson's

duct. The duct of the parotid gland. See *DUCT*.

Stenopæ'ic. (Gr. *στενός*, "narrow," and *ὄπη*, "hole.") Having a narrow opening.

Stenō'sis. (Gr. *στενωω*, to "contract.") Narrowing, contraction, as of a vessel or viscus.

Stephanion. The point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge. There is an inferior and superior stephanion.

Stercobi'lin. A greenish coloring matter of fæces.

Stercōrā'çeoūs. (Lat. *stercus*, "dung.") Containing, or pertaining to, fæces.

Stercoræ'mia, *ster-ko-re-me-ah.* (Lat. *stercus*, "dung," and Gr. *αἷμα*, "blood.") Systemic poisoning due to absorption of toxic products from the intestines.

Ster'corin. (Lat. *stercus*, "dung.") A crystalline odorless substance extracted from fæces.

Stērelmin'tha. (Gr. *στερεός*, "solid," and *ἔλμινς*, "worm.") Solid worms; applied to species of intestinal worms devoid of true abdominal cavity, as the *Tænia solium* and the *Bothriocephalus latus*. See *ENTOZOA*.

Sterēōm'eter. (Gr. *στερεός*, "solid," and *μέτρον*, "measure.") An instrument for determining the solid contents and specific gravity of solid substances.

Ster'ēoscōpe. (Gr. *στερεός*, "solid," and *σκοπεῖν*, "to examine.") An optical instrument by means of which two plane pictures of an object are represented on the retina as the single object in relief.

Stēr'ile. (Lat. *sterilis*.) Not fecund; affected with sterility; barren; applied especially to a female unable to conceive.

Stēr'il'itý. (From the same.) Barrenness; sterile condition. Inability of conceiving in the female. Barrenness, arising from the absence of spermatozoa in the male or of ovules in the female.

Stērilizā'tion. Applied to devitalizing the germs of a fluid, etc., usually by heat.

Ster'nad. Toward the sternal aspect.

Ster'nal. Pertaining to the sternum.

Ster'nal As'pect. The aspect of the body where the sternum is situated.

Sternal Foramen. See FORAMEN.

Sternāl'gīa. (Gr. *στέρονον*, "breast," and *άλγος*, "pain.") Pain in the sternum.

Sterno-clavicular. See LIGAMENT.

Sterno-cleido-mastoid. See MUSCLE.

Sterno-hyoid. See MUSCLE.

Sterno-thyroid. See MUSCLE.

Ster'nūm. (Gr. *στέρονον*.) The breast-bone; a flat, oblong bone at the anterior part of the thorax. See BONE.

Sternutamen'tum. A sternutatory medicine.

Sternū'tatory. (Lat. *sternuo*, to "sneeze.") An agent provoking sneezing; errhine.

Ster'tor. (Lat. *stertere*, "to snore.") Stertorous breathing; a deep snoring accompanying inspiration.

Stethom'eter. (Gr. *στήθος*, "chest," and *μέτρον*, "measure.") An instrument to measure the chest and its movements, the mobility of the thoracic parietes, etc.

Steth'oscōpe. (Gr. *στήθος*, "chest," and *σκοπεῖν*, "to examine.") An instrument devised by Laënnec, consisting of a tube for conveying sounds, used in mediate auscultation to assist the ear of the practitioner to detect the sounds of the chest, heart, etc. There are two chief kinds, the single and double binaural.

Sthēn'ic. (Gr. *σθένος*, "strength.") Strong; robust.

Sthen'ic Diseases. Diseases dependent upon excessive excitement or the result of inflammation.

Stib'ium. The Latin name for antimony.

Sticking-plaster. Adhesive plaster.

Stictac'ne. (Gr. *στικτος*, "punctated," and Lat. *acne*, a "papular eruption.") *Aene punctata*; a variety of *aene* in which the pimples are tipped with a black dot.

Stiff-joint. Ankylosis.

Stiff-neck. Rheumatism of the cervical muscles. Torticollis.

Stīg'ma. (Gr. *σίγμα*, "point.") Small red spot on the skin or mucous membranes. Also, a small cicatrix.

Stīg'mata. (Pl. of Gr. *σίγμα*, "point.") Small red cutaneous specks; the smallest spots in *purpura*. Also, minute cicatrices.

Stig'mata Ovario'rum. The cicatrices left in the ovary after the escape of ova.

Stig'matism. Emmetropia; the reverse of ASTIGMATISM (*q. v.*).

Stigmatizā'tion. (Gr. *σίγμα*, "point.") Eechemotic spots upon the body.

Stilette'. (It. *stiletto*, "dagger;" Lat. *stilus*, "stake.") A small sharp-pointed instrument enclosed in a *canula*. Also a wire kept in a catheter to give it firmness.

Still'born. Born dead.

Still'icidium. (Lat. *stilla*, a "drop," and *cadere*, "to fall.") A dropping; a flowing *guttatim*, as of the urine in strangury, etc. Any flowing of a liquid drop by drop.

Still'icidium Lachryma'rum. Epiphora.

Stillin'gīa, sti-lin-je-a. A genus of plants of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, including many species, natives of China, Japan, the United States, etc. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for the root of *Stillingia sylvatica*; in small doses it is alterative, and emetic and cathartic in large doses. *Stillingia sylvatica* is a native of the Southern United States, and is familiarly known as *queen's delight* or *root*.

Stillin'gia Sebif'era. The tallow-tree, a native of China, cultivated in

the Southern United States. It yields a vegetable tallow or wax believed to be nearly pure stearine.

Stimatosis. Hæmorrhage from the urethra.

Stim'ulānt. (Lat. *stimulus*, "urge.") *Incitant*; *excitant*. An agent increasing functional activity, exciting organic action, or augmenting the frequency and force of the heart's contractions. Stimulants are called *diffusible* if their action is prompt but transient, *persistent* if the reverse, *general* when they affect all organs or functions, *local* if limited to a few, and *cardiac*, *cerebral*, *stomachic*, etc. as their action is directed to the heart, brain, stomach, etc. A stimulant which acts only on the part to which it is applied is called an *irritant*. Among the principal stimulants are alcohol, ammonia, camphor, electricity, ether, ginger, heat, iodine, opium, and strychnine.

Stim'ulāte. To excite organic action; to apply a stimulant.

Stimulā'tion. The action of stimulants; act of stimulating.

Stim'ulī, Homogē'neous. Müller's term for those stimulants which "exert a vivifying influence when their action on the organic matter favors the production of the natural composition of the parts."

Stim'ulūs. (Lat.; pl. *stimuli*.) Cause of excitation; that which rouses or excites the vital energies or organic action.

Stitch. A sudden acute lancinating pain, as if from a needle.

Stoichiol'ogy. The doctrine of elements.

Stoichiom'etry. (Gr. *στοιχείον*, "first principle," and *μέτρον*, "measure.") Mathematics as applied to chemical reactions.

Stomæ'açē, sto-mak-a-se. (Gr. *στόμα*, "mouth," and *χάζη*, "evil.") Mouth-disease or cancer; ulceration of the mouth. **CANCERUM ORIS** (*q. v.*).

Stom'ach, stum-ak. (Gr. *στόμα*, "mouth.") The alimentary pouch be-

tween the œsophagus and duodenum; the chief organ of digestion. It is a muscular membranous sac lying obliquely across the upper abdomen and below the diaphragm, being held in its position by the gastro-hepatic and gastro-splenic omenta. It is from nine to twelve inches long; from four to five inches in its greatest diameter. Its capacity is from one to two quarts. It is in relation above with the diaphragm and liver, below with the transverse colon, behind with the pancreas, and in front with the walls of the abdomen. We speak of the greater extremity or fundus, the lesser or pylorus, the greater curvature, the lesser curvature, the œsophageal or cardiac orifice, and the duodenal or pyloric orifice. It consists of four coats—serous, muscular, areolar, and mucous. The mucous membrane presents near the pylorus rugæ; it is lined with columnar epithelium, and contains the orifices of mucous glands and peptic glands. In the stomach the nitrogenous elements of food are peptonized.

Stom'ach-āche. Gastric pain. Gastralgia; gastrodynia; cardialgia.

Stom'achal. Relating to the stomach. Strengthening to the stomach. **Stomachic.**

Stomach'ic. **Stomachal.** Gastric. An agent stimulating gastric function.

Stom'ach-Pump. An instrument to empty the stomach and to force fluids into it. Is now rarely used, the siphon tube being preferred.

Stomachus. Stomach.

Stom'ata. Small mouths or openings, as the spaces between the cells of capillary vessels.

Stōmati'tis. (Gr. *στόμα*, "mouth," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the mouth. **S., Aph'thous,** **S., follicular;** aphthæ; thrush. **S., Follic'ular,** inflammation of the mucous follicles of the mouth. **S., Ul'cerative,** noma; ulceration of the gums. **S., Gan'grenous,** sloughing phagedæna of the mouth; **CANCERUM ORIS** (*q. v.*).

Stō'matoplastȳ. (Gr. στόμα, "mouth," and πλάσσειν, to "form.") Plastic operation on the mouth.

Stōmatorhā'gīa. (Gr. στόμα, "mouth," and βήγνومي, to "burst forth.") Hæmorrhage from the mouth.

Stōm'atoseōpe. (Gr. στόμα, "mouth," and σκοπειν, "to examine.") An instrument to facilitate examination of the mouth.

Stomodæ'um. Invagination of ectoderm to form the mouth of the embryo.

Stone. Calculus; lapis.

Stool. Evacuation; faecal discharge.

Sto'rax. (Gr.) Styra; a gum-resin obtained from *Liquidambar* and *Styrax officinalis*.

Strabis'mic. Pertaining to, or affected with, strabismus.

Strabismom'eter. An instrument for measuring the linear deviation in strabismus.

Strabis'mūs. (Gr. στραβός, "distorted.") Squinting; cross-eye; incoördination of the visual axis; lack of parallelism in the position and motion of the eyeballs. Strabismus may be *convergent*, the eye turning inward toward the nose, or *divergent*, turning outward toward the temple; and either variety may be *single*, affecting only one eye, *double*, affecting both eyes, or *alternating*, affecting both eyes equally, but not at the same time.

Strabom'eter. Strabismometer.

Strabōt'omȳ. (Gr. στραβός, "squinting," and τέμνειν, "to cut.") An operation to relieve strabismus.

Strain. Sprain; tension. Also, to filter.

Strait-Jacket. A strong coat to confine the arms of the violently insane.

Stramo'nii Fo'lia. Leaves of stramonium. The name (U. S. Ph.) for the leaves of *Datura Stramonium*.

Stramo'nii Se'men. Seed of stramonium. The name (U. S. Ph.)

for the seed of *Datura Stramonium*. It is narcotic and poisonous.

Stramo'nium. Thorn apple; a name for the herb *Datura Stramonium*, or Jamestown weed.

Stran'gūlated (strang-gyu-lay-ted) **Her'nia.** Irreducible hernia, with constriction, stoppage of fæces, etc. See **HERNIA**.

Strangula'tion. (Lat. *strangulare*, "to choke.") Choking. Constriction, as by an over-tight ligature, etc. Strangulated condition.

Strān'gurỹ, strang-gyu-re. (Gr. σπράγξ, a "drop," and ούρον, "urine.") Painful passing of urine in drops. Dysuria.

Stra'tum. A layer.

Stra'tum Baçilla'tum. Layer of rods and cones of the retina; membrana Jacobi.

Stra'tum Bowman'i. The anterior elastic lamina of the cornea.

Strem'ma. (Gr. στρεφω, to "twist.") A sprain or luxation.

Strep'tococcus. Bacteria occurring in the form of chains. See **BACTERIA**.

Stretch'er. A litter.

Strī'a. (Lat.; pl. *striæ*.) A furrow, crease, streak, groove, or thread-like line.

Strī'āte. Striated; streaked; grooved; marked with *striæ*.

Strie'tūre. (Lat. *stringere*, "to contract.") Morbid contraction of a duct or tube, especially of the urethra. Applied in strangulated hernia to the narrowest part of the opening through which the viscera protrude. A *bridle-stricture* or *pack-thread stricture* is a narrow stricture consisting of bands ("bridles") extending across the urethra.

Strī'dor. (Lat. *stridere*, "to creak.") A grating or hissing respiration, as in laryngismus stridulus, etc.

Strī'dor Dēn'tium. Brygmus. Grinding or gnashing of the teeth.

Strid'ulūs. (From the same.) Creaking, grating.

Stroke. Familiar term for a severe morbid seizure, as of apoplexy.

Stro'ma. (Gr. *σπράμα*, "something spread.") The foundation tissue of an organ; the bed, substance, or support of a formation.

Stron'gylus. See ENTOZOA.

Stron'tian. Native strontium carbonate.

Stron'tium, stron-she-um. Symbol, Sr.; atomic weight, 87.37. A hard, pale, ductile metal, the metallic base of strontian. Its sp. gr. is 2.54.

Strophan'thidin. A result of the action of mineral acids on strophanthin.

Strophan'thin. A glueoside obtained from strophanthus, which does not, however, represent the properties of the drug.

Strophan'thus His'pidus. Inée. A West African plant of the natural order *Apocynaceæ*. The seeds are valuable in the treatment of valvular disease of the heart, slowing and regulating the beat in much the same manner as digitalis.

Strōph'ulūs. (Lat.) Miliaria; infantile papular eruption. Red gum; red gown; gum rash; tooth rash; a roseolous or papulous cutaneous eruption, occurring in infants as a result of irritation, such as teething or stomach derangement. Forms are: Strophulus albidus (white), strophulus candidus (shining), strophulus confertus (crowded), strophulus interlinctus (spotted), strophulus volaticus (flying).

Struc'tural. Pertaining to structure.

Struc'tural Bot'anỹ. That division of botanical science devoted to the arrangement and conformation of plants or the laws of vegetable structure, internal or external, independently of the presence of a vital principle.

Struc'tural Diseas'es. Diseases involving some alteration of structure.

Strūc'tūre. (Lat. *struere*, "to arrange.") Arrangement of the organic elements of organized beings.

Strū'ma. (Lat.) Scrofula; a scrofulous tumor. Also, goitre. See SCROFULA.

Strū'moūs. Scrofulous.

Strỹchni'na. The name (U. S. Ph.) for strychnine.

Strỹchni'næ Sul'phas. Sulphate of strychnine. The name (U. S. Ph.) for an odorless, white crystalline salt, of an intensely bitter taste, and having the same medicinal properties as strychnine.

Strỹch'nine. Strychnia; strychnin; strychnina. An alkaloid obtained from the fruit of *Strychnos Nux vomica*. It is a spinal stimulant and a violent poison.

Strych'nos Nux Vomica. A tree of Anam and India, yielding *nux vomica*. See STRYCHNINE.

Strych'nos Potato'rum. Nirmuli. An Indian tree, the fruit of which (*clearing nut*) purifies muddy water and makes it agreeable to the taste. It is also employed as an emetic.

Strych'nos Pseu'do-qui'na. A Brazilian tree, the fruit of which is edible. It affords *copalchi-bark*, which is febrifuge, and which is considered by the natives as equal to quinine.

Strych'nos Toxif'era. A tree of Guiana, the source of *curare* or *woorari*.

Stump. Part of a limb remaining after an amputation.

Stunned. Temporarily deprived of the senses from concussion of the brain.

Stupe. Fomentation.

Stupe'facient. Stupefying; narcotic.

Stū'por. (Lat. *stupere*, "to be benumbed.") Reduced or suspended mental activity. A state of insensibility of mind. Profound unconsciousness.

Stu'prum. (Lat.) Rape.

Stut'tering. Aggravated stammering.

Stỹ. Stye; familiar term for hor-

deolum, a small boil on the edge of the eyelid, involving a Meibomian gland. See HORDEOLUM.

Styloglossus. See MUSCLE.

Stý'lo-hý'oid Lig'ament. A ligament connecting the styloid process with the hyoid bone.

Stylo-hyoid Nerve. The second branch given off by the facial.

Stylohyoide'us. See MUSCLE.

Stý'loid, sti-loyd. (Gr. *στῦλος*, "style," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Shaped like a style or peg; applied to a process of the temporal bone, etc. See PROCESS.

Stylo-mas'toid Artery. See ARTERY.

Stylo-mastoid Foramen. See FORAMEN.

Stýlō-măx'illary Lig'ament. A ligament which extends from the styloid process to the angle of the jaw.

Stylo-pharynge'us. See MUSCLE.

Stýmatō'sis. (Gr. *στενω*, to "erect.") Stomatosis. Priapism with bloody discharge.

Stýp'tic, stip-tik. (Gr. *στυπτικός*, "astringent.") Astringent; hæmostatic. An agent or application for arresting hæmorrhage by causing contraction of the vessels and the formation of coagula, as tannin, alum, acetate of lead, salts of iron, etc.

Stý'rax. A genus of plants of the natural order *Styracaceæ*, comprising many species, natives of Java, Siam, Syria, North and South America, etc. Also the name (U. S. Ph.) for a balsam prepared from the inner bark of *Liquidambar orientale*. It is a stimulant expectorant.

Stý'rax Ben'zoin. The tree yielding benzoin. See BENZOINUM.

Stý'rax Offiçina'lis. A Syrian tree yielding the balsam *styrac* or storax.

Subacūte'. (From Lat. *sub*, "under," and *acute*.) Of moderate acuteness. Between acute and chronic, either in course or intensity.

Subarāch'noid. (From Lat. *sub*, "under," and *arachnoid*.) A term applied to the space between the arachnoid membrane and nervous structures.

Subarachnoid'ean Fluid. Cerebrospinal fluid. An abundant serous secretion situated between the arachnoid and the pia mater.

Subelā'vian. (Lat. *sub*, "under," and *clavis*, "clavicle.") Under the clavicle. **S. Arteries.** (See ARTERY.) **S. Muscle, subelavium.** **S. Veins.** See VEIN.

Subcrep'itant. Applied to a moist râle produced by the bursting of larger bubbles than in the case of crepitant râles.

Subcūtā'nēōūs. (Lat. *sub*, "under," and *cutis*, "skin.") Immediately beneath the skin; hypodermic. **S. Injection, hypodermic injection.** See INJECTION.

Subdu'ral Space. The space between the dura mater and the arachnoid.

Subençeph'alon. Applied to the medulla and corpora quadrigemina.

Su'ber. (Lat.) Cork. The outer bark of the *Quercus Suber* or cork tree.

Suběr'ic. (Lat. *suber*, "cork.") Pertaining to cork; applied to an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on cork; also by treating fats with nitric acid.

Su'berin. The cellular tissue of cork after the removal of the several soluble matters.

Subinvolu'tion. Incomplete involution of the uterus; a condition of imperfect restoration of the uterus to its original size after delivery.

Sub'ject. Cadaver; a body for dissection.

Subjec'tive. Internal; pertaining to impressions arising within, not due to external sensations; the reverse of objective.

Subjec'tive Sensa'tions. Sensations originating centrally, not from external stimulus.

Sub'limatē. The product of sublimation.

Sub'limatē, Corro'sive. Mercuric chloride; bichloride of mercury; perchloride of mercury; hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum (U. S. Ph.).

Sūblimā'tion. (Lat. *sublimare*, "to lift up.") Dry distillation; vaporization and recondensation. A chemical process by which dry and solid matters are volatilized and again condensed into solid form.

Sūblin'gual, sub-ling-gwal. (Lat. *sub*, "under," and *lingua*, "tongue.") Hypoglossal; under the tongue. **S. Artery.** (See ARTERY.) **S. Gland.** See GLAND.

Sūblūxā'tion. (From Lat. *sub*, "under," and *luxation*.) Partial dislocation.

Sūbmāx'illarŷ. (Lat. *sub*, "under," and *maxilla*, "jaw.") Beneath the jaw. **S. Ganglion.** (See GANGLION.) **S. Gland.** See GLAND.

Submēn'tal. (Lat. *sub*, "under," and *mentum*, "chin.") Under the chin. The name of an artery and veins running beneath the chin.

Submū'coūs. Situated under mucous membrane.

Sūbor'bitar. (Lat. *sub*, "under," and *orbita*, "orbit.") Infraorbital; beneath the cavity of the eye.

Sūb-res'in. That portion of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is precipitated again as the alcohol cools, forming a kind of seeming crystallization.

Sub-salt. A salt having an excess of the base; a salt in which there is less than one atom of acid to each atom of base.

Subscāp'ūlar. (Lat. *sub*, "under," and *scapula*, "shoulder-blade.") Beneath the scapula. **S. Fossa.** (See FOSSA.) **S. Muscle.** (See MUSCLE.) **S. Nerves.** See NERVE.

Subscapula'ris. See MUSCLE.

Subse'rous. Immediately beneath a serous membrane.

Substan'tia, substan-she-a. (Lat. *substare*, "to be present.") Substance, body, or matter.

Substan'tia Cinerea. The cineritious, gray, or cortical substance of the cerebro-spinal axis.

Substan'tia Ferrugin'ea. Ferruginous substance; a pigmented substance found in the rhomboid fossa of the brain or floor of the fourth ventricle.

Substan'tia Gelatino'sa. The posterior portion of the posterior horns of gray matter in the cord.

Substan'tia Ni'gra. Black substance; a dark substance found near the *corpora albicantia* in the peduncles of the brain. *Substantia fusca*.

Substan'tia Ostoida. *Crusta petrosa.* The cement of the teeth.

Substan'tia Perfor'ata Antica. A white substance at the inner extremity of the Sylvian fissure.

Substan'tia Perfor'ata Me'dia. A white substance of the interpeduncular space of the brain.

Substantia Perfor'ata Posterior. See PONS TARINI.

Substitu'tion. The replacement in chemical compounds of certain elements or radicals by other elements or radicals without changing its type.

Subsul'tus. (Lat. *subsulto*, to "hop.") Convulsive twitching. **S. Tendinum,** sudden and irregular twitching of the tendons.

Subtranspa'rent. Semi-transparent; of imperfect transparency.

Sūbū'berēs. (Lat. *sub*, "under," and *ubera*, "the breasts.") Applied to suckling infants, as distinguished from *exuberes*, or weaned infants.

Sūeçedā'nēūm. (Lat. *succedere*, "to go under.") A substitute, as one medicine substituted for another.

Sūe'çi, suk-si. (Lat. *succus*, "juice.") The juices of fresh plants obtained by expression; preparations of very variable strength, none of which are officinal in the United States. Four are recognized by the British Pharmacopœia, as

follows: **Suc'cus Coni'i**, juice of hemlock; dose, 30 drops. **S.**, **Hyoscy'ami**, dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **S.**, **Scopa'rii**, juice of broom; dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **S.**, **Tarax'açi**, juice of dandelion; dose, 1 to 4 fl. drachms.

Süççin'ie. (Lat. *succinum*, "amber.") Pertaining to amber; applied to an acid obtained from amber. In its purity it is in white, transparent crystals without odor. It was formerly employed as antispasmodic and diuretic, but at present it is seldom used.

Süççinum, suk-sin-um. (Lat. *succus*, "juice.") Amber.

Süç'eulent. (Lat. *succus*, "juice.") Juicy.

Süç'eüs. (Lat.) Juice; the expressed juice of a plant. See **SUCCI**.

Suc'cus Enter'icus. Intestinal juice.

Suc'cus Gas'tricus. Gastric juice. The peculiar digestive fluid having chemical properties secreted by the stomach; the chief solvent fluid in the digestive process.

Suc'cus Spissa'tus. The evaporated juice of a plant.

Süççüs'sion. (Lat. *succussio*, "a shaking.") A mode of exploring the chest by giving the patient's body slight sudden shakes, and observing the sounds produced.

Südäm'ina. (Lat. *sudor*, "sweat.") Papillæ sudorales. Miliaria. Miliary vesicles from excessive sweating, as seen especially in typhoid fever.

Südä'tion. (Lat. *sudare*, "to sweat.") A sweating; perspiration. Diaphoresis.

Sudato'ria. Idrosis. Increase of sweat from disease of sudoriparous glands.

Sü'datorÿ. Sweating. Diaphoresis. Pertaining to perspiration.

Sü'dor. (Lat.) Sweat. Visible product of cutaneous transpiration. It is colorless, of a peculiar odor and saline taste. It contains nitrogenous excrementitious matter, and is a highly

important fluid in the removal of body waste.

Sü'dor An'glicus. Miliaria. Sweating fever, an English febrile contagion of the sixteenth century. It has been described as a contagious fever, usually of one day's duration (*ephemera maligna*).

Sudora'lis. Pertaining to sweat.

Südorif'eroüs. (Lat. *sudor*, "sweat," and *ferre*, "to bear.") Conveying perspiration.

Sudorif'erous Canals. The ducts of the sweat-glands; minute spiral follicles distributed over the cutaneous surface.

Sudorif'ic. (Lat. *sudor*, "sweat," and *facere*, "to make.") Applied to an agent inducing perspiration. Diaphoretic.

Südorip'aroüs. (Lat. *sudor*, "sweat," and *parere*, "to produce.") Sweat-producing; secreting the perspiratory fluid.

Sudorip'arous Glands. Sweat-glands, consisting of minute convoluted tubules in the subcutaneous cellular tissue. More than 2,000,000 of these glands open into the skin. See **GLAND**.

Suet. Sevum. The abdominal fat of ruminating animals.

Suffoca'tion. Stifling; stoppage of respiration. Death or suspended animation from privation of breath. See **ASPHYXIA**.

Süffü'sion. (Lat. *suffundere*, "to pour down.") A pouring out of fluid; extravasation. Slight diffused congestion.

Sug'ar, shoog-ar. (Lat. *saccharum*.) A soluble, essentially proximate principle of plants, consisting of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, with the hydrogen and oxygen present in the proportion to form water. Plants form the sugar out of starch, which is the form in which the prepared material is stored, and then distribute or transfer it from one part to another. The principal varieties of sugar are cane-sugar, glucose, milk-sugar, and mannite or manna-sugar. See **SACCHARUM**.

Sug'ar, Aç'id of. Oxalic acid.

Sug'ar of Lead. The familiar name of plumbi acetate, so called from its sweet taste.

Sug'ar of Milk. Saccharum lactis; a sugar obtained by evaporation from whey.

Sug'gillā'tion, sug-jil-ay-shun. (Lat. *suggillare*, "to beat black and blue.") Passive congestion. Ecephymosis or extravasation of blood.

Sul'cate. Grooved.

Sul'cūs. (Lat.; pl. *sulci*.) A groove or furrow. A term applied to grooves on the surface of bones, etc.; to the depressions by which the convolutions of the brain are separated (*sulci*); to two lines of the medulla oblongata (the *anterior* and the *posterior lateral sulci*); to a groove in the cochlea (*sulcus spiralis*); to a groove on the cerebral surface of the temporal bone (*sulcus frontalis*), etc.

Sul'phāte. A chemical compound formed by the replacement, partially or wholly, of the hydrogen in sulphuric acid by a base.

Sul'phide. Sulphuret. The product of the chemical union of sulphur and another element.

Sul'phite. The union of sulphurous acid and a base.

Sulpho-car'bolates. Sulphophenate. A group of salts made by heating together carbolic and sulphuric acids, forming sulpho-carbolic acid, adding water and saturating with a base.

Sul'phonal. Diethyl-sulphur-dimethyl-methan. A synthetically prepared solid, colorless, odorless, tasteless, crystalline substance, soluble in 100 parts of cold and 20 parts of hot water. Recently introduced as an efficacious hypnotic in doses of from 20 to 40 grains.

Sul'phūr. Symbol, S; atomic weight, 32. Brimstone. A solid, yellow, combustible, non-metallie element, presenting several allotropic conditions. Occurs in prismatic form and as soft, plastic sulphur. It occurs in com-

merce as roll sulphur, sublimed sulphur, washed sulphur, and precipitated sulphur. It is found naturally in volcanic regions, and compounded with many metals and organic materials. Sulphur acts chemically like oxygen, forming many compounds with most metals. The chief oxygen compounds of sulphur are the dioxide and trioxide. The hydrogen compound of sulphur is hydrogen sulphide. Sulphur is officinal in three forms: *Sulphur sublimatum*, or sublimed sulphur; *sulphur precipitatum*, or precipitated sulphur; and *sulphur lotum*, or washed sulphur. Sulphur is laxative and diaphoretic; acts on the skin and mucous membranes. It is used medicinally as a laxative in the treatment of rheumatism and bronchitis. Locally it is employed for sciatica, scabies, and aene.

Sul'phur, Car'buret of. An obsolete term for carbon bisulphide.

Sul'phuret. Sulphide.

Sul'phuretted. Made into a sulphuret; combined with sulphur.

Sul'phuretted Hy'drogen. Hydrogen sulphide, a noxious gas, consisting of hydrogen and sulphur.

Sulphur'ic Aç'id. H_2SO_4 . Oil of vitriol. Is a colorless, odorless, violently corrosive liquid. The dilute sulphuric acid of U. S. Ph. contains only 10 per cent. acid. This is a dibasic acid, and forms two salts with monad metals, which when they contain hydrogen are acid salts, and when they contain no hydrogen are normal acids. This acid has a great affinity for water. *Fuming sulphuric* or *Nordhausen acid* is a thick, fuming, oily liquid of the formula $H_2S_2O_7$. It is a solution of sulphur trioxide in H_2SO_4 .

Sul'phurous. Pertaining to or containing sulphur.

Sul'phurous Aç'id. H_2SO_3 . The compound of water and sulphur dioxide.

Su'mach. A popular name of several species of *Rhus*.

Sum'bul. The name (U. S. Ph.)

for the root of *Ferula Sumbul* or *Sumbulus moschatus*, a plant of the natural order *Umbelliferae*; a nervous stimulant.

Sum'bul-root. A Russian drug employed as a remedy for cholera; also a resin extracted from sumbul-root, used as a substitute for musk.

Sūmmā'tion. Applied to the accumulation of the effects of repeated stimuli applied to a muscle.

Sum'mer Complaint. A popular name for diarrhœa or cholera infantum.

Summer Fever. "Hay fever."

Sun'burn. Ephelides. Erythema, with pigmentation of the skin from exposure to the sun, etc.

Sun'stroke. Heatstroke, especially from direct sun-rays. *Solis ictus*. *Coup de soleil*.

Sūperçil'iarÿ. Pertaining to the eyebrows or supercilia.

Sūperçil'iūm. (Lat. *super*, "above," and *cilium*, "eyelash.") The eyebrow.

Sūperfecūdā'tion. (Lat. *super*, "over," and *fœcundus*, "fruitful.") Superfœtation; superconception; superimpregnation; conception by a female already pregnant. A second impregnation following sexual intercourse when the uterus already contains the product of conception. This occurrence is not anatomically impossible before the union of the decidua of the uterus and the decidua of the ovum.

Sūperfi'cial, su-per-fish-al. (Lat. *superficiēs*, "surface.") Pertaining to the surface; shallow.

Sūperinvolū'tion. (Lat. *super*, "over," and *involvere*, "to roll up.") Atrophy from excessive resorptive action in the uterus after delivery. The reverse of subinvolution.

Sup'e'rior. (Comp. of Lat. *superus*, "high.") Higher; upper.

Super'natant. Floating above. Applied to liquids.

Su'persalt. Acid salt, one with excess of acid.

Sūpinā'tion. (Lat. *supinus*, "lying

on the back.") The turning of the palm upward or forward; the reverse of pronation.

Sūpinā'tor. A muscle which performs supination. See **MUSCLE**.

Sūpine'. (From the same.) Lying on the back; the reverse of prone.

Sūplemen'tarÿ Air. The air remaining in the lungs after an ordinary expiration, but which can be expelled by a forcible expiration. See **RESPIRATION**.

Sūppos'itorÿ. (Lat. *sub*, "under," and *ponere*, "to place.") Suppositorium. A small mass of conical shape, whose basis is usually cacao butter. It is intended to convey medicine into the rectum for either local action or constitutional results. Suppositories may be used in the vagina and urethra. Opium is frequently used by suppository.

Suppres'sio Men'sium. Suppression of the menstrual flow after it has been once established.

Sūpprēs'sion. (Lat. *supprimere*, "to press down.") The stoppage of a secretion; morbid retention of discharge.

Sūp'purāte. To form pus or present suppuration.

Sūppurā'tion. (Lat. *sub*, "under," and *pus*, "matter.") Pyogenesis; pus-formation; the process by which pus is formed or secreted. One of the terminations of inflammation.

Sūp'purātives. (From the same.) Agents promoting suppuration. A variety of epispastics, producing phlegmogenous inflammation.

Sūpracosta'lēs. (Lat. *supra*, "above," and *costa*, "rib.") Applied to the levatores costarum muscles lying above or upon the ribs.

Sūpra-ocçip'ital. Owen's term for the large upper part of the occipital bone.

Sūpra-or'bital. (Lat. *supra*, "above," and *orbita*, "orbit.") Supra-orbital. Above the orbit of the eye.

S. Artery. (See **ARTERY**.) **S.-o. Fat,** the fat surrounding the posterior

part of the eyeball, and contained within the capsule of Tenon. **S. Foramen.** See FORAMEN.

Sūprārē'nal. (Lat. *supra*, "above," and *ren*, "kidney.") Above the kidney. **S. Arteries**, branches of the aorta supplying the suprarenal capsules. **S. Bodies**, suprarenal capsules. **S. Capsules**, two flattened triangular bodies, one upon the upper surface of each kidney, the functions of which are unknown, but probably concerned in blood-making.

Suprascap'ular. (From Lat. *supra*, "above," and *scapula*.) Above the scapula or shoulder-blade. **S. Nerve.** See NERVE.

Sūpraspīnā'tus. (Lat. *supra*, "above," and *spina*, a "spine.") Above a spine, as that of the scapula. **S. Muscle.** See MUSCLE.

Su'ra. (Lat.) The calf of the leg, consisting principally of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles.

Su'ral. Pertaining to the sura or calf of the leg.

Sur'dītŷ. (Lat. *surditas*, from *surdus*, "deaf.") Deafness.

Sur'do-mūte. Deaf-mute.

Sur'dus. (Lat.) Deaf.

Sur'gency. The office of surgeon.

Sūr'geon, sur-jun. One who practises surgery.

Sur-geon-Accoucheur'. Accoucheur.

Sur'geon-Apoth'ecary. One who is both apothecary and surgeon.

Sur'geon-Den'tist. A dentist who pulls teeth and does cutting operations about the mouth, in contrast to the mechanical dentist, who fits and makes artificial teeth.

Sur'geon's Knot. A double knot made by passing the thread twice through the same noose.

Sur'gerŷ. (Lat. *chirurgia*; Gr. *χειρουργία*, from *χειρ*, "hand," and *ἔργον*, "work.") Chirurgery. The branch of medical science chiefly concerned with manual or instrumental opera-

tion; that division of the healing art which treats of the cure of disease by the application of the hand, the use of instruments, and the employment of local applications. It includes also the pathology, diagnosis, and medicinal and hygienic care of a large group of diseases. Surgery commonly deals with local disorders, though general treatment may be requisite, and the disease-process may itself become general. Surgery is divided into many branches—oral, cerebral, ophthalmic, gynæcological, obstetrical, laryngeal, otological, orthopædic, military, minor, plastic, etc.

Sur'gerŷ, Plas'tic. Branch of surgery concerned with operations for the repair of deficiencies in structure.

Sur'gical. Relating to surgery.

Sūsceptibil'itŷ. (Lat. *suscipio*, to "receive.") Sensibility; augmented impressibility.

Suspend'ed Animation. Asphyxia; syncope; catalepsy. Temporary apparent cessation of the vital functions. A term applied to a condition wherein, while the vital phenomena are suspended from some cause interrupting respiration, yet life is not actually extinct, and may possibly be restored.

Sūspēn'sion. (Lat. *suspendere*, "to suspend.") Applied to the state of solid bodies, the particles of which are held undissolved in liquids, and may be separated from it by filtration.

Suspenso'rium Testis. The cremaster muscle.

Sūspēn'sorŷ. (Lat. *suspendere*, "to suspend.") Suspending; holding up; applied especially to a bag or bandage for supporting the scrotum.

Suspensory Ligament. See CORD.

Suspira'tion. (Lat. *suspira*, to "sigh.") A sighing; a voluntarily slow, long breathing.

Sustentac'ulum Ta'li. A process of the calcaneum supporting the astragalus.

Sūsūrrā'tion. (Lat. *susurrare*, "to

murmur.") A whizzing; the act of whispering; a soft murmur in certain cardiac affections, etc.

Sū'tūre. (Lat. *sutura*, from *suere*, "to sew.") Suture; seam. Junction of intracranial bones. An interlocking of bones by fibrous membrane without synovial membrane. A cranial synarthrosis. (See ARTICULATION.)

<i>Sutura vera</i> , or true suture,	}	<i>Sutura serrata</i> ,
		" <i>dentata</i> ,
		" <i>limbosa</i> .

1. *Sutura serrata*: Edges like a saw, as in the interparietal suture. 2. *Sutura dentata*: Tooth-like processes, as in the sagittal suture. 3. *Sutura limbosa*: Tooth-like processes and bevelled margins, as in the coronal suture.

<i>Sutura notha</i> , or false suture,	}	<i>Sutura squamosa</i> .
		" <i>harmonia</i> .

1. *Sutura squamosa*: Bevelled margins which overlap, as in squamous suture. 2. *Suture harmonia*: The union of roughened surfaces, as in the intermaxillary suture.

PARTICULAR SUTURES: **S. Coronal**, fronto-parietal; passes transversely across the skull and separates the frontal from the two parietal bones. **S. Corneal**, is between the frontal line and the great and little alæ of the sphenoid. **S. Ethmoid**, a suture connected with the ethmoid. **S. Lambdoidal**, begins at the termination of the sagittal suture, and runs on each side to the base of the cranium. **S. Sagittal**, interparietal; passing along the middle from the margin of the frontal to the angle of the occipital bone. If it continues down the frontal bone to the nose (and it does in early life), this part of it is called the frontal suture. **S. Squamous**, the suture which separates the squamous portion of the temporal bone from the parietal. The other sutures take their names from the bones they are between, as the *spheno-temporal*, *spheno-parietal*, *petro-sphenoidal*, and *petro-occipital*.

Sū'tūrē, Sur'gical. Stitshed union

of the edges of a wound. To suture means to stitshed together the edges of a wound. A suture is the thread or strand employed. The materials used are silk, horse-hair, catgut, silver wire, silkworm gut, and many other substances, which are always to be made entirely aseptic. **S., Button**, a mode of closing vaginal fistula by means of a thin leaden plate or button; also employed in the treatment of hare-lip. **S., Continuous**, the glover's suture; sewing up a wound with one uncut thread. **S., Interrupted**, a series of single stitches separately tied. **S., Lembert**, a form of suture which turns in the peritoneal surface in sewing the bowels. **S., Quilled**, deep sutures tied externally to quills or burrs on each side of the wound. Used in laceration of the perineum. **S., Plastic**, the tongue and groove suture. A groove is made by incision, a tongue is made on the flap, the tongue is inserted in the groove. Threads are passed through the inner lip of the groove, then through the base of the tongue, then through the outer lip of the groove. They are tied over a piece of gauze, and as they are tied (two sutures being used) the tongue is forced deeper in. It was devised by Dr. Joseph Pancoast. **S., Twisted**, a denuded surface is held together by pins, and a thread is thrown over these pins in figure-of-eight turns.

Swab. A piece of sponge attached to a rod, used for cleansing, or applying remedial agents to the throat, etc.

Swallow's-nest. *Nidus hirundinis* of the cerebrum.

Sweat. *Sudor*. Perspiration; the secretion of the sudoriparous glands or sweat-glands.

Sweat-glands. *Sudoriparous glands*. See GLAND.

Sweat'ing Sick'ness. *Sudor Anglicus*, an epidemic disease of fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Sweet Spir'it of Ni'tre. *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi*.

Swell'ing. Morbid enlargement; tumefaction.

Swell'ing, Cloud'y. See DEGENERATION.

Swell'ing, White. Hydrarthrus.

Swiēte'nīa Febrif'uga. *Soymida febrifuga*. An East Indian tree of the natural order *Cedrelaceæ* or *Meliaceæ*. Its bark is tonic, and is used in India as a substitute for Peruvian bark.

Swiete'nīa Mahag'oni. The mahogany tree, a native of tropical America. It belongs to the natural order *Cedrelaceæ*; bark reputed febrifuge.

Swine'-Pox. A kind of variella in which the vesicles are acuminate and the fluid clear.

Swoon. Fainting; syncope. *Deliquium animi*.

Sword-shaped. Gladiate; ensiform; xiphoid.

Sŷlepsiol'ogŷ. (Gr. *σύλληψις*, "conjunction," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") The doctrine of conception or impregnation.

Syl'vius, Aqueduct of. A passage from the third to the fourth ventricle of the brain. See ENCEPHALON.

Syl'vius, Convolution of the Fis-sūre of. A large, tortuous convolution around the island of Reil. See ENCEPHALON.

Syl'vius, Fissure of. The large fissure which separates the anterior and middle lobes of the brain. See ENCEPHALON.

Syl'vius, Ventricle of. The fifth ventricle of the brain.

Sŷeō'ma, si-ko-mah. (Gr. *σῶχον*, "fig," and suffix *ομα*, "tumor.") A warty, fig-like exerescence. A wart. Condyloma.

Sŷeō'sis. A generic term for several skin diseases. **S. Contagiosa**, tinea tricophytina barbæ; barber's itch. **S. Non-parasitica**, a chronic non-contagious inflammation of the hair-follicles. **S. Parasitica**, sycosis contagiosa.

Sydenham's Laudanum. A wine

of opium containing saffron and aromatics.

Sŷmbleph'aron. (Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *βλέφαρον*, "eyelid.") Symblepharosis. Adhesion of eyelid and eyeball. Ankyloblepharon.

Sŷm'bol. (Gr. *σύμβολον*, "sign.") An emblem or sign; a letter, character, or abbreviation used as significant of something else, as chemical symbols, used to indicate briefly the composition of a body.

Sŷm'metry. (Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *μέτρον*, a "measure.") Proportion. Applied to the similarity between many organs situated on opposite sides of the median line (bilateral symmetry).

Sŷmpathet'ic. (Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *πάθος*, "feeling.") Depending on sympathy or mere imitation. Also, applied to that system of nerves which originates from a chain of ganglia extending along the side of the whole vertebral column. **S. Bubo**, a glandular inflammation due to mere irritation, not to syphilis, etc. **S. Nerve.** (See NERVE.) **S. Ophthalmi'tis**, inflammation of an eyeball due to lesion of the other eye.

Sŷm'pathŷ. (From the same.) Vaguely, the interdependence of parts, manifest in metastasis, reflex neurosis, etc.

Sŷmphore'sis. (Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *φορῶ*, to "carry.") Congestion.

Sŷmphŷsēōt'omŷ. (Gr. *συμφυσις*, "symphysis," and *τομή*, "section.") Symphysotomy; Sigaultian operation; section of the symphysis pubis in cases of difficult parturition.

Sŷm'phŷsis. (Gr. *σύν*, "together," and *φύω*, to "grow.") Close union; synarthrodial coalescence. A variety of synarthrosis. See ARTICULATION.

Sym'physis Pu'bis. The pubic articulation or union of the *ossa pubis*.

Sŷmp'tom. (Gr. *σύμπτωμα*, a "chance.") Phenomenon or indicative phase of disease. A sign or mark cha-

racterizing or indicating a disease or a condition. **S., Accidental**, produced by some accidental occurrence or circumstance. **S., Brach's**, the condition of one who, having the eyes closed and the feet together, cannot prevent oscillation of the body. **S., Common**, alike in various diseases. **S., Diagnostic**, A symptom peculiar to one disease. **S., Essential**, belonging essentially to a disease. **S., Objective**, to be recognized by the physician. **S., Pathognomonic**, peculiar to a certain disease. **S., Prognostic**, one which indicates the result. **S., Subjective**, recognized only by the patient. **S., Therapeutic**, one which indicates the treatment required.

Symptomati'c. Pertaining to, or appearing as, a symptom. Applied to conditions which are symptoms of a disease-process, as dropsy, diarrhœa, paralysis, and insanity.

Sÿmptomato'l'ogÿ. That branch of medicine which treats of symptoms.

Synal'gia. Sympathetic pain.

Sÿnăp'tase. Emulsin. A ferment existing in almonds.

Sÿnarthro'dial. Pertaining to synarthrosis.

Sÿnarthrō'sis. (Gr. σύν, "together," and ἄρθρον, "joint.") Immoveable articulation; applied to a class of joints comprising *harmonia*, *schindylesis*, *gomphosis*, and *suture*. See ARTICULATION.

Sÿnehōndrō'sis. (Gr. σύν, "together," and χονδρος, "cartilage.") Articulation by means of intervening cartilage. Amphiarthrosis.

Sÿnehōndrot'omy. Symphyseotomy.

Sÿneh'ronoūs, singk-ro-nus. (Gr. σύν, "together," and χρόνος, "time.") Isochronous; contemporaneous; simultaneous; applied to phenomena happening at the same time as the impulse in the radial arteries.

Sÿneh'ÿsis, sing-ke-sis. (Gr. σύγχυσις, "confusion.") A confusion; abnormal fluidity of the vitreous humor of the eye. **S. Scin'tillans,** spark-

ling sychysis; a variety in which numerous crystals float in the posterior chamber.

Syn'clitism. Parallelism.

Sÿn'clonus. (Gr. σύν, "together," and κλονος, "tumultuous motion.") Compound agitation; Good's term for diseases characterized by tremulous and simultaneous clonic agitation of the muscles, especially when voluntarily exerted. **S. Ballis'mus,** paralysis agitans.

Sÿn'cōpē, sing-ko-pe. (Gr. συγχοπή, "swoon.") Leipothymia; leipsychia; animi deliquium; a fainting swoon; suspension of respiration and cardiac action, sensation, motion, etc.

Syndec'tomy. Peritomy.

Sÿndesmī'tis. (Gr. σύνδεσμος, "ligament.") Inflammation of ligaments. Conjunctivitis.

Sÿndesmōl'ogÿ. (Gr. σύνδεσμος, "ligament," and λόγος, "discourse.") A treatise on, or description or science of, ligaments.

Sÿndesmō'sis. (Gr. σύνδεσμος, "ligament.") Articulation by ligaments.

Sÿndesmōt'omÿ. (Gr. σύνδεσμος, "ligament," and τομή, "a cutting.") Dissection of ligaments.

Sÿnē'chia, sin-e-ke-ah. (Gr. συνεχης, "continuous.") Adhesion of the iris to the cornea (*synechia anterior*) or to the capsule of the lens (*synechia posterior*).

Sÿn'ergÿ. (Gr. σύν, "together," and εργον, "work.") Coöperation; combined action. Associated action of the muscles or organs in the performance of a function.

Syneuro'sis. Syndesmosis.

Sÿnizē'sis. (Gr. συνίησις, "a falling in.") Contraction, closure, or obliteration of the pupil.

Synkine'ses. Associated reflex movements.

Sÿn'ocha. (Gr. σύνοχος, "continuous.") Continued fever; a pure inflammatory fever.

Sŷn'ochus, sin-o-kus. (From the same.) Synocha. Applied to continued fever of mixed character, combining inflammatory and septic features.

Sŷnōsteōl'ogŷ. (Gr. σύν, "together," ὀστέον, "bone," and λόγος, "discourse.") A treatise on, or the science of, the joints.

Sŷnosteōt'omŷ. (Gr. σύν, "together," ὀστέον, "bone," and τομή, "a cutting.") Dissection of the joints.

Sŷnostō'sis. (Gr. σύν, "together," ὀστέον, "bone," and suffix *-osis*, "state.") Union by means of bone. Applied to the premature and abnormal obliteration of the cranial sutures, causing deformities and irregularities of the skull.

Sŷnō'via. (Gr. σύν, "together," and ᾠον, "egg.") *Axungia articularis*; a peculiar, colorless, alkaline lubricating secretion of the synovial membranes, facilitating the motions of the articulations.

Syno'vial. Pertaining to the synovia. **S. Cysts**. (See CYST.) **S. Glands**. (See GLAND.) **S. Membrane**. See MEMBRANE.

Sŷnovi'tis. (From *synovia*, and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of synovial membrane.

Syn'tasis. A tension; stretching.

Sŷntenō'sis. (Gr. σύν, "together," and τένων, "tendon.") Articulation in which the bones are connected by means of tendons.

Sŷn'thesis. (Gr. συνθεσις, "a putting together.") Forming a compound or union. Composition, as of chemical structure. A process the reverse of analysis.

Sŷn'tonin. (Gr. συντείνω, to "stretch.") A peculiar substance prepared by repeatedly washing finely chopped muscle with muriatic acid.

Sŷnūlōt'ic. Applied to an agent promoting cicatrization.

Sŷphīl'idēs. Syphilodermata; the cutaneous lesions or eruptions of syphilis.

Sŷph'ilis, sif-i-lis. (Prob. from

Gr. σός, "hog," and φίλος, "loving.") *Lues venerea*; *morbus gallicus*; pox; a constitutional, contagious, hereditary, specific disease, inducing characteristic cutaneous and glandular lesions, and propagated as a rule by impure sexual intercourse. Its first manifestation is *chancre*, which appears from ten days to many weeks after intercourse, and arises at the point of inoculation. The chancre does not cause syphilis, but is a local manifestation of an already constitutional disease. Syphilis is divided into three stages: (1) The *primary* stage, or chancre and multiple buboes. (See CHANCRE.) The true or *hard* variety is also called *Hunterian* chancre. *Fungating sore* is a form of excoriated chancre, the surface being covered with fungous granulations. (2) The *secondary* stage, or secondary syphilis, begins as a rule about six weeks after the development of the chancre with a febrile seizure and some sore throat, and widely-distributed indolent adenitis. This stage is characterized by plastic inflammatory lesions, especially skin eruptions. The cutaneous eruption may be roscola, lichen, tubercles, psoriasis, or ecthyma. The characteristics of syphilitic eruptions are that they are polymorphous; that they are apt to become copper-colored and leave pigmented scars; that they rarely itch, are usually symmetrical, and yield to specific treatment. Besides these skin lesions there are falling of the hair or alopecia, mucous patches in the mouth, anus, and vagina (eruption on mucous membranes), inflammation of the matrix of the nails or onychia, mucous tubercles, laryngitis and tonsillitis, rhinitis, plastic iritis, orchitis, and various disorders of fibrous membranes, arteries, bones, and joints. This secondary stage lasts from eighteen months to two years. (3) *Tertiary* syphilis is characterized by destructive lesions and suppurations. The typical lesion is the *gumma* (see GUMMA). In this stage there are ulcers, particularly of the skin, with conical crusts known as *rupia* (see RUPIA),

gummatous growths, and ulcerations of mucous surfaces, and diseases of bones, joints, cartilages, and vessels. In this stage there may be *visceral* syphilis, affecting the brain, spinal cord, heart, lungs, and abdominal organs. *Pseudo-syphilis* is a disease resembling syphilis, but modified by the use of mercury. *Congenital* syphilis: Either parent may transmit it to the offspring. If a father procreates a syphilitic conception, the mother acquires the disease without a primary sore. A syphilitic infant has snuffles, cutaneous and mucous eruptions (especially noted on the buttocks, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet), the bones show atrophic and osteophytic lesions (as *eraniotabes*), interstitial keratitis, and deafness, ulcerations, etc. also occur.

Syphilit'ic. Pertaining to, or affected with, syphilis.

Syphiliza'tion. Inoculation with the matter of syphilis to saturation.

Syphilōdēr'mata. Cutaneous lesions of syphilis.

Syph'iloid. Resembling syphilis.

Syphilō'ma. Gumma.

Syphilophō'bia. (From *syphilis*, and Gr. *φοβος*, "fear.") Morbid state in which one imagines himself suffering from syphilis.

Syr'inge. (Gr. *σύριγξ*, "pipe.") A pump-like instrument for injecting fluids.

Syringī'tis. (Gr. *σύριγξ*, "pipe," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Syringomȳeli'tis. Central myelitis; formation in the spinal cord of a fissure, usually posterior to the central canal.

Syringōt'omy. (Gr. *σύριγξ*, "pipe," and *τομή*, "a cutting.") The operation of cutting open a fistula.

Syr'up. (Lat. *syrupus*.) Sirup; a concentrated aqueous solution of sugar, simple or medicated. The chief *syrupi* in medicine are the following: **Syrupus Acaciæ**, syrup of acacia; used as a demulcent. **S. Acidi Citrici**,

syrup of citric acid; used to flavor drinks. **S. Acidi Hydriodici**, syrup of hydriodic acid; used instead of the alkaline iodides. **S. Allii**, syrup of garlic; used in bronchial catarrhs. **S. Althææ**, syrup of althæa; a demulcent. **S. Amygdalæ**, syrup of almond; a demulcent and sedative. **S. Aurantii**, syrup of orange; employed to flavor liquids. **S. Aurantii Florum**, syrup of orange-flowers; a flavoring syrup. **S. Calcii Lactophosphatis**, syrup of lactophosphate of lime; this is an agent to promote constructive metamorphosis. **S. Calcis**, syrup of lime; used for same purpose as lime itself in medicine. **S. Ferri Bromidi**, syrup of bromide of iron; a chalybeate tonic. **S. Ferri Iodidi**, syrup of iodide of iron; a valuable tonic and alterative. **S. Ferri, Quininæ, et Strychninæ Phosphatum**, syrup of the phosphates of iron, quinine, and strychnine; a tonic and restorative. **S. Hypophosphitum**, syrup of hypophosphites; it is a restorative agent. **S. Hypophosphitum cum Ferro**, syrup of the hypophosphites with iron; a chalybeate tonic and restorative. **S. Ipecacuanhæ**, syrup of ipecac; an emetic. **S. Krameriæ**, syrup of krameria. **S. Lactucarii**, syrup of lactucarium. **S. Limonis**, syrup of lemon; used as a vehicle. **S. Picis Liquidæ**, syrup of tar; used in bronchial disorders. **S. Pruni Virginianæ**, syrup of wild cherry; used as an ingredient in cough mixtures. **S. Rhei**, syrup of rhubarb. **S. Rhei Aromaticus**, aromatic syrup of rhubarb; a laxative, used chiefly to relieve constipation in children. **S. Rosæ**, syrup of rose; used to color preparations, and is slightly astringent. **S. Rubi**, syrup of rubus or blackberry; used in diarrhœa. **S. Rubi Idæi**, syrup of raspberry. **S. Sarsaparillæ Compositus**, compound syrup of sarsaparilla; a good vehicle for iodide of potassium. **S. Scillæ**, syrup of squill; an expectorant. **S. Scillæ Compositus**, compound syrup of squill. Its active ingredients are squill, senega, and tartar emetic. It is used as an

emetic, diaphoretic, and expectorant. **S. Senegæ**, syrup of senega; a stimulating expectorant. **S. Sennæ**, syrup of senna; a cathartic. **S. Simplex**, simple syrup; sugar and water. **S. Tolutanus**, syrup of Tolu; it is used as a vehicle for expectorants. **S. Zingiberis**, syrup of ginger; a stomacheic tonic and stimulant.

Syspa'sia. (Gr. *συσπαιω*, to "contract.") Good's term for a class of convulsive diseases.

Sÿssareō'sis. (Gr. *σύν*, "together," *σάρξ*, "flesh," and suffix *-osis*, "state.") Union of bones by means of muscles.

Systal'tic. Contracting.

Sys'tem. (Gr. *συνιστημι*, to "place together.") Method. An assemblage of parts of similar tissue or function. The animal economy.

Systemat'ic Bot'any. That division of botany which treats of the classification of plants and the principles upon which they are related to or differentiated from one another.

Sÿstēm'ic. Pertaining to a system or to the whole system.

Sÿs'tōlē. (Gr. *συστολη*, a "contraction.") Contraction of the heart or arteries, the complement of diastole.

Sÿstol'ic. Pertaining to systole.

Sÿstrem'ma. Cramp in the leg.

T.

T-Bandage. A bandage so named from its form. See **BANDAGE**.

Tab'acum. The name for the dried leaves of *Nicotiana Tabacum*. See **TOBACCO**.

Tabasheer'. Tab-a-schir. A silicious concretion formed in the joints of the bamboo. It has been employed as a remedy in obstruction of the bowels.

Tābēfāc'tion. (From *tabes*, and Lat. *facere*, "to make.") Wasting; emaciation; slow, morbid loss of flesh.

Tabel'la. (Lat.) A tablet; a lozenge or troche; a small, solid, disc-like medicinal compound, containing a powder, mucilage, and sugar.

Tā'bēs, tay-beez. (Lat. *tabere*, "to waste away.") A wasting or melting; applied to an emaciating disease, consumption, etc.

Tā'bēs Coxa'ria. Tuberculosis of the hip-joint.

Tā'bēs Dorsa'lis. Degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord; locomotor ataxy. See **LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA**.

Tā'bēs Mesenter'ica. *Tabes scrofulosa*. Tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands, with great emaciation and general bodily disorder. Particularly common in scrofulous children. Diarrhœa, fever, emaciation, tumid and swollen abdomen are the usual symptoms.

Tā'bēs Pulmona'lis. Pulmonary consumption.

Tā'bēs Satur'nina. Emaciation from lead-poisoning.

Tabes'cent. Wasting; shrivelling.

Tabēt'ic. Pertaining to *tabes*. **Tabid**.

Tabet'ic Arthri'tis. See **CHARCOT'S DISEASE OF THE JOINTS**.

Tāb'id. Wasted; emaciated.

Tabif'ic. Causing consumption.

Tā'ble. (Lat. *tabula*.) A plate; a tablet. Also a list or synopsis. In Anatomy, one of the plates of compact tissue which partly forms the bones of the cranium.

Tab'let. Lozenge; troche; tabella.

Tab'ula Vit'rea. (Lat.) Glassy

table; the dense, brittle, internal plate of the occipital bone.

Tache Cére'brale. (Fr.) A vivid red line which follows a finger drawn with pressure across the skin of children in certain cerebral diseases, as meningitis.

Tachōm'eter. (Gr. ταχύς, "quick," and μέτρον, "measure.") An instrument intended to determine the velocity of the blood and its changes in the arteries and veins.

Tachyear'dia, tak-e-kar-de-ah. (Gr. ταχύς, "quick," and καρδία, "heart.") Rapid eardiac action.

Tachyōt'omŷ. (Gr. ταχύς, "quick," and τομή, "a cutting.") The art of operating or cutting quickly.

Tac'tile. (Lat. *tangere*, "to touch.") Pertaining to touch.

Tăc'tus Erūdī'tus. (Lat. *tactus*, "sense of touch.") *Tactus expertus*; skilled touch; delicacy and discrimination of touch acquired by the practised hand.

Tæ'nia, te-ne-ah. (Lat.; from Gr. ταινία, "ribbon.") A ribbon-like structure. A genus of intestinal worm; tapeworm. The cestodea. *Tænia solium*; *tænia saginata*; *bothriocephalus latus*. *Tænia solium* is in this country the common form. The embryo of tapeworm enters the intestinal canal in infested meat. The embryos of *tænia solium* infest pork, and are known as *eysticercis cellulosus*. The head becomes fixed in the mucous membrane, and the parasite forms a jointed body which grows to an enormous length, producing emaciation, exhaustion, and various reflex disturbances. See ENTOZOA.

Tæ'nia Echinococ'eus. The tapeworm of the dog. The scolex of the sexually mature *tænia* penetrates the human tissues and causes hydatid disease.

Tæ'nia Hippocam'pi. *Corpus fimbriatum*.

Tæ'nia La'ta. Broad tapeworm of

human intestines. *Bothriocephalus*. See TÆNIA.

Tæ'nia Me'dio-cánellata. *T. saginata*. This tapeworm is acquired by eating uncooked beef. It is larger in all its dimensions than *T. solium*.

Tæ'nia Semicircula'ris. Semi-circular band. A narrow, fibrous band in the groove between the optic thalamus and the corpus striatum.

Tæ'nia So'lium. Armed or long tapeworm; infests the upper part of human intestines. See TÆNIA.

Tæ'nia Tar'ini. Band of Tarinus. A thickening of the ventricular lining of the brain, which, as a horny band, overlies the vena corpora striata.

Tæ'niaçide. (From *tænia*, and Lat. *caedere*, "to kill.") Tænicide. A remedy which kills tapeworms.

Tæ'niafūge. (From *tænia*, and Lat. *fugare*, "to put to flight.") Tæni-fuge. A remedy which expels tapeworms.

Tæ'niola. A flat fibre.

Tæ'nirid. Like a ribbon.

Taf'fetas Ves'icant. *Pannus vesicatorius*; blistering cloth. See CHARTA EPISPASTICA.

Tăf'ia. Cane-spirit. A rum obtained by distillation from fermented sugar-cane juice.

Tait's Knot. A form of loop-knot used in ligature of the pedicle in ovariectomy.

Taking. A popular term for *contagious*.

Talc. A native hydrated magnesium silicate.

Taliaco'tian Opera'tion. A form of rhinoplasty. See OPERATION.

Tăl'ipēs. (Lat. *talus*, "ankle," and *pes*, "foot.") *Talipes pedis*; club-foot. A deformity of the foot due to excessive or unopposed muscular contraction. Besides the basic forms enumerated below there are compound forms, as *talipes-equino-varus*, etc. The cure consists in tenotomy and the employment of appropriate apparatus.

Tal'ipes Calca'neus. The foot rests only on the heel.

Tal'ipes Equi'nus. The heel is raised, and the patient walks on the ball of the foot.

Tal'ipes Val'gus. The outer edge of the foot is raised, and the patient walks on the inner ankle.

Tal'ipes Va'rus. The inner edge of the foot is raised, the heel is drawn up, and the foot is twisted in, the patient walking on its outer edge.

Tāl'low. Sevum. Animal fat, melted and separated from the fibrous matter mixed with it.

Tāl'pa. (Lat., "a mole.") An encysted tumor on the head.

Ta'lus. The ankle or ankle-bone. Astragalus.

Tamarin'dus. (From *tamar* (Arabic), a "date," and *Indus*, "Indian.") A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Leguminosæ*. Also the name for the preserved pulp of the fruit of the *Tamarindus Indica*. It contains citric acid, and its properties are refrigerant and laxative.

Tamarin'dus In'dica. Indian tamarind. The name of the tamarind, a beautiful tree of India.

Tampõn. (Fr., "a stopple.") A plug of lint, cotton, sponge, etc. A dossil for insertion into a cavity of the body as a hæmostatic.

Tānaçē'tine. A bitter crystallizable substance found in the flowers of *Tanacetum vulgare*.

Tānaçē'tum. Tansy. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Compositæ*. Also the name for the tops and leaves of *Tanacetum vulgare*. It is occasionally employed as an anthelmintic.

Tanace'tum Multiflo'rum. A South African plant, the properties of which are reputed tonic and antispasmodic.

Tanace'tum Vulga're. The common tansy-plant of Europe; also called *Tanasia*.

Tanghin'ia Venenif'era. A Mad-

agascar tree, of the natural order *Apocynaceæ*, which bears a poisonous seed formerly used in trial by ordeal.

Tan'nic Aç'id. Tannin.

Tān'nin. Formula, $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$. Tannic acid; acidum tannicum. A strongly astringent vegetable principle extracted from the powdered gall-nut, an excrescence formed on the oak by an insect. The name is derived from the value of the substance in the preparation of leather.

Tan'nate of Iron. A salt the properties of which are astringent and tonic.

Tan'nate of Lead. A salt prepared by precipitating a solution of tannin with lead acetate. It is believed to be of value in bed-sores and gangrenous ulcers.

Tan'nate of Qui'nine. A salt used in intermittent fever.

Tān'sy. Tanacetum; a plant of bitter, diuretic, and emmenagogue properties. See TANACETUM.

Tantal'ic Aç'id. Peroxide of tantalum. A white, insipid, infusible powder composed of oxygen and tantalum.

Tan'talum. A rare metal of 10.78 sp. gr. found in the Swedish mineral tantalite. It is in the form of a black powder, unaltered by exposure to air or by the strongest acids.

Tapē'tum. (Lat.) The radiating fibres of the corpus callosum. Also applied to the shining spot on the fundus of the eye in certain of the lower animals.

Tape'worm. Tænia. The popular term for the cestoidea, an order of Entozoa, having a bony, flat articulated body, and parasitic in the human intestines. See TÆNIA and ENTOZOA.

Tāpio'ea. The name for the fecula prepared from the root of the *Jamîpha Manihot*. It forms a mild article of food, easy of digestion, and is given with excellent effect to the sick or convalescent.

Tāp'ping. Puncturing to draw off fluid when it has collected in any serous

cavity of the body. **PARACENTESIS** (*q. v.*).

Tar. *Pix liquida*; vegetable tar. A thick, black resinous substance obtained by heating the wood of the pine or fir tree. *Mineral tar* is a soft native bitumen.

Tārac'ne. A peculiar eruption on the skin caused by the internal or external use of tar.

Tārantis'mus. (It. *tarantola*, a species of spider.) Leaping ague; a kind of chorea or nervous affection, formerly imagined to be produced by the bite of the tarantula.

Tarax'æcum, ta-rak-sa-kum. Dandelion. The name for the root of the *Taraxacum Dens-leonis* gathered in autumn. Its properties are slightly tonic, diuretic, and aperient, and it has sometimes proved of benefit in affections due to torpidity of the liver, on which organ it is said to have a specific action.

Tarax'æcum Coff'fee. Dandelion coffee. A powder consisting of powdered taraxacum-roots, cleaned and dried and mixed with coffee.

Taraxa'eum Dens-leo'nis. (Lat., "tooth of lion.") The dandelion. A European plant, also growing in many parts of the United States.

Tarax'is. (Gr. *τάραξις*, "confusion.") A somewhat unmeaning term applied to a slight inflammation of the eye.

Tardieu's Spots. Subpleural ecchymotic spots, indicative of death from suffocation.

Tarini, Pons. The grayish matter connecting the diverging crura of the brain. See **PONS**.

Tar'sal. Pertaining to the tarsus or to the cartilage of the eyelid.

Tar'sal Car'tilāges. The thin elastic plates which give shape to the eyelids. See **CARTILAGE**.

Tarsāl'gia. (From *tarsus*, and Gr. *ἄλγος*, "pain.") Pain in the tarsus.

Tar'soplasty. Plastic operation on the eyelid.

Tarsor'rhaphy. (From *tarsus*, and Gr. *ράφή*, "suture.") The operation for lessening the palpebral fissure.

Tarsot'omy. (From *tarsus*, and Gr. *τομή*, "a cutting.") Section of the tarsus or tarsal cartilage.

Tar'sus. (Gr. *ταρσός*, "instep.") That portion of the bony framework of the foot between the metatarsal bones and the leg. Also the tarsal cartilage—a thin sheet of cartilage toward the edge of each eyelid.

Tar'tar. The impure bitartrate of potassium, a substance which concretes on the inside of wine-casks. Also, earthy matter deposited on the teeth from the saliva, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

Tar'tar, Cream of. The bitartrate of potassium.

Tar'tar Emet'ic. The tartrate of antimony and potassium (*antimonii et potassii tartras*) of the U. S. Ph., or antimonium tartarizatum. A powerful arterial sedative; a diaphoretic in small doses and an emetic and cathartic in larger quantities.

Tar'tarāted An'timon'y. Tartar emetic.

Tartār'ic Ac'id. Formula, $C_4H_6O_6$. Hydrogen tartrate. A crystalline acid prepared from the acid tartrate of potassium. It exists in the juice of many fruits (grapes, tamarind, etc.), in which it occurs in the form of tartar or the acid tartrate of potassium.

Taste. The special sense by which is perceived the savors of substances. **T. Buds**, the end-organs of the gustatory nerves.

Tau'rin. (Gr. *ταῦρος*, "bull.") A crystallizable animal substance found in decomposing bile.

Taurochol'ic. (Gr. *ταῦρος*, "bull," and *χολη*, "bile.") Applied to a peculiar acid found associated with *glycolic acid* in the bile.

Tāx'is. (Gr. *τάξις*, "an arranging.") Arrangement. A term having a meaning the reverse of *taraxis*, but applied

in a similar arbitrary manner to the manual reduction of hernia.

Taxo'dium Dis'tichum. The American bald cypress, a tree of the natural order *Coniferae*, native of the Southern United States. Its cones yield a resin which is reputed to be diuretic and emmenagogue.

Tax'us. Yew. A genus of evergreen trees of the natural order *Coniferae*, natives of Europe, America, etc. The wood is said to be incorruptible.

Tax'us Bacca'ta. Common yew, an evergreen tree, native of Europe. The leaves are sedative, and have been prescribed in epilepsy. The leaves and fruit are poisonous.

Tayu'ya. A Brazilian remedy for syphilis, believed to be the root of the *Trianosperma ficifolia* or of *Dermophylla pendulina*.

Tea. (Fr. *thé*.) The dried leaves of a Chinese evergreen shrub of the natural order *Ternstroemiaceæ*. There are two varieties—*Thea nigra*, black or bohea tea, and *Thea viridis*, green tea. It is almost universally used in the form of an infusion, which is slightly astringent, producing an exhilarating effect on the nervous system. The tea-plant contains an alkaloid called *theine*, which appears to be identical with caffeine, and tannin.

Teale's Amputation. See AMPUTATION.

Tears. The limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland. Applied also to the gums or resins exuding in drops.

Teat. Nipple.

Tecnocto'nia. Infanticide.

Teco'ma. A genus of trees of the natural order *Bignoniaceæ*, native of tropical America. There are many species, some of which produce hard and almost indestructible timber, of value in ship-building. Several of the species have medicinal properties, and the *Tecoma impetiginosa* has a bitter mucilaginous bark and contains tannic acid in abundance.

Teco'ma I'pe. A Brazilian tree,

the bark of which is bitter and contains tannic acid.

Teco'ma Rad'icans. The trumpet-flower or trumpet creeper, a climbing shrub of the United States.

Teco'ma Subvernico'sa. A Brazilian tree, the leaves of which are bitter, acrid, and diuretic.

Teeth. See TOOTH.

Teeth, Grinding of. Stridor dentium.

Teething. Dentition.

Tegmen'tum. (Lat. *tegere*, "to cover.") The upper portion of the main body of the peduncular fibres of the cerebrum.

Tēg'ūment. (From the same.) Tegumentum. A cover or covering; generic name for the structures of the skin. INTEGUMENT (*q. v.*).

Teichōp'sia, ti-kop-se-ah. (Gr. *τείχος*, "wall," and *ὄψις*, "sight.") Wall-eye. A partial and transient amaurosis, the subjective images having angles like a fortification, often accompanying hemimeria.

Teinodŷn'ia. Pain in the tendons.

Tē'la. (Lat., "web.") Web-like tissues.

Tela Adipo'sa. Adipose tissue.

Tela Aranea'rum. Spider's web or cobweb. Used as a styptic in domestic practice.

Tela Cellulo'sa. Cellular tissue.

Tela Choro'i'dea. Choroid web. A prolongation of pia mater in the third ventricle.

Tela Vesicato'ria. Blistering tissue. Paper or cloth covered with a preparation of cantharides.

Telangie'ctasis. (Gr. *τέλος*, "end," *ἀγγειον*, "vessel," and *ἔκτασις*, "extension.") Telangiectasia. A dilatation of the capillary vessels. Aneurism by anastomosis. Erectile tumor or nævus. A tumor formed by an excessive growth of blood-vessels.

Telangio'sis. Disease of the capillaries.

Telegrapher's Cramp. Neurosis analogous to writer's cramp.

Telēōl'ogŷ. (Gr. τέλος, "end," and λόγος, "discourse.") The science of final causes; the doctrine of the cause and purpose of structure, shape, etc.

Teleorgan'ic. (Gr. τέλος, "end," and ὄργανον, "organ.") Biodynamic; Lewes' term signifying "truly vital substances."

Tel'escōpe. (Gr. τῆλε, "far off," and σκοπεῖν, "to observe.") A tube-shaped optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. Its essential parts are the object-glass or concave mirror, which collects the beams of light and forms the image of the object, and the eye-glass, which is a microscope, by which the object is magnified.

Tellu'rium. (Lat. *tellus*, "earth.") Symbol, Te. A rare, white, brittle metal of 6.25 sp. gr., closely allied to sulphur and very similar to selenium. It is found in the gold-mines of Transylvania, also in Colorado. This metal when taken into the system, even in an extremely small quantity, imparts a foetid odor to the breath and perspiration, for which reason it is rarely if ever used medicinally. This applies also to its salts.

Tēm'perament. (Lat. *temperare*, "to temper.") Vaguely, general character and disposition. A peculiar and permanent condition or mode of mental reaction of the mind and organism (Müller). It is the organic constitution, and depends on mental and physical peculiarities hereditary or acquired. The following varieties are familiarly quoted: *Sanguine*: Characterized by active circulation and respiration and mental vivacity. *Lymphatic*: Characterized by sluggishness of circulation, respiration, and mental action. *Choleric* or *bilious*: Strong pulse and respiration, firm and determined mind. *Nervous*: Instability of mind, changeableness of purpose, changing pulse, now quick and strong, now weak.

Tēm'perance. (Lat. *temperare*, "to

moderate.") Moderation, especially in the use of inebriants. Sobriety. The opposite of drunkenness, gluttony, etc.

Tēmperān'tia. (From the same.) An obsolete term for agents which reduce the temperature of the body when unduly augmented. Antipyretics.

Tēm'peratūre. (From the same.) Degree of heat. The normal temperature of the body is about 98.4° Fahr.

Tēm'ples. (Lat. *tempora*.) The lateral regions of the head between the forehead and ear, above the zygomatic arch.

Tēm'pora. (Lat.; pl. of *tempus*, "time.") The temples.

Tēm'poral. Pertaining to the temples. **T. Aponeurosis.** (See APONEUROSIS.) **T. Artery.** (See ARTERY.) **T. Bone.** (See BONE.) **T. Fossa,** the temporal portion of the lateral region of the skull. (See FOSSA.) **T. Muscle.** (See MUSCLE.) **T. Nerve.** See NERVE.

Tempora'lis. Temporal muscle.

Temporo-pari'etal Su'ture. The suture between the temporal and parietal bones. See SUTURE.

Tēm'ulēnce. (Lat. *temetum*, "strong wine.") Drunkenness; inebriated state.

Tenāç'itŷ. (Lat. *tenax*, "tenacious.") The degree of cohesion of the particles of bodies; the property of substances whereby their parts resist an effort to force them asunder.

Tenāc'ulūm, te-nak-yu-lum. (Lat. *tenere*, "to hold.") A small surgical hook; an instrument used for taking up bleeding vessels, etc.

Ten'derness. Soreness; state in which slight pressure causes pain.

Tēn'dinoūs. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, tendon.

Tēn'dō Achil'lis. A tendon which attaches the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles to the posterior tuberosity of the os calcis. See ACHILLIS, TENDO.

Ten'do Oc'ulī. A short tendon extending between the nasal process of

the superior maxillary bone and the inner extremities of the tarsal cartilages.

Těn'don. (Lat. *tendo*; Gr. *τένων*, from *τείνειν*, to "stretch.") Sinew. Tendons are tough, glistening, white, fibrous cords which attach muscles to the surface of bones or other contiguous parts.

Ten'don Crep'itus. Coarse crackling, felt when a tendon is moved when it and its sheath are in a state of inflammation.

Ten'don Re'flex. A name given to the sudden contraction which takes place in a muscle when its tendon is quickly struck. This phenomena is not in reality due to reflex action, but to myotatic irritability. This tendon reflex in the tendon of the quadriceps is absent in some diseases, as in locomotor ataxia, and exaggerated in others, as in cases of lateral sclerosis of the cord.

Tenēs'mūs. (Gr. *τείνειν*, to "stretch.") Straining. Painful contraction of the sphincter ani with evacuating effort; frequent desire to defecate, but with dejection of small quantities of mucus only, accompanied with a painful sense of tension in the anal region, indicative of intestinal inflammation. Also applied to painful and ineffectual attempts to micturate.

Ténon, Cap'sule of. A fasciæ covering the sclerotic about the middle of the eyeball. See FASCIA.

Tenoní'tis. Inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

Tenor'rhaphý. Suture of a tendon.

Tenōsýnōví'tis. (From Gr. *τένων*, "tendon," and *synovitis*.) Inflammation of the sheaths of tendons.

Tenōt'omý. (Gr. *τένων*, "tendon," and *τομή*, "a cutting.") The division of a tendon.

Těn'sion. (Lat. *tendere*, to "stretch.") The state of being stretched or drawn tight.

Ten'sor. (From the same.) A muscle which stretches or makes tense. See MUSCLE.

Tent. (From the same.) A piece of sponge or roll of lint, etc. to prevent closure of or to dilate a sinus or canal, as the cervix uteri. The *tangle tent*, or dried stem of *Laminaria digitata* or sea-tangle, is much used as a substitute for sponge for this purpose.

Tento'rium. (From the same.) A process of the dura mater between the cerebrum and cerebellum.

Tenū'itý. (Lat. *tenuis*, "thin.") Thinness; slenderness; rarity.

Tephro'sia. A genus of plants of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, comprising numerous species of trees, shrubs, and herbs, natives of South America, India, Egypt, etc.

Tephro'sia Apollin'ea. A plant of Egypt and Nubia, yielding a kind of indigo. Its leaves are often mixed with senna.

Tephro'sia Leptosta'ehýa. A plant of Senegal; the root is purgative.

Tephro'sia Purpu'rea. A medicinal plant of India, employed in elephantiasis, indigestion, etc.

Tephro'sia Sen'na. A plant of Colombia, the leaves of which are purgative.

Tephro'sia Toxica'ria. *Galega toxicaria.* A West Indian plant used to poison fish. The root is used in certain cutaneous diseases.

Tephro'sia Virginia'na. Goat's rue. A plant of the United States, said to be anthelmintic and tonic. It is familiarly known as catgut or Turkey pea.

Tepida'rium. (Lat. *tepidus*, "warm.") The warm bath.

Těratōg'eny. (Gr. *τέρας*, "monster," and *γενναω*, to "beget.") The formation of monsters.

Těratōl'ōgý. (Gr. *τέρας*, "monster," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") The science of monsters. See MONSTER.

Teratō'ma. Tumor composed of tissues which are not normal at the place where the tumor appears.

Terchlor'ide of For'mýl. Chloroform.

Těreběl'la. A trephine or trepan for sawing out circular pieces of the skull.

Ter'eben. A liquid almost identical in composition with thymol, obtained from the juice of *Pinus palustris* or long-leaved pine. It is a powerful deodorant and antiseptic.

Ter'ebilen. A liquid artificial camphor procured by passing muriatic acid into oil of turpentine surrounded by ice.

Těrebín'thina. Turpentine. The name for a concrete oleoresin obtained from the *Pinus australis* and other species of *Pinus*. Its properties are stimulant, anthelmintic, and diuretic, and in large doses it is laxative.

Terebin'thina Aměrica'na. The name for an oleoresin afforded by the *Pinus australis* and the *Pinus Tæda*.

Terebin'thina Canaden'sis. Canada turpentine; balsam of fir. The name for a liquid oleoresin obtained from the *Abies balsamea*. It is also called *Balsamum Canadense* or "Canada balsam."

Terebin'thina Chi'a. Chian (or Cyprian) turpentine.

Terebin'thina Ven'eta. Venice turpentine, derived from the larch tree.

Terebin'thina Vulga'ris. Common turpentine, obtained from the *Pinus sylvestris*.

Terebinthinæ Oleum. See OLEUM.

Terebra'tion. Boring; trephining.

Te'rēs. (Lat.) "Long and round." Applied to two muscles arising from the scapula and inserted into the humerus. See MUSCLE.

Těrminól'ogŷ. (Lat. *terminus*, "term," and Gr. λόγος, "discourse.") Nomenclature; a system of scientific or technical appellations. The word indicates the science which deals with the investigation, arrangement, and construction of terms, but is itself of unclassical formation.

Těr'nary. (Lat. *ter*, "thrice.") Consisting of three; composed of three atoms. By *ternary compounds* is now

generally understood combinations of binary compounds with each other.

Ter'pin Hy'drate. Formula, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$. A bihydrate of oil of turpentine, reputed expectorant and diuretic.

Ter'ra. (Lat.) Earth; distinguished from metals, etc. (See EARTHS.) **T. Alba**, powdered gypsum. **T. Cario'sa**, rotten-stone or tripoli, consisting of silex and clay. **T. Japon'ica**, Japan earth; eatechu. **T. Lem'ma**, a yellowish argillaceous substance, analogous to Armenian bole. **T. Orella'na**, terra orleana; annotto; rocou; a substance procured from *Bixa Orellana*, a liliaceous plant. The red coloring matter is called *bicin*, and is much employed in coloring butter, cheese, etc. (See ANNOTTO.) **T. Pondero'sa**, heavy earth, cawk, or barytes. **T. Sigilla'ta**. Sealed earth; cakes of Lemnian earth or bole stamped with impressions, formerly used as absorbents.

Ter'ræ O'leum. Oil of earth; petroleum.

Těrrig'enoŷ Metals. Metallic bases of the proper earths, as barium, aluminium, etc.

Těr'tian. (Lat. *tertius*, "third.") Occurring every third day, as intermittent paroxysms. Applied especially to the most common form of intermittent fever or ague, wherein the intermission continues about forty-eight hours.

Tertiary Syphilis. See SYPHILIS.

Test. (Lat. *testis*, "witness.") To try, as by the application of differentiating chemical reagents. Also, a reagent. A substance employed to detect an ingredient of a compound by producing or undergoing some manifest change. Also, a vessel made of wood-ashes and brick-dust in which metals are melted.

Test, Marsh's. A method of detecting the presence of arsenic. Generate hydrogen from pure zinc by pure sulphuric acid in a special apparatus. Test first the purity of the apparatus and its contents by lighting the evolved

gas at a jet, and place in the flame a cold porcelain saucer. If a metallic union is not formed the materials are pure. Now add the suspected substance. Test the flame again with porcelain. If arsenic is present a union is formed and the flame is blue, and if the conducting tube be heated a union forms in it beyond the flame. The union on the saucer may be either arsenic or antimony. The stain of arsenic dissolves at once in NaClO ; the stain of antimony does not. Arsenic stain, dissolved in HNO_3 and evaporated to dryness, gives a brick-red mass with AgNO_3 , and antimony does not. The tube union of arsenic is beyond the flame, while the tube union of antimony is nearer the flame and on either side of it. In making this test organic matter must first be destroyed by KClO_3 and HCl . This test shows arsenic acid and arseniates, as well as arsenious acid and arsenites.

Test, Reinsch's (*for arsenic*). In this test arsenical compounds are reduced by metallic copper. Boil a bit of copper-foil in dilute HCl . If the copper is not stained the materials are pure. Add the suspected liquid and boil. If arsenic be present the copper becomes tarnished. Prove this to be arsenic by placing the copper in a test-tube and heating it, when we observe a white deposit in the cooler part of the tube. This deposit consists of octahedral crystals of As_2O_3 .

Test, Fleitman's (*for arsenic*). This test depends on the fact that hydrogen is generated by boiling zinc with a caustic alkali. Boil zinc with NaOH , and test the purity of the materials by holding over the boiling liquid a piece of paper moistened with a solution of AgNO_3 . If no stain forms they are pure. Now add the suspected liquid and boil again. The paper, if arsenic is present, will be stained black. We must first exclude, if we employ this test, the presence of sulphides by testing with a solution of acetate of lead.

Test-Liquid. A liquid reagent.

Test-Mix'ers. Full cylindrical glass

vessels for preparing test solutions of certain definite strengths.

Test-Objects. Minute objects to determine the efficiency of a microscope.

Test-Papers. Paper saturated with some substance and dried, which substance will change color on contact with certain bodies. Blue litmus paper is turned red by an acid, and red litmus is made blue by an alkali. Turmeric is also used for test-papers.

Test-Tube. A glass tube for holding materials to be tested.

Test-Types. Printed words or letters of various sizes, employed to test the acuteness of a person's vision.

Testa Præparata. Prepared oyster-shell. The name for oyster-shell reduced to fine powder and treated in the same manner as prepared chalk; used as an antacid in diarrhœa.

Tēs'tēs. The plural of testis; the testicles.

Tēs'tēs Çēr'ebri. The two inferior and posterior of the tubercula quadrigemina.

Tēs'tēs Muli'ebres. Ovaries.

Tēs'ticles. (Lat. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, "witness.") Testes. The two small, ovoid semen-secreting glands of the male contained in the scrotum. They are immediately covered by a tough, white fibrous membrane called the *tunica albuginea*.

Tēs'tis. (Lat., "witness.") Orchis; a testicle; the designation of the two *didymi* or glandular organs secreting the spermatic fluid in the male. See TESTICLES.

Tēstī'tis. (Lat. *testis*, "testicle," and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") A hybrid term for inflammation of the testis. The purer form is *orchitis*.

Tēstū'dō. (Lat., "tortoise.") A flattened encysted tumor supposed to resemble a tortoise.

Tetăn'ic. Pertaining to, indicating, affected with, or causing tetanus.

Tetăn'iea. Agents which increase

the reflex excitability of the spinal cord, inducing muscular spasm or tetanus, such as strychnine.

Tētānil'la. Tetany; intermittent tetanus. See TETANY.

Tet'anin. Tetaninm. Strychnine. Also the ptomaine of the bacillus of tetanus.

Tētānizā'tion. The production of tetanic spasms.

Tet'anized. Affected with tetanus. Tetanode.

Tet'anoid. Resembling tetanus.

Tetanotox'in. A poisonous ptomaine obtained from cultures of the tetanus bacillus.

Tēt'anus. (Gr. *τενω*, to "stretch.") A disease manifested by tonic contractions of many muscles, and by reflex convulsions of great violence affecting the entire body. This disease is probably due to a recently-discovered bacillus which finds ingress to the body by means of some solution of continuity which may be so slight as to escape notice. This bacillus is particularly common in dust and about stables. It seems certain that thorough drainage and careful antiseptics will almost always prevent the development of tetanus after an accident or operation. Tetanus usually begins gradually, but may begin suddenly; it may be of brief duration or it may last for some weeks. The first sign is stiffness of the jaw and oesophageal muscles and some of the muscles of the neck. Soon the jaws become rigidly fixed (*trismus* or *lockjaw*), the voice is altered, the muscles of the face contract, producing a wild, excited expression, a compound of bitter laughter and crying (the *risus sardonius*). The muscles of the back, extremities, and penis become tetanic. If the patient be bent back in a bow, the condition is termed *opisthotonus*; if he be bent to the side, *pleurosthotonus*; if he be bent forward, *emprosthotonus*. The paroxysms are reflex, and are excited by noises, currents of air, and even the irritation of the bed-

clothes. The temperature usually rises, and may attain a remarkable height (113° F.), and continues to rise for a time after death. The pain is great, the patient also suffering from hunger, thirst, and want of sleep. The mind is clear. This disease is usually but not always fatal, the patient expiring from asphyxia or exhaustion.

Tet'any. Arthrogryposis; tetanilla; intermittent tetanus. A neurosis, most frequent in early childhood, characterized by more or less prolonged tonic spasms, with little or no fever, and usually associated with rickets or some acute disease, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, and diarrhoea. It usually terminates in recovery.

Tetrās'tōma Rena'le. (Gr. *τετρα*, "four," and *στομα*, "mouth.") Parasite found in the tubes of the kidney. See PARASITE.

Tēt'ter. A term indefinitely applied to various cutaneous diseases, such as ringworm, eczema, herpes, psoriasis, etc.

Tet'ter, Moist. Humid tetter; impetigo.

Tex'ture. Tissue. Arrangement of tissue-elements.

Thalamenceph'alon. Posterior portion of anterior vesicle of the embryo.

Thal'ami Nervo'rum Optico'rum. Beds of the optic nerves; the inferior great ganglia of the brain. See OPTIC THALAMUS.

Thal'amus. (Lat.; pl. *thalami*, from Gr. *θάλαμος*, "bed.") Applied to a large gangliform mass of the brain, which in part gives origin to the optic nerve.

Thal'lic Al'cohol. The heaviest of known liquid compounds, obtained by dissolving the protoxide of thallium in absolute alcohol. It burns with a green flame.

Thāl'lin. $C_9H_6NO_4CO,CH_3$. A recently-introduced antipyretic, a synthetic chemical product. The sulphate is the form usually exhibited.

Thal'lium. (Gr. *θαλλός*, "a green bud.") A rare metallic element which forms alloys with platinum, tin, and copper, and is so soft that it may be welded by pressure at ordinary temperatures. Thallium and its salts are energetic poisons.

Thān'atoid. (Gr. *θάνατος*, "death," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Death-like.

Thānatōl'ogŷ. (Gr. *θάνατος*, "death," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") The doctrine of death. The branch of pathology devoted to death and its phenomena.

Thanatom'eter. Means of testing the presence of death. Necrophobia.

Thānatophō'bia. (Gr. *θάνατος*, "death," and *φοβος*, "fear.") Morbid dread of death.

Thap'sia Garġan'ica. An umbelliferous European plant having a purgative root.

The'a. The Latin name for tea. A genus of evergreen shrubs of the natural order *Ternstroemiaceæ*, including several species natives of China, Japan, India, etc. Some authorities contend that the black and green teas are gathered from the same plant, and that the difference between them results from the mode of preparation. It is also said that the wild tea-plant which is indigenous in Upper Assam is precisely the same as the long-cultivated plant of China. Some botanists combine the two genera, *Thea* and *Camellia*, into one genus, calling it *Camellia*, the older name.

The'a Nigra. The plant affording black tea or *Bohea*.

The'a Vir'idis. The plant affording green tea.

The'baïne. Paramorphine. An alkaloid obtained from opium.

Thebe'sii Foram'ina. Orifices of Thebesius; small orifices on the right auricle of the heart.

Thebolac'tic Aċ'id. An acid procured from opium, having the composition of lactic acid and apparently identical with it.

The'ea. (Lat., from Gr. *θήκη*, "a case.") A case, vagina, sheath, or investing membrane; applied to the strong fibrous sheaths in which certain parts of the body are enclosed, as the tendons.

The'ca Vertebra'lis. Vertebral sheath; prolongation of the dura mater sheathing the spinal cord.

Thē'eal. Pertaining to a theca.

Thēçī'tis. (Gr. *θήκη*, "case," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of a fibrous sheath,

The'ine. (Lat. *thea*, the "tea-plant.") An alkaloid in tea, identical with *caffeine*. It is a stomachic tonic, and is employed in migraine, cardiac dropsy, etc.

Thēli'tis. (Gr. *θηλή*, "nipple," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the nipple.

The'nal. Pertaining to the thenar.

The'nal As'pect. An aspect toward the side on which the thenar is situated.

The'nar. (Gr. *θενω*, to "strike.") Palmar or plantar surface; the palm of the hand or sole of the foot. A muscle extending the thumb.

Thēōbrō'ma. (Gr. *θεός*, "a god," and *βρῶμα*, "food.") A genus of trees of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ* or *Byttneriaceæ*, comprising nine species natives of Central and South America.

Thēōbrō'ma Caca'ō. A tree of the natural order *Sterculiaceæ*, the seeds of which when roasted and made into paste with vanilla constitute chocolate. It is a native of Mexico and tropical America, and is extensively cultivated in the West Indies, etc.

Thēōbrō'mine. An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*. It occurs in bitter, colorless, crystalline powder, and is said to have the same effects on the system as caffeine and theine.

Thēōmā'nīa. (Gr. *θεός*, "god," and *μανια*, "madness.") Religious mania; demonomania.

Thēōphŷl'lin. A base isolated from tea; isomeric with theobromine.

Thē'orŷ. (Gr. θεωρία, "view.") Speculation; supposition or conjecture. Hypothesis; presumed, but undemonstrated, condition or explanation. Abstract principles.

Theo'ry, Atōm'ic. A theory, also called the doctrine of definite proportions, which teaches that chemical combinations take place between the supposed ultimate particles or atoms of bodies in some simple ratio always expressible in whole numbers. It is founded on the supposition that matter consists of ultimate, indivisible particles called *atoms*, that these are of the same size and shape in the same body, but differ in *weights* in different bodies, and that bodies combine in definite proportions with reference to those weights, which are hence called *atomic weights*.

The'ory, Av'alanche. A theory advanced as a possible explanation of the fact that the farther from a muscle a stimulus is applied to its nerve the greater the effect.

The'ory, Brūnō'nian. The doctrine or theory maintained by John Brown of Scotland, that life is sustained by the normal action of external agents upon the system, disease being a fluctuation from the normal *stimulated* condition of the animal system consequent upon deficient or excessive action of these agents, the obvious remedy being stimulants in the one case and depressants in the other.

The'ory, Darwin'ian. Darwinism; Darwin's hypothesis; the evolution theory, advanced by Charles Darwin, that species are not permanent and immutable, but "undergo modification, and that the existing forms of life are the descendants by true generation of pre-existing forms." Species are, by this hypothesis, evolved by variation and "natural selection," and in the "struggle for existence" those individuals not possessing favorable variation are gradually exterminated, secur-

ing "survival of the fittest." See DARWINISM.

Theo'ry of Def'inite Proportions. See LAW OF DEFINITE PROPORTION.

The'ory of Med'icine. Theoretical medicine; philosophy of medicine. See INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE.

The'ory, Un'dulatory, of Light. Hypothesis that the phenomena of light result from vibrations existing among the particles of an ethereal medium.

Thērapeī'a or Thērapī'a. (Gr. θεραπεύειν, to "cure.") Therapeutics.

Thērapeū'tic or Thērapeū'tical. (From the same.) Pertaining to therapeutics or the healing art.

Thērapeū'tics. (From the same.) Therapy. The curative art; that branch of medical science concerned with the application of remedies to the cure of disease. That essential element of medicine which covers the treatment of diseases and the investigation and application of remedial agents.

Thērapeū'tist. (From the same.) One who is skilful in or practises therapeutics.

The'ria. (Gr. θηρίος, "savage.") Radesyge.

Thēri'aca. (Gr. θήρ, "wild beast.") Treacle; molasses. Also, antidote to poisons or to the bites of serpents, etc.

Thēriō'ma. (Gr. θήρ, "savage animal," and suffix *-oma*, "morbid state.") Malignant ulcer.

Thēr'mæ. (Gr. θερμη, "heat.") Hot baths or springs.

Thērmæ'moūs. (Gr. θερμός, "hot," and αίμα, "blood.") Having warm blood; warm-blooded.

Thermæsthe'sia. Sensibility to heat.

Thēr'mal. (Gr. θερμη, "heat.") Pertaining to heat.

Ther'mal Springs. Applied to warm springs, which are generally mineral springs. See MINERAL WATERS.

Ther'mic Fever. Sunstroke; *coup de soleil*.

Thēr'mo-chēm'istry. (Gr. θερμη,

“heat.”) That branch of chemistry devoted to the study of the evolution and absorption of heat during chemical reactions.

Thēr'mō-electric'ity. Electricity produced by heat.

Thermogen'ic. Heat-producing.

Ther'mograph. (Gr. *θερμη*, “heat,” and *γραφειν*, “to write.”) An instrument for registering variations of temperature.

Thērmōm'eter. (Gr. *θερμη*, “heat,” and *μετρον*, “measure.”) Heat-measurer; a familiar instrument to measure the degree of temperature, or the active heat existing in other bodies, by its effect

upon a column of mercury. There are several thermometric scales, the one in most popular use in this country being *Fahrenheit's*; in this scale zero is placed at an arbitrary point 32° below freezing-point of water, because the inventor wrongly imagined this to represent the maximum of cold; the interval between freezing-point (+32°) and boiling-point (+212°) is divided into 180 equal degrees. The *Centigrade* (or *Celsius*) scale adopts 0° as the freezing-point of water under normal atmospheric pressure, and 100° as the boiling-point, the interval being divided into 100 equal degrees; it is the most simple and convenient form, and is much used in France and for scientific purposes. *Réaumur's* scale presents the same 0° as the Centigrade, but divides the space between that and boiling-point (+80°) into only 80 degrees; it is chiefly used in Russia. (The accompanying scale presents to the eye the differences between the three thermometers, and a simple method of converting the graduation of any one into that of another.)

Thermom'eter, Bré'guet's. A metallic thermometer for temperatures between the freezing- and the boiling-points of water.

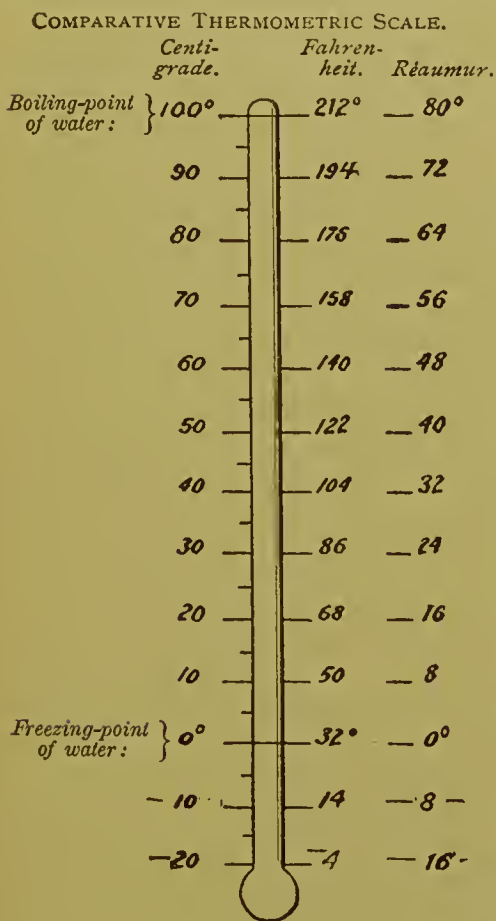
Thermom'eter, Clin'ical. Phillips' thermometer; a form for use in ascertaining the temperature of the body; it covers only from 90° to 115° F., and is self-registering, a small portion of the column remaining detached at the highest point of temperature to which it has been exposed.

Thermom'eter, Differen'tial. A form with which to determine extremely small differences of temperature.

Thērmōm'etry. (Gr. *θερμη*, “heat,” and *μετρον*, “to measure.”) The measuring of temperature; the application of the thermometer.

Thērmō-neūrō'sis. Elevation of temperature not due to fever; pyrexia of vaso-motor origin.

Thēr'moscōpe. (Gr. *θερμη*, “heat,”



$$\begin{aligned}
 C. &= \frac{5}{9} (F. - 32). \\
 C. &= \frac{5}{4} R. \\
 F. &= \frac{9}{5} C. + 32. \\
 F. &= \frac{9}{4} R. + 32. \\
 R. &= \frac{4}{9} (F. - 32). \\
 R. &= \frac{4}{5} C.
 \end{aligned}$$

and *σκοπεῖν*, "to observe.") An instrument for exhibiting the differences of temperature to the eye.

Thēr'mostāt. (Gr. *θερμη*, "heat," and *ἵσθημι*, to "fix.") Heat-governor; an automatic apparatus to regulate temperature.

Thē'sis. (Gr. *θέσις*, "proposition.") A dissertation, as that of a candidate for a degree.

Theve'tia. A genus of the natural order *Apocynaceæ*, comprising several species of poisonous shrubs or trees, natives of Central and South America.

Theve'tia Ahou'ai. A Brazilian tree, the nut of which is a violent poison.

Theve'tia Nerīfo'lia. Yellow oleander. An ornamental tree of South America, yielding a poisonous milky juice. The bark is said to be febrifuge.

Theve'tia Yccot'li. A Mexican tree, the fruit of which has been employed as a topical application in hæmorrhoids. The seeds yield a poisonous glucoside called *thevin*.

The'vetin. A poisonous glucoside obtained from the seeds of *Thevetia Neriifolia* and *Thevetia Yccotli*.

Thigh. Femur; crus; the lower limb from knee to pelvis.

Thigh-bone. Os femoris; femur.

Thiōn'ic. (Gr. *θειον*, "sulphur.") Pertaining to sulphur. Applied to a group of compounds of sulphur and oxygen, called the thionic series.

Third Inten'tion. A term applied in surgery to the healing of a wound when two granulating surfaces coming in contact unite together. See also INTENTION.

Thomsen's Disease. Peculiar congenital affection with inability to relax muscles at once after contraction.

Thomso'nianism. An empirical system of medicine introduced by one Thomson of New Hampshire. The Thomsonian practice adopted vegetable remedies, rejecting all mineral med-

icines, and relied especially upon a line of treatment including powerful emetics—lobelia, capsicum, the vapor-bath, etc. It was founded upon a fantastic theory that the human body is composed of the four so-called "elements"—earth, air, fire, and water.

Thōraçentē'sis. (Gr. *θώραξ*, "thorax," and *ζέντησις*, a "puncturing.") Thoracocentesis. Puncture of the thorax.

Thōraç'ic. (Gr. *θώραξ*, "thorax.") Pertaining to the chest or thorax.

Thoraç'ic Arteries. See ARTERY.

Thoraç'ic Duct. The main trunk of the lymphatic system, lying upon the dorsal vertebræ, and beginning at the *receptaculum chyli*. See DUCT.

Thoraç'ic Limbs. The upper limbs.

Thoraç'ic Nerves. See NERVE.

Thōræōçentē'sis. (Gr. *θώραξ*, "thorax," and *ζέντησις*, "a puncturing.") The operation of puncturing the thorax. Perforation of the chest, as in case of effusion into the cavity of the pleura.

Thoracocyllo'sis. Thoracic deformity.

Thoracodyn'ia. Pleurodynia.

Thōræōm'eter. Instrument to measure the movements of the chest-walls in respiration.

Thōra'coplasty. Thoracic plastic operation.

Thoracos'copy. Thoracic exploration.

Thōræōt'omy. (Gr. *θώραξ*, "thorax," and *τομη*, "a cutting.") Incision of the chest. Thoracocentesis.

Thō'rāx. (Gr. *θώραξ*.) Chest; a cavity between the neck and abdomen, containing the heart and lungs; the intermediate of the three splanchnic cavities of the human body. See CHEST.

Thō'rīūm or Thori'num. A heavy, gray, and very rare metal. Its sp. gr. is 7.7.

Thread-like. Filiform; nematoid.

Thread'worm. *Oxyuris vermicu-*

laris. A small worm of the rectum, especially of children. See ENTOZOA.

Thrēpsōl'ogŷ. (Gr. *θρέψις*, "nutrition," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") The science of nutrition.

Thrida'cium. Lactucarium.

Thrill. *Fremitus*.

Throat. *Jugulum*; a generic term applied to the fauces, pharynx, etc., and to the anterior part of the neck.

Throb'bing. Palpitation; pulsation.

Thrōmbō'sis. (Gr. *θρόμβος*, "clot," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") The partial coagulation or complete obstruction of a blood-vessel by a clot developed in situ. The formation of a thrombus.

Throm'boid. Thrombus-like.

Thrōm'bus. (Lat.; pl. *thrombi*; Gr. *θρόμβος*, "clot of blood.") A clot of blood lodged in and obstructing a vessel at its point of formation.

Thrush. A popular term for aphthæ in the mouth of infants. See APHTHA.

Thu'ja or Thu'ya. *Arbor Vitæ* ("tree of life"). A genus of evergreen trees of the natural order *Coniferæ*. Also the name for the fresh tops of *Thuja occidentalis*. The twigs and leaves have been given in scurvy, rheumatism, dropsy, intermittent fevers, etc. The leaves are reputed sudorific.

Thu'ja Articulata. An Algerian tree yielding a resin called *sandarac*.

Thu'ja Orienta'lis. The Chinese *Arbor Vitæ*, a native of China and Japan. It has been suggested as a remedy in variola.

Thus. (Gr. *θύω*, to "sacrifice.") The *olibanum* or true frankincense. It is obtained from the *Boswellia serrata*. *Thus præparatum* is frankincense purified by being boiled in water until it melts, and then strained through a sieve.

Thus America'num. American frankincense. Common frankincense, or the concrete turpentine of the *Pinus Tæda* and *Pinus palustris*.

Thyme, *time*. *Thymus*, the plant.

Thymelco'sis. Ulceration of the thymus gland.

Thŷ'mic, thigh-mik. Pertaining to the thymus.

Thŷ'mic (ti-mik) Aç'id. Thymol; an antiseptic, crystalline substance obtained from the essence of thyme.

Thŷ'mol, ti-mol. The name for a colorless, volatile, crystalline substance having an aromatic thyme-like odor and a pungent, aromatic taste. It is antiseptic, and is sometimes substituted for carbolic acid in solution or in the form of lotion for dressing wounds. Internally it is sometimes given as an intestinal antiseptic in typhoid fever, and its vapors are used in the treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs.

Thy'mion. (Gr. *θύμος*, "thyme.") A small warty excrescence resembling a bud of thyme.

Thymio'sis. See FRAMBÆSIA.

Thŷmī'tis. (Gr. *θύμος*, "thymus gland," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the thymus gland.

Thŷ'mūs, thi-mus. (Gr. *θύμος*, "wart.") The thymus gland; a temporary glandular organ of lymphoid structure, situated at the root of the neck; of considerable size in the embryo and infant, it usually degenerates after two years, and disappears before adult life. (See GLAND.) **T. Gland,** thymus.

Thŷ'mūs, thi-mus. (Gr. *θύω*, to "sacrifice.") Thyme. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Labiata*. It includes many species of herbs natives of Europe, Africa, and Central Africa.

Thy'mus Mästichī'na. A low, shrubby plant of Spain used as an errhine. Its properties resemble those of *Marum Syriacum*, though less powerful.

Thy'mus Serpyll'um. An herb of Europe and Asia, having the same properties as common thyme, with perhaps a milder flavor.

Thy'mus Vulga'ris. Common thyme. An aromatic plant, the properties of which are tonic and stomachic.

It is used more extensively in cooking than in medicine.

Thyreo-arytenoid Ligaments. See LIGAMENT.

Thyreo-arytenoid Muscles. See MUSCLE.

Thy'reocele. Bronchocele.

Thyreoid Gland. Thyroid gland.

Thyreo-epiglottide'us. See MUSCLE.

Thyreo-hyoideus. See MUSCLE.

Thÿrēōī'tis. Inflammation of the thyroid gland.

Thyreo-pharyngē'us. The constrictor inferior muscle.

Thyreophy'ma. Bronchocele.

Thyreo-staphyli'nus. The palatopharyngeus muscle.

Thy'roçele. Bronchocele.

Thyro'hyoid Membrane. See MEMBRANE.

Thÿ'roid, thi-royd. (Gr. *θυρεός*, "shield," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Shield-shaped; scutiform. The term has also been derived from Gr. *θύρα*, "gate," signifying that which has the shape of a folding door.

Thÿ'roid Ax'is. A short trunk arising from the front of the subclavian artery. See ARTERY.

Thÿ'roid Car'tilage. "Adam's apple;" the largest prominent cartilage of the larynx. See CARTILAGE.

Thÿ'roid Gland. Thyroid body; a glandular body of obscure function situated in front of the upper part of the trachea. See GLAND.

Thyroide'al Arteries. See ARTERY.

Thyroide'al Veins. See VEIN.

Thÿroidēc'tomÿ. Extirpation of the thyroid body.

Thÿroidī'tis. Inflammation of the thyroid body.

Thÿrōt'omÿ. (From *thyroid*, and Gr. *τεμνειν*, "to cut.") Incision or division of the thyroid cartilage.

Tib'ia. (Lat., "a flute or pipe.")

The shin-bone; the inner and larger bone of the lower leg. See BONE.

Tib'ial. Pertaining to the tibia.

Tib'ial Aponeuro'sis. See APONEUROSIS.

Tib'ial Arteries. See ARTERY.

Tib'ial Aspect. The aspect toward the side on which the tibia is situated.

Tib'ial Nerves. See NERVE.

Tibia'lis. Two muscles of the tibia, the *anticus* or flexor, and the *posticus* or extensor tarsi tibialis. See MUSCLE.

Tic. *Tic convulsif*; *tic non-douleur-eux*; spasmodic tic; facial chorea; spasmodic twitching. A local and habitual convulsive motion of certain muscles, especially of the face.

Tic Dou'loureux. Spasmodic facial neuralgia; a painful affection of the fifth pair of nerves.

Tick. An insect of the *Acarus* genus.

Tick, Itch. *Acarus scabiei*.

Ti'dal Air. The air inspired and expired in each ordinary respiration. See RESPIRATION.

Tig'lii Oleum. Croton oil. See OIL.

Til'ia America'na. The basswood or linden tree, a native of the United States. A mucilage prepared by macerating the inner bark in cold water has been applied to burns.

Til'ia Europœ'a. The linden or lin, a European tree, from which the family name of Linnæus is derived. The bark is mucilaginous.

Tilland'sia Usneoi'dēs. Long moss, an epiphyte or air-plant of the natural order *Bromeliaceæ*, native of the Southern U. S. and Central America. It has been applied externally as a remedy for piles.

Tin. (Lat. *stannum*.) Symbol, Sn. Atomic weight, 117.5. A familiar white, soft metal of 7.3 sp. gr., occurring in but few localities. It forms a constituent of several alloys—Britannia metal, pewter, solder, etc.—and with chlorine forms a compound called *stannous chloride*, which is used as a mordant under

the name of *salt of tin*. It is used medicinally only as a mechanical anthelmintic.

Tin'çæ Os. (Lat.) The tench's mouth; a name applied to the os uteri.

Tin'eal. Crude borax, the form in which it is imported from the East Indies. When purified it constitutes the refined borax of commerce.

Tin'-foil. Tin-leaf. Thin sheets of tin; frequently adulterated with lead.

Tinc'tūre. (Lat *tingere*, "to tinge.") **Tinctura.** An alcoholic solution of the active principles of a drug. A solution in spirit of ammonia is called an ammoniated tincture, and a solution in ether an ethereal tincture, but these terms are fortunately lapsing into disuse. It should be remembered that there is danger of producing the alcohol habit from the continued use of tinctures. **T. Aconi'ti** is prepared from aconite in No. 60 powder 400 parts, tartaric acid 4 parts, and alcohol enough to make 1000 parts. It is a cardiac depressant, and is used to lower arterial action, to allay spasm, and to relieve over-excitation of the sensitive nerves. Dose, 1 to 5 drops, repeated, and gradually increased if necessary. The dose of the British tincture is three times as much. **T. Al'oës** is prepared from purified aloes, extract of glycyrrhiza, and diluted alcohol. Dose, as a purgative, 2 to 4 fl. drachms. **T. Al'oës et Myr'rhæ** is a purgative, tonic, and emmenagogue. Dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **T. Ar'nicæ Flo'rum** is much used as a topical application in bruises, sprains, etc. **T. Ar'nicæ Radi'cis.** Dose, 20 minims to a $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drachm. **T. Asafœt'idæ.** Dose, 30 minims to 1 fl. drachm. Useful as an enema in convulsions of children. **T. Auran'tii Am'ari** and **T. Auran'tii Dul'cis** are used as agreeable flavoring agents. **T. Belladon'næ** is prepared from 15 parts of belladonna-leaves in No. 60 powder, and diluted alcohol to make 100 parts. Dose, 15 to 30 drops. The British preparation is about twice as strong. **T. Benzoi'ni** is chiefly used to prevent

ointments from becoming rancid. **T. Benzoi'ni Com'posita** is prepared from benzoin 12 parts, purified aloes 2 parts, storax 8 parts, balsam of Tolu 4 parts, and alcohol to make 100 parts. It is a stimulating expectorant, and is used as a local application to indolent sores, nipples, etc. Dose, 30 minims to 2 fl. drachms. **T. Bryo'niæ** is a cathartic. Dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **T. Calen'dulæ** is used externally for the same purposes as arnica. **T. Calum'bæ** is a tonic. Dose, 1 to 4 fl. drachms. **T. Cam'phoræ Compos'ita**, the British name for paregoric. **T. Can'nabis In'dicæ.** Dose, 30 drops. **T. Canthar'idis** possesses the virtues of cantharides to the fullest extent. Dose, 3 to 10 drops. **T. Cap'sici**, tincture of Cayenne pepper. It is used as a stimulating tonic in doses of a $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **T. Cardamo'mi** is a strong aromatic. Dose, 1 fl. drachm. **T. Cardamo'mi Compos'ita**, cardamom 20 parts, cinnamon 20 parts, caraway 10 parts, eochinal 5 parts, glycerin 60 parts, and diluted alcohol to make 1000 parts. It is a carminative, and is an agreeable aromatic tincture to hide the taste of unpleasant drugs. Dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **T. Cat'echu Compos'ita**, catechu 12 parts, cinnamon 8 parts, and diluted alcohol to make 100 parts. It is an astringent tincture, and is useful in diarrhœa. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fl. drachms. **T. Chira'tæ**, dose 1 to 2 fl. drachms three to four times a day. **T. Chloroformi Compos'ita** (Br.) is one-tenth chloroform, and is a convenient form in which to administer chloroform by the stomach. **T. Cimicif'ugæ** is not equal to the fluid extract. Dose, 1 fl. drachm to $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. ounce. **T. Cincho'næ.** Dose, 1 to 4 fl. drachms. **T. Cincho'næ Compos'ita**, Huxham's tincture of bark, is prepared from red cinchona 10 parts, bitter orange-peel 8 parts, serpentaria 2 parts, glycerin 10 parts, water and alcohol enough to make 100 parts. An excellent stomachic, cordial, and tonic. Dose, 1 to 4 fl. drachms. **T. Cinnamo'mi** is an aromatic astringent and an agreeable

flavoring agent. Dose, 3 to 4 fl. drachms. **T. Coc'ei**, tincture of cochineal, is chiefly used to impart a scarlet color to liquid preparations. **T. Col'chici**. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drachms. **T. Coni'i**, tincture of hemlock. Dose, 30 minims. **T. Cro'ci**, tincture of saffron, is used to impart a yellow color to liquid preparations. **T. Cube'bæ** is too weak in cubebs and too strong in alcohol to be much used. Dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **T. Digita'lis**, prepared from 15 parts of digitalis, recently dried, in No. 60 powder, and dilute alcohol to make 100 parts. Possesses the properties of digitalis to a marked degree. Dose, 10 to 20 drops, two or three times a day. **T. Fer'ri Aceta'tis** is an unstable but agreeable chalybeate. Dose, 20 drops to a teaspoonful, well diluted with water. **T. Fer'ri Chlo'ridi** is prepared from the solution of the chloride of iron 35 parts, and alcohol 65 parts, the whole to stand three months before being used. It is one of the most valuable preparations of iron. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. As it injures the teeth, it should be taken well diluted through a tube. **T. Gal'læ** is a powerful astringent, but is more frequently used as a test-solution. **T. Gelsem'ii** is used in doses of 10 to 20 minims. **T. Gentia'næ Compos'ita**, gentian 8 parts, bitter orange-peel 4 parts, cardamom 2 parts, and diluted alcohol to make 100 parts. It is a favorite bitter tonic, and is administered in doses of 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **T. Gua'iaci** is used in chronic rheumatism, gout, and painful menstruation in doses of 1 to 3 fl. drachms, three to four times a day. **T. Gua'iaci Ammonia'ta**, guaiac 20 parts, and aromatic spirit of ammonia to make 100 parts. Used in chronic rheumatism and amenorrhœa. Dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **T. Herba'rum Recen'tium**, 50 parts of the fresh herb and 100 parts of alcohol. **T. Humu'li**, tincture of hops, is a tonic and narcotic. Dose, 1 to 3 fl. drachms. **T. Hydras'tis** is given in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm doses. **T. Hyoscy'ami**, tincture of henbane, possesses the properties of hyoseyamus.

Dose, 1 fl. drachm. **T. Igna'tiæ** is used for the same purposes as tincture of nux vomica, and is given in doses of 15 to 20 minims. **T. Io'di**, iodine 8 parts, and alcohol 92 parts. Much used as an external application. Dose, 5 to 15 drops, but Lugol's solution is preferable. **T. Ipecacuan'hæ et Opii** is prepared from the deodorized tincture of opium, fluid extract of ipecac, and diluted alcohol. Use same as Dover's powder. Dose, 10 minims, containing the activity of 1 grain each of opium and ipecac. **T. Ki'no** is used in diarrhœa mixtures. Dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **T. Krame'riæ**. Dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **T. Lavan'dulæ Compos'ita** (formerly compound spirit of lavender) is composed of oil of lavender 8 parts, oil of rosemary 2 parts, cinnamon 18 parts, cloves 4 parts, nutmeg 10 parts, red saunders 8 parts, alcohol 680 parts, water 270 parts, and diluted alcohol to make 1000 parts. It is used as a stomachic and a flavoring ingredient. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **T. Lobel'iæ** is used as an emetic and narcotic. Dose, as an emetic, 2 fl. drachms. There is danger in too frequent repetition. **T. Mati'co**. Dose, 1 fl. drachm. **T. Mos'chi** is a 10-per-cent. solution of musk. It is an expensive remedy. Dose, 30 minims to 2 fl. drachms. **T. Myr'rhæ**. Dose, as a stimulating expectorant and emmenagogue, is 15 to 30 minims. **T. Nu'cis Vom'icæ** is prepared from nux vomica, in No. 60 powder, 20 parts, alcohol and water to make 100 parts. This is much used, and is given in 10 to 20 minim doses t. d. in water. **T. Opii**, laudanum, is a 10-per-cent. solution of opium, and is much used externally in lead-water and laudanum for sprains, etc. There are two drops to the minim, and eleven minims are equal to one grain of opium. **T. O'pii Camphora'ta**, paregoric, is prepared from powdered opium, benzoic acid, camphor, and oil of anise, each 4 parts, glycerin 40 parts, and diluted alcohol to make 1000 parts. It is much used as a household remedy, and contains

about two grains of powdered opium to the ounce. Dose, 1 drachm to 1 fl. ounce. **T. O'pii Deodora'ta** is a 10-per-cent. preparation of opium. Narcotic and noxious odorous matters are removed in its preparation. Used for same purposes and in same doses as laudanum. **T. Physostig'matis**, tincture of Calabar bean, is given in 20 to 40 minim doses. **T. Pyre'thri**, tincture of pellitory, is used in mouth- and tooth-washes. **T. Quas'siæ** is a 10-per-cent. alcoholic solution of quassia. Dose, 1 fl. drachm. **T. Rhe'i**, tincture of rhubarb, is prepared from rhubarb 12 parts, cardamom 2 parts, and diluted alcohol to make 100 parts. Dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **T. Rh'ei Aromat'ica** is prepared from rhubarb 20 parts, cinnamon 4 parts, cloves 4 parts, nutmeg 2 parts, and diluted alcohol to make 100 parts. It is used in making the syrupus rhei aromaticus, and is given to adults in the dose of a $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **T. Rhe'i Dul'cis** is prepared from rhubarb, glycyrrhiza, cardamom, and anise with diluted alcohol. Dose, 2 to 3 fl. drachms. **T. Sanguina'riæ**, tincture of blood-root, is given as an expectorant or an alterant in doses of 30 to 60 drops, and as an emetic in the dose of 3 to 4 fl. drachms. **T. Sapo'nis Vir'idis**, tincture of green soap, is much used by dermatologists in cleansing skin eruptions. **T. Scil'læ**, tincture of squill, is used as an expectorant and diuretic in doses of 10 to 20 minims. **T. Serpenta'riæ**, tincture of Virginia snake-root, is not strong enough in snake-root to be of much use. Dose, 1 to 4 fl. drachms. **T. Stramo'nii** is used in 20 to 30 minim doses. **T. Sum'būl** is given in 20 minims to fluidrachm doses. **T. Tolu'ta'na**, tincture of tolu, is decomposed by water. Dose, 1 to 2 fl. drachms. **T. Valeria'næ** is given in 1 to 4 fl. drachm doses. **T. Valeria'næ Ammonia'ta** is prepared from valerian 20 parts, and aromatic spirit of ammonia to make 100 parts. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **T. Vanil'læ** is prepared from vanilla 10 parts, sugar 20 parts, alco-

hol and water to make 100 parts. It is used as a flavoring reagent. **T. Vera'tri Vir'idis**, tincture of green hellebore, is not as good as the fluid extract. Commencing dose, 5 to 15 drops. **T. Zingib'eris**, commonly called Jamaica ginger, is a useful carminative and flavoring agent. Dose, 8 to 40 minims. **T. Zingib'eris For'tior**, Br., essence of ginger, is given in doses of 5 to 20 minims.

Tin'der. *Boletus igniarius*.

Tin'ēa, tin-e-ah. (Lat., "moth-worm.") Cutaneous disease from fungi. Scald head. Fungous skin diseases. **T. Barbæ**, tinea trichophytina barbæ; barber's itch; an inflammation of the hair-follicles of the face caused by the *Trichophyton tonsurans*. **T. Circinata**, ring-worm of the body due to the *Trichophyton tonsurans*. **T. Declavans**, alopecia areata. **T. Favosa**, favus, an inflammation of the skin due to the *Achorion Schönleini*. **T. Sycosis**, tinea barbæ. **T. Tonsurans**, tinea trichophytina, ringworm of the scalp. **T. Versicolor**, a parasitic disease of the scalp caused by the *Microsporon furfur*. **T. Unguium**, erosion of the nails.

Tin'nitus Au'rium. (Lat.) A subjective ringing in the ears.

Tintement Métallique, teent-mong may-tal-leek. Canor stethoscopic; metallic tinkling. A peculiar chest sound, sometimes heard on auscultation, like that caused by striking glass or metal; symptomatic of pneumothorax.

Tisane', te-zan. (Gr. *πιττανή*, "barley-water.") Ptisan. An aqueous and slightly medicinal substance, formerly a decoction of barley; barley-water.

Tisane de Feltz. An antisyphilitic decoction prepared from sarsaparilla, crude antimony, and isinglass.

Tis'sūe, tish-shu. (Fr. *tissu*, from Lat. *texere*, "to weave.") Texture. Web-like structure; peculiar texture of a part. The various parts which by union form organs, these parts constituting the anatomical basis of organs

and structures. The anatomy of the tissues is known as histological anatomy.

Tis'sue, Acciden'tal or Adventitious. Organized and living tissues not normally parts of the organism, as ossifications, tumors, etc.

Tis'sue, Ad'enoid. Gland tissue. Consists of sacs arranged in acini and lined with epithelium.

Tis'sue, Ad'ipose. Fat.

Tis'sue, Areo'lar. Filamentous tissue; cellular tissue. A name given to a filmy tissue, of a fibroid character, which contains irregular areolæ between the fibres, as well as serum, fat, and adipose tissue, and which connects the other component parts of the body, and permits freedom of motion among them by reason of its elasticity and its areolar fluid. It is the most common of all the organic tissues: the greater part of its fibres are of the white fibrous tissue (though some are of the yellow variety), and they often present the form of broad, flat bands without definite fibrous arrangement. Areolar tissue has also been called reticular, laminated, cribriform, porous, and conjunctive tissue.

Tis'sue, Cel'lular. The network connecting the majority of the minute parts of the body. This network is widely diffused. AREOLAR TISSUE (*q. v.*).

Tis'sue, Com'pact. A tissue formed of fibres in close contact.

Tis'sue, Connec'tive. A tissue arising from the mesoblast. It consists of cells imbedded in a matrix, and serves to bind together various parts. Varieties—areolar, fibrous, elastic, mucous, and adenoid tissues and basement membranes.

Tis'sue, Der'moid. Ligamentous tissue.

Tis'sue, Elas'tic. Fibrous tissue containing many yellow elastic fibres. Seen in the ligamentum subflavum and ligamentum nuchæ.

Tis'sue, Erec'tile. Cellular tissue

containing many vessels. It is capable of erection or expansion from an increase in the quantity of its contained blood. Met with in the genitals, lips, mammæ, etc.

Tis'sue, Granula'tion. Embryonic tissue. A product of inflammation arising from cell proliferation. This is capable of organization into higher tissues.

Tis'sue, Interlob'ular. The cellular tissue between the pulmonary lobules.

Tis'sue, Phanerog'enous. The dental pulp.

Tis'sue, Pit'ted. Cellular vegetable tissue, marked on its sides by pits.

Tis'sue, Subarach'noid. An areolar tissue which joins the visceræ layer of the arachnoid to the pia mater.

Tissues, Anal'ogous. Applied to tissues, the product of disease, which resemble certain normal tissues of the body.

Tita'nium. A rare metal, only known in the form of a gray powder, and resembling tin in its chemical properties. It is not found native, but occurs combined with oxygen, forming titanæ acid or titanium dioxide.

Tithōnīc'ity. Another term for ACTINISM (*q. v.*).

Titillā'tion. (Lat. *titillare*, "to tickle.") The act of tickling.

Tituba'tion. (Lat. *titubare*, "to stagger.") A staggering, vacillating gait. Also, the "fidgets," or general restlessness.

To-and-fro Sound. Bruit de frottement.

Tobæ'eō. *Nicotiana Tabacum.* An American plant, the properties of which are sedative, narcotic, emetic, and diuretic. In moderation it causes general lassitude or repose, but its excessive use produces vertigo, stupor, fainting, and debility of the circulatory and nervous function, sometimes even with fatal results.

Tobac'co Heart. A term applied

to a peculiar continued functional cardiac disturbance arising from the abuse of tobacco.

Tōeōl'ogŷ, to-kol-o-je. (Gr. *τόκος*, "childbirth," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") Obstetric science; the branch of medicine devoted to parturition.

Tōd'dŷ. Palm-wine; prepared by fermentation from the sugar of the cocoa-nut palm.

Tōl'erançe. (Lat. *tolerare*, "to endure.") The capacity of enduring a drug. The power of bearing large doses of certain potent medicines.

Tolui'era Bal'samum. The name of the tree which affords balsam of Tolu, balsamum toltitanum. See BALSAM OF TOLU.

Tōmēn'tūm. (Lat., "a flock of wool.") *Tomentum cerebri*; the inner, flocculent, vascular surface of the cerebral pia mater.

Tōne. (Gr. *τόνος*, "tension.") Tension; normal vigor and activity. A healthful tenor, firmness, and elasticity of the tissues.

Tōn'ga. A remedy for neuralgia obtained from various roots and barks of the Fiji Islands.

Tongue. The muscular, symmetrical, and mobile organ situate in the mouth, inservient to the functions of taste, deglutition, and articulation.

Tongue, Straw'berry. Applied to a characteristic clear-red appearance of the tongue in scarlatina after a thick white fur has disappeared.

Tongue-Tie. Ankyloglossia; lingua frænata. Glossal immobility from short frænum.

Tōn'ic. (Gr. *τόνος*, "tone.") Increasing the tone of muscular fibre. An agent imparting tone and stimulating vital activity.

Ton'ic Spasm. Protracted, unintermitting muscular rigidity. Tetanic fixation. Tetanic spasm. See SPASM.

Tōniç'itŷ, to-nis-i-te. (From the same.) Quality of muscular fibre under excitation. A muscular property

enabling muscles to maintain firmness and slight compaction, and differing from irritability. This power keeps the larynx open, the face symmetrical, and the sphincters closed. Tonicity is under the influence of the nervous system, as it is lost in a muscle when that muscle's nerve is divided. The tone of arteries is regulated by the vasomotor nerves.

Ton'ka Bean. The seed of *Diptherix odorata*, yielding a narcotic active principle (*coumarine*).

Tonōm'etrŷ. (Gr. *τόνος*, "tension," and *μετρέω*, to "measure.") Tension-measure; determination of the amount of intraocular pressure by means of the tonometer.

Tonsil-guil'lotine. Tonsillotome. An instrument for excising a portion of the tonsil.

Tōnsillī'tis. (From Lat. *tonsilla*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Tonsilitis; inflammation of the tonsils; cynanche tonsillaris; quinsy. The term is of unclassical construction; *amygdalitis* is a pure Greek form.

Tōnsil'lotōme. (Lat. *tonsilla*, "tonsil," and Gr. *τομη*, "a cutting.") An instrument for abscission of the tonsils; tonsil-guillotine; amygdalotome.

Tōnsillōt'omŷ. (From the same.) Amygdalotomy; excision of the tonsils.

Tōn'sils. (Lat. *tonsilla*, "tonsil.") "Almonds;" amygdalæ; the two prominent glandular bodies, situated one on each side of the fauces, between the pillars of the velum palati.

Tooth. (Pl. *teeth*; Lat. *dens*; Gr. *ὀδούς*.) The single bones firmly implanted within the alveoli, and partly covered by the gums. There are four kinds of teeth—*incisors*, *canines* or *cuspid*s, *premolars* or *bicuspid*s, *molars*. Man has two sets—the *temporary* or *milk* teeth (*deciduous* teeth), which are lost in childhood, and the *permanent* teeth, which replace the milk teeth and last until old age. There are 20 milk teeth—10 in each jaw, as follows: 4 incisors, 2 canine, and 4 molars. There

are 32 permanent teeth—16 in each jaw, as follows: 4 incisors, 2 canines, 4 bicuspid, and 6 molars. Each tooth has three parts—a *crown* or *body*, above the gum and covered with enamel; a *neck*, between the crown and root; *root* or *fang*, within the alveolus and covered with *cement*. The *incisors* are cutting teeth, and have a crown shaped like a wedge. Each has one long and conical fang. The *euspids* are tearing teeth. Each has a long and conical crown and a single fang. The *cuspid* in the upper jaw are called the *eye teeth*, and those in the lower the *stomach teeth*. *Bicuspid*: Their crowns have two cusps. Each bicuspids has a grooved, conical, single fang. *Molars* or *grinders* have broad square crowns. The upper molars have four cusps and the lower molars five. The lower molars have two fangs, the upper three fangs. The third molar has only one fang. This third molar is known as the *dens sapientiae*, or “wisdom tooth.” A tooth consists of a solid portion and a pulp-cavity. The solid portion consists of *dentine*, or ivory, forming most of the tooth, and resembling bone; *enamel*, the hardest of organized bodies, covering the crown; and *cement*, covering the fang. *Cement*, or *crusta petrosa*, is true bone. The *pulp-cavity* within the crown is continuous with a canal in the fang which opens at the root-apex for the passage of nerves and vessels. This cavity contains the *pulp*, a soft, sensitive substance containing many vessels and nerves, and composed of cells and connective tissue. There are two forms of cells, the fusiform and columnar. **DEVELOPMENT**: The *temporary* teeth are formed in the primitive dental groove by an involution of epithelium about the ninth to eleventh week. The enamel comes from a collection of epithelial cells, the enamel germ. This enamel germ descends until it meets a vascular growth coming up from the connective tissue, and called the papilla. Over the papilla the enamel germ forms a cup. A membrane enclosing the enamel germ ex-

tends upon the papilla, and cuts the enamel off from the epithelial structure. This is the dentinal sac. The cells are after a time calcified. Odontoblasts in the papilla form the dentine. The cement comes from the wall of the dentinal sac. The *permanent* teeth, which replace the milk teeth, develop like them from a secondary dentinal groove, recurring, after their formation, behind the germs of the milk teeth, and enclosed in sacs. The molars, or permanent teeth superadded, are formed by backward extension from the enamel germ of the tooth just in front. *Eruption* or *cutting* of the teeth is due to growth of the fang, the germ being absorbed by pressure. The order of eruption of *milk* teeth: Lower central incisors, 6 to 8 months; upper central incisors, 6 to 8 months; lateral incisors, 7 to 9 months; upper and lower first molars, 14 to 16 months; canines, 17 to 18 months; second molars, 18 to 24 months. *Permanent* teeth: First molars, 5 to 7 years; first central incisors, 7 to 8 years; four lateral incisors, 8 to 9 years; four first bicuspid, 10 to 11½ years; four second bicuspid, 11 to 12 years; first canines, 12 to 14 years; four second molars, 12 to 15 years; four third molars, 17 to 22 years.

Tooth'ache. Odontalgia.

Tooth-Rash. Erythema.

Tophā'ceous. Pertaining to tophi.

Tō'phūs, to-fus. (Lat.; pl. *tophi*.) Calcareous deposit; chalk-stone or articular concretion; gout-deposit. Also, tartar on the teeth.

Tōp'iea. (Gr. τόπος, “place.”) Topical remedies; medicines applied locally and externally.

Tōp'ical. (From the same.) Local; pertaining to a particular point.

Tor'cūlar Herōph'ilī. (Lat.) “Wine-press of Herophilus;” an irregular cavity at the confluence of the venous sinuses of the cranium.

Tormēntil'la. Tormentil. A Linnaean genus of the natural order *Rosaceae*. Also the name for the rhizome

of *Potentilla tormentilla*. It is a simple and powerful astringent.

Tor'mina. (Lat. *torquere*, "to twist.") Intestinal cramp. Cramp-colic. Transitory twisting pains in the bowels. Also, dysentery.

Tor'pid. Manifesting torpor. Numb. Inactive.

Tor'por. (Lat. *torpere*, "to be inactive.") Numbness; deficiency of feeling and activity; torpidity; torpid state.

Torrēfāc'tion. (Lat. *torrefacere*, "to parch.") The process of parching, drying, or roasting, as drugs, by exposing to the action of heat.

Tor'sion. (Lat. *torquere*, "to twist.") The act of twisting; a mode of arresting hæmorrhage by twisting the end of an artery.

Tor'sion Balance. A delicate form of electrometer.

Torticōl'lis. (Lat. *torquere*, "to twist," and *collum*, "neck.") The muscular affection known as wry neck; a contraction of the cervical muscles with inclination of the head.

Tor'ula Cerevis'iæ. *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*; the yeast-plant, a species of fungus mainly constituting the yeast of beer.

Tor'uloid. Resembling torula.

To'rus. (Lat., "protuberance.") Torulus; a prominence or protuberance; a knot, bulge, or smooth elevation; the brawn or fleshy part of the body; muscle.

Touch. Tactile sense; the sense of feeling and of common sensation; palpation; digital examination, especially of the uterus.

Touch'-me-Not. *Noli-me-tangere*, a genus of *Geraniaceæ*, of cathartic and emetic properties.

Touch'wood. *Polyporus igniarius*; a fungus found on willow and other trees, and commonly called *agaric of the oak*; formerly used for checking hæmorrhage.

Tour de Maître. (Fr., "master's

expedient.") A method of introducing the catheter into the male bladder, the concavity being at first downward, but the external end being swept around as the point enters the bulb; used with fat patients.

Tour'niquet, tur-ne-ket. (Fr. *tourner*, "to turn.") An instrument or bandage with which to compress the blood-vessels to prevent hæmorrhage in amputations, etc.

Tōxæ'mia. (Gr. *τοξικόν*, "poison," and *αἷμα*, "blood.") Toxicæmia; toxicohæmia; a poisoned condition of the blood. Blood-poisoning.

Tōx'ic. (Gr. *τοξικόν*, "poison.") Poisonous.

Toxicohæ'mia. Toxæmia.

Toxicoden'dron. (Gr. *τοξικόν*, "poison," and *δένδρον*, "tree.") Poison oak; a Ph. name for the leaves of *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

Tōxicōdēr'ma. (Gr. *τοξικόν*, "poison," and *δέρμα*, "skin.") Skin disease due to application of poisonous substances.

Tōxicol'ogŷ, tok-si-kol-o-je. (Gr. *τοξικόν*, "poison," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") The science of poisons; the branch of medicine devoted to poisons. See POISON.

Tōxicō'sēs. (Gr. *τοξικόν*, "poison.") A class of diseases caused by the reception of poisons into the system.

Trabēc'ulæ. (Dim. of Lat. *trabs*, "beam.") Connecting or supporting fibres or bands.

Trāchē'a, tray-ke-ah. (Gr. *τραχός*, "rough.") Arteria aspera; the wind-pipe or air-passage of the lungs; the tube descending from the larynx and dividing into bronchi. It is a cartilagino-membranous canal in front of the œsophagus.

Trā'chēāl. Pertaining to the trachea.

Trāchēi'tis, tray-ke-i-tis. (From *trachea*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Trachitis. Cynanche trachealis; croup; inflammation of the trachea or windpipe.

Trachēlis'mūs. Spasmodic contraction of the cervical museles.

Trachelo-mastoideus. See MUSCLE.

Trāchelōr'rhaphỹ. (Gr. *τράχηλος*, "neck," and *ράφή*, "suture.") Emmet's operation to repair laceration of the cervix uteri by suture of the pared edges.

Trā'chēō-brōnehi'tis. Inflammation of the trachea and bronehi.

Trā'chēōçele. Bronchocele.

Trāchēōt'omỹ, tray-ke-ot-o-me. (From *trachea*, and Gr. *τέμνειν*, "to cut.") Incision of the trachea. Bronchotomy.

Trachō'ma, (Gr. *τραχός*, "rough.") Granular conjunctivitis. "Granular lids;" a variety of ophthalmia.

Trac'tion. Drawing; pulling.

Tractors, Metallic. See PERKINISM.

Trāc'tus. (Lat. *trahere*, "to draw.") Tract; a region; an extension; a space or a pathway.

Trac'tūs Intermedio-latera'lis. A group of cells projecting from the gray matter of the spinal cord at the junction of the anterior and posterior cornua.

Trac'tūs Intestino'rum. The intestinal tube.

Trac'tus Motor'ius. Motor tract; the pathway of the fibres from the motor region of the cerebral cortex to the spinal cord.

Trac'tus Op'ticus. The pathway of visual impressions from the optic chiasm to the visual centre in the occipital convolutions.

Trac'tus Respirato'rius. Bell's name for a narrow bundle of fibres at the side of the medulla.

Trac'tus Spira'lis Foraminulen'tus. Cullen's name for the spiral opening at the base of the modiolus.

Trāgaean'tha. (Gr. *τράγος*, "goat," and *ἀκανθα*, "thorn," "goat-thorn.") Tragacanth. The name for a gummy exudation from *Astragalus gummifer* and other species of *Astragalus*. It is

inodorous, semitransparent, and striated, and is in thin, vermiform pieces. It imparts great viscosity to water, which renders it useful for the suspension of heavy insoluble powders. It is demulcent, but is rarely employed as a remedy.

Trāgaean'thine. Adragantin, the soluble gum of tragacantha. It is sometimes called *arabine*, from its resemblance to gum-arabic or acacia.

Trāg'icus. Pertaining to the tragus; a rudimentary muscle on the tragus of the ear.

Trā'gūs. (Gr. *τράγος*, "goat.") The small anterior triangular projection of cartilage over the meatus of the external ear. Antilobium. See EAR.

Trānce. Catalepsy. Lethargy.

Trānseā'lençỹ. (Lat. *trans*, "through," and *calere*, "to be warm.") Permeability to heat. The quality of being pervious to heat.

Trans'fixion. Piercing, a method of forming the flaps in an amputation by cutting from within outward.

Transforma'tion. (Lat. *transformare*, "to change form.") A change of form; metamorphosis. The change which takes place in the component parts of the blood after their escape from the capillary system of vessels.

Transfū'sion. (Lat. *trans*, "over," and *fundere*, "to pour.") The transfer of blood from one animal into the vessels of another. **T., Direct**, passage of the blood through a tube from the vessels of one animal into the veins of another. **T., Mediate**, withdrawing of the blood into a receptacle before it is injected into the vessels of another animal.

Transla'tion. Metastasis.

Translū'çence. (Lat. *trans*, "through," and *lux*, "light.") The property of transmitting light; subtransparency.

Transmigr'a'tion. A moving across a limiting membrane or out of a vessel or cavity.

Transmis'sion. (Lat. *trans*, "over,"

and *mittere*, "to send.") Transfer; communication of diseases from one person or place to another, or the passage, by heredity, of traits or conditions from progenitors to progeny.

Transmūtā'tion. (Lat. *trans*, "over," and *mutare*, "to change.") Transformation; Lamarck's term for the derivation of existing species from preceding species by a gradual change of form dependent upon environment and the operation of external conditions and extraneous causes.

Transpa'rent. (Lat. *trans*, "through," and *parere*, "to appear.") Permitting free transmission of light. Highly diaphanous.

Transpira'tion. (Lat. *trans*, "through," and *spirare*, "to breathe.") Exhalation from the skin; perspiration.

Transplanta'tion. Skin-grafting; the process of healing wounds or ulcerated surfaces by transferring healthy epidermis to the denuded part.

Transpōsi'tion. (Lat. *trans*, "over," and *ponere*, "to place.") Change in position. Displacement or malposition of organs or viscera, as of the heart on the right side.

Transūdā'tion. (Lat. *trans*, "through," and *sudare*, "to sweat.") The escape of the fluid constituents of the blood through the vessel walls.

Transversa'lis. Transverse. Applied to certain muscles. See **MUSCLE**.

Transverse'. (Lat. *trans*, "across," and *vertere*, "to turn.") Lying across. Directed crosswise.

Transver'sus. Transverse. Applied to certain muscles. See **MUSCLE**.

Trapē'ziūm. (Gr. *τραπέζιον*, "quad-rangle.") A name given to the first bone of the second row of the carpus. See **BONE**.

Trapē'ziūs. (From the same.) A large muscle of the back and neck. See **MUSCLE**.

Trapē'zoid. (Gr. *τραπέζιον*, "quad-rangle," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") A bone of the wrist. Trapezoïdes os. (See **BONE**.) **T. Ligament.** See **LIGAMENT**.

Trapezoïdes Os. Trapezoid.

Traube-Hering Curves. Large rhythmic curves seen in a blood-pressure tracing after cessation of respiration, probably due to activity of vasomotor centres.

Traulis'mus. Stammering.

Trau'ma. (Gr. *τραῦμα*.) Wound; injury.

Traumat'ic, traw-mat-ik. (From the same.) Pertaining, or due, to trauma. Vulnerary. Caused by a wound.

Traumat'ic Fe'ver. The febrile disturbance which supervenes a short time after an injury and coincides with the commencement of the phenomena of repair.

Traumāt'için, traw-mat-i-sin. A solution of gutta-percha in chloroform, employed as an adhesive application in diseases of the skin.

Trau'matism, traw-mat-izm. (Gr. *τραῦμα*, "wound.") The state of the system following trauma; the condition induced by a severe injury, contusion, etc.

Treat'ment. Management; method of application of remedies; therapeutic practice.

Tremato'da. (Gr. *τρήμα*, "pore.") Flukes; an order of intestinal worms having suckorial pores. See **ENTOZOA**.

Trem'bles. Popular term for mercurial tremor. Also **MILK SICKNESS** (*q. v.*).

Trē'mor. (Lat. *tremere*, "to tremble.") Involuntary trembling; tremulous agitation of the head, limbs, etc.; a very delicate form of clonic spasmodic action.

Tre'mor, Mercu'rial. Trembles; tremor of voluntary muscles during exercise, affecting those whose occupation exposes them to mercurial vapors.

Tre'mor Metal'licus. Metallic shaking palsy; a kind of paralysis agitans induced by the inhalation or toxic action of certain metals, especially mercury and lead.

Tre'mor Ten'dinum. Trembling of the tendons; shaking palsy.

Trēpān. (Gr. *τροπανω*, "to bore.") A circular saw, used in the operation of trepanning to remove a disc of bone from the cranium, etc.; it is now superseded by the trephine.

Trepana'tion. Trepanning; the operation with the trepan.

Trēphīne', tre-fine. (Gr. *τρεπω*, to "turn.") An instrument for circular cranial incision. A form of cylindrical saw, with movable centre-pin, with which to remove a disc of bone from the skull; it has superseded the trepan in the operation of trephining.

Tri'ad. Triatomic; ter-equivalent. See EQUIVALENCE.

Triangles of Neck. See CERVICAL TRIANGLES.

Triangula'ris. Three-cornered; applied to certain muscles.

Triatom'ic. Triad.

Tri'bādism. (Gr. *τριβω*, "to rub.") Unnatural intercourse of females, with use of the clitoris as a penis.

Tri'çēps. (Lat. *tri*, "three," and *caput*, "head.") Having three heads; applied to certain muscles. See MUSCLE.

Trīchī'asis, tri-ki-a-sis. (Gr. *θρίξ*, "the hair.") Inversion of the eyelashes; a disorder in which the eyelids are turned inward and the lashes sweep the eyeball; the reverse of *ectropion*. The term has also been applied to a disease of the urethra, bladder, or kidneys in which the urine contains small hair-like substances.

Trīchī'na Spiralis. (From the same.) A minute nematoid, pathogenic parasite found in swine muscle. See ENTOZOA.

Trichi'niasis. Trichinosis.

Trīchinō'sis, trik-in-o-sis. (From *trichina*, and Gr. suffix *-osis*, "morbid state.") Trichiniasis; flesh-worm disease; a morbid state induced by the presence of trichinæ in the body; it is occasioned by eating undercooked pork.

Trichis'mus. A fine hair-like fissure.

Trichlor'acetic Acid. A deliquescent crystalline substance, the product of the oxidation of chloral by acetic acid. Used as an escharotic in the treatment of hypertrophic nasal catarrh.

Trichoear'dīa. (Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," and *καρδία*, "heart.") The "hairy heart" of exudative pericarditis; a peculiar state of inflamed pericardium.

Trichoceph'alus Dis'par. (Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," and *κεφαλή*, "head.") Trichuris. The long thread-worm; a nematoid, cœleminthous worm chiefly infesting the cæcum. See ENTOZOA.

Trichoġlos'sia. "Hairy tongue;" an appearance due to hypertrophy of the process of the filiform papillæ.

Tri'ehoid, tri-koyd. (Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," and *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling hair; a hair-like offshoot, as of a vein; a capillary.

Trīchō'ma, tri-ko-mah. (Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair.") Trichomatosis; plica; matting of the hair from neglect, at one time considered a disease.

Trichomŷ'çēs. (Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," and *μύκης*, "fungus.") Trichophyton.

Trichono'sis. Trichonosos; disease of hair.

Trīchōp'athŷ. (Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," and *πάθος*, "disease.") A generic term for disease of the hair.

Trīchōph'ŷton. (Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," and *φυτόν*, "plant.") A genus of vegetable parasites, some of which infest the human skin. **T. Tonsurans**, the parasite of ringworm.

Trīchorex'is Nodo'sa. Swelling and fragility of the hair.

Trīchō'sis. (Gr. *θρίξ*, "hair," and suffix *-osis*, "morbid state.") A generic term in Dr. Good's nosology for morbid state of the hair or hair-follicles. Plica.

Trīchu'ris. Trichocephalus.

Trīcor'nis. (Lat. *tri*, "three," and *cornu*, "horn.") Three-horned; ap-

plied to each lateral ventricle of the brain, from its shape.

Triēūs'pid. (Lat. *tri-*, "three," and *cuspis*, "point.") Having three points.

Tricus'pid Valve. The right auriculo-ventricular valve of the heart.

Triethyl'amine. A ptomaine obtained from putrefying haddock.

Trifā'cial. (Lat. *tri-*, "three," and *facies*, "face.") Trigeminus; applied to the fifth pair of cerebral nerves. See NERVE.

Triḡās'tric. (Gr. *τρεις*, "three," and *γαστήρ*, "belly.") Three-bellied; applied to certain muscles. See MUSCLE.

Triḡem'inus. (Lat. *tri-*, "three," and *geminus*, "double.") Threefold; applied to the fifth pair of cranial nerves. See NERVE.

Triḡōne'. (Fr., from Gr. *τρεις*, "three," and *γωνία*, "angle.") Triangle; the vesical triangle; an area on the fundus of the bladder between the orifices of the ureters and urethra.

Tri'labe. A form of three-pronged lithotrite for extracting small calculi through the urethra.

Trimethyl'amine. A colorless liquid alkaloid having a strong ammoniacal and fish-like smell. It occurs in the flowers of certain plants, in urine, and in the brine of herrings. The hydrochlorate has been given in acute rheumatism and in gout, and has a decided influence on the temperature, pulse, and excretion of urea.

Tri-nitrō-cel'lulose. Gun-cotton.

Triör'chid. (Gr. *τρεις*, "three," and *ὄρχις*, "testicle.") Having three testicles.

Triōs'teum. Fever-root. The name for the root of the *Triosteum perfoliatum*, an herbaceous plant of the United States. The root is cathartic and emetic.

Triple Phos'phate. Phosphate of magnesium and ammonium, forming distinct prismatic crystals; a urinary precipitate.

Triplō'pīa. (Gr. *τριπλός*, "triple," and *ὤψ*, "eye.") Disorder of vision in which objects appear tripled.

Trip'ōlī. Rottenstone; diatomaceous earth. A polishing powder, originally brought from Tripoli, consisting of clay and the silicious fossil frustules or shells of microscopic diatomaceæ.

Trip'sis. Trituration.

Trique'tra ossa. Ossa Wormiana; the triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the lambdoidal suture.

Trīs'mūs. (Gr. *τριζω*, to "gnash the teeth.") Lockjaw; tetanus of the muscles of the lower jaw. **T. Nascen-tium**, a variety attacking infants, usually within two weeks from birth. See TETANUS.

Trisplanch'nic. (Gr. *τρεις*, "three," and *σπλάγχνα*, "entrails.") Distributed to the three great splanchnic cavities; the great sympathetic nerve. See NERVE.

Trit'icīn. The gluten of wheat.

Trit'icum. (Lat.) Wheat. A Lin-næan genus of the natural order *Grami-naceæ*, comprising several species natives of Europe and America. Also the name for the rhizome of *Triticum repens*, gathered in the spring and deprived of the rootlets. It is a favorite agent with some surgeons in irritable bladder and in cystitis.

Trit'icum Re'pens. Couch grass or quitch grass. A European weed, multiplying by long running root-stocks, found very troublesome in cultivated ground.

Trit'icum Vulga're. Common wheat. The most valuable of cereal grains, forming the principal breadstuff of civilized nations. Its native country is unknown, but it is cultivated in the temperate zones of both hemispheres. The chief ingredients of wheat flour are starch, albumin, and gluten.

Tritūrā'tion. (Lat. *terere*, "to rub.") The process of reducing a solid substance to a fine powder by grinding.

Tro'car, tro-kar. (Fr. *trois quarts*, "three-quarters," or triangular.) Tro-char. A sharp instrument used for paracentesis or tapping.

Trōchăn'ter, tro-kan-ter. (Gr. τροχῶν, to "roll.") Superior femoral processes. See PROCESS.

Tro'char. Troear.

Trō'chē, tro-ke. (Gr. τροχός, "wheel.") A lozenge; a medicinal tablet with sugar and mucilage. TROCISCUS (*q. v.*).

Trochis'eūs, tro-kis-kus. (Pl. *trochisci*; dim. of Gr. τροχός, "wheel.") A troche. A lozenge. A tablet composed of sugar, a mucilage, and a drug. The following are the more important trochisci: **T. Ac'idi Benzo'ici** (Br.) contain half a grain of benzoic acid. **T. Ac'idi Tan'nici** are useful in chronic inflammation of the fauces, and contain one grain of the acid in each troche. **T. Ammo'nii Chlo'ridi** contain two grains of the chloride of ammonium in each troche, and are useful in congested states of the larynx and pharynx and in chronic bronchitis. **T. Bismu'thi** (Br.) contain two grains of bismuth subnitrate. **T. Catechu** contain one grain of catechu. **T. Cre'tæ** contain four grains of prepared chalk in each troche. They possess astringent and antacid properties, and are readily taken by children. **T. Cube'bæ** contain half a grain of the oleoresin of cubeb in each troche. **T. Ferri** have five grains of hydrated oxide of iron in each troche. Dose, one to six. **T. Glycyrrh'izæ et O'pii** are demulcent and anodyne, and contain one-twentieth of a grain of the extract of opium in each troche. **T. Ipecacuan'hæ** are useful expectorant lozenges in catarrhal complaints; one-quarter of a grain of ipecac is found in each troche. **T. Kram'meriæ** are astringent, and contain one grain of the extract of krameria in each troche. **T. Magne'siæ** contain three grains of magnesia in each troche. **T. Men'thæ Piper'itæ** are useful in slight pains of the digestive tract, nausea, and flatulence. **T. Morphi'næ** (Br.) contain about one-thirty-sixth of a grain of morphine in each troche. **T. Morphi'næ et Ipecacu'anhæ** contain one-fortieth of a grain of morphine

and one-twelfth of a grain of ipecac in each troche. Useful in allaying cough. Dose, one to six. **T. Potas'sii Chlo'ra'tis** contain five grains of the chlorate of potassium in each troche. **T. So'dii Bicarbona'tis** contain three grains of the sodium salt in each troche. They are antacid and antilithic. **T. So'dii Santonina'tis** contain one grain of the santoninate of soda in each troche. **T. Zingib'eri** contain two minims of the tincture of ginger. Used in flatulence.

Trōch'lēa, trok-le-ah. (Gr. τροχός, "wheel.") A pulley-like process; the cartilaginous pulley at the upper and inner part of the orbit through which passes the superior oblique muscle.

Trōchlēā'ris. The obliquus superioris, a muscle of the eye which passes through the trochlea.

Trō'choid, tro-koyd. (Gr. τροχός, "wheel," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Resembling a wheel; a variety of diarthrosis or articulation in which one bone rotates upon another.

Trom'mer's Test. A test for glucose. Take 5 c.c. of urine in a test-tube, add one-quarter of its volume of sodium hydrate; then add a 10-per-cent. solution of copper sulphate until no more is dissolved. Heat, and if sugar be present there is a reduction of red cuprous oxide or yellow cuprous hydrate.

Trō'na. Native Egyptian sesquicarbonate of soda.

Trōph'ie. (Gr. τροφή, "nourishment.") Trophical; pertaining to nutrition. **T. Nerves**. See NERVE.

Trōphōneurō'sis. (From Gr. τροφή, "nourishment," and *neurosis*.) Defective nutrition from nervous influence.

Trophōp'athy. A disorder of nutrition.

Trūne'ate. (Lat. *trunco*, to "cut off.") Blunt. Cut off; deprived of appendages; maimed.

Trunk. The body; principal mass, exclusive of limbs; main stem.

Trūss. (Fr. *trousser*, "to tie up.")

A bandage or apparatus to sustain hernia, etc.

Trȳp'sin. Pancreatin, a digestive ferment of the pancreatic juice which acts on proteids in the small intestine.

Trȳp'tōne. Pancreatic peptone.

Tū'ba. (Lat.) A trumpet; tube; trumpet-like canal. **T. Eustachia'na,** Eustachian tube. **T. Fallopi'a'na,** Fallopian tube.

Tū'bal. Pertaining to a tube, as the Fallopian. **T. Drop'sy,** salpingian dropsy; dropsy of the Fallopian tube. **T. Preġ'nançy,** extra-uterine pregnancy developing in the Fallopian tube.

Tūbe. Tuba. A hollow cylinder. Applied to certain vessels and canals.

Tube, Aliment'arȳ. The alimentary canal.

Tube, Aud'itorȳ. The external auditory canal.

Tube-casts. Microscopic moulds of renal tubules found in the urine of subjects of certain forms of kidney disease. These moulds arise from the entrance into the tubules of a coagulable element from the blood, which in coagulating entangles its surroundings, contracts, passes into the renal pelvis, and then into the bladder. If the tubule contained much detached or loosened epithelium, the resulting cast entangles these elements, and we have an *epithelial cast*. A tubule containing blood is a *blood-cast*. A *hyaline cast* contains no foreign matter, and occurs in tubes either containing firmly attached epithelium or entirely denuded of it. A *waxy cast* is a very solid-looking hyaline cast. A *granular cast* contains the granular debris of cast-off epithelium or of blood-corpuscles. *Pus-casts* are composed of aggregated pus-cells. A cast containing oil drops is called a *fatty* or *oil-cast*. *Mucous casts* are pure mucous moulds of the tubules. In acute parenchymatous nephritis we find large epithelial, blood, hyaline, and granular casts. In chronic parenchymatous nephritis we find highly granular casts

of a black color, hyaline casts, casts containing fragments of epithelium, usually also some oil-casts, and occasionally waxy casts. In yellow fatty kidney we find great numbers of oil-casts. In secondary contraction after chronic parenchymatous nephritis—broad casts, some granular, some waxy, hyaline casts, and diminishing number of oil-casts. Chronic interstitial nephritis—delicate hyaline, fine granular, and occasional oil-casts. Amyloid kidney may have no casts, or we may find granular, hyaline, waxy, and fatty. The hyaline and waxy casts are large. In acute hyperæmia casts are hard to detect, and often absent. When present they are of the hyaline form.

Tube, Œsophage'al. A long rubber tube used to pass through the œsophagus into the stomach for the purpose of introducing nutriment or washing out the organ.

Tube, Rec'tal. A long rubber tube used to pass into the colon, either for the purpose of allowing the escape of air or the entrance of an enema.

Tube, Stom'ach. Œsophageal tube.

Tube, Vo'cal. That part of the air-passages above the inferior laryngeal ligaments.

Tū'ber. (Lat. *tumere*, "to swell.") An excrescence or protuberance. A thickened subterranean rhizome of a plant, as the edible portion of the potato.

Tu'ber Annulare. Pons Varolii.

Tu'ber Çine'reum. An eminence of gray substance between the corpora albicantia and the optic tracts, forming part of the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

Tu'ber Is'ehii. A round knob, the point of the ischium on which we sit; hence this bone has been designated *os sedentarium*.

Tū'bercle. (Lat. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*, "knob.") A small eminence. Also, a small nodule of granulation-cells, constituting tuberculosis in various parts of the body. An infective

granuloma of inflammatory formation, due to the presence of the *bacillus tuberculosis*. A typical tubercle to the naked eye appears as a gray eminence or granule the size of a mustard-seed (*gray tubercle*). Increasing in size, its centre outgrows its means of nourishment and softening ensues, a fatty or cheesy mass being formed (a *caseous tubercle*). A gray tubercle consists of microscopically elementary tubercles. Each elementary tubercle consists of one or more multinucleated *giant cells* in the centre; around these a zone of cells, larger than leucocytes, with a clear cell-body, but of connective-tissue origin, known as *epithelioid cells*; around this layer a dense mass of leucocytes. The cells of this primitive tubercle are in a lymphoid reticulum. No blood-vessels penetrate beyond the outer margin of the primitive tubercle. The bacillus is found in all parts of the tubercle, especially in the giant cells; it is straight or a little curved, and is from .0015–.0035 mm. in length. Tubercle tends to spread locally, and an inflamed organ falls a ready prey to a tubercular process. Tubercle tends from a local focus to contaminate the system; it is constitutionally as well as locally infective. Tubercles may disseminate throughout the body, constituting *general tuberculosis*, a fatal febrile malady. Tubercle may affect many parts—bones, joints, glands, the lungs, the skin, etc.—constituting *tuberculosis* of that part.

Tu'bercled. Warty.

Tuber'cula. An order of skin diseases characterized by small, circumscribed tumors (Willan).

Tuber'cular. Relating to tubercles; tubercled.

Tuber'cular Consumption. Pulmonary phthisis.

Tuber'culate. Relating to tubercles; containing knobs.

Tuber'eulin. KOCH'S LYMPH (*q. v.*).

Tuberculi'tis. An obsolete term for inflammation around a tubercle or around tubercular masses.

Tuberculizā'tion. The process of the formation, extension, and cessation of tubercle.

Tūber'eulōçēle. Tuberculosis of the testicle.

Tuberculo-inflam'matory. Inflammation associated with tubercularization.

Tuber'culoid. Looking like tubercle.

Tūber'eulō'sis. Infectious degenerative disease with tubercle formation; if in the lungs, "phthisis pulmonalis." See TUBERCLE and PHTHISIS.

Tuber'culous. Tubercular.

Tūber'eulūm. Tubercle; small projection.

Tuber'culum Annula're. The pons Varolii.

Tuber'culum Aran'tii. Small prominence in the centre of the aortic and pulmonary valves.

Tuber'culum Lachryma'le. Lacrymal papilla.

Tuber'culum Low'eri. A portion of the auricle between the openings of the venæ cavæ.

Tuber'culum Malig'num. Rodent ulcer.

Tuber'culum Pharynge'um. A projection on the pharyngeal spine of the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Tūberōs'ity. (Lat. *tuber*, "knob.") A bony protuberance; a rough, uneven process of a bone, giving attachment to muscles or ligaments.

Tubes of Bellini. The collecting tubules of the kidney.

Tubes, Eūstā'chiān. A tube formed in part of bone, in part of cartilage and membrane, which connects the cavity of the tympanum with the pharynx.

Tubes, Fallo'pian. Two canals, opening into the uterus at one extremity, and by means of fimbriated extremities applying themselves to the ovaries at the other.

Tubes of Ferrein. The convoluted tubules of the kidney.

Tū'bular. Tube-shaped.

Tū'bular Ğestā'tion. Tubal pregnancy. Extra-uterine foetation in the Fallopian tube.

Tū'bular Glands. Glands of Lieberkühn. See GLAND.

Tū'būli. (Plural of "tubulus.")

Tu'buli Lactif'eri. Galactophorous ducts.

Tu'buli Rec'ti. Short, straight sections of the seminiferous tubules between the rete testis and the convoluted secreting tubules.

Tu'buli Seminif'eri. Small tubes, constituting the substance of the testis.

Tu'buli Urinif'eri. Small excretory tubes, constituting the tissue of the tubular substance of the kidney.

Tū'būlūs. (Lat.; dim. of *tubus*, "tube;" pl. *tubuli*.) Tubule. A little tube or duct.

Tu'bus. Tube.

Tūmefāc'tion. (Lat. *tumere*, "to swell," and *facere*, "to make.") Tumescence. Swelling; enlargement; tumor-formation.

Tumes'cence. Tumefaction.

Tū'mīd. Swollen.

Tū'mor. (Lat. *tumere*, "to swell.") Swelling; morbid enlargement. A neoplasm. A mass of new tissue which persists and grows independently of its surrounding structures, and which has no physiological use. CAUSES: Many theories. The inclusion theory holds that tumors are developed from embryonic cells which were produced in greater numbers than the foetus required, and remained gathered in a certain point until stimulated to growth and development by physiological activity of the part or the application of irritation. Some tumors are believed to be hereditary. Irritation and injury are thought by many to be the active agents in originating tumors. Physiological activity aids the development of some forms, and physiological decline of others. Tumors are *innocent* or *malignant*. Malignant tumors tend to in-

filtrate the tissues; innocent tumors push the tissues aside, and are usually encapsuled; many malignant tumors tend to produce secondary growths in adjacent glands; many malignant tumors are disseminated throughout the body; they affect the general health, and usually, when removed, tend to recur.

Tu'mor, Cav'ernous. Spongy tumor; an angioma.

Tu'mor, Cys'tic. A term applied to such tumors as consist of a sac containing solid or liquid substances.

Tu'mor, Fi'brous. Fibroid tumor; a fibroma. A tumor or growth formed of fibrous tissue.

Tu'mor, Fun'gating. Any tumor with exuberant granulations.

Tu'mor, Glan'dular. A tumor in or near a gland and of gland-like structure. Adenoma.

Tu'mor, Gran'ulation. A neoplasm, the tissue of which resembles that of simple granulations.

Tu'mor, Lac'teal. Galactoccele; mammary abscess; milk tumor; distension and enlargement of the mamma by obstruction of the lactiferous ducts.

Tu'mor, Mam'mary. Any tumor of the breast.

Tu'mor, Mus'cular. An imaginary tumor; one due to simulative action of the abdominal muscles. See PHANTOM TUMOR. Also a tumor composed of muscular tissue.

Tu'mor, My'eloid. A sarcomatous tumor, characterized by peculiar many-nucleated corpuscles.

Tu'mor, Ova'rian. Ovarian dropsy; cystic disease of the ovary. The conversion of the ovary, or of parts of it, into cysts, simple (unilocular) or compound (multilocular).

Tu'mor, Ten'dinous. Fibroid tumor.

Tumul'tus Cor'dis. Irregularity of cardiac action. T. Sermo'nis. APHASIA (*q. v.*).

Tung'sten. Symbol, W; atomic

weight, 183.5. A hard, brittle metal of 17.4 sp. gr., occurring in tolerably large quantities, but only in the form of a grayish-black powder. It is found in a mineral called *wolframite*, which is a tungstate of iron and manganese, and in *scheelite*, a tungstate of lime. Its compounds, including oxides, a chloride, a bromide, etc., are not poisonous.

Tung'stic Aç'id. A basic acid having the formula H_2WO_4 .

Tū'nic. Tunica.

Tū'nica. (Lat.) Tunie; coat. A membrane enveloping or covering a structure or an organ.

Tunica Adna'ta. The inner layer of the tunica vaginalis testis; also that portion of the conjunctiva in contact with the eyeball.

Tu'nica Albugin'ea Oc'uli. A tunie connected with the sclerotic coat, being the tendinous expansion of the insertions of the eyeball muscles.

Tu'nica Albugin'ea Tes'tis. A dense fibrous coat of the testicle.

Tu'nica Arachnoi'des. The arachnoid membrane. The membrane of the brain which is between the pia mater and dura mater.

Tu'nica Choroï'des. The choroid coat of the eye.

Tu'nica Commu'nis. Tunica erythroïdes. The common tunie of the testicle and spermatic cord, arising from the cremaster muscle and the cellular tissue.

Tu'nica Conjuncti'va. See CONJUNCTIVA.

Tu'nica Deçid'ua Reflex'a. See DECIDUOUS MEMBRANES.

Tu'nica Deçid'ua Ve'ra. See DECIDUOUS MEMBRANES.

Tu'nica Jaco'bi. A membrane between the retina and choroid. See MEMBRANA JACOBI.

Tu'nica Ret'ina. The RETINA (*q. v.*).

Tu'nica Ruÿschia'na. The net-

work formed by the arteries of the choroid coat of the eye.

Tu'nica Vagina'lis Tes'tis. A serous coat derived from the peritoneum covering the testis.

Tu'nica Vasculo'sa Ret'ina. The inner and vascular coat of the retina.

Tu'nica Vasculo'sa Tes'tis. The pia mater of the testis. Situated beneath the tunica albuginea, and carrying vessels between the lobules and the testis.

Tu'nica Vit'rea. Hyaloid membrane.

Tu'nicate. Covered; having a tunie.

Tun'nelling. Applied to treatment of stricture of the urethra by making pressure upon it from within.

Tunnel-worm. ANCHYLOSTOMA DUODENALE (*q. v.*).

Tur'binate. (Lat. *turbo*, a "top.") Top-shaped.

Tur'binated Bones. Inferior spongy bones; two bones of the nostrils, formed like an inverted cone. See BONE.

Türgës'çence. (Lat. *turgescere*, "to begin to swell.") Swelling; turgid state; enlargement of a part from accumulation of fluids.

Tür'gid. (Lat. *turgere*, "to swell.") Swollen.

Türgid'ity. (From the same.) Turgor vitalis; turgescence.

Tur'meric. The root of *Curcuma longa*.

Tur'meric Pā'per. A white, un-sized paper, brushed over with tincture of turmeric; it is often used as a test of the presence of free alkalis and their carbonates, by which its yellow color is changed to brown.

Turn of Life. Climacteric. Change of life.

Turn'ing. Version. Manual changing of the position of the fœtus in utero. See VERSION.

Turn'sôle. A deep purple dye obtained from the *Crozophora tinctoria*, a plant of the natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. Litmus.

Tur'pentine. See TEREBINTHINA.

Tur'peth Mineral. Basic mercuric sulphate.

Tussila'go Far'fara. Colt's-foot, a European plant of the natural order *Compositæ*. It is employed as a popular remedy in pulmonary complaints.

Tussila'go Petasi'tēs. *Petasites Vulgaris*. A European plant, the root of which is reputed to be aperient. It has a strong smell and an acrid taste.

Tus'sis. (Lat.) A cough. The Latin equivalent of the Greek *bex*.

Tus'sis Convul'siva. Whooping cough; pertussis.

Tūtām'ina Oe'ūli. (Lat. *tutamen*, "a protection.") The appendages of the eye—the brows, lids, lashes, etc.

Twiteh'ing. *Tic*; irregular, spasmodic contractions of the tendons.

Tylō'ma. (Gr. *τύλος*, "knot," and suffix *-oma*, "morbid state.") Tylosis. Cutaneous induration and thickening, as from constant pressure; callosity.

Tylō'sis. (Gr. *τύλος*, "knot," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") Callosity. Tylosoma. Also, inflammation of the eyelids, in which the margin becomes thickened and indurated, and often entirely loses its natural form.

Tỹmpān'ie. Tympanal. Pertaining to the tympanum.

Tỹmpānī'tēs, tim-pa-ni-teez. (Gr. *τυμπανον*, "drum.") Tympany; wind dropsy; drum-belly; abdominal emphysema. Flatulent abdominal distension; a disorder arising from accumulation of gas in the intestinal canal or in the peritoneum.

Tỹmpānī'tis. (From Lat., *tympanum*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the tympanum.

Tỹm'pān ũm. (Gr. *τύμπανον*, "drum.") The drum-like cavity of the middle ear. See EAR.

Tỹpe. (Gr. *τύπος*, "stamp.") Representative or characteristic form.

Typhin'ia. Relapsing fever.

Tỹphlī'tis, tif-li-tis. (Gr. *τυφλός*, "blind," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the cæcum and vermiform appendix; usually accompanied with PERITYPHLITIS (*q. v.*).

Typhlo-ënteri'tis. Typhlitis.

Tỹ'phoid, ti-foyd. (From *typhus*, and Gr. *εἶδος*, "resemblance.") Resembling typhus.

Tỹ'phoid Fe'ver. Enteric fever; an acute, infectious, continued fever, with enteric lesions, prostration, etc. A self-limited, infectious febrile disease, characterized by a rose-colored eruption, stupor, delirium, diarrhœa, and enlarged spleen, the pathological lesions being ulceration of Peyer's patches and enlargement of the mesenteric glands. It is due to a pathogenic microorganism which, as a rule, finds entrance into the system by means of food and drink, particularly by water. The prodromic symptoms are headache, vertigo, lack of energy, pain in the back, bronchitis, slight diarrhœa, insomnia, and epistaxis. Chilly feelings begin, febrile sensations are experienced, the stomach is much deranged; diarrhœa increases, the discharges being loose and of light-brown color. The disease is considered to begin with the first elevation of temperature. The symptoms during the first week are headache, usually ceasing when delirium begins; nose-bleed, mental confusion, and a tendency to wander at night; weakness; thirst; and absolute loss of appetite. The tongue is at first somewhat coated, but by the fourth or fifth day it often becomes red, dry, and tremulous; the stools are of the "pea-soup" variety; the abdomen becomes somewhat distended; gurgling and tenderness are noted in the right iliac fossa; the spleen and tonsils enlarge, and bronchitis is noted posteriorly, affecting the larger tubes. With the beginning of the second week nervous symptoms become prominent; apathy takes the place of complaining; headache disappears; the patient is somnolent; he mutters at night, and by the tenth day

may have the characteristic "low muttering delirium." In severe cases this delirium is persistent, and is accompanied by subsultus tendinum and earphology. He is often in a condition of positive stupor. The urine is low in chlorides, and usually contains albumin. The eruption appears at the end of the first or the beginning of the second week. There may be many of these spots or few; they may appear only on the chest and abdomen, or be diffused over the entire body. The spots are rose-red, lenticular, the size of a pin's head, and disappear on pressure. In very mild cases the spots may be absent. When there is much sweating an eruption of sudamina appears on the neck, chest, and other parts. With the end of the second or the beginning of the third week the symptoms are intensified; the tongue is dry, brown, and tremulous; stupor is more profound; sordes accumulate on the teeth; the patient sinks down in bed; the sphincters may become paralyzed; the pulse is frequent, compressible, very weak, and dicrotic; a tendency to stasis in the lungs and brain becomes decided. With the fourth week amelioration of the symptoms heralds convalescence, or stupor passes into coma, and death ensues. Death in typhoid may occur early or late, and may result from hæmorrhage of the bowel, from intestinal perforation, from congestion of lungs or brain, from suppression of urine, from pneumonia, from exhaustion or paralysis of the heart. The course of the fever is characteristic. For the first week the fever shows a morning remission and an evening exacerbation, but each day the temperature rises higher in the evening, and does not sink so low in the morning as on the previous day. During the second week the fever is continuous; during the third it becomes remittent; and during the fourth, intermittent. Relapses are prone to occur, and are accompanied by a new outbreak of roseola.

Týphō-malā'rial Fe'ver. Fever

of compound enteric and malarial type. A continued remittent malarial fever with an adynamic condition. See MALARIA.

Týphō-mā'nīa. (Gr. *τύφος*, "stupor," and *μανία*, "madness.") Delirium grave. Bell's delirium. Maniacal delirium. Acute delirious mania. Brain fever. Muttering delirium with stupor, as in typhus fever.

Týphō-pneumō'nīa. A pneumonia occurring in a debilitated, exhausted, or broken-down subject.

Typhotox'in. A ptomaine derived from cultures of *bacillus typhosus*.

Tý'phoūs. Pertaining to or resembling typhus; typhoid.

Tý'phūs, ti-fus. (Gr. *τύφος*, "stupor.") Ship fever. Famine fever. Jail fever. Brain fever. An acute, infectious highly contagious febrile malady, characterized by great exhaustion and the appearance of a peculiar eruption. Typhus may begin suddenly with a chill or vomiting, or be announced by prodromic pains and depression. There is great pain in the back and head; high fever comes on; the patient is very weak, and soon passes from listlessness or lethargy into stupor or even coma. About the end of the third day the eruption appears, usually on the chest or back, from which situation it spreads over the body. The eruption is macular, of a brownish-red color, and after two or three days the spots do not disappear on pressure. Late in the disease the eruption may become petechial. The duration of the stage of eruption is about one week. Typhus fever is apt to present fierce delirium at any stage. The death-rate varies in different epidemics from 12 to 25 per cent. The treatment is purely symptomatic, and the patient must be isolated. Typhus is rare in this country, being met with only in seaport towns.

Týp'ical. Characteristic; representative; having the nature of a type.

Tyrem'esis. Vomiting of cheesy matter.

Tyrō'ma. (Gr. τυρός, "cheese," and suffix *-oma*, "morbid state.") Alopecia. Falling out of the hair. Also, loss of hair.

Tyr'osin. (Gr. τυρός, "cheese.") One of the products of pancreatic digestion, crystallizing in white feathery masses.

Tyr'osis. Cascation.

Tyrotox'icon. A ptomaine decomposing milk, and discovered by Vaughan in poisonous cheese.

Tyson's Glands, Glandulæ odoriferæ; the numerous sebaceous glands around the corona of the penis and nymphæ. See GLAND.

U.

Ulæmorrha'gia. (Gr. οἶλον, "gum," αἷμα, "blood," and ῥηγνυμι, "to burst forth.") Bleeding from the gums.

Ulatro'phia. (Gr. οἶλον, "gum," α, priv., and τροφή, "nourishment.") Atrophy or wasting of the gums.

Ul'cer, ul-ser. (Gr. ἔλκος, "wound.") An inflammatory loss of substance due to suppurative liquefaction of a superficial tissue.

Ulcer, Cold. Paget's name for ulcers of the extremities which do not inflame sufficiently to heal, and so remain nearly stationary.

Ulcer, Curling's. An ulceration of the duodenum which is not an uncommon cause of death after severe burns of the body and limbs.

Ulcer, Gouty. 1. An ulcer over gouty deposits. 2. An ulcer occurring in gouty subjects, and tending to heal under anti-gouty constitutional treatment.

Ulcer, Hæmorrhagic. Any ulcer which is characterized by a tendency to hæmorrhages.

Ulcer, Irritable. One accompanied by great pain. This is due usually to nerve-filaments entering some of the granulations.

Ulcer, Jacob's. See ULCER, RODENT.

Ulcer, Menstrual. An ulcer in chlorotic girls which, when menstruation is absent, exudes a bloody fluid at

the monthly periods. An ulcer which is the seat of vicarious menstruation.

Ulcer, Perforating, of the Foot. An ulcer which starts in the sole of the foot and perforates deeply. It is thought to be due to peripheral neuritis. It is a common mode of beginning for diabetic gangrene.

Ulcer, Phagedenic. An ulcer which rapidly destroys the surface.

Ulcer, Rodent. A slowly-progressing epithelioma of the skin of the face. It does not involve the lymphatic glands until its later stage.

Ulcer, Scorbutic. An ulceration in the course of scurvy, resulting from sloughing over a blood-extravasation, from slight injury, or from the opening of old sears.

Ulcer, Senile. Found in the limbs of the aged, and due to insufficient blood-supply, the result of degenerated arteries.

Ulcer, Serpiginous. An ulcer which extends in all directions by narrow, snake-like lines.

Ulcer, Varicose. One accompanied by varicose veins.

Ulcerated. Affected with ulcers.

Ulçerā'tion. More or less localized and superficial molecular destruction, loss of substance, and formation of granulation tissue. The formation and progress of an ulcer.

Ul'çerous. Of the nature of an ulcer.

Ul'çerous Stomatitis. A severe form of stomatitis in which ulceration occurs.

Uli'tis. (Gr. *ὄδλον*, "gum," and suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Gingivitis. Inflammation of the gums.

Uli'mic. (Lat. *ulmicus*; from *ulmus*, the "elm.") Pertaining to the elm; an acid prepared from the elm or produced by the decomposition of vegetable matter.

Uli'mine. (From the same.) A peculiar vegetable principle present in the mucilaginous secretion of the elm. Ulimine and ulmic acid are produced by boiling cane-sugar with dilute sulphuric acid in an atmosphere of carbonic acid.

Uli'mūs. A genus of trees of the natural order *Ulmaceæ* or *Urticaceæ*. It comprises several species of trees natives of Europe and America. Also the name for the inner bark of *Ulmus fulva*.

Uli'mūs America'na. The American or white elm, a large ornamental tree of the United States.

Uli'mus Campes'tris. The common elm of Europe; its bark is employed as a demulcent, and sometimes as a tonic, astringent, and diuretic.

Uli'mus Ful'va. Slippery or red elm. A native of some of the Northern United States. The bark is mucilaginous and is a good demulcent.

Uli'na. (Lat.; from Gr. *ὐλένη*, "elbow.") Cubitus. The large bone of the forearm. See BONE.

Uli'nar. Pertaining to the ulna. Cubital. **U. Artery.** (See ARTERY.) **U. As'pect,** an aspect toward the side on which the ulna is situated. **U. Nerve.** See NERVE.

Ulna'ris. The designation of two muscles of the forearm. See MUSCLE.

Ulon'cus. Swelling of the gums.

Ulorrha'gia. Ulæmorrhagia.

Uli'timate Anal'y'sis. A term employed in chemistry to denote the reso-

lution of substances into their absolute elements, and may be either quantitative or qualitative.

Uli'timate El'ements or **Uli'timate Prin'ciples.** Elements which compose proximate principles, the last to which the constitution of substances can be traced.

Uli'timate Phenom'ena. A term applied to natural phenomena of which there are no known means of further analysis, as in the case of the cohesion and elasticity of matter.

Umbëllif'eræ. The name of a natural order of polypetalous exogenous herbaceous plants, of many hundred species, chiefly found in temperate or cold climates.

Umbil'ical. Pertaining to the umbilicus. **U. Cord,** navel-string; funis umbilicalis. The cord joining the fœtus and the placenta, consisting of the umbilical vessels, surrounded with reflections of the fœtal membranes. **U. Hernia,** omphalocele. (See HERNIA.) **U. Region,** the mid-region of the abdomen, about two inches around the umbilicus. **U. Ring,** the aperture in the linea alba through which the umbilical cord passes in fœtal life. **U. Vesicle,** yolk-sac after the formation of the umbilical cord.

Umbil'icate. Having an umbilical-like depression.

Umbil'icūs. (Lat.; from *umbo*, "shield-boss.") Omphalos. The navel; a small abdominal depression showing the cicatrix caused by the detachment of the umbilical cord from the fœtus.

Un'cia. (Lat.) An ounce; a weight of eight drachms; one-twelfth of a pound Troy; 480 grains.

Un'çiform. (Lat. *uncus*, "hook," and *forma*, "form.") Hook-like; applied to a bone of the wrist. See BONE.

Unçipres'sure. Pressure with hooks to arrest hæmorrhage.

Uncon'scious. Without sensibility.

Une'tion. Inunction; anointing. **Unguent;** ointment.

Undulā'tion. (Lat. *undula*, dim.

of *unda*, "wave.") Wavy motion; vibration; fluctuation.

Undulatory Theory of Light. See THEORY.

Un'gual. (Lat. *unguis*, a "nail.") Ungueal; pertaining to the nails.

Un'guent. A fatty substance used as an external application. Ointment.

Unguen'tum, un-gwen-tum. (Lat.) The Pharmacopœial name for ointment; a mixture of 80 parts of lard and 20 parts of yellow wax. Ointments are mostly of 10 per cent. strength. The chief ointments are: **U. Acidi Carbolic**, 10 parts of carbolic acid and 90 parts of ointment. **U. Acidi Gallici**, 10 parts of gallic acid and 90 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Acidi Tannici**, 10 parts of tannic acid and 90 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Aquæ Rosæ**, cold cream; 50 parts of expressed oil of almond, 10 parts of spermaceti, 10 parts of white wax, 30 parts of rose-water. **U. Belladonnæ**, 10 parts of alcoholic extract of belladonna, 6 parts of diluted alcohol, 84 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Chrysarobini**, 10 parts of chrysarobin and 90 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Creasoti**, creasote, 1 drachm, and ointment, 1 ounce. **U. Diachylon**, 60 parts of lead plaster, 39 parts of olive oil, 1 part of oil of lavender. **U. Gallæ**, 10 parts of nutgalls and 90 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Hydrargyri**, blue or mercurial ointment; 450 parts of mercury, 225 parts of lard, 225 parts of suet, 40 parts of compound tincture of benzoin, and mercurial ointment 100 parts. **U. Hydrargyri Ammoniat**, 10 parts of ammoniated mercury and 90 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Hydrargyri Nitrat**, citrine ointment; 7 parts of mercury, 17 parts of nitric acid, 76 parts of lard oil. **U. Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi**, 10 parts of yellow oxide of mercury and 90 parts of ointment. **U. Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri**, 10 parts of red oxide of mercury and 90 parts of ointment. **U. Iodi**, 4 parts of iodine, 1 part of iodide of potassium, 2 parts of water, 93 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Iodoformi**,

10 parts of iodoform and 90 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Mezerei**, 25 parts of fluid extract of mezereum, 80 parts of lard, 12 parts of yellow wax. **U. Picis Liquidæ**, 50 parts of tar and 50 parts of suet. **U. Plumbi Carbonatis**, 10 parts of carbonate of lead and 90 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Plumbi Iodidi**, 10 parts of iodide of lead and 90 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Potassii Iodidi**, 12 parts of iodide of potassium, 1 part of hyposulphite of sodium, 6 parts of boiling water, 81 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Stramonii**, 10 parts of extract of stramonium, 5 parts of water, 85 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Sulphuris**, 30 parts of sublimed sulphur and 70 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Sulphuris Alkalinum**, 20 parts of washed sulphur, 10 parts of carbonate of potassium, 5 parts of water, 65 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Veratrinæ**, 4 parts of veratrine, 6 parts of alcohol, 96 parts of benzoinated lard. **U. Zinci Oxidi**, 20 parts of oxide of zinc and 80 parts of benzoinated lard.

Un'gues Adun'ci. Hooked nails; onychogryphosis.

Un'guinal. Ungual.

Un'guis. (Lat.) A nail. Also applied to the lacrymal bone and to a collection of pus in the eye.

Un'guis Os. Nail-bone; the lacrymal bone. See BONE.

Unicell'ular, u-ni-sel-ular. Single-celled; unilocular.

U'nicorn Uterus. Uterus having only one cornu.

Unilat'eral. One-sided.

Uniloc'ular. (Lat. *unus*, "one," and *loculus*, "cell.") Unicellular; single-celled; having but one cell or cavity.

Unip'arous. (Lat. *unus*, "one," and *pario*, to "bring forth.") Producing one at a birth.

Unip'olar. Having but one projection, as certain nerve-cells.

U'nit of Heat. Thermal unit; the quantity of heat required to raise a

gramme of water one degree centigrade, and equal to the mechanical force produced by a body weighing 423.65 grammes falling through a distance of one meter.

Univ'alent. Having monad quivalence. See EQUIVALENCE.

Unor'ganized. Not endowed with organs, but not necessarily inorganic.

U'pas. The *Antiaris toxicaria* of Java, a plant of the natural order *Urticaceæ*, and one of the most virulent of known poisons. The name is also applied to the *Bohun upas* and *Upas tieute*.

U'pas Tieu'te. A poisonous product of the *Strychnos tieute*. Its action resembles that of nux vomica, but is more violent.

U'rachus. (Gr. οὔρον, "urine," and ἔχω, "to hold.") A cord extending from the summit of the bladder to the umbilicus; it is the remnant of the foetal allantois.

Uræ'mia. (Gr. οὔρον, "urine," and αἷμα, "blood.") Abnormal accumulation of the constituents of the urine in the blood. A form of toxæmia in which the blood contains an abnormal amount of the derivatives of urea.

Uræmic. Pertaining to uræmia.

Uræmic Intoxication. Uræmia.

Ura'lium or U'ral. Chloral-urethane.

Uranis'coplasty. (Gr. πύρανιστος, "palate," and πλάσσω, "to form.") Uranoplasty; the operation of engrafting or closing fissures in case of imperfection of the soft or hard palate; artificial palate-formation.

Ura'nium. (From the planet *Uranus*.) A rare, hard, heavy metal of 18.4 sp. gr., found in minerals, called *autunite*, *uranite*, and *pitchblende*. It forms four compounds with oxygen, and two with chlorine. In color it resembles iron.

Uranos'chisis. Cleft palate.

Urari. Curari.

U'râte. (Lat. *uras, atis*.) A compound of uric acid with a salifiable base.

The urates of calcium, sodium, and potassium are found in urine.

U'rate of Ammo'nium. A white amorphous salt, used externally with good results in chronic cutaneous eruptions and in tuberculous disease of the lungs.

Urē'a. (Gr. οὔρον, "urine.") Formula, $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$. The principal solid constituent of urine, the final product of the metabolism of nitrogenous tissues.

U'redo. (Lat. *urere*, "to burn.") An itching or burning sensation of the skin, an accompaniment of various disorders. The term is also applied to urticaria or nettle-rash. See URTICARIA.

Ure'sis. (Gr. οὔρω, "to urinate.") Micturition; the act of passing urine.

Urē'ter. (Lat.; from Gr. οὔρω, "to urinate.") The membranous tube conveying the urine from kidney to bladder.

Ureteral'gia. Pain in ureters.

Ureter'ic. Pertaining to ureters.

Ureteri'tis. (From *ureter*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the ureter.

Ure'terolith. Calculus in the ureter.

Ureterot'omy. (Gr. οὐρήθρα, "passage for urine.") Section of the ureter.

Ure'than. An hypnotic, having little taste or smell, introduced in 1885; it has been found useful in convulsions, etc., is antagonistic to strychnine, and is also of antipyretic properties.

Ure'thra. A membranous canal conveying urine from the bladder to the surface, and in the male conveying the seminal ejaculations. The male urethra extends from the neck of the bladder to the urinary meatus, measures eight or nine inches in length, and presents a double curve when the penis is flaccid. It is divided into three portions—the *prostatic*, the *membranous*, and the *spongy*. The prostatic portion runs from the base to the apex of the prostate gland; it is the largest portion of the canal in diameter, and is one and

a quarter inches long. In its floor is a ridge, the *verumontanum* or *caput galinaginis*. On either side is a fossa, its floor showing the many openings of the prostatic ducts, called the *prostatic sinus*. The *sinus pocularis* is a depression beneath the middle lobe of the prostate, and in this or on its edges open the ejaculatory ducts. The membranous urethra is the smallest in diameter of any portion of the canal. It runs from the apex of the prostate to the bulb of the corpus spongiosum, being included between the layers of the triangular ligament. It is one and a quarter inches in length. The spongy portion, about six inches long, runs from the membranous portion to the meatus. It has a dilatation posteriorly, the bulb, and one anteriorly, the fossa navicularis. The ducts of Cowper's glands empty into the bulb. The *lacunus magnus* is a mucous crypt in the roof of the vesicular fossa. The meatus is the anterior urethral orifice; it is a vertical slit, and is the narrowest part of the urethra. The female urethra is one and a half inches long; it runs above the anterior vaginal wall, and pierces the triangular ligaments, as in the male. Its structure is similar to that of the male urethra.

Ure'thral Fe'ver. A violent fever which occasionally follows the use of bougies. One form is a pure toxæmia, due to the absorption of urinary elements, ptomaines and leucomaines. The other is a neurotic fever, due to reflex paralysis of the heat-inhibitory centre.

Ure'thral Stric'ture. A lessening of urethral calibre. Three forms—*Spasmodic*: Due to heightened irritability of the nerves of the mucous membrane. *Inflammatory*: Due to œdematous swelling of the mucous membrane, as in acute gonorrhœa. *Organic*: Due to an inflammation which has led to the overgrowth of fibrous tissue in the tissue around the mucous membrane. This new tissue constantly contracts and lessens more and more the urethral calibre.

Urethral'gia. Urethral neuralgia.

Urethri'tis. Inflammation of the urethral mucous membrane. It is either specific, or *gonorrhœa*; or non-specific, due to traumatism, irritants, and other causes.

Urethri'tis Vene'rea. Gonorrhœa.

Ure'throcele. Thickening of the cellular tissue of the female urethra, so that it projects through the surrounding tissues into the lumen of the vagina.

Ure'throphraxis. Urethral obstruction.

Ure'throplastic. Belonging to urethroplasty.

Ure'throplasty. The repair of urethral deficiencies.

Urethrorrha'gia. Urethral hæmorrhage.

Ure'throrrhœa. A urethral discharge.

Ure'throscope. An instrument with which to inspect the urethra.

Ure'throscopy. Instrumental inspection of the urethra.

Ure'throspasm. Urethral spasm.

Ure'throtome. An instrument employed to cut a urethral stricture from the inside of the canal.

Urethrot'omy. Urethrotomia. Incision of the urethra, either externally or internally. *External urethrotomy* consists in opening the urethra from the outside. *Symes's operation* is the cutting of a stricture on a fine staff which has passed through it. In *Wheelhouse's* external urethrotomy the stricture is found by a staff, the urethra is opened in front of the constriction by cutting on the sound which rests against the stricture; a fine probe is now passed through the stricture, which is divided by cutting on the probe. *Cock's* operation opens the urethra without a guide behind the stricture. *Internal urethrotomy* may be performed in two ways, viz.: Incising from before backward, as with the instrument of *Maisonneuve*; incising from behind forward, as with the urethrotome of *S. W. Gross*.

Uret'ica. (Gr. οὔρον, "urine.") Applied to agents which promote a discharge of urine.

U'ric (u-rik) Acid. (Lat. *uricus*; from Gr. οὔρον, "urine.") $C_5H_4N_4O_3$. Lithic acid. A common constituent of urinary and gouty conerctions, of healthy urine and other secretions, combined with ammonia and some other alkali.

Uricæ'idæ'mia. Lithæmia. A morbid state of the blood due to abnormal disintegration of albuminous matter in the liver, and resulting in the formation of uric acid and an excess of lithates in the urine. This word is to be preferred to the more usual one, lithæmia.

Uric'æmia. (Gr. οὔρον, "urine," and αἷμα, "blood.") A state of the blood in which it contains an excess of uric acid.

Uridro'sis. (Gr. οὔρον, "urine," and ἵδρωσ, "sweat.") Urinous perspiration; the presence of urea in sweat.

Urinæ'mia. (Gr. οὔρον, "urine," and αἷμα, "blood.") The presence of urinary elements in the blood.

U'rinal. (Lat. *urina*, "urine.") A vessel to receive urine.

Urinal'ysis. Chemical analysis of urine.

U'rinary. (From the same.) Pertaining to the urine.

U'rinary Ab'scess. An abscess following extravasation of urine.

U'rinary Blad'der. See **BLADDER.**

U'rinary Cal'culi. Calculi which form in the urinary passages. See **CALCULI.**

U'rinary Fe'ver. Urethral or catheter fever.

U'rinary Fis'tula. An abnormal channel leading into some of the urinary passages.

U'rinary Or'gans. The kidneys, bladder, and urinary passages.

U'rinary Pas'sages. The tubes and cavities for the conveyance and reception of urine.

Urinā'tion. Micturition.

U'rine. The excretion of the kidneys; a clear, watery, amber-colored fluid, salt in taste, acid in reaction, of a sp. gr. of from 1.020 to 1.025. The specific gravity of the urine indicates the relative amount of solids present. The amount of urine passed daily is about 52 fluidounces. More urine is secreted by women than by men; more, in proportion to their weight, by children than by adults; more in winter than in summer.

Urine, Diabetic. Urine containing glucose; passed in large quantities in diabetes.

Urine, Extravasation of. Escape of urine into the cellular tissue, due to a rupture of the bladder or urethra.

Urine, Febrile. The scanty, high-colored urine of fever.

Urine, Hysterical. Pale and watery urine discharged copiously after an hysterical seizure.

Urine, Incontinence of. See **ENURESIS.**

Urine, Retention of. Inability to pass urine, due to a urethral or a vesical cause. Calculi or other foreign bodies may be impacted in the urethra. Tumors may press upon the urethra. Congestion, spasm, enlarged prostate, and stricture are also causes. The bladder may be unable to expel urine because of atony of its walls, paralysis from diseases of the spinal cord, hysteria, exhaustion, shock, alcoholic excess, and belladonna-poisoning.

Uriniferous. (Gr. οὔρον, "urine," and φέρω, "I bear.") Carrying or conveying urine.

Uriniferous Tubules. Duets of Bellini. Small tubes which converge from the cortical portion of the kidney to the papillæ. See **KIDNEY.**

Uriniparous. (Lat. *urina*, "urine," and *paro*, "I prepare.") Secreting or preparing urine.

Urinom'eter. Instrument to determine the specific gravity of urine.

Urinous. Similar to urine.

Urino-vaginal. Vesico-vaginal.

Uri'tis. (Lat. *urere*, "to burn," and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation due to a burn; the term is not only of hybrid formation, but utterly unsuggestive of the meaning which has been given it.

Urobi'lin. A reddish coloring-matter of urine, consisting of altered bilirubin and biliverdin.

U'rōçele. Urinous infiltration of scrotum.

U'rochrom. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine," and *χρῶμα*, "color.") The special pigment of the urine, oxidizing on exposure to uroerythrin, which gives a reddish-brown coloration to urine on standing.

Uroçÿs'tis. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine," and *κύστις*, "bladder.") The urinary bladder.

Uroçysti'tis. (From the same, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the urinary bladder; cystitis.

Urodial'ÿsis. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine," and *διάλυσις*, a "cessation.") Temporary suppression of urine.

Urcædæ'ma. Urinary infiltration.

Uroeryth'rin. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine," and *ἐρυθρός*, "red.") A red precipitate sometimes found in the urine in cases of rheumatism, and also often occurring in urine which has been exposed to the air. Purpurin.

Uroge'nital. Pertaining to the urinary and genital apparatus; genito-urinary.

Uroglau'cin. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine," and *γλαυκος*, "blue.") Indigo-blue, a urinary deposit derivable from uro-xanthin.

Urol'ithus. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine," and *λίθος*, "stone.") A urinary calculus.

Urol'ogÿ. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine," and *λόγος*, "discourse.") Uronology. The science of the urine.

Uropla'nia. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine," and *πλάνη*, "wandering.") Erratic or wandering urine; an imaginary mal-

ady wherein urine is deposited in various parts of the body.

Uropoe'sis. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine," and *ποιέω*, to "make.") Secretion of the urine.

Uropsam'mus. Urinary gravel.

Urorho'din. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine," and *ροδον*, "rose.") Indigo-red, a urinary deposit derived from uroxanthin.

Urorrha'gia. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine," and *ρηγνυμι*, to "burst forth.") Excessive micturition. Polyuria.

Urorrhœ'a. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine," and *ρέω*, to "flow.") Enuresis; also, polyuria.

Uros'copy. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine," and *σκοπειν*, "to examine.") Inspection of the urine as a means of diagnosis. Urinalysis.

Uros'es. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine.") Diseases of the urinary organs.

Uroxan'thin. (Gr. *οὔρον*, "urine," and *ξανθός*, "yellow.") A yellow coloring-matter found in the urine. Indican.

Urs'in. A crystalline principle obtained from the leaves of the *Uva ursi*.

Urti'ca. Nettle. A genus of herbaceous plants of the natural order *Urticaceæ*, having stinging hairs and an acrid poisonous secretion. They comprise many species, natives of Europe, America, Asia, Australia, etc.

Urti'ca Dioi'ca. *Urtica hispida*. The systematic name of the nettle.

Urti'ca Stim'ulans. A species of nettle having poisonous stings. It is a native of India.

Urti'ca Urentis'sima. (The superlative degree of the Lat. *urens*.) A nettle of Timor possessing more than ordinary virulency. Its sting is said to be followed at times by fatal results.

Urtica'ceæ, ur-te-ka-she-e. The name of a widely-distributed natural order of apetalous exogenous plants, comprising hemp, fig, hop, elm, etc.

Urtica'ria. Nettle-rash. A cutaneous disease characterized by the sudden appearance of smooth, slightly elevated patches which are usually whiter

than the surrounding skin and attended by severe itching. The eruption rarely lasts longer than two days. It may, however, exist in a chronic form. The disorder often arises from irritation of the gastro-intestinal, pulmonary, or urinary mucous membrane. The ingestion of certain foods, such as shell-fish, is apt to produce it. Menstruation or mental emotion may also be a cause.

Ustila'go. Corn-smut, *Ustilago Maydis*, a plant of the order *Fungi* grown upon the *Zea Mays*. It has been employed with marked success in uterine inertia, its action resembling that of ergot.

Us'tion. (Lat. *urere*, "to burn.") The act of burning; a burn; application of the actual cautery.

Ustula'tion. The pharmaceutical operation of drying a substance by heat.

Us'tus. Burnt.

Uteri'na. Applied to medicines which act specifically on the uterus, as emmenagogues, etc.

U'terine. Pertaining to the uterus.
U. Artery. See ARTERY.

Uteri'tis. (Lat. *uterus*, "womb," and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") A hybrid term for inflammation of the womb. Metritis; hysteritis.

U'tero-gesta'tion. The period of pregnancy from conception to parturition.

U'teroscope. Uterine speculum.

U'terotome. Hysterotome.

Uterot'omy. (Lat. *uterus*, "womb," and Gr. *τομή*, a "cutting.") A hybrid word for incision into the uterus. Hysterotomy.

U'terus. (Lat. "womb.") A hollow muscular organ which receives the fecundated ovum, and lodges and finally expels the product of conception. A virgin uterus is pyriform in shape, and its dimensions are about three inches in length, two inches in breadth, and one inch in thickness. It consists of a neck, a fundus, and a body. The mouth or os uteri opens into the vagina,

and has two lips, an anterior and a posterior. The uterine cavity is triangular from side to side, and is two and a half inches in length. The two upper angles are joined by the Fallopian tubes; at the lower angle is situated the internal os, which opens into the cavity of the cervix.

U'terus Bif'idus. A uterus with two cavities.

U'terus Biparti'tus. A uterus in which the external os is divided by an antero-posterior septum.

U'terus Diadel'phys. A separate development without fusion of Müller's ducts. Not a true double womb.

U'terus Du'plex. A double womb.

U'terus, Inver'sion of. A displacement and turning inside out of the uterus.

U'terus, Invo'lution of. See INVOLUTION.

U'terus Mascu'lus. The sinus pocularis or utricle of the male urethra. Utriculus prostaticus.

U'tricle. (Lat. dim. of *uter*, "bag.") Any little sac; applied to one of the aural cavities, the larger of the two sacs of the vestibule (*utriculus communis*), and to the *sinus pocularis*, a small sac situated in front of the verumontanum (*utriculus prostaticus*).

Utricular Glands. Uterine glands.

U'va. A "grape." The dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*; the raisin.

U'va Pas'sa. "Dried grape" or raisin. The name for the dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*.

U'va Ur'si. The name for the leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi*. It is astringent and tonic, and has been used with success as an antilithic.

U'vea. (Lat. *uva*, "grape.") The posterior layer of the iris; the term has also been applied to the choroid coat.

Uveï'tis. (From *uvea*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the uvea. Also, iritis.

U'vula. (Lat. dim. of *uva*, "grape.")

The soft, red, fleshy, conical body pendent from the free border of the palate.

U'vula Cerebel'li. The name of a small lobule of the cerebellum.

U'vula Ves'icæ. A small tubercle situated in the neck of the bladder.

U'vular. Pertaining to the uvula.

Uvula'ria. Bellwort. A genus of plants of the natural order *Liliaceæ* or *Melanthaceæ*, comprising several species natives of India and America.

Uvula'ria Grandiflo'ra. Bellwort. A native of the Middle and Western United States. It has been employed as a remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake.

Uvula'ria Perfolia'ta. Bellwort. A native of the Middle and Southern

United States. The root is mucilaginous, and a decoction of the plant is used in the treatment of stomatitis.

Uvula'tome. An instrument for amputation of the uvula. The usual form resembles a small **TONSILLOTOME** (*q. v.*).

Uvulat'omy. (From Lat. *uvula*, and Gr. *τομη*, a "cutting.") An unclassical term for inflammation of the uvula; the purer form is *staphylotomy*.

Uvuli'tis. (From Lat. *uvula*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") Inflammation of the uvula; the more classical term is *staphylitis*.

Uvulopto'sis. Uvular relaxation or falling.

V.

Vac'cinal. Pertaining to vaccination or vaccinia.

Vaccinā'tion, vak-si-na-tion. (Lat. *vacca*, a "cow.") The operation of inoculation with matter obtained from the pustules of vaccinia of either the cow or mare. Jenner noticed in 1775, when inoculating for smallpox, that all persons who had suffered from eruptions contracted from the cow considered themselves free from danger of variola. He made experiments, and found this immunity to be a fact. The operation is performed as follows: The skin is thoroughly cleaned. A few horizontal cuts and a few vertical ones are made almost deep enough to cause bleeding. A lancet or ivory-point dipped in virus is rubbed across the slight exudation and into the scratches. Bovine virus is usually employed. If the vaccination "takes," a papule appears on the third day; on the sixth day a vesicle, with a central depression, has formed; on the eighth day it is fully distended

with lymph, and is surrounded by a red, swollen, angry areola; on the tenth day the areola begins to fade, and the lymph becomes thick and yellow; by the fourteenth day a brown crust is formed, which comes off about the twenty-third day. A genuine crust is circular, with elevated border and depressed centre, and of dark-brown color. The scar which remains is permanent, white, depressed, and radiated.

Vaccina'tion Syphilis. Syphilis caused by inoculation with human lymph from a syphilitic subject.

Vaccina'tor. An instrument with which to vaccinate. One who vaccinates.

Vac'cine, vak-sin. Lymph from a vaccine vesicle or a cowpox vesicle. Pertaining to vaccination.

Vac'cine Matter. Lymph from the vesicles of vaccinia.

Vaccinel'la. Spurious vaccinia following vaccination.

Vacci'nia. Cowpox. A natural disease to which the cow, horse, and some other animals are liable. It is conveyed from cow to cow by milkers' hands. The period of incubation is from three to five days. The udder becomes swollen and tender, and covered with papules, which papules become umbilicated vesicles. Vaccinia is probably variola modified by passing through a cow's system.

Vac'cinic Acid. An acid sometimes found in butter.

Vac'cinifer. A subject from which vaccine matter is taken.

Vaccinopho'bia. A morbid fear of vaccination.

Vac'uole. (Lat. *vacuus*, "empty.") A small cavity containing gas or fluid in an organ or tissue.

Vac'uum. (From the same.) An empty space; a cavity exhausted of air.

Vagi'na. Any sheath. A dilatable canal, cylindrical in form, membranous in structure, reaching from the vulva to the uterus. In the virgin adult it is 2 to 2½ inches on anterior wall, 3 to 3½ inches on posterior wall. The anterior and posterior walls are in contact. Its upper extremity embraces the cervix uteri, the posterior wall reaching the cervix higher up than does the anterior wall. Anteriorly and posteriorly there are a median ridge and the columnæ vaginae, and running out from the columnæ on either side transverse folds or rugæ. The *hymen* is a crescentic or circular mucous fold which constricts its entrance. When the hymen is ruptured warty eminences mark its site, the *carunculæ myrtiformes*. The vagina has three coats: 1. Outer or fibro-elastic; 2. Middle or muscular; 3. Mucous or internal. The circular muscular fibres near the entrance constitute the vaginal sphincter.

Vagina Funiculi Umbilicalis. The sheath of the umbilical cord, a reflection of the amnion.

Vagina, Medullary. The external coat of a nerve-fibre.

Vagina of the Gullet. The muscular coat of the œsophagus.

Vagina of the Vena Porta. The sheath of the portal vein accompanying its divisions into the liver substance.

Vag'inal, vaj-i-nal. Ensheathing. Pertaining to the vagina.

Vaginal Coat of Eye. See EYE.

Vaginal Coat of Testicle. The tunica vaginalis. A serous membrane which surrounds the testicle, and at its posterior portion is reflected on itself to form a sac. It is a process of peritoneum dragged down by the descending testicle, and cut off from communication with the general peritoneal cavity.

Vaginal Pulse. The increased beating of the vaginal artery sometimes noticed when abortion is imminent.

Vaginis'mus. Painful spasmodic contraction of the sphincter vaginae muscle, closing the vaginal orifice and preventing coition.

Vagini'tis. Inflammation of the vagina.

Vagino'dynia. Pain in the vagina.

Vagino'tomy. Vaginal incision.

Vagi'tus. (Lat. *vagire*, "to cry as an infant.") The crying of the newborn infant.

Vagi'tus Uteri'nus. A sound made by the child while still *in utero*.

Va'gus. (Lat. *vago*, to "wander.") Wandering; the *par vagum* or pneumogastric nerve. See NERVE.

Vāl'encÿ. (Lat. *valere*, "to avail.") Power; potency. EQUIVALENCE (*q. v.*).

Vale'rene. Amylene; pentene; a colorless liquid hydrocarbon having a disagreeable odor. Proposed as an anæsthetic, but found to be dangerous.

Vale'rian. A rhizome of stimulant and antispasmodic properties. See VALERIANA.

Valeria'na. (From *Valerius*, who first described it.) A Linnæan genus

of the natural order *Valerianaceæ*, comprising many species natives of Europe, America, India, etc. Also the name for the rhizome and rootlets of *Valeriana officinalis*, having stimulant and antispasmodic properties.

Valeria'na Cel'tica. Celtic nard, a native of the mountainous portions of Europe; the root is reputed carminative and diuretic. Its perfume is a favorite with the people of India.

Valeria'na Denta'ta. A plant cultivated in Europe as a salad. Its properties are antiscorbutic and mildly aperient.

Valeria'na Dioi'ca. A European plant whose properties resemble those of *Valeriana officinalis*.

Valeria'na Mexica'na. A Mexican plant, the root of which contains a large amount of valerianic acid.

Valeria'na Offiçina'lis. The wild valerian plant, a native of Europe and cultivated in America. The volatile oil, upon which the virtue of the plant depends, is officinal.

Valeria'na Sitehen'sis. A native of the north-western portion of America, and believed to be one of the most powerful species of the genus. It is a nervous stimulant and antispasmodic.

Valeria'na Sýlves'tris. *Valeriana officinalis*.

Vale'rianāte. (Lat. *valerianas*.) A term employed to designate a combination of valerianic acid with a base. Several of the valerianates are officinal medicines, such as those of ammonium, iron, zinc, and quinine, the last being a nervous stimulant.

Valerian'ie. (Lat. *valerianicus*, from *valeriana*.) Pertaining to valerian; generally applied to an acid obtained from it.

Valerian'ic Aç'id. Valeric acid; a colorless, oily liquid found native in valerian-root, and prepared artificially by the oxidation of amyl alcohol. Its properties are similar to those of valerian, and it has been used in nervous disorders.

Valētūdinā'rian. (Lat. *valetudo*, "state of health.") Valetudinary; an invalid; one who is sickly, of delicate or infirm health, or subject to frequent disorders.

Vāl'gus. Having the feet or legs turned outward; the reverse of VARUS (*q. v.*).

Vallec'ūla. Small depression.

Val'ley. (Lat. *vallis*.) A depression of the inferior portion of the cerebellum, lodging the commencement of the spinal marrow.

Valsāl'va, Si'nuses of. The name of certain expansions of the walls of the aorta and pulmonary artery. See SINUS.

Valsal'vian Experiment. Inflation of the Eustachian tube by closing the nose and mouth and employing a forcible expiration.

Valve. A fold of tissue obstructing a canal or opening, and preventing the passage of fluid in one direction.

Valve, Eustachian. Remains of a foetal structure between the orifice of the inferior vena cava of the right side and the outer edge of the foramen ovale.

Valve of Hasner. A fold of mucous membrane guarding the lower extremity of the nasal duct.

Valve, Mitral. Two unequal segments which serve to close the left auriculo-ventricular opening.

Valve, Tricuspid. Three triangular segments which close the right auriculo-ventricular opening.

Valve of Tulpius. Valve of Bauhin. The ileo-cæcal valve. Protects the opening of the ileum into the cæcum.

Valve of Vieussens. Valve of Willis. The anterior medullary velum. A layer of white matter stretched between the *processus c cerebello ad testes*, and forming the roof of the *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*.

Valves of Heart. See HEART.

Valves, Semilunar. Three folds guarding the orifice of the pulmonary

artery in the right ventricle. Also three folds guarding the aortic orifice in the left ventricle.

Valves of Veins. See VEIN.

Val'vula. A valve.

Val'vula Semilunaris. A doubling of the conjunctiva between the caruncle and eyeball.

Val'vula Tarini. The posterior medullary velum.

Val'vulæ Conniventes. Valves of Kerkring. Circular folds in the small intestine, composed of mucous membrane.

Vana'dium. (From *Vanadis*, a Scandinavian deity.) A rare, brittle metal of 5.5 sp. gr. found combined with lead and iron ore, and occurring in the state of *vanadic acid*.

Vandel'lia. (Named after *Vandelli*, an Italian botanist.) A genus of herbs of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, comprising several species natives of China, India, etc. The *Vandellia diffusa*, a native of Brazil and Guiana, is purgative and emetic, and has been employed in fever, diseases of the liver, etc.

Vanil'la. A genus of climbing plants of the natural order *Orchidaceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and America. It comprises many species. Most of the vanilla of commerce is obtained from plants growing wild in forests.

Vanil'la. The fruit of the *Vanilla planifolia*. It is a pleasant aromatic, and has been recommended in the form of infusion in hysteria and in low fevers. It is extensively employed in flavoring confectionery, etc.

Vanil'lin or Vanil'line. A principle found in the fruit of vanilla, occurring in the form of colorless, acicular crystals, which resemble vanilla in their odor, and have a warm, biting taste. An artificial vanilla is manufactured from *eugenol*, a constituent of oil of cloves.

Vanil'lism. A condition of the system of those exposed to the dust and effluvia of vanilla. It is characterized by papular eruptions of the face and arms, accompanied by itching and swell-

ing, and followed by desquamation. It is frequently attended by coryza, conjunctivitis, headache, vertigo, irritability of the bladder, and excitement of the sexual organs, etc.

Vā'por. A Latin word signifying "steam" or "exhalation." The gaseous form of any substance which is ordinarily solid or liquid.

Vā'por Douche, doosh. A kind of vapor-bath, consisting of a jet or column of vapor directed on some part of the body.

Vaporizā'tion. (Lat. *vaporizatio*, from the same.) The conversion into vapor.

Va'pors or Va'pours. An obsolete term denoting hypochondriasis, spleen, or depression of spirits.

Varia'tion. (Lat. *variare*, "to vary.") Mutation. Generative modification from environment or selection.

Variçel'la. Chicken-pox. A contagious, slightly febrile malady most common in childhood, characterized by the appearance of a superficial vesicular eruption most abundant upon the back. The vesicles dry and become easily-detached scales in eight or nine days, the temperature becoming normal.

Var'iciform. Varicose.

Varico-ble'pharon. A varicose tumor of the eyelid.

Var'icocele. Varix of the veins of the pampiniform plexus of the spermatic cord.

Varicomphalus. A varicose tumor of the umbilicus.

Var'icose. Pertaining to varix.

Var'icose Aneurism. An arterio-venous aneurism in which there is an indirect abnormal communication between a vein and artery, an aneurismal sac being placed between the two trunks. Due to a puncture which passes through one vessel and opens the other.

Var'icosity. A general dilatation of a vein; varix.

Vari'ety. (Lat. *varius*, "diverse.") In scientific classification a subdivision

of a *species*; a group of individuals having some common distinctive characteristic, but not sufficiently differentiated from other groups to rank as a separate species.

Vari'ola. Smallpox or poek. A specific, highly contagious, eruptive disease, characterized by an initial fever, followed on the third day by the appearance of a macular eruption and fall of temperature; the eruption in two days becomes papular, then vesicular, and finally pustular, the temperature again rising with the latter change. The vesicles have a characteristic umbilicated form. One attack, as a rule, protects from a future seizure, though the protection may gradually wear out. The pustules may be widely separated (*discrete*), in clusters (*corymbic*), with some in contact (*coherent*), or run together in large areas (*confluent*). This eruption appears on the evening of the third day or the morning of the fourth day, and affects the skin and mucous membranes. Hæmorrhage may take place into the vesicles (black smallpox). By the ninth day of the eruption it is thoroughly pustular, and the fever by the suppuration is increased and rendered remittent. The pustules begin to dry on the eleventh day. The invasion stage is marked by a fierce chill, high fever of the remittent type, backache, vomiting and headache, a rapid, bounding pulse, and finally the eruption.

Var'iolar. Pertaining to variola.

Var'iolate. An eruption looking like that of smallpox.

Varioliza'tion. The inoculation of smallpox.

Var'ioloid. Mild smallpox. Smallpox modified by previous vaccination. The stage of invasion lasts from one day to four. When the eruption appears the temperature not only descends, but becomes normal or subnormal, followed by a transient rise with suppuration, which rise lasts a day or two. The eruption dries from the fifth to the eleventh day, and many of the

papules remain as such or merely become vesicles.

Var'iolus. Like smallpox

Varix. Permanent dilatation or tortuosity of veins. Varicose veins Due to increase of intravenous pressure from obstruction of the vein above, or to primary relaxation of the coats of the vein.

Va'rix, Aneurismal. A dilation and pulsation of a vein due to the persistent entry into it of arterial blood, the coats of the vein and the artery having been punctured and united to each other, the opening remaining patent.

Va'rix, Arterial. A circoid aneurism.

Var'nish. (Lat. *vernicium*.) A resinous solution producing a hard, thin, transparent coating over articles to which it is applied, serving as a protection against moisture and air.

Va'rus. (Lat.) A spot or pimple on the face; ACNE (*q. v.*). Also, crooked; applied to a variety of club-foot. See TALIPES.

Vas. (Lat. *vasa*.) Vessel.

Vas Aberran'tia. Ramifications of the biliary duct.

Vas Def'erens. The excretory duct of the testicle, springing from the epididymis and terminating in the ejaculatory duct.

Vas Spira'le. A small vein of the cochlea.

Vas Urina'rium. The ureter.

Va'sa Afferen'tia. Lymph-vessels running into lymphatic glands.

Va'sa Bre'via. Small branches of the splenic artery which anastomose with branches of the gastric and help supply the greater curvature of the stomach.

Va'sa Capreola'ria. The tortuous spermatic vessels.

Va'sa Vaso'rum. Small vessels ramifying on the middle and external coats of larger ones.

Va'sa Vorti'cosa. Vascular rami-

fications, chiefly venous, on the external surface of the choroid coat of the eye.

Vas'cular. Pertaining to vessels.

Vas'cular Sys'tem. System of blood-vessels.

Vascula'res. Vascular plants; applied to exogens and endogens, owing to their development of vascular tissue; distinguished from *cellulares* or cryptogamic plants.

Vas'cularity. The state of being vascular.

Vasculariza'tion. The organization of a new formation.

Vas'culose. Containing spiral vessels.

Vas'culosus. Vascular.

Vas'culum. A small vessel.

Va'seline. Petrolatum, a purified by-product obtained in the distillation of petroleum oils. It is extensively employed as a basis for ointments under various names, as cosmoline, petroleum jelly, etc.

Vas'iform Tis'sue. Vascular tissue.

Vaso Eferen'tia. Lymph-vessels running from lymphatic glands.

Vaso-hypoton'ic. Vaso-motor.

Vaso-inhib'itory. Applied to nerves assumed to pass from a vaso-dilator centre to the blood-vessels.

Vaso-mo'tor Nerves. A system of nerves consisting of constrictors and dilators which determine the calibre of the blood-vessels.

Vasta'tor. (Lat. *vasto*, to "destroy.") A designation of certain destructive insects.

Vas'tus. (Lat., "vast.") Applied to two portions of the triceps extensor cruris muscle.

Vate'ria In'dica. A tree of the natural order *Dipterocarpaceæ*. It yields a useful gum-resin called Indian copal or white dammar, sometimes employed in rheumatic and other affections.

Vaterian Bodies. Pacinian corpuscles.

Vault. Applied to parts arched or

concave beneath, as the roof of the mouth.

Vauque'line, vok'len. Strychnine.

Vec'tis. (Lat. *vehere*, "to carry.") An obstetrical lever resembling one blade of the forceps.

Veğ'etable. (Lat. *vegetabilis*; from *vegeo*, to "grow.") An organized body devoid of sense and motion, receiving its nourishment by absorbing moisture and air; the only organized being nourished by inorganic matter or by organic matter entirely decomposed.

Veğ'etable Albu'min. A proximate principle resembling albumin, found in parts of plants, and designed to provide nourishment to the young plant.

Vegēta'rian. One who lives on vegetable food.

Vegetā'tion. (Lat. *vegetatio*; from *vegeto*, to "quicken.") Excrescences of granulation tissue which appear on the valves of the heart, chiefly on those of the aortic and mitral orifices, in cases of endocarditis. The term is also applied to the fleshy granulations which sometimes arise from the surfaces of wounds or ulcers.

Vehi'cle. A conveyance; in Pharmacy, a medium of exhibition.

Veiled Puff. A modification of the cavernous respiration, in which a sort of veil seems to be agitated between the cavity and the ear.

Vein. (Lat. *venio*, "I proceed.") A non-pulsating vessel which conveys blood toward the heart. All veins, except the pulmonary, carry dark venous blood. Veins have three coats, as do arteries, but the coats are not so thick, and they collapse when the vessel is cut. Many veins, especially the superficial, have valves formed of reduplications of their lining membrane. The large arteries have deep veins, generally included in the same sheath, while such vessels as the brachial and radial have two veins each, the *venæ comites*. The superficial veins, which are usually unaccompanied by arteries, run between the layers of the super-

ficial fascia and terminate in the deep veins. Venous channels within the skull, formed by separation of layers of dura mater, are called sinuses. Veins belong to either the—1. Pulmonary system; 2. Systemic system; or 3. Portal system, the latter being a part of the systemic veins. **V., Angular**, a continuation downward of the frontal vein by the side of the root of the nose. **V., Auricular Anterior**, a branch of the temporo-maxillary. **V., Auricular Posterior**, runs behind the ear and joins the temporo-maxillary just before it merges into the external jugular. **V., Axillary**, formed by the union of the venæ comites of the brachial artery and the basilic vein. It lies in front of the artery. At the lower border of the first rib it becomes the subclavian. **V., Azygos Major**, begins in the lumbar region by communications with the lumbar veins. May be joined by a branch from the vena cava or from the renal veins. It receives all the intercostal veins of the right side, the brachial veins, and the small azygos. Passes through the aortic opening in the diaphragm, ascends along the right side of the vertebral column to the third dorsal vein, where, after arching over the right bronchus, it ends in the superior cava. **V., Azygos Minor**, begins in the left lumbar region by communications with the lumbar or renal veins. Passing under the border of the diaphragm, it ascends by the left side of the vertebral column, crosses the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebra, and opens into the great azygos vein. It receives the lower six or seven intercostal veins of the left side. **V., Basilic**, arises from the common ulnar vein, ascends along the inner side of the arm, pierces the fascia near the middle of the arm, passes up to the axilla, and becomes the axillary vein. **V-s, Cardiac**, return blood from the substance of the heart. Great cardiac (coronary) receives the anterior, posterior, and left cardiac, and empties into the right auricle. **V., Cava Inferior**, inferior vena cava. The two

common iliac veins unite between the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ to form the inferior vena cava. It ascends along the front of the spinal column to the right of the aorta, passes through a fissure in the liver and an opening in the diaphragm, and ends in the right auricle. Branches: Lumbar, right spermatic, renal, suprarenal, phrenic, hepatic. **V., Cava Superior**, is three inches long, and is formed by the union of the two innominate veins. It descends on the right side of the mediastinum, and after entering the pericardium terminates in the right auricle. **V., Cephalic**, the continuation of the radial from the bend of the elbow, ascends along the outer side of the arm to its upper third, enters the groove between the great pectoral and deltoid muscles, and terminates beneath the clavicle in the subclavian vein. **V-s, Cerebellar**, situated on the surface of the cerebellar lobes (superior, inferior, and lateral). End in the lateral and petrosal sinuses. **V-s, Cerebral**, have no valves and very thin walls. The superficial cerebral veins lie in grooves between the convolutions on the surface of the hemispheres, and empty into the superior longitudinal sinus. The *deep* or *ventricular* cerebral veins begin in the lateral ventricles, the veins of the corpora striata and those of the choroid plexus uniting to form the two venæ Galeni. The venæ Galeni terminate in the straight sinus. **V., Coronary**. (See CARDIAC VEIN.) **V-s of Corpora Striata**, a vein on each side formed by small vessels from the corpus striatum and optic thalamus, overlaid by the bony band of Tarinus, and terminating in the vein of Galen of its own side. **V-s of Diploë**. The diploë of the bones of the head contains sinuses, which obtain blood from the capillaries supplying the cellular structure of the diploë, and terminate externally in the veins of the pericranium and internally in the dural sinuses. **V., Dorsalis Penis**, runs along the dorsum of the penis, and empties into the vesical and prostatic plexus. **V-s, Dorsi-spinæ**, form a

plexus around the spinous, transverse, and articular processes and arches of the vertebræ. They receive blood from the muscles of the back and surrounding structures, and transmit it to the meningo-rachidian, intercostal, lumbar, vertebral, and sacral veins. **V., Facial**, arises from a plexus of temporal branches on the anterior part of skull. Descends as the frontal along the middle of the forehead; at the root of the nose the nasal arch joins it to its fellow; it then runs down by the root of the nose as the angular, passes beneath the zygomatic muscles, and becomes the facial; descends along the anterior border of the masseter, crosses the body of the lower jaw to the submaxillary gland, and terminates in the internal jugular vein. Branches: Inferior palpebral, labial, buccal, masseteric, ranine, inferior palatine, and submaxillary veins. **V., Femoral**, the continuation of the popliteal. Passes through the opening in the adductor magnus muscle, ascends in the sheath of the femoral artery, passes beneath Poupert's ligament, and becomes the external iliac vein. At the lower part of its course it is external to the artery; it then passes behind it, and at Poupert's ligament it is at its inner side. Branches: Internal saphenous vein, profunda vein, muscular veins. **V. of Galen.** (See CEREBRAL VEINS.) **V-s, Gastric**, correspond to the gastric, gastro-epiploic, and vasa brevia arteries, and terminate in the splenic vein. **V-s, Hepatic**, two trunks and many smaller veins which open into the inferior cava at the posterior border of the liver. Commence as intralobular veins; these become sublobular, and these converge and unite to form the hepatic trunks. **V-s, Iliac.** The *external iliac vein* lies on the inner side of the artery at the os pubis, but passes behind it along the pelvic brim. Opposite the sacro-iliac joint it unites with the internal to form the common iliac. It receives the epigastric and circumflex. The *internal iliac vein* is formed by vessels corresponding to branches of the

internal iliac artery. Receives the blood from the gluteal, ischiatic, internal pudic, obturator veins, and from the vesical and uterine plexuses. It lies on the inner side of the internal iliac artery. Unites with the external to form the common iliac. *Common iliac veins*, formed by the union of the external and internal iliacs on each side. The right ascends behind the artery, and between the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ joins its fellow of the opposite side to form the inferior cava. The left ascends behind and a little internal to the artery, passes beneath the right common iliac artery, and unites with its fellow to form the cava. **V-s, Innominate**, two large veins formed by the union of the internal jugular and subclavian at each side of the root of the neck. The *right innominate vein* is one and a quarter inches long, lies external to the innominate artery, unites with the left innominate to form the superior cava. Branches: Right vertebral vein, right internal mammary vein, right inferior thyroid. Receives also the ductus lymphaticus dexter. The *left innominate* runs horizontally across the roots of the three great aortic branches, and unites with the right innominate at the right side of the mediastinum. Branches: Left vertebral vein, left inferior thyroid vein, left internal mammary vein, superior intercostal vein. Receives also the thoracic duct. **V., Intercostal Superior**, formed by a union of five or six left upper intercostal veins. It communicates below with the azygos minor, and terminates above in the left innominate vein. **V-s, Jugular.** The *anterior jugular vein* collects blood from the superficial anterior regions of the neck, passes down along the anterior border of the sterno-mastoid muscle, and opens into the subclavian vein. The *external jugular vein*, formed by union of posterior auricular and temporo-maxillary veins, commences at the lower border of the parotid gland, crosses the sterno-mastoid muscle, and near the posterior inferior portion of this muscle joins the

subclavian vein. Branches: Occipital cutaneous, posterior cervical cutaneous, suprascapular, posterior scapular. The *internal jugular vein* is formed by a union of the lateral and inferior petrosal sinuses. Begins on each side at the foramen lacerum posterius basis cranii, and descends the neck, lying externally to the internal carotid artery. At the root of the neck it unites with the subclavian to form the vena innominata. Branches: Facial, lingual, inferior pharyngeal, occipital, superior and inferior thyroid veins. **V-s, Lumbar**, three or four on each side, empty into the inferior cava. **V., Mastoid**, a vein of junction between the lateral sinus and the occipital vein. It passes through the mastoid foramen. **V., Maxillary Internal**, arises from the pterygoid plexus, passes back behind the neck of the lower jaw and joins the temporal vein, the common trunk being the temporo-maxillary vein. **V., Median**, between the anterior ulnar and radial veins. At bend of elbow it receives a branch from the deep veins. Divides into two branches—viz. the *median cephalic*, which passes obliquely outward to join the cephalic vein; the *median basilic*, which passes obliquely inward to join the basilic vein. **V-s, Medulli-Spinal**, between the pia mater and arachnoid. Send branches through the intervertebral foramen with each of the spinal nerves. **V-s, Meningo-rachidian**, between the vertebral theca and the vertebræ. In front they form two trunks—longitudinal spinal sinuses—which run the whole length of the column on each side of the posterior common ligament. A transverse trunk on the body of each vertebra passes beneath the ligament and joins these two trunks, and also receives basi-vertebral veins. The meningo-rachidian veins pass anteriorly through the anterior condyloid foramina, and so communicate with the internal jugulars. In the neck they empty into the vertebral veins, in the chest into the intercostal, and in the loins and pelvis into the lumbar and sacral veins. **V., Mesenteric Inferior**, receives the in-

ferior hæmorrhoidal veins and the blood from the sigmoid flexure and descending colon. Terminates in the splenic vein. **V., Mesenteric Superior**, formed by branches collecting the blood from the capillaries of the superior mesenteric artery. These branches form a large trunk, which unites with the splenic in the formation of the portal vein. **V., Occipital**, a branch of the internal jugular. **V-s, Ovarian**, correspond to the spermatic veins of the male. The right ovarian empties into the vena cava, and the left ovarian into the left renal vein. **V., Parietal**, a branch of the superior longitudinal sinus from the pericranium and scalp. **V., Popliteal**, formed by union of the venæ comites of the anterior and posterior tibial arteries and peroneal arteries. The popliteal vein is in the popliteal space, lying first upon the artery and then upon its outer side. It becomes the femoral vein. Branches: Muscular, articular, and external saphenous vein. **V., Portal**, is formed by the union behind the pancreas of the splenic and superior mesenteric veins; it passes to the transverse fissure of the liver, and divides into two branches for each lateral lobe. At the transverse fissure the primary branches divide into numerous secondary branches, which give off vaginal and interlobular veins, the latter terminating in the lobular venous plexus. In the liver the portal vein receives blood from the capillaries of the hepatic artery. **V., Profunda Femoris**, a large vein lying in front of the profunda artery, and emptying into the femoral vein. **V-s, Pulmonary**, four in number, return arterial blood from the lungs to the left auricle. They commence in the capillaries of the walls of the intercellular passages and air-cells. **V., Radial**, commences in the large vein of the thumb, and becomes the cephalic vein. **V., Salvatella**, the vein of the little finger. It becomes the anterior ulnar vein. **V., Saphenous**. The *external* collects blood from outer part of the foot and leg. Empties into the popliteal. The

internal commences on the inner side of the foot, runs up to the saphenous opening, where it pierces the fascia and joins the femoral vein. **V.**, **Spermatic**, a branch of the renal vein on the left side and of the inferior vena cava on the right. **V-s**, **Spinal**, three groups: 1. Dorsi-spinal. 2. Meningo-rachidian. 3. Medullo-spinal. **V.**, **Splenic**, begins in the spleen and emerges as several large veins; these unite to form a common trunk, which by its junction with the superior mesenteric forms the portal vein. **V.**, **Subclavian**, the continuation of the axillary vein. Crosses the first rib, and beneath the clavicle joins the internal jugular to form the innominate vein. It lies first in front of the artery, and then in front of the scalenus anticus muscle. Branches: Cephalic, interior jugular, external jugular. **V.**, **Temporal**, commences as a plexus on the vertex of the head, forms an anterior and posterior branch, which above the zygoma unite to form a common trunk. Unites lower down with the internal maxillary to form the temporo-maxillary vein. This vein receives the middle temporal vein. **V.**, **Temporo-maxillary**, formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary. Becomes the external jugular at the lower border of the parotid gland after passing through it. Branches: Anterior auricular, mesenteric, transverse facial, parotid, and posterior auricular. **V-s** of **Thebesii**, numerous small venules which carry blood from the heart substance into the right auricle. **V-s**, **Thyroid**. The *inferior*, two in number, one on each side, receive blood from the thyroid gland. The right vein terminates in the right innominate, the left vein in the left innominate. The *superior*, a branch of the internal jugular. **V.**, **Ulnar**. The *anterior* runs from the inner side of the hand and Salvatella vein to the bend of the elbow, where it becomes the basilic. The *posterior*, often absent, commences upon the inner and posterior aspect of the hand, and in front of the inner condyle

joins the anterior ulnar. **V.**, **Uterine**. (See PLEXUS, UTERINE.) **V.**, **Vertebral**, lies in the canal formed by the foramina of the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ. Terminates in the innominate vein on each side. Branches: Posterior condyloid, muscular, cervical meningo-rachidian, superficial cervical, deep cervical.

Vellica'tion. Subsultus; twitching.

Vē'lum. (Lat., a "sail.") Veil; screen-like structure. In Anatomy, applied to various parts which act as veils or covers. In Botany, a horizontal membrane connecting the margin of the pileus of a fungus with the stipes.

Ve'lum, Anterior Medullary. The valve of Vieussens.

Ve'lum, Inferior Medullary. The band of communication between the cerebellum and medulla.

Ve'lum Interpos'itum. A portion of the pia mater which passes into the brain through the transverse fissure, lies on the under surface of the fornix, and carries blood-vessels.

Ve'lum Pen'dulum Pala'ti. The veil of the palate; the soft palate.

Ve'lum, Posterior Medullary. Valve of Tarini.

Ve'lum Pupil'læ. Pupillary membrane, a membrane which in the fœtus covers the pupil.

Ve'lum Ves'icæ Urina'riæ. The vesical trigone.

Ve'na. (Lat., pl. *venæ*.) A vein. See VEIN.

Venenā'tion. (Lat. *veneno*, to "poison.") The act of poisoning; poison.

Vene'real. (Lat. *Venus*, "the goddess of love.") Pertaining to sexual intercourse. Aphrodisiac. Also, syphilitic. **V. Diseases**, diseases usually communicated by sexual intercourse. They comprise gonorrhœa, chancroid, and syphilis.

Ven'ery. (From the same.) Sexual intercourse; coitus.

Vēnēsec'tion. (Lat. *vena*, "vein," and *secare*, "to cut.") Phlebotomy. The

operation of opening a vein. BLOOD-LETTING (*q. v.*).

Ven'om. A poison secreted by certain animals, as serpents, etc.

Venos'ity. (Lat. *vena*, "vein.") A condition in which the blood is supposed to be more venous, to move more slowly, and the venous blood itself to be in greater quantity than normal.

Ve'nous. (From the same.) Pertaining to a vein or to the blood of the veins; contained in a vein.

Ve'nous Hum. A peculiar murmur heard on auscultating the larger veins, especially those of the neck and chest, in anæmia and in cases of interference with the flow of blood through those vessels.

Ve'nous System. The whole assemblage of veins.

Ven'ter. (Lat.) The belly; the cavity containing the bowels. The term is also applied to the stomach, the uterus, and the abdomen, which last is properly the lower part of the belly. Also the broad, distended middle portion of a muscle. **V. Re'num**, pelvis of the kidney.

Ventila'tion. (Lat. *ventus*, "wind.") Supply of fresh air; the continuous renewal of respirable air and removal of that vitiated by respiration or otherwise, as in hospitals, apartments, etc.

Ven'tral. (Lat. *venter*, "belly.") Pertaining to the venter or belly; abdominal.

Ven'tricle. Applied to certain small cavities, as the two inferior cavities of the heart and various cavities in the brain.

Ven'tricle of Aran'tius. A small cavity at the point of the calamus scriptorius, extending down into the spinal cord, and forming the upper part of the central canal.

Ven'tricle of the Lar'ynx. Sinus of larynx. A depression on each side of the larynx between the superior and inferior ligaments.

Ven'tricles of the Brain. Five

in number—namely, the two lateral, the third, fourth, and fifth. The lateral ventricles are in the substance of the hemispheres. The third ventricle is between the optic thalami at the base of the brain. The fourth ventricle is between the cerebellum and medulla oblongata. The fifth ventricle is in the septum lucidum, and contains no opening. See ENCEPHALON.

Ven'tricles of the Heart. Two in number—the right ventricle, which sends the venous blood to the lungs through the pulmonary artery, and the left ventricle, which sends out arterial blood into the aorta. See HEART.

Ventric'uli Tricor'nes. The lateral ventricles of the brain.

Ventric'ulus Succentu'riatus. The duodenum.

Ventril'ōquism. (From the Lat. *venter*, the "belly" or "stomach," and *loqui*, "to speak.") Literally, belly-speaking; utterance of the voice without perceptible motion of the lips, producing impressions of distance, confinement, etc. upon the hearer.

Ventrot'omy. (Lat. *venter*, "belly," and Gr. *τέμνειν*, to "cut.") Operation of opening the abdominal cavity.

Ven'ūla. (Lat. dim. of *vena*, "vein.") Small vein.

Veratri'na. (From the Lat. *veratrum*.) Veratrine. The name for an alkaloid or mixture of alkaloids prepared from the seeds of *Asagracea officinalis*. It is a white crystalline powder, extremely acrid and poisonous, used in cases of pneumonia and acute articular rheumatism to depress the action of the heart. Locally it is employed in the form of ointment to relieve pain.

Veratrine. Veratrina.

Vera'trum. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Melanthaceæ* or *Liliaceæ*.

Vera'trum Al'bum. Veratrum or white hellebore; also termed *Helleborus albus*. The name for the rhizome of the *Veratrum album*. It is violently emetic and cathartic, and is a cardiac

depressant; in small doses it acts as a general stimulant to the secretions.

Vera'trum Sabadil'la. The name of one of the plants affording sabadilla.

Vera'trum Vir'ide. American heliobore. The name for the rhizome of the *Veratrum viride*. In large doses it is violently emetic. It is employed in sthenic diseases to depress the circulation.

Verbas'cum Ter'nacha. An Abyssinian plant, used as a remedy for tænia.

Verbas'cum Thap'sus. A weed of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, a native of Europe. Its leaves have been used as emollients.

Verbe'na. Vervain. A genus of herbs or shrubs of the natural order *Verbenaceæ*, including numerous species native of warm climates.

Verbe'na Auble'tia. A perennial plant, native of the Southern United States, Mexico, etc.

Verbe'na Hasta'ta. Blue vervain, a native of the United States. Its properties are said to be emetic.

Verbe'na Offiçina'lis. Vervain, a European herb formerly regarded sacred.

Verbe'na Triphyl'la. An exotic shrub, the leaves of which are believed to be antispasmodic and diaphoretic.

Verbena'ceæ, ver-be-na-see-e. The name of a natural order of exogenous plants, chiefly tropical, comprising the *Verbena*, *Vitex*, *CalliCARPA*, etc.

Ver'digris, ver-de-grees. (Lat. *æruGO*.) An impure acetate of copper formed from the corrosion of copper by fermented vegetables. It is used externally as a detergent and escharotic, and is sometimes applied to chronic eruptions, venereal warts, etc.

Ver'juice. The juice of unripe fruits.

Ver'micides. (Lat. *vermis*, "worm," and *cædere*, "to kill.") Anthelmintics; agents destructive of intestinal worms, as extract of male fern, turpentine, etc.

Vermic'ular Motion. (Lat. *ver-*

miculus, dim. of *vermis*, "worm.") Worm-like motion; vermication; motion resembling that of a worm; applied to the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

Ver'miform. (Lat. *vermis*, "worm," and *forma*, "form.") Worm-like; applied to two processes of the cerebellum which connect the lateral lobes above and below, and to an appendage of the cæcum (appendix vermiformis).

Ver'miform Appen'dix. A worm-shaped, blind tube opening into the cæcum. See **INTESTINAL CANAL**.

Ver'mifuge. (Lat. *vermis*, "worm," and *fugare*, "to expel.") Anthelmintic; an agent to expel worms, as chenopodium, kamala, male fern, etc.

Vermina'tion. (Lat. *vermis*, "worm.") Worm disease; helminthiasis; malis; generation of intestinal worms. Also, gripping of the bowels.

Ver'mis. (Lat., "worm;" pl. *vermes*.) A worm; an animal parasite infesting the intestines of man and other animals. See **ENTOZOA**.

Ver'nal Fever. Malarial fever.

Ver'nix Caseo'sa. (Lat., "cheesy varnish.") Unctuous coating of the surface of the fœtus secreted by sebaceous follicles of the skin.

Verno'nia Anthelmin'tica. A plant of the natural order *Compositæ*, the seeds of which are employed as an anthelmintic. It is a native of the East Indies.

Verno'nia Cine'rea. An Indian plant employed extensively by the Hindus in intermittent fevers.

Verno'nin. A glucoside, somewhat similar to digitalin in action, derived from the root of *Vernonia ingritiana*.

Vëroni'ca. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*. It includes many species of herbs natives of Europe and America.

Veroni'ca Aquat'ica. *Veronica Beccabunga*.

Veroni'ca Beccabun'ga. Brooklime or water pimperl.

Veroni'ca Chamæ'drys. German speedwell, a European plant, sometimes used as a substitute for *Veronica officinalis*.

Veroni'ca Offiçina'lis. Common speedwell, an herbaceous plant of Europe and the United States. Its use has been generally abandoned.

Veroni'ca Peregri'na. The neckweed or purslane speedwell, a plant growing spontaneously in nearly all parts of the United States.

Vero'nine. An alkaloid derived from various species of veronica, and somewhat resembling digitalin in its properties.

Verru'ca. (Lat.) A wart; a form of papilloma; a typical epithelial neoplasm, consisting of a fibrous, highly-vascular stoma, containing lymphatics and covered with squamous epithelium. These growths are usually innocent, but may degenerate into cancer.

Verru'ca Necro'genica. A wart-like growth occasionally developing on the hands of those who perform autopsies, probably caused by a local infection.

Verru'ciform. Having the form of a wart.

Verru'gas. A papillomatous cutaneous disease, especially of Peru, resembling yaws.

Ver'sion. (Lat. *vertere*, "to turn.") The act of turning, as of the foetus *in utero*. **V., Bipolar**, turning of the foetus *in utero* by manipulation with one hand on the abdomen and one or more fingers in the uterus. **V., Cephalic**, turning so that the foetal head presents. **V., Podalic**, turning so that either the feet or breech presents.

Vertē'bra. (Lat. *vertere*, "to turn.") An irregular bone which forms the constituent element of the spinal column. The vertebræ are 24 in number—viz. 7 cervical, 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar. Each consists of a body, four articulating processes, a spinous process, and two transverse processes. See BONE.

Verte'bra Denta'ta. The second cervical vertebra or *axis*.

Verte'bræ, False. The sacrum and coccyx.

Verte'bral. Pertaining to a vertebra.

Verte'bral Col'umn. The twenty-four vertebræ, with the sacrum and coccyx.

Ver'tex. (Lat. *vertere*, "to turn.") Summit; apex. The crown of the head.

Vertig'inous. Resembling vertigo.

Verti'go. A false sensation of movement or rotation, or an appearance of movement of surrounding objects which in fact are at rest. Vertigo may result from disease of the middle ear (Ménière's disease), from cardiac, gastric, or ocular disorders, from some peripheral irritations (as laryngeal vertigo), as a precursor of an epileptic fit, in hysteria, from toxæmias (as Bright's disease), from organic brain disease, and from unrecognized causes (essential vertigo).

Verumonta'num. Gallinaginis caput; the crest of the urethra.

Vesa'nia. (Lat. *ve*, "not," and *sanus*, "sound.") Mental derangement; madness.

Vēsi'ca. (Lat.) A bladder; the urinary bladder.

Vēs'ical. Pertaining to the bladder or vesica.

Vēs'icant. (Lat. *vesica*, "bladder.") Blistering. A blister or blistering agent; applied to epispastics or agents which produce blisters, as cantharides.

Vēsica'tion. (From the same.) The production of a blister; action of a vesicant.

Ves'icatory. (From the same.) Vesicatorium; epispastic; blister. Vesicant.

Ves'icle. A small sac. A more or less circumscribed elevation of the epidermis containing serum; a blister.

Ves'icle, Blastoder'mic. In Embryology, a hollow, transparent vesicle of distinctly spherical shape;

constituting a distinct envelope immediately surrounding the yolk and covered by the vitelline membrane. It consists of a single layer of cells or ectomeres enclosing the segmentation cavity, and a mass of internal granular cells or entomeres. It subsequently becomes the umbilical vesicle, and it constitutes the blastoderm of all mammals except marsupials.

Ves'icle, Umbil'ical. The yolk-sac of the umbilical cord.

Ves'icles of De Graaf. Graafian follicles.

Ves'icles of Naboth. Glands of Naboth.

Ves'icolysis. Injection of fluid into the bladder.

Vesic'ulæ. A group of cutaneous disorders characterized by a vesicular eruption.

Vesic'ulæ Semina'les. Two convoluted sacculated seminal reservoirs placed beneath the vesical trigone like the arms of the letter V. The anterior extremity of each vesicle joins the vas deferens to form the common ejaculatory duct.

Vesic'ular. (Lat. *vesicula*, "vesicle.") Pertaining to vesicles; bladder.

Vesic'ular Mur'mur. The fine, normal inspiratory sound heard over the chest-wall.

Vespertilio'nis A'la. (Lat.) Bat's wing; an old term for the triangular portion of the broad ligament of the uterus.

Ves'sel. A canal by which fluid is conveyed from one part of the body to another.

Ves'sels, Blood-. The arteries, veins, and capillaries.

Ves'sels, Lactif'erous. The excretory or milk ducts of the mammary glands.

Ves'sels, Lymphat'ic. Vessels of three coats and containing many valves, found in all parts of the body except in the nails, cuticle, hair, and cartilage, whose function is to carry

lymph. The lymphatics of the small intestine are called the lacteals; they carry chyle after a meal and lymph at other times. See LYMPH, LYMPHATIC DUCT, THORACIC DUCT, and LYMPHATIC GLANDS.

Ves'sels, Omphalo-mesenteric. An artery and vein which ramify on the parietes of the umbilical vesicle.

Ves'sels, Rad'ical. Small vessels which by union form larger ones, as in the portal vein.

Ves'sels, Spi'ral. Part of the vascular system of plants which contain either air or sap.

Ves'sels, Umbil'ical. The umbilical arteries and vein which maintain the circulation between the mother and fetus. See FÆTUS.

Ves'tibule. (Lat. *vestibulum*, "threshold.") Vestibulum; entrance; applied to a small oval cavity of the internal ear in front of the semicircular canals; also, to the smooth triangular space between the nymphæ.

Vesu'vin. Bismuth brown. Used as a tissue stain in microscropy.

Vet'erinary. (Lat. *veterinarius*, "relating to beasts of burden.") A term applied to that branch of medicine and surgery which is devoted to the lower animals.

Via'ble. (Lat. *via*; Fr. *vie*, "life.") Able to live. So organized and developed as to be capable of independent existence.

Vi'æ Lachry'ma'lës. (Lat.) Tear-passages; applied to the lachrymal gland, lachrymal ducts, puncta lachrymalia, lachrymal sac, and nasal canal, as being collectively the apparatus for secretion and excretion of tears.

Vi'al. Phial. A small glass bottle.

Vibi'ces. (Lat., pl. of *vibex*, "wheal.") Subcutaneous purple spots; purpura.

Vibrä'tion. (Lat. *vibrare*, "to quiver.") Oscillation; quivering, tremulous, or rapid to-and-fro motion.

Vib'riō. (Lat., pl. *vibriones*; from the same.) A genus of microorganisms

developed in putrefying animal fluids. See BACTERIA.

Vibris'sæ. (From the same.) The stiff hairs in the nostrils.

Vibur'num. The name for the bark of *Viburnum prunifolium*. Also, a genus of shrubs of the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*, including many species of Europe, the United States, etc.

Vibur'num Lenta'go. Sweet viburnum or sheep-berry; a tree of the Northern and Middle United States. It bears an edible fruit and has been used as an antiperiodic.

Vibur'num Obova'tum. A shrub of the Southern United States, used as an antiperiodic.

Vibur'num Op'ulus. A shrub of Northern United States and Europe; its fruit has been used as a substitute for the cranberry. It is reputed to be antispasmodic.

Vibur'num Pruni'folium. Black haw, a shrub of the United States, reputed to be nervine, tonic, antispasmodic, diuretic, etc., and frequently used in the treatment of dysmenorrhœa.

Vibur'num Ti'nus. Laurestinus, a European shrub, the seeds of which are purgative.

Vica'rious. (Lat. *vicis*, "change.") Taking the place of another, as a bloody discharge from the rectum, nose, etc. substituted for menstruation.

Vice. Fault; defect; imperfection; depravity.

Vid'ian. (Called after the anatomist Vidius.) Applied to an artery, canal, nerve, and plexus in the head. The artery and nerve are distributed to the pharynx and Eustachian tubes.

Vienna Paste. Potassa cum calce; potassa with lime; used as an escharotic.

Vil'li. (Lat., pl. of *villus*, "nap of cloth.") Little elevations or fine hair-like processes. Small conical projections on the *valvulæ conniventes*. Villosities; the minute papillæ presented

by certain of the membranes of the body, as the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestinal canal.

Villos'ity. Shagginess. Villus.

Vil'lous. Pertaining to or presenting villi.

Vil'lus. (Lat., "nap of cloth;" pl. *villi*.) A minute hair-like process or little projection. See VILLI.

Vin'ca Mi'nor. Common periwinkle, an evergreen trailing plant of the natural order *Apocynaceæ*. It is a native of Europe, and its properties are reputed to be astringent.

Vincetox'icum Offi'cina'le. A plant of the natural order *Asclepiadaceæ*, the properties of which are reputed to be drastic and emetic.

Vin'cula Accesso'ria Ten'dinum. Accessory bands; applied to certain tendinous fasciculi in the thecæ of the fingers passing between the phalanges and the edges of the tendons.

Vin'egar. (Lat. *acetum*; Fr. *vin-aigre*, from *vin*, "wine," and *aigre*, "sour.") An acid liquor obtained from wine, cider, beer, or other vegetable juices by the acetic fermentation, and containing from 5 to 6 per cent. of acetic acid.

Vinegar, Mother of. See MOTHER OF VINEGAR.

Vin'egar-Plant. *Myeoderma aeti*. An inferior kind of vinegar is produced by immersing it in a solution of sugar or treacle.

Vi'noūs. (Lat. *vinum*, "wine.") Vinose; pertaining to, having the nature of, or resembling wine.

Vi'num. The pharmaceutic term for wine. (See WINE.) **V. Album**, light-colored wine made only from the pulp of the grape. **V. Album Fortius**, stronger white wine, consists of alcohol 1 part and white wine 7 parts. **V. Aloes** is prepared from purified aloes, cardamom, ginger, and stronger white wine. Dose, as a purgative, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. ounce. **V. Antimonii**, wine of antimony, consists of tartar emetic 0.4 per cent., water 6 per cent., and stronger

white wine 93.6 per cent. Dose, as an expectorant, 10 to 30 drops. Occasionally used as an emetic in the dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **V. Aromaticum** contains lavender, origanum, peppermint, rosemary, sage, wormwood, and stronger white wine, and is used only as an external application to indolent ulcers. **V. Colchici Radicis** is a vinous tincture of colehieu-root. Dose, 10 minims to 1 fl. drachm. **V. Colchici Seminis**, wine of colehieu-seed. Dose, 20 minims to 2 fl. ounces. **V. Ergotæ**, wine of ergot. Dose, 1 to 3 fl. drachms. **V. Ferri Amarum**, bitter wine of iron, consists of solution of iron and quinine 8 per cent., tincture of sweet orange-peel 12 per cent., syrup 36 per cent., and stronger white wine 44 per cent. Dose, 2 to 4 fl. drachms. **V. Ferri** (Br. Ph.) is prepared by macerating iron wire in sherry. **V. Ferri Citratis** is composed of citrate of iron and ammonium 4 per cent., tincture of sweet orange-peel 12 per cent., syrup 12 per cent., and stronger white wine 72 per cent. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drachm. **V. Ipecacuanhæ**, fluid extract of ipecac 7 per cent. and stronger white wine 93 per cent. Dose, as an emetic, 1 fl. drachm to 1 fl. ounce; as an expectorant, 10 to 30 minims. **V. Opii**, wine of opium, Sydenham's laudanum, contains opium, cinnamon, and cloves. Dose, 10 to 20 drops. **V. Quiniæ** (Br. Ph.), wine of quinine. **V. Rhei**, wine of rhubarb, contains rhubarb and calamus. Dose, 1 to 4 fl. drachms. **V. Rubrum**, red wine, made from black grapes from which the skin is not removed. See WINE.

Vi'ola. (From the Gr. *ῥοῦ*, a "violet.") A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Violacæ*, comprising about two hundred species of herbs, natives of Europe, the United States, etc. Also the name for the herb of *Viola pedata*. Its properties are demulcent and expectorant.

Vi'ola Cani'na. Dog violet. The root of this plant is regarded as emetic and cathartic.

Vi'ola Odora'ta. The sweet violet; a native of Europe.

Vi'ola Peda'ta. Bird-foot violet, a plant native of the United States. It is said to be emollient and slightly laxative.

Vi'ola Tric'olor. Pansy. The name for a European wild-grown, flowering herb. It is emollient, mucilaginous, and slightly laxative.

Vir'gin. (Lat. *virgo*.) Chaste. A female who has never had sexual intercourse.

Virginal'e Claus'trum. Hymen.

Vir'ide Æ'ris. Verdigris.

Vir'ile. (Lat. *vir*, "man.") Pertaining to a man.

Viril'itÿ. (From the same.) Manhood; adult age; the generative power in males.

Vir'ulence. Malignity; virulent quality.

Vir'ulent. (Lat. *virus*, "poison.") Highly noxious; poisonous; venomous; malignant. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, virus.

Vir'us. (Lat.) A morbid product and pathogenic poison. A principle which is the product of a pathological process, and produces by transmission the same infectious disease in another individual, as the syphilitic virus. It is distinguished from venom in that the latter is a natural secretion of certain animals, while virus is always the product of a morbid process.

Vis. Force or power.

Vis a Fron'te. Force from in front. An impediment or obstacle to a force which is trying to move forward.

Vis a Tergo. A force from behind.

Vis Medicatrix Naturæ. The power of nature to cure disease.

Vis'cera. (Pl. of Lat. *viscus*, "entrail.") Entrails; organs of the cavities of the body.

Vis'ceral. Pertaining to the viscera. Splanchnic.

Vis'ceral Arches. Applied to the hæmal arches of the cranial vertebræ

in the embryo, enclosing the viscera and great blood-vessels.

Vis'cid. (Lat. *viscum*, "bird-lime.") Thick; sticky; viscous.

Viscid'ity. (From the same.) Viscosity; a glutinous, adhesive property.

Vis'cin. Bird-lime; a viscid substance derived from *Viscum album*, etc.

Vis'cous. (From the same.) Glutinous; adhesive; viscid.

Vis'cus. (Lat., "entrail.") A bowel or intestine. Any internal organ of the body; applied especially in the plural (*viscera*) to the organs of the abdomen.

Vis'cus or **Vis'cum.** (Gr. *ἰξός*, or Æol. *βισζός*.) The fruit of the mistletoe or *Viscum album*. A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Loranthaceæ*.

Vis'cus Quer'cus or **Vis'cum Al'bum.** The mistletoe, a parasitic evergreen plant growing on the oak and other trees and bearing a glutinous fruit.

Vi'sion. The special sense of sight. The sense by which knowledge of surrounding objects is acquired by means of the eye. **V., Binocular,** ability to use both eyes in such a manner that single objects are not seen as two. **V., Central,** the perception of images formed upon the macula lutea. Direct vision. **V., Double,** DIPLOPIA (*q. v.*). **V., Peripheral,** ability to see when images are formed near the periphery of the retina. Indirect vision.

Vis'ual. Pertaining to vision.

Vis'ual Angle. The angle formed at the eye by the rays of light from an object.

Vis'ual Rays. Imaginary rays of light coming from an object to the eye.

Vi'sus. Vision.

Vi'tā. (Lat.) Life. **V. Propria,** irritability.

Vi'tal. (Lat. *vita*, "life.") Pertaining to life. **V. Air,** oxygen gas. **V. Capaç'ity,** a designation for the number of cubic inches of air a person can forcibly expire after a full inspiration.

V. Prin'ciple, the obscure cause of life. See LIFE.

Vi'talism. (Lat. *vita*, "life.") The doctrine which ascribes every organic function to the direct agency of the vital principle. The theory that all the living functions are the result of a special force differing from that of chemistry, physics, etc.

Vital'ity. (From the same.) Vital condition or force.

Vi'tals. (From the same.) Applied to the organs essential to life, as the heart, lungs, brain, etc.

Vitel'lin. An albumin, a form of globulin found in the yolk of the egg. Chief proteid in egg-yolk.

Vitel'line. (Lat. *vitellus*, "yolk of egg.") Pertaining to or resembling the vitellus or yolk of an egg.

Vitel'lus. (Lat.) Yolk; the cellular protoplasmic body of the ovule.

Vitili'go. Acquired leucoderma or leucopathia. A chronic disease of the skin characterized by the development of white spots or areas which contain no pigment. Most common in the negro. The spots are smooth, on a level with the surrounding skin, and of a pearly look.

Vit'rēous. (Lat. *vitrum*, "glass.") Glass-like. Vitreum. Hyaline.

Vit'rēous Hu'mor. The transparent substance in the eyeball behind the lens, consisting of a delicate mucous tissue and a watery fluid containing traces of urea and sodium chloride. Vitreous body. (See EYE.) **V. Ta'bles,** the compact laminæ on the internal and external surfaces of the bones of the skull.

Vit'rēum. The VITREOUS HUMOR (*q. v.*).

Vit'riol. (Lat. *vitrum*, "glass.") A glassy salt of sulphuric acid. **V., Acid of,** sulphuric or vitriolic acid. **V., Blue,** sulphate of copper. **V., Green,** commercial name for sulphate of iron; copperas. **V., Oil of,** sulphuric acid. **V., White,** familiar name for sulphate of zinc.

Vivip'arous. (Lat. *vivus*, "alive," and *parire*, "to bring forth.") Producing the young alive.

Vivipa'tion. Viviparous generation.

Vivisec'tion. (Lat. *vivus*, "alive," and *secare*, "to cut.") Dissection of living animals for scientific purposes.

Vo'cal. (Lat. *vox*, "voice.") Oral. Pertaining to voice or concerned in the formation of the voice.

Vo'cal Cords. *Chordæ vocales*; the structures forming the side boundaries of the glottis, to which the production of vocal sound is attributed.

Voice. (Lat. *vox*; Gr. *φωνή*; Fr. *voix*.) Appreciable sound produced when air is expelled from the lungs through the vocal tube, the vibration of the vocal cords being supplemented and modified by the play of certain muscles, the tongue, lips, etc.

Vo'lar. Pertaining to the palm, especially the thenar eminence.

Vol'atile. (Lat. *volare*, "to fly.") Readily evaporating; disposed to spontaneous evaporation.

Vol'atile Al'kali. Volatile salt. Ammonia.

Volatile Oils. See OIL.

Volatil'itÿ. (Lat. *volare*, "to fly.") Volatile state; the property by which certain bodies are disposed to evaporate on application of heat.

Volatilizā'tion. (From the same.) The process of reducing a solid or liquid body to gas or vapor.

Voli'tion. (Lat. *velle*, "to will.") Exercise of will.

Volt. (After *Volta*.) Unit of electro-motor force, and is equal to 10 raised to its eighth power; absolute French units of force.

Volta'ic. Pertaining to chemical electricity. Galvanic.

Vol'taism. Voltaic electricity; the electricity of chemical action; galvanism. See ELECTRICITY.

Vōltam'eter. An instrument to

determine the electro-motive force of a current.

Vol'ume. The apparent space occupied by a substance; distinguished from *mass*, or the effective space occupied, or actual bulk of matter.

Vol'ume, Atōm'ic. The volume or measure of an equivalent or atomic proportion of a body; also called "specific volume."

Volumet'ric. Pertaining to measurement by volume. Applied to a method of quantitative analysis. See ANALYSIS.

Vol'untāry. (Lat. *voluntas*, "the will.") Under control of, or proceeding from, the will.

Vol'vulūs. (Lat. *volvere*, "to roll up.") A twisting of the bowels; intussusception.

Vō'mer. (Lat., "ploughshare.") A single bone placed below the vertical plate of the ethmoid, and forming the lower part of the bony septum of the nose.

Vom'iea. (Lat. *vomere*, "to spit up.") A cavity in the lung caused by destruction of tissue, usually from tubercular inflammation.

Vom'icine. Brucine.

Vom'it. (Lat. *vomere*, "to vomit.") To eject from the stomach through the mouth. Also, the matter so ejected.

Vom'iting. Emesis.

Vom'iting of Blood. Hæmatemesis.

Vom'ito Ne'gro. (Sp.) Black vomit; yellow fever.

Vom'itōrÿ. (Lat. *vomere*, "to vomit.") Causing vomiting; applied to agents (*vomitoria* or *emetica*) which produce vomiting.

Vomiturī'tio, vom-e-tu-rish'e-o. (From the same.) Retching; an ineffectual effort to vomit.

Voraç'ity. (Lat. *vorare*, "to devour.") Voracious appetite; ravenous desire for food. Addephagia; bulimia.

Vor'tex of Heart. The close spiral

arrangement of fibres at the apex of the heart.

Vox. Voice.

Vox Abscis'sa. Loss of voice.

Vul'canite. A composition of gutta-percha, vulcanized caoutchouc, sulphur, and silica. Prior to being hardened by heat it is malleable, and can be readily moulded, but when subjected to a temperature of 356° F. it acquires the firmness of ivory, and resists the attacks of acids and ordinary solvents. Its chief use is in the manufacture of plates for artificial teeth.

Vul'nerary. (Lat. *vulnus*, "wound,") Remedial of, or pertaining to, wounds. An agent directed to the cure of external injuries.

Vul'nus. (Lat.) A wound.

Vul'pis Mor'bus. (Lat.) "Fox disease;" alopecia. Baldness; decay and fall of the hair.

Vul'tus. (Lat.) Countenance; look; faec.

Vul'va. (Lat.) The external female genitals; especially the longitudinal orifice between the labia majora.

Vul'va Çör'ebri. A small aperture of the brain, forming the part by which the three ventricles communicate.

Vul'var. Pertaining to the vulva.

Vulvi'tis. (From *vulva*, and Gr. suffix *-itis*, "inflammation.") A hybrid term for inflammation of the vulva and structures about the vaginal entrance.

Vulvo-vag'inal Glands. The glands of Bartholin.

W.

Wall-eyed. Having eyes with whitish iris. See TEICHOPSIA.

Wal'nut. Juglans.

Walthe'ria. (Named after *Walther* of Leipsic.) A genus of South American herbs or shrubs of the natural order *Byttneriaceæ* or *Sterculiaceæ*.

Walthe'ria America'na. A plant of Surinam employed as a febrifuge.

Walthe'ria Douradin'ha. A plant of Brazil, used in diseases of the chest and in venereal affections.

Warm-blood'ed. Applied to mammals and birds, which have a twofold circulation—*systemic* and *pulmonic*.

Wart. A small, hard papillary growth on the skin. See VERRUCA.

Wash. Lotion.

Washing Soda. Crude carbonate of sodium.

Wäst'ing. Atrophy; emaciation. See also TABES and CONSUMPTION.

Wa'ter. Symbol, H₂O. A liquid

which covers the greater part of the earth's surface, and forms an essential constituent of all organic matter. When absolutely pure, which it never is in nature, it is colorless, transparent, insipid, inodorous, and almost incompressible. It has its maximum density at 392° F., becomes a solid (*ice*) at 32° F., and vaporizes (*steam*) at 212° F. under ordinary atmospheric pressure. It is the best of diluents, and useful as a remedial agent in the form of baths, as a diuretic, refrigerant, etc. The term *aqua* is variously employed to denote liquor, elixir, spirit, solution, etc. **W. Bed**, hydrostatic bed; a large rubber sack filled, or nearly filled, with water. **W. Blebs**, pemphigus. **W. Braxy**, a disease of animals (especially sheep) characterized by effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity. **W. on the Brain**, hydrocephalus. **W. Brash**, pyrosis; water-pang. A form of indigestion, with vomiting into the mouth of a thin, sour, acrid liquid. **W.**,

Calcareous. (See MINERAL WATER.)
W. of Cotunnus, the perilymph or fluid surrounding the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear. **W. Cure,** hydrophathy. **W. Cushion,** a small rubber saek containing water. It is made in various shapes. **W. Dressing,** a method of treating wounds praised by Liston. Continuous irrigation was very popular in compound fraetures before the introduction of antiseptic methods. **W.-flag,** *Iris pseudacorus*. **W. Glass,** the silicate of sodium or potassium; soluble glass. **W., Hard,** contains calcium and magnesium salts. Does not form a lather with soap. **W. Hemlock,** *Cicuta aquatica*. **W. of Hydration,** water which added to an oxide produces a hydrated oxide. **W-s, Mineral,** waters of natural springs impregnated with solid substances and often with gases. They are used in medicine internally and for bathing. Their temperature varies, many being hot. (See MINERAL WATER.) **W. Pepper,** *Polygonum hydropiper*. **W., Potable,** that which is suitable for drinking. **W. Radish,** *Sisymbrium nasturtium*. **W., Rain,** aqua pluvialis. The purest natural water. It contains traces of atmospheric air, nitric acid, and nitrous acid. Snow water contains no gases in solution. **W., River,** aqua fluvialis. Originates mostly in springs, and is augmented by rain water, and usually contains organic matter in solution and suspension. **W., Sea,** aqua marina. Is salt, acid, and bitter to the taste, and has a characteristic odor. In 1000 grains of sea-water are found the following ingredients: Water, 962 grains; ehloride of sodium, 27.1 grains; ehloride of magnesium, 5.4 grains; ehloride of potassium, 4 grains; bromide of magnesium, 1 grain; sulphate of magnesia, 1.2 grains; sulphate of lime, .8 grain; carbonate of lime, .1 grain. **W., Seltzer,** a purgative water containing carbonic acid, the carbonates of sodium and magnesium, and chloride of sodium. **W., Soft,** contains little or no mineral salts in solution. **W., Spring,** aqua

fontana. Rain water which has filtered through the soil. It contains but little organic matter, but much mineral matter. the nature of the mineral matter depending on the nature of the soil it has traversed. **W.-strapping,** the dressing of uleers with linen strips soaked in cold water. **W., Tar,** infusum picis liquidæ; a remedy made by stirring tar in water and decanting. **W., Well,** a variety of spring water, but liable to contain impurities from stagnation and surface drainage.

Watt. The unit of electrical energy.

Wax. A name applied to various substances, of which bees'-wax is the type. See CERA and CERUMEN.

Wax, Japanese. A vegetable wax produced by *Rhus succedaneum*, used as a substitute for bees'-wax.

Wax-Ker'nels. The popular name for irritated submaxillary glands.

Waxy Degeneration. Amyloid degeneration.

Way. Passage. Applied to various canals.

Ways, Diges'tive. Primæ viæ. The series of hollow organs of digestion from mouth to rectum.

Ways, Sec'ond. Secundæ viæ. The ehyliferous vessels, the lymphatics, and the blood-vessels.

Wean'ing. Weening. Cessation of suckling. Ab lactation.

Weber. Ampère.

Weight. The amount of force necessary to apply to a body in order to neutralize the attraction of gravity upon it. The vertical pressure of a body due to gravity. **W., Absolute,** weight of a body in a vacuum. **W., Apparent,** weight of a body in air. **W., Atôm'ic,** a term applied to the number expressing the proportions by weight in which the element is normal in regard to its capacity for heat, hydrogen being assumed as the unit for comparison with the others. **W., Specific,** specific gravity. The weight of a body compared with the weight of an equal bulk of another substance taken as a standard.

Weights and Measures. See APPENDIX.

Weil's Disease. An acute infectious febrile affection attended with jaundice, the fever having a typical course of eight or ten days, and somewhat resembling typhoid fever.

Welk. A non-suppurating tubercular cutaneous protuberance.

Wen. An encysted tumor; a sebaceous cyst.

Wet Brain. A term applied to the excessive serosity of the brain or its membranes, which has been observed in those who have died of chronic alcoholism.

Wheal. Pomphus. A streak, stripe, or cutaneous ridge or elevation, such as is raised upon the body by the stroke of a rod or whip. Wheals are especially observed in urticaria.

Whēat. Triticum; tritici semina.

Wheezing. Asthmatic respiration.

Whelk. Welk.

Whey, hwā. Serum lactis. The fluid part of milk which remains after the curd has been separated.

Whis'key. Spiritus frumenti. A liquid obtained from fermented grain by means of distillation, and containing from 45 to 50 per cent. of alcohol. It is most frequently distilled from rye, but also from eorn and wheat. See table under WINE.

White Arsenic. Arsenious acid.

White Blis'ters. "Burnt holes;" pemphigus gangrenosus.

White Gum. *Strophulus albidus.*

White Lead. Ceruse; carbonate of lead.

White Leg. Milk leg; phlegmasia dolens.

White Lep'rosy. Lepra.

White Precip'itate. A compound formed by the addition of ammonia to a solution of mercuric chloride; employed externally in certain skin affections.

White Substance of Schwann.

A white substance forming an interior lining of the nerve-tube. See NERVE.

White Swell'ing. Hydrarthrus; hydrarthrosis.

White Vit'riol. Sulphate of zine. See VITRIOL.

Whites. A vulgar name for leucorrhœa.

Whit'low. Panaris; onychia; paronychia; periphallangeal cellulitis. See PARONYCHIA.

Whoop'ing Cough. Pertussis.

Wild-fire. Erysipelas.

Wild-fire Rash. Erysipelas.

Wild Lichen. *Lichen ferus.*

Wil'lis, Chords of. Small, white fibrous bands crossing the superior longitudinal sinus of the brain.

Wil'lis, Circle of. See CIRCLE.

Wind-drop'sy. Tympanites. Also, emphysema.

Windpipe. The larynx and trachea.

Wine. (Lat.) The alcoholic fermented juice of the grape; also *vinum*, or solution of a drug in wine. (See VINUM.) The following table shows the amount of alcohol (sp. gr. 0.825) by measure in various wines, liquors, etc.:

Ale.....	5.56	to	8.88
Beer	1.28	to	8.88
Brandy.....	.....		53.39
Burgundy.....	10.10	to	14.57
Champagne (mean)....	.....		12.61
Cider.....	5	to	10
Claret.....	12.91	to	17.11
Gin.....	.....		51.60
Grape-wine (mean)....	.....		18.65
Hock.....	9.50	to	12.08
Madeira.....	19.24	to	24.42
Port.....	19	to	25.83
Rum .....	.....		53.68
Sherry.....	18.25	to	19.81
Whiskey.....	53.90	to	54.32

Wine Vinegar, wine which has undergone the acetous fermentation.

Wine Whey, a liquid prepared by adding wine to boiling milk and separating the curd by straining.

Wing-shaped. Aliform; pterygoid.

Wins'lōw, For'amēn of. An open-

ing of communication between the greater and lesser sacs of the peritoneum. See FORAMEN.

Winslow, Ligament of. The posterior ligament of the knee-joint. See LIGAMENT.

Win'tergreen. Gaultheria.

Wir'sung, Canal of. Wirsung's duct; the pancreatic duct.

Wis'dom Teeth. *Dentes sapientie*; the last molar teeth. See TOOTH.

Witch Hazel. Hamamelis.

Witch-meal. The sporules of various species of *Lycopodium*. Vegetable sulphur.

With'ering. Wasting; atrophy.

Wolf'ian Bod'ies. False kidneys. Two temporary embryonic glandular organs of mesoblastic origin, and situated in the lumbar region of the fœtus, in structure somewhat resembling the adult kidney.

Wolf'ian Ducts. The excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies in the male persisting and being converted the vas deferens.

Wolf's Bane. *Aconitum napellus*.

Womb. Uterus.

Wood-Naphtha. Methylie alcohol; pyroxylic spirit; wood-spirit; hydrated oxide of methyl.

Woods. "The woods;" applied to sarsaparilla, guaiac, sassafras, and meze-reon.

Wools, Holmgren's. A number of skeins of wool of different colors, used for testing color-vision.

Wool-sorter's Disease. Anthrax.

Woor'a'ra. Curare; wooraly; a toxic bitter extract obtained from several species of *Strychnos*. See CURARE.

Worm. A spiral metallic pipe, a part of the apparatus of distillation or still. A generic name for certain par-

asitic animals of the human body. See ENTOZOA.

Worm Tea. An infusion of spigelia-root, senna, manna, and sative.

Wor'mian Bones. *Ossa Wormiana*; *ossa triquetra*; small supernumerary bones in the cranial sutures.

Worm'wood. *Artemisia Absinthium*, of tonic properties. See ABSINTH.

Wort. An infusion of malt; has been recommended in scurvy. Also, an herb.

Wound. (Lat. *vulnus*.) A violent solution of continuity of soft parts. Wounds may be of various kinds, as *contused* or bruised, *incised* or cut, *lacerated* or torn, *punctured*, *poisoned*, *gun-shot*. etc.

Wound Balsam. Compound tincture of benzoin.

Wrinkled. Rugose.

Wris'berg, Car'tilages of. Cuneiform cartilages of the larynx. See CARTILAGE.

Wris'berg, Nerves of. The lesser internal cutaneous nerve of the arm. See NERVE.

Wrist, rist. Carpus; the part connecting the forearm and the hand, the bones entering into its formation being the scaphoid, semilunar, cuneiform, pisiform, trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, and unciform.

Wrist'-drop. Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand, as in lead-poisoning.

Writer's Cramp. Scrivener's palsy; incoördination of the muscles of the hand from excessive writing. See SPASM, WRITER'S.

Wry Neck. Torticollis; a distortion consisting of involuntary fixed inclination of the head to one side and somewhat forward.

X.

[NOTE.—Initial *x* always has the sound of *z*.]

Xanthe'las'ma. (Gr. ξανθός, "yellow," and ἔλασμα, "lamina.") Xanthoma. A yellow lamina, commonly met with in the skin of the eyelids (*xanthe'lasma palpebarum*). Vitiligoidea.

Xan'thie. (Gr. ξανθός, "yellow.") Of a yellow color.

Xan'thic Ox'ide. Xanthin.

Xan'thin. (Gr. ξανθός, "yellow.") A leucomaïne widely distributed throughout the animal tissues, and found normally in the urine.

Xantho-creatinine. A poisonous leucomaïne found in muscle.

Xanthoder'ma. (Gr. ξανθός, "yellow," and δέρμα, "skin.") Xanthoehroia. Yellowness of the skin.

Xanthokyan'opy. Color-blindness in which only yellow and blue are correctly distinguished.

Xantho'ma. (Gr. ξανθός, "yellow," and suffix *-oma*, "morbid state.") Xanthelasma; vitiligoidea. Yellowish tubercles of neoplastic growth.

Xanthopath'ia. (Gr. ξανθός, "yellow," and πάθος, "disease.") Morbid cutaneous yellowness.

Xan'thophÿll. (Gr. ξανθός, "yellow," and φύλλον, "leaf.") The yellow coloring-matter of plants, which in autumn replaces the chlorophyll of leaves. Yellow variety of chromophyll.

Xan'thoproteic Reaction. A deep orange color produced by boiling proteides with nitric acid and adding ammonia.

Xanthop'sia. (Gr. ξανθός, "yellow," and ὄψις, "sight.") Yellow vision; a subjective symptom occasionally accompanying deep jaundice and poisoning by santonin.

Xanthorrhiza. Yellow root. The name for the root of *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*, a plant of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. It is a bitter tonic.

Xanthorrhœ'a. (Gr. ξανθός, "yel-

low," and ρέω, to "flow.") A genus of Australian plants called grass gum tree. They yield a fragrant resin.

Xantho'sis. (Gr. ξανθός, "yellow," and suffix *-osis*, "condition.") Yellow discoloration of the skin.

Xan'thous. (Gr. ξανθός, "yellow.") Of a yellow color.

Xanthox'ÿlin. The active principle of *Xanthoxylum piperitum*, believed to be of value as a stomachic tonic in atonic dyspepsia.

Xanthox'ÿlum, Xanthox'ÿlon, or Zanthox'ÿlum. (Gr. ξανθός, "yellow," and ξύλον, "wood.") A genus of shrubs or trees of the natural order *Rutaceæ*, including a large number of species, natives of China, Japan, India, the United States, etc. Also the name for the bark of the *Xanthoxylum fraxineum* and *Xanthoxylum Carolinianum*. In its effects it resembles guaiac and mezereon, and is employed in rheumatic affections.

Xanthox'ylum Americā'num. *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*. The prickly ash or toothache tree. A shrub, the bark, leaves, and pods of which are aromatic and pungent. It is a native of the Northern United States.

Xanthox'ylum Cāribæ'um. A West Indian shrub reputed to be febrifugal.

Xanthox'ylum Cārolinīa'num. A small tree of the Southern United States. The bark is stimulant.

Xanthox'ylum Cla'va Her'culis. A West Indian tree, the properties of which are powerfully stimulant and sialagogue.

Xanthox'ylum Nit'idum. A small tree of China, believed to be febrifugal.

Xanthox'ylum Piper'itum. A native of Japan, bearing an aromatic and pungent fruit called Japan pepper.

Xanthu'ria. (Gr. ξανθός, "yellow,"

and οὔρον, "urine.") A condition of the system and urine in which the latter deposits xanthin.

Xenogen'esis. (Gr. ξένος, "foreign," and γένεσις, "production.") Heterogenesis.

Xenome'nia. (Gr. ξένος, "foreign," and μenses, "menses.") Vicarious menstruation.

Xera'sia. (Gr. ξηρός, "dry.") Morbid dryness of the hair.

Xeroder'ma. (Gr. ξηρός, "dry," and δέρμα, "skin.") Dryness of the skin. A parched state of the skin due to a diminution of the secretion of the sebiparous organs. Ichthyosis.

Xerophthāl'mia. (Gr. ξηρός, "dry," and ὀφθαλμός, "eye.") Xerosis of the conjunctiva. Conjunctival induration. An inflammation of the eye without discharge.

Xerosto'mia. Dryness of the mouth.

Xiphister'num. Ensiform cartilage.

Xī'phoid. (Gr. ξίφος, "sword," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Sword-like; the Gr. equivalent of the Lat. *ensiform*.

X. Car'tilage, xiphoid process; the cartilage of the sternum. (See CARTILAGE.) **X. Lig'ament.** See LIGAMENT.

Xy'loid. (Gr. ξύλον, "wood," and εἶδος, "resemblance.") Ligniform. Resembling wood.

Xyloi'din. (From the same.) A combustible precipitate, a white powder obtained from the action of strong nitric acid on starch.

Xy'lol. (Gr. ξύλον, "wood.") Xylene; dimethyl-benzene. Formula, C_8H_{10} . A hydrocarbon resembling benzene; sometimes used in the treatment of variola.

Y.

Yam. The esculent root or tuber of several species of *Dioscorea*; sweet potato.

Yava Skin. A name given to *Elephantiasis Arabum*, or Barbadoes leg.

Yawn'ing. Deep inspiration; gaping. Pandiculation.

Yaws. An African name for *frambæsia*; on the American coast it is called *pian*.

Yeast. A substance consisting of masses of the minute plant *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ* found chiefly in saccharine solutions. It is the cause of alcoholic fermentation, breaking up the sugar into carbonic acid and alcohol.

Y. Plant, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*. **Y. Poultrice,** an external application consisting of flour paste, in which fermentation is induced by the addition of yeast.

Yelk. Yolck.

Yel'low Fever. An epidemic disease with high fever, jaundice, black vomit, etc. See FEVER.

Yel'low Gum. Icterus infantum, or mild jaundice of infants.

Yel'low Spot. Macula lutea of the retina.

Yel'low Wash. Corrosive sublimate and lime-water, used as a lotion for ulcers.

Yolk. Yelk. The ovum divested of envelopes; the contents of the vitelline membrane. The yellow mass in the eggs of birds.

Youk. Scabies. Psora.

Youth. Adolescence.

Yt'triūm. A rare, dark-gray metal which does not occur in a free state. The base of yttria.

Z.

Ze'a. A genus of plants of the natural order *Graminaceæ*, including several species natives of South America.

Ze'a Mays. Maize or Indian corn. An American plant of the natural order *Graminaceæ*.

Ze'ro. The cipher or numeral 0, employed between the ascending and descending numbers in a scale. The basic point of thermometric graduation; in the Centigrade and Réaumur scales zero represents the freezing-point of water, and in the Fahrenheit 32° below such point. See THERMOMETER.

Zinc. Zn. Atomic weight, 65; specific gravity, 7.72. A bluish-white metal of lead-like lustre, becoming liquid at 773° F. Soluble in dilute acids, with evolution of hydrogen. Many of the zinc salts are used in medicine, both internally and externally. All are irritant poisons in large doses; in small doses they are astringent, and are thought to be slightly tonic. Externally they are astringent.

Zinci Acetas. Acetate of zinc; used in solution as an astringent lotion. **Z. Bromidum,** bromide of zinc; occasionally employed in the treatment of epilepsy. **Z. Carbonas Præcipitatus,** precipitated carbonate of zinc; used as an astringent protective in ulcers. **Z. Chloridum,** chloride of zinc; an astringent, escharotic, and antiseptic. **Z. Iodidum,** iodide of zinc; seldom employed. **Z. Oxidum,** oxide of zinc; with benzoinated lard constitutes one of the most largely used mildly astringent ointments. **Z. Phosphidum,** phosphide of zinc; used as a substitute for phosphorus, which it resembles in action. **Z. Sulphas,** sulphate of zinc; an astringent, emetic, and, in large doses, a violent poison. **Z. Sulphocarbolas,** sulphocarbonate of zinc, an antiseptic and astringent salt freely soluble in water. **Z. Valerianas,** valerianate of zinc. Used as an antispasmodic and nerve tonic.

Zincoid'. The zinc or positive plate of a galvanic battery.

Zin'giber, gen. *Zingib'ëris.* (Gr. ζγγίβερης.) A Linnæan genus of the natural order *Zingiberaceæ*. Also the name for the rhizome of the *Zingiber officinale*. It is a pleasant stimulant and carminative.

Zin'giber Offiçina'le. *Amomum Zingiber* or ginger-plant. A plant employed in dyspepsia, flatulent colic, etc., and also as a condiment. It is a native of India.

Zinn, Capsule of. *Zonula ciliaris*; ciliary zone; a little ring on the vitreous membrane of the eye for receiving the crystalline lens. Suspensory ligament of the crystalline. **Z., Zone of,** the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens.

Zoanthro'pïa. (Gr. ζῶον, "animal," and ἄνθρωπος, "man.") A form of monomania in which a patient imagines himself metamorphosed into an animal.

Zoïat'rica. (Gr. ζῶον, "animal," and ἰατρεία, "medical treatment.") Veterinary.

Zo'ism. (Gr. ζῶον, "animal.") Animality; the process or phenomena of animal life.

Zona. Herpes zoster. **Z. Pellucida,** the external investment of the ovum; vitelline membrane.

Zone. A band of the surface of the earth parallel to the equator. **Z. of Zinn,** the suspensory ligament of the lens of the eye.

Zonu'la. A small belt or zone; zonule. **Z. Ciliaris,** the delicate vascular membrane connecting the margin of the retina with the lens.

Zonu'le. A small belt or zone. **Z. of Zinn,** zone of Zinn.

Zoöbiol'oögy. (Gr. ζῶον, "animal," βίος, "life," and λόγος, "discourse.") Animal physiology.

Zoöche'mia. Animal chemistry.

Zoög'eny. (Gr. ζῷον, "animal," and γεννάω, to "generate.") Animal generation.

Zoöglœ'a. (Gr. ζῷον, "animal," and γλοιία, "glue.") A term applied to a mass of microbes in a gluey substance.

Zoög'onny. (Gr. ζῷον, "animal," and γονή, "generation.") The bearing of living young; viviparous generation.

Zoög'raphy. (Gr. ζῷον, "animal," and γραφειν, "to write.") A description of animals; natural history of animals.

Zoöl'ogy. The department of natural history which treats of the nature, form, and classification of animals.

Zoön'omy. (Gr. ζῷον, "animal," and νόμος, "law.") The science of the laws of organic life.

Zo'öphyte. (Gr. ζῷον, "animal," and φυτον, "plant.") A plant-like animal.

Zo'öspores. (Gr. ζῷον, "animal," and σπορά, "seed.") Zoösporus; applied to the spores of certain *Algæ* which possess spontaneous motion.

Zoöt'omy. (Gr. ζῷον, "animal," and τομή, "section.") The anatomy or dissection of the lower animals.

Zōs'ter. (Gr. ζωστήρ, "girdle.") Herpes zoster; shingles.

Zumom'eter. An instrument to determine the degree to which fermen-

tation has proceeded in fermenting liquors.

Zygapoph'ysis. (From Gr. ζυγος, "junction," and *apophysis*.) Articular process; process of a vertebra by which it is connected with the adjoining vertebra.

Zygo'ma. (Gr. ζυγός, "yoke.") The cheek-bone; an arch formed by the temporo-malar articulation.

Zygomat'ic. Pertaining to the zygoma. **Z. Fossa,** an irregular cavity situated below the zygoma. (See FOSSA.) **Z. Muscles.** (See MUSCLE.) **Z. Process.** See PROCESS.

Zygomphylla'ceæ, zi-go-fil-la-she-e. The name of a widely-distributed natural order of exogenous plants, including the *Guaiacum* or *Lignum vitæ*.

Zyme. Ferment.

Zým'ogen. (Gr. ζύμη, "leaven," "ferment," and γεννάω, to "produce.") A neutral substance found in the pancreas, from which the ferment *trypsin* is produced.

Zymol'ogy. (Gr. ζύμη, "leaven," and λόγος, "discourse.") Science of fermentation.

Zymot'ic. Pertaining to disease-producing microorganisms or to fermentation. **Z. Diseases,** diseases produced by specific microbes, including probably all epidemic and contagious diseases.

APPENDIX.

EDITED BY

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PHILADELPHIA.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Troy grains.	Scruples.	Drachms.	Troy ounces.	Pound.	Metric equivalents. Grammes.
gr. 20	= ʒ 1				= 1.295
60	= 3	= ʒ 1			= 3.885
480	= 24	= 8	= ʒ 1		= 31.08
5760	= 288	= 96	= 12	= lb 1	= 372.96

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Troy grains.	Drachms.	Ounces.	Pound.	Metric equivalents. Grammes.
gr. 27.34375	= dr. 1			= 1.7705
437.5	= 16	= oz. 1		= 28.328
7000.	= 256	= 16	= lb 1	= 453.25

APOTHECARIES' (WINE) MEASURE.

Minims.	Fluidrachms.	Fluidounces.	Pints.	Gallon.
℥ 60	= ʒ 1			
480	= 8	= ʒ 1		
7680	= 128	= 16	= 01	
61440	= 1024	= 128	= 8	= C. 1

RELATION OF MEASURES OF U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA TO CUBIC MEASURE.

1 gallon	=	231.0	cubic inches.
1 pint	=	28.875	cubic inches.
1 fluidounce	=	1.80468	cubic inches.
1 fluidrachm	=	0.22558	cubic inch.
1 minim	=	0.00375	cubic inch.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

Minims.	Fluidrachms.	Fluidounces.	Pints.	Gallon.
60	= 1			
480	= 8	= 1		
9600	= 160	= 20	= 1	
76800	= 1280	= 160	= 8	= 1

TABLE FOR CONVERTING APOTHECARIES' INTO IMPERIAL MEASURE.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
1 minim	=			1.04
1 fluidrachm	=		1	2.5
1 fluidounce	=	1	0	20
1 pint	=	16	5	18
1 gallon	=	6	13	23

TABLE FOR CONVERTING IMPERIAL INTO APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.	APOTHECARIES' MEASURE.				
	Gallon.	Pints.	Fluidounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
1 minim =					0.96
1 fluidrachm =					58
1 fluidounce =				7	41
1 pint =		1	3	1	38
1 gallon =	1	1	9	5	8

RELATION OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA.

1 pound =	0.7900031 pint	=	6067.2238 Minims.
1 ounce =	1.0533376 fluidounces	=	505.6019
1 drachm =	1.0533376 fluidrachms	=	63.2002
1 scruple =		=	21.0667
1 grain =		=	1.0533
Grains.			
1 gallon =	10.1265427 pounds	=	58328.8862
1 pint =	1.2658178 pounds	=	7291.1107
1 fluidounce =	0.9493633 ounce	=	455.6944
1 fluidrachm =	0.9493633 drachm	=	56.9618
1 minim =		=	0.9493

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF DOMESTIC MEASURES.

Tea-cup =	f̄iv.	Tablespoon =	f̄ss.
Wine-glass =	f̄ij.	Teaspoon =	f̄j.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The <i>metre</i> , or unit of length, at 32° F., =	39.370432 inches.
The <i>litre</i> , or unit of capacity, =	33.816 fluidounces.
The <i>gramme</i> , or unit of weight, =	15.43234874 troy grains.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 myriametre =	10,000 metres.				
1 kilometre =	1,000 metres.				
1 hectometre =	100 metres.				
1 decametre =	10 metres.				
1 metre =	ten millionth part of a quarter of meridian of earth.				
1 decimetre =	tenth part of 1 metre, or 0.1 metre.				
1 centimetre =	hundredth part of 1 metre, or 0.01 metre.				
1 millimetre =	thousandth part of 1 metre, or 0.001 metre.				
English inches.					
Millimetre (mm.) =	.03937				
Centimetre (cm.) =	.39370				
Decimetre (dm.) =	3.93704				
Metre (m.) =	39.37043				
Decametre (Dm.) =	393.70432				
Hectometre (Hm.) =	3937.04320				
Kilometre (Km.) =	39370.43200				
Myriametre (Mm.) =	393704.32000				
	Miles.	Rods.	Yards.	Feet.	Inches.
	0	0	1	0	3.370
	0	0	10	2	9.704
	0	0	109	1	1.043
	0	160	213	1	10.432
	6	40	156	0	8.320

METRIC MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 myrialitre	=	10 cubic metres, or the measure of 10 milliers of water.
1 kilolitre	=	1 cubic metre, or the measure of 1 millier of water.
1 hectolitre	=	100 cubic decimetres, or the measure of 1 quintal of water.
1 decalitre	=	10 cubic decimetres, or the measure of 1 myriagramme of water.
1 litre	=	1 cubic decimetre, or the measure of 1 kilogramme of water.
1 decilitre	=	100 cubic centimetres, or the measure of 1 hectogramme of water.
1 centilitre	=	10 cubic centimetres, or the measure of 1 decagramme of water.
1 millilitre	=	1 cubic centimetre, or the measure of 1 gramme of water.

	English Cubic Inches.	Apothecaries' Measure.	English.				
Millilitre (c.c.)	=	.061028	=	16.2318	minims.		
Centilitre (cl.)	=	.610280	=	2.7053	fluidrachms.		
Decilitre (dl.)	=	6.102800	=	3.3816	fluidounces.		
Litre (l.)	=	61.028000	=	2.1135	pints.		
Decalitre (Dl.)	=	610.280000	=	2.6419	gallons.		
Hectolitre (Hl.)	=	6102.800000	=				
Kilolitre (Kl.)	=	61028.000000	=				
Myrialitre (Ml.)	=	610280.000000	=				
				Tons.	Hhds.	Wine Gals.	Pints.
				0	0	0	2.1133
				0	0	2	5.1352
				0	0	26.419	
				1	0	12.19	
				10	1	58.9	

METRIC WEIGHTS.

1 myriagramme	=	10,000 grammes.
1 kilogramme	=	1,000 grammes.
1 hectogramme	=	100 grammes.
1 decagramme	=	10 grammes.
1 gramme	=	weight of 1 cubic centimetre of water.
1 decigramme	=	tenth part of 1 gramme, or 0.1 gramme.
1 centigramme	=	hundredth part of 1 gramme, or 0.01 gramme.
1 milligramme	=	thousandth part of 1 gramme, or 0.001 gramme.

	Troy grains.				
Milligramme (mg.)	=	.0154			
Centigramme (cg.)	=	.1543			
Decigramme (dg.)	=	1.5432			
Gramme (Gm.)	=	15.4323			
Decagramme (Dg.)	=	154.3224	=	lb (troy)	3
Hectogramme (Hg.)	=	1543.2348	=	0	2
Kilogramme (Kg.)	=	15432.3487	=	0	1
Myriagramme (Mg.)	=	154323.4874	=	2	1
			=	26	9
					4
					3.4

VALUE OF AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS AND IMPERIAL MEASURES IN METRICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Avoirdupois Weights.	Metrical Weights.	Imperial Measures.	Metrical Measures.		
1 pound	=	453.5925 grammes.	1 gallon	=	4.543487 litres.
1 ounce	=	28.3495 "	1 pint	=	0.567936 litre.
1 grain	=	0.0648 gramme.	1 fluidounce	=	0.028396 "
			1 fluidrachm	=	0.003549 "
			1 minim	=	0.000059 "

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF STANDARD AND METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Inches.	Centimetres.	Inches.	Centimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.	Inches.	Millimetres.	
12	=	30.48	6	=	15.24	$\frac{1}{25}$	=	1.00
11	=	27.94	5	=	12.70	$\frac{1}{2}$	=	2.11
10	=	25.40	4	=	10.16	$\frac{1}{8}$	=	3.17
9	=	22.86	3	=	7.62	$\frac{1}{4}$	=	6.35
8	=	20.32	2	=	5.08	$\frac{1}{3}$	=	8.46
7	=	17.78	1	=	2.54	$\frac{1}{2}$	=	12.70
						$\frac{5}{8}$	=	15.85
						$\frac{3}{4}$	=	16.92
						$\frac{7}{8}$	=	19.05
						$\frac{1}{4}$	=	21.15
						$\frac{3}{8}$	=	22.19
						$\frac{1}{2}$	=	23.28

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC FLUID MEASURES.

Minims.	Cubic Centimetres.	Minims.	Cubic Centimetres.	Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimetres.	Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimetres.			
1	=	0.06	25	=	1.54	1	=	30.00¹		
2	=	0.12	30	=	1.90	2	=	59.20		
3	=	0.18	35	=	2.16	3	=	89.00		
4	=	0.24	40	=	2.50	4	=	118.40		
5	=	0.30	45	=	2.80	5	=	148.00		
6	=	0.36	50	=	3.08	6	=	178.00		
7	=	0.42	55	=	3.40	7	=	207.00		
8	=	0.50				8	=	236.00		
9	=	0.55	Fluid-drachms.			9	=	266.00		
10	=	0.60	1	=	3.75	10	=	295.70		
11	=	0.68	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	=	4.65	11	=	325.25		
12	=	0.74	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	=	5.60	12	=	355.00		
13	=	0.80	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	=	6.51	13	=	385.00		
14	=	0.85	2	=	7.50	14	=	414.00		
15	=	0.92	3	=	11.25	15	=	444.00		
16	=	1.00	4	=	15.00	16	=	473.11		
17	=	1.05	5	=	18.50	17	=	503.00		
18	=	1.12	6	=	22.50	18	=	532.00		
19	=	1.17	7	=	26.00	19	=	562.00		
20	=	1.25				20	=	591.50		
								128	=	3785.00

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF METRIC FLUID AND APOTHECARIES' MEASURES.

Cubic Centimetres.	Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimetres.	Fluid-ounces.	Cubic Centimetres.	Fluid-drachms.	Cubic Centimetres.	Minims.	
1000	=	33.81	400	=	13.53	25	=	6.76
900	=	30.43	300	=	10.14	10	=	2.71
800	=	27.05	200	=	6.76	9	=	2.43
700	=	23.67	100	=	3.38	8	=	2.16
600	=	20.29	75	=	2.53	7	=	1.89
500	=	16.90	50	=	1.69	6	=	1.62
473	=	16.00	30	=	1.00²	5	=	1.35
						4	=	64.8
						3	=	48.6
						2	=	32.4
						1³	=	16.00
						0.09	=	1.46
						0.07	=	1.14
						0.05	=	0.81

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF METRIC AND APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	
0.0010	=	$\frac{1}{64}$	0.065	=	1.003	1	=	15.43
0.0020	=	$\frac{1}{32}$	0.100	=	1.543	2	=	30.86
0.0040	=	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.130	=	2.006	3	=	46.30
0.0065	=	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.150	=	2.315	4	=	61.73
0.0081	=	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.180	=	2.778	5	=	77.16
0.0108	=	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.200	=	3.086	6	=	92.60
0.0162	=	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.300	=	4.630	7	=	98.02
0.0324	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.500	=	7.716	8	=	123.46
0.0486	=	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.700	=	10.803	9	=	138.90
0.0567	=	$\frac{7}{8}$	0.900	=	13.890	10	=	154.32
						100	=	1543.23
						125	=	1929.04
						150	=	2314.85
						175	=	2700.65
						450	=	6944.55
						550	=	8487.78
						650	=	10031.01
						750	=	11574.26
						850	=	13117.49
						1000	=	15432.35

¹ More accurately, 29.57 cc.² More accurately, 1.01.³ More accurately, 16.23.

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC WEIGHT.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Drachms.	Grammes.
$\frac{1}{100}$	= 0.00065	1	= 0.065	24	= 1.55	1	= 3.9
$\frac{1}{64}$	= 0.00101	2	= 0.130	25	= 1.62	2	= 7.8
$\frac{1}{60}$	= 0.00108	3	= 0.195	26	= 1.70	3	= 11.65
$\frac{1}{50}$	= 0.00130	4	= 0.260	27	= 1.75	4	= 15.50
$\frac{1}{48}$	= 0.00135	5	= 0.324	28	= 1.82	5	= 19.40
$\frac{1}{40}$	= 0.00162	6	= 0.400	29	= 1.87	6	= 23.30
$\frac{1}{36}$	= 0.00180	7	= 0.460	30	= 1.95	7	= 27.20
$\frac{1}{32}$	= 0.00202	8	= 0.520	31	= 2.00	Ounces.	
$\frac{1}{30}$	= 0.00216	9	= 0.600	32	= 2.10	1	= 31.10 ²
$\frac{1}{25}$	= 0.00259	10	= 0.650	33	= 2.16	2	= 62.20
$\frac{1}{24}$	= 0.00270	11	= 0.715	34	= 2.20	3	= 93.30
$\frac{1}{20}$	= 0.00324	12	= 0.780	35	= 2.25	4	= 124.40
$\frac{1}{18}$	= 0.00360	13	= 0.845	36	= 2.30	5	= 155.50
$\frac{1}{16}$	= 0.00405	14	= 0.907	37	= 2.40	6	= 186.60
$\frac{1}{15}$	= 0.00432	15	= 0.972	38	= 2.47	7	= 217.70
$\frac{1}{12}$	= 0.00540	¹ 15.5	= 1.000	39	= 2.55	8	= 248.80
$\frac{1}{10}$	= 0.00648	16	= 1.040	40	= 2.60	9	= 280.00
$\frac{1}{8}$	= 0.00810	17	= 1.102	42	= 2.73	10	= 311.00
$\frac{1}{6}$	= 0.01080	18	= 1.160	44	= 2.86	11	= 342.14
$\frac{1}{5}$	= 0.01296	19	= 1.240	48	= 3.00	12	= 373.23
$\frac{1}{4}$	= 0.01620	20	= 1.300	50	= 3.25	14	= 435.50
$\frac{1}{3}$	= 0.02160	21	= 1.360	52	= 3.40	16	= 497.60
$\frac{1}{2}$	= 0.03240	22	= 1.425	56	= 3.65	24	= 746.40
$\frac{1}{1}$	= 0.04860	23	= 1.460	58	= 3.75	48	= 1492.80
						100	= 3110.40

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF AVOIRDUPOIS AND METRIC WEIGHT.

Avoir. Ounces.	Grammes.	Avoir. Ounces.	Grammes.	Avoir. Ounces.	Grammes.	Avoir. Pounds.	Grammes.
$\frac{1}{15}$	= 1.772	5	= 141.75	13	= 368.54	3	= 1360.78
$\frac{1}{8}$	= 3.544	6	= 170.10	14	= 396.90	4	= 1814.37
$\frac{1}{4}$	= 7.088	7	= 198.45	15	= 425.25	5	= 2267.96
$\frac{1}{2}$	= 14.175	8	= 226.80	Avoir. Pounds.		6	= 2727.55
1	= 28.350	9	= 255.15	1	= 453.60	7	= 3175.14
2	= 56.700	10	= 283.50	2	= 907.18	8	= 3628.74
3	= 85.050	11	= 311.84	2.2	= 1000.00	9	= 4082.33
4	= 113.400	12	= 340.20			10	= 4535.92

COMPARATIVE VALUES OF METRIC AND AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

Grammes.	Oz.	Gr.	Grammes.	Oz.	Gr.	Grammes.	Oz.	Gr.	Grammes.	Oz.	Gr.
28.35	=	1	38	=	1 149	125	=	4 179	600	=	21 72
29	=	1 10	39	=	1 164	150	=	5 127	650	=	22 405
30	=	1 25	40	=	1 180	200	=	7 24	700	=	24 303
31	=	1 41	50	=	1 334	250	=	8 358	750	=	26 198
32	=	1 56	60	=	2 50	300	=	10 255	800	=	28 96
33	=	1 72	70	=	2 205	350	=	12 152	850	=	29 429
34	=	1 87	80	=	2 360	400	=	14 48	900	=	31 326
35	=	1 103	85	=	3	450	=	15 382	950	=	33 222
36	=	1 118	90	=	3 76	500	=	17 279	1000	=	35 120
37	=	1 133	100	=	3 230	550	=	19 175			

¹ More accurately, 15.432 + gr. = 1 gramme.

² More accurately, 31.10349 grammes.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE PERIOD OF UTERO-GESTATION.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Nov.
January	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
February	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	DEC.
March	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	JAN.
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	FEB.
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	MAR.
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	APRIL.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	MAY.
August	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	JUNE.
September	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	JULY.
October	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	AUG.
November	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	SEPT.
December	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	OCT.

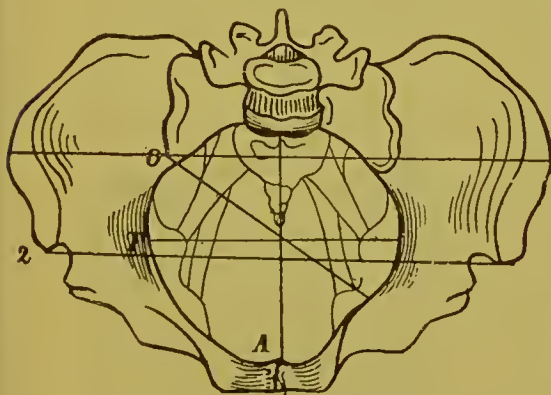
EXPLANATION.—Find in top line the date of menstruation; the figure below will indicate the date when confinement may be expected—*i. e.* if date of menstruation is June 1st, confinement may be expected on March 8th, or one day earlier if leap year (Dr. ELY).

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS OF CENTIGRADE AND FAHR-
ENHEIT THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

Cent.	Fahr.	Cent.	Fahr.	Cent.	Fahr.	Cent.	Fahr.	Cent.	Fahr.	Cent.	Fahr.
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
-40	-40.0	-15	+5.0	+9	+48.2	+33	+91.4	+57	+134.6	+81	+177.8
39	38.2	14	6.8	10	50.0	34	93.2	58	136.4	82	179.6
38	36.4	13	8.6	11	51.8	35	95.0	59	138.2	83	181.4
37	34.6	12	10.4	12	53.6	36	96.8	60	140.0	84	183.2
36	32.8	11	12.2	13	55.4	37	98.6	61	141.8	85	185.0
35	31.0	10	14.0	14	57.2	38	100.4	62	143.6	86	186.8
34	29.2	9	15.8	15	59.0	39	102.2	63	145.4	87	188.6
33	27.4	8	17.6	16	60.8	40	104.0	64	147.2	88	190.4
32	25.6	7	19.4	17	62.6	41	105.8	65	149.0	89	192.2
31	23.8	6	21.2	18	64.4	42	107.6	66	150.8	90	194.0
30	22.0	5	23.0	19	66.2	43	109.4	67	152.6	91	195.8
29	20.2	4	24.8	20	68.0	44	111.2	68	154.4	92	197.6
28	18.4	3	26.6	21	69.8	45	113.0	69	156.2	93	199.4
27	16.6	2	28.4	22	71.6	46	114.8	70	158.0	94	201.2
26	14.8	1	30.2	23	73.4	47	116.6	71	159.8	95	203.0
25	13.0	0	32.0	24	75.2	48	118.4	72	161.6	96	204.8
24	11.2	+1	33.8	25	77.0	49	120.2	73	163.4	97	206.6
23	9.4	2	35.6	26	78.8	50	122.0	74	165.2	98	208.4
22	7.6	3	37.4	27	80.6	51	123.8	75	167.0	99	210.2
21	5.8	4	39.2	28	82.4	52	125.6	76	168.8	100	212.0
20	4.0	5	41.0	29	84.2	53	127.4	77	170.6	101	213.8
19	2.2	6	42.8	30	86.0	54	129.2	78	172.4	102	215.6
18	0.4	7	44.6	31	87.8	55	131.0	79	174.2	103	217.4
17	+1.4	8	46.4	32	89.6	56	132.8	80	176.0	104	219.2
16	3.2										

DIAMETERS OF THE FEMALE PELVIS AND FŒTAL HEAD.

DIAMETERS OF THE PLANE OF THE SUPERIOR STRAIT AND FALSE PELVIS.



A. ANTERO-POSTERIOR, 11 cm. (4 inches). Extends from the upper part of the posterior surface of the symphysis pubis to the centre of the promontory of the sacrum.

T. TRANSVERSE, 13½ cm. (5¼ inches). Extends from a point midway between the sacro-iliac joint and the ilio-pectineal eminence to a corresponding point on the opposite side.

O. OBLIQUE, 12¾ cm. (5 inches). Extends from the sacro-iliac joint to a point of the brim corresponding with the ilio-pectineal eminence.

CIRCUMFERENCE, 13 inches. ♀

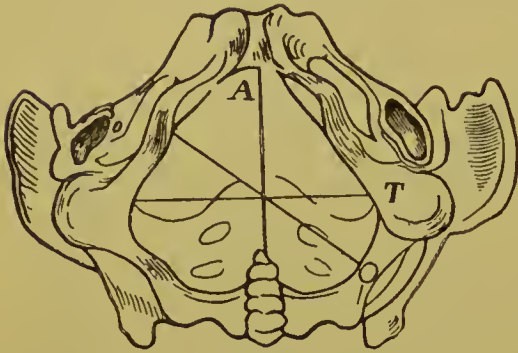
FALSE PELVIS.

1. The TRANSVERSE DIAMETER, from the middle part of the crest of the ilium to the opposite point, measures 29 cm. (11 inches).

2. The distance from the ANTERIOR SUPERIOR SPINOUS PROCESS on one side to a corresponding point on the opposite is 26 cm. (9 inches).

The depth of the FALSE PELVIS, from the top of the crest of the ilium to the level of the PLANE OF THE SUPERIOR STRAIT, is 8.9 cm. (3½ inches).

DIAMETERS OF THE PLANE OF THE
INFERIOR STRAIT.



A. ANTERIOR-POSTERIOR, $9\frac{1}{2}$ –11 cm. (4 inches). Extends from the point of the coccyx to the subpubic ligament.

T. TRANSVERSE, 11 cm. (4 inches). Extends between the tuberosities of the two ischia.

O. OBLIQUE, 11 cm. (4 inches). Extends from the junction of the rami of the pubis and ischium to the middle of the inferior sacro-sciatic ligament on the opposite side.

CIRCUMFERENCE, 12 inches.

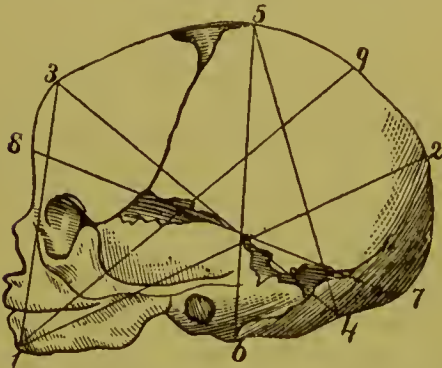
CAVITY OF PELVIS.

ANTERIOR DEPTH, 3.8 cm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

LATERAL DEPTH, 8.9 cm. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches).

POSTERIOR DEPTH, 13 cm. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 inches).

DIAMETERS OF THE FŒTAL SKULL.



1 to 2. OCCIPITO-MENTAL, $13\frac{1}{2}$ cm. (5 inches). This, the longest diameter of the head, extends from the point of the chin to the posterior fontanelle or occiput.

1 to 3. FRONTO-MENTAL, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm. (3 inches). Extends from the top of the forehead to the point of the chin.

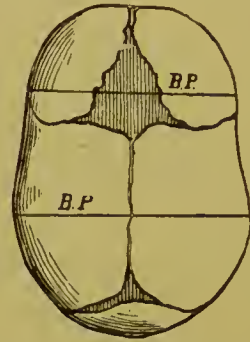
4 to 5. CERVICO-BREGMATIC, $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Extends from a point midway between the foramen magnum and occipital protuberance to the posterior point of the anterior fontanelle.

5 to 6. TRACHELO-BREGMATIC, $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Extends from the anterior margin of the foramen magnum to the posterior point of the anterior fontanelle.

7 to 8. OCCIPITO-FRONTAL, $11\frac{3}{4}$ cm. (4 inches). Extends from the occipital protuberance to the os frontis.

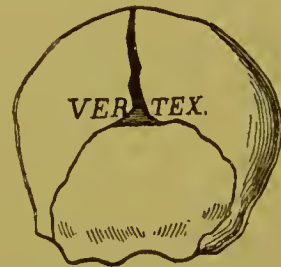
1 to 9. SAGITTO-MENTAL, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cm. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Extends from the middle of the sagittal suture to the point of the chin.

3 to 4. CERVICO-FRONTAL, $11\frac{3}{4}$ cm. (4 inches). Extends from the base of the occiput to the apex of the forehead.

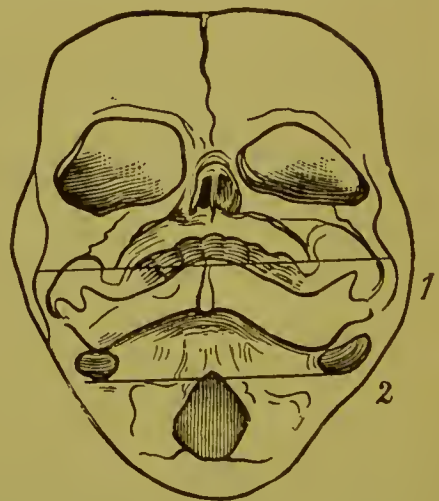


B. P. BI-PARIETAL, $9\frac{1}{4}$ cm. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Extends between the two parietal protuberances.

B. T. BI-TEMPORAL, 8 cm. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ inches). Extends from one side of the os frontis to the other.



The VERTEX is a circle described around the posterior fontanelle.



1. BI-MALAR, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

2. BI-MASTOID, 2 inches.

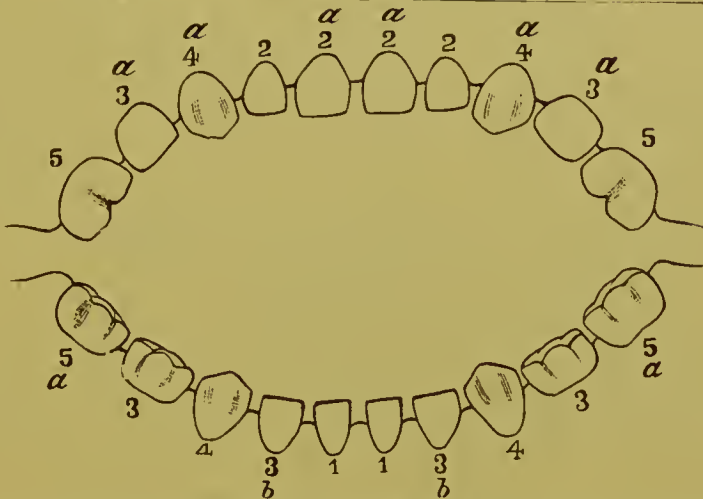
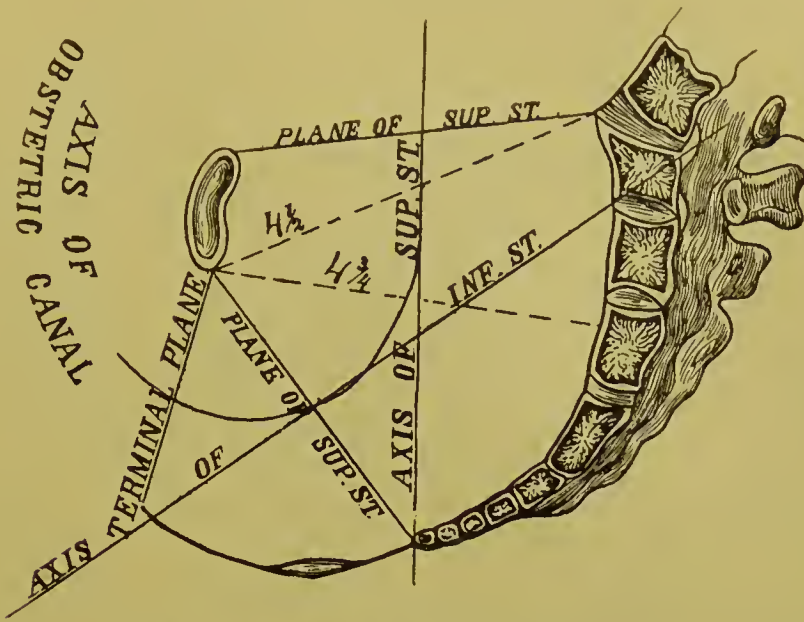


DIAGRAM SHOWING ERUPTION OF MILK TEETH.

1 1, between the 4th and 7th months; pause of 3 to 9 weeks. 2 2 2 2, between the 8th and 10th months; pause of 6 to 12 weeks. 3 3 3 3 3 3, between the 12th and 15th months; pause until the 18th month. 4 4 4 4, between the 18th and 24th months; pause of 2 to 3 months. 5 5 5 5, between the 20th and 30th months. (Starr.)

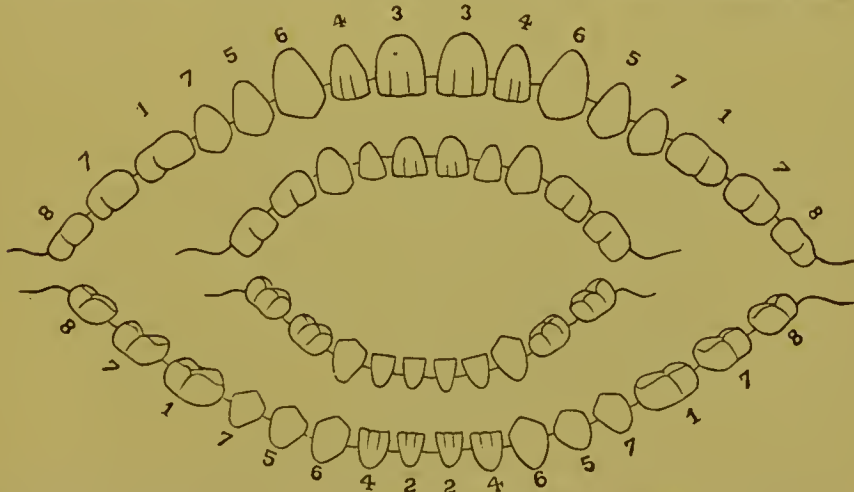
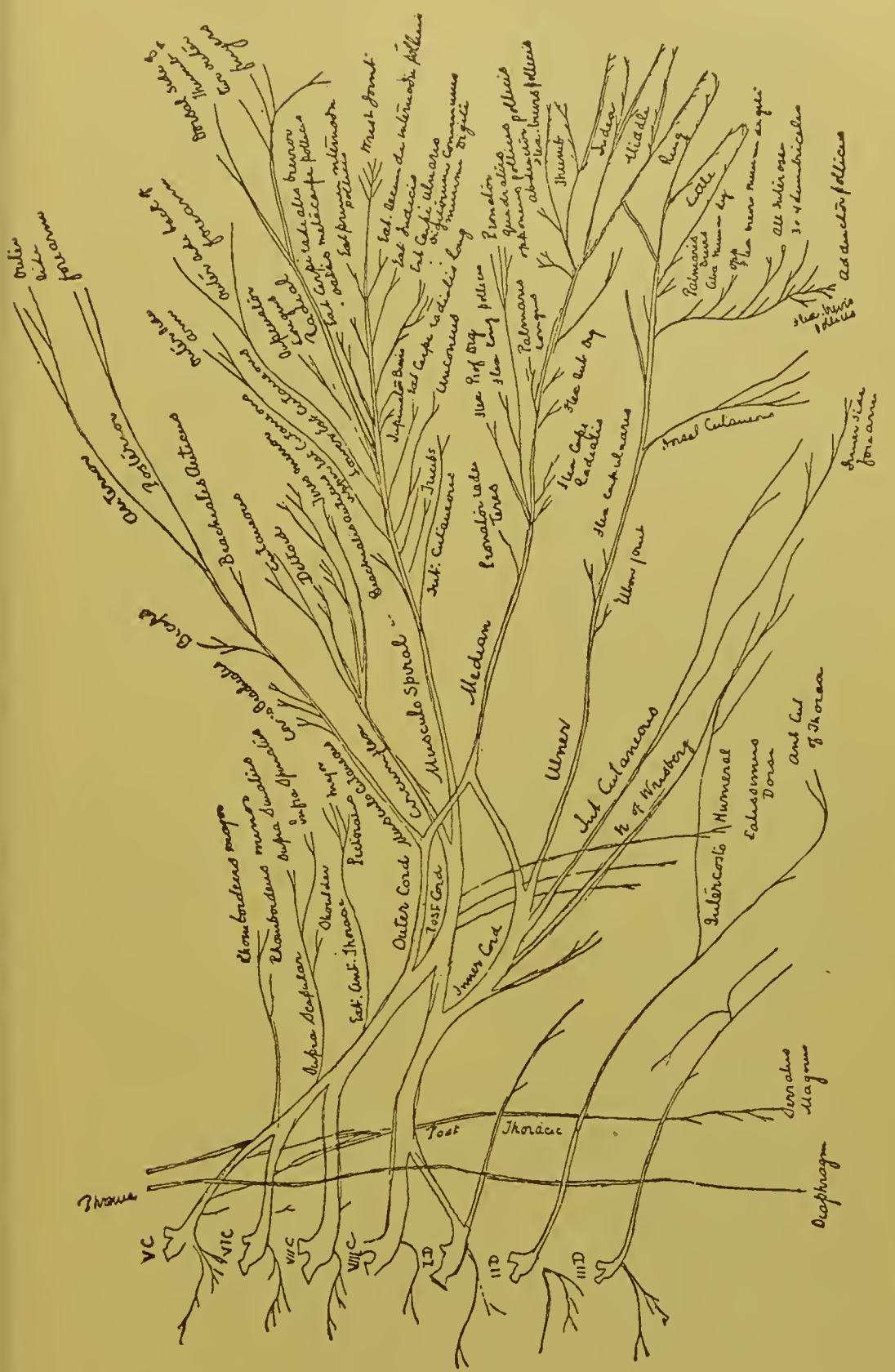
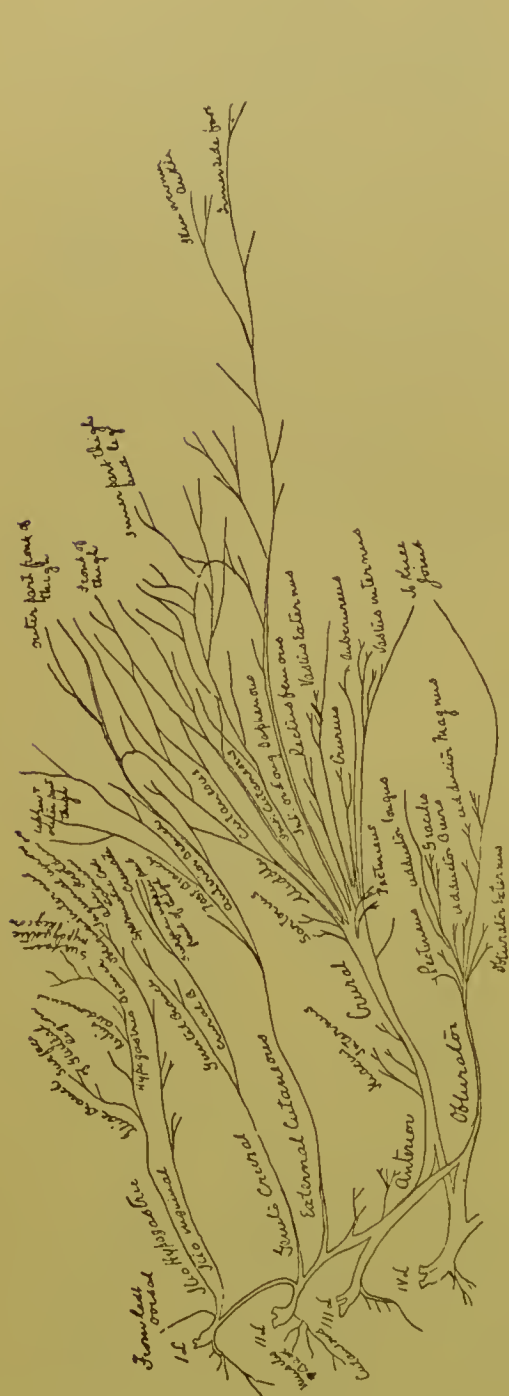


DIAGRAM SHOWING RELATION BETWEEN PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY TEETH.

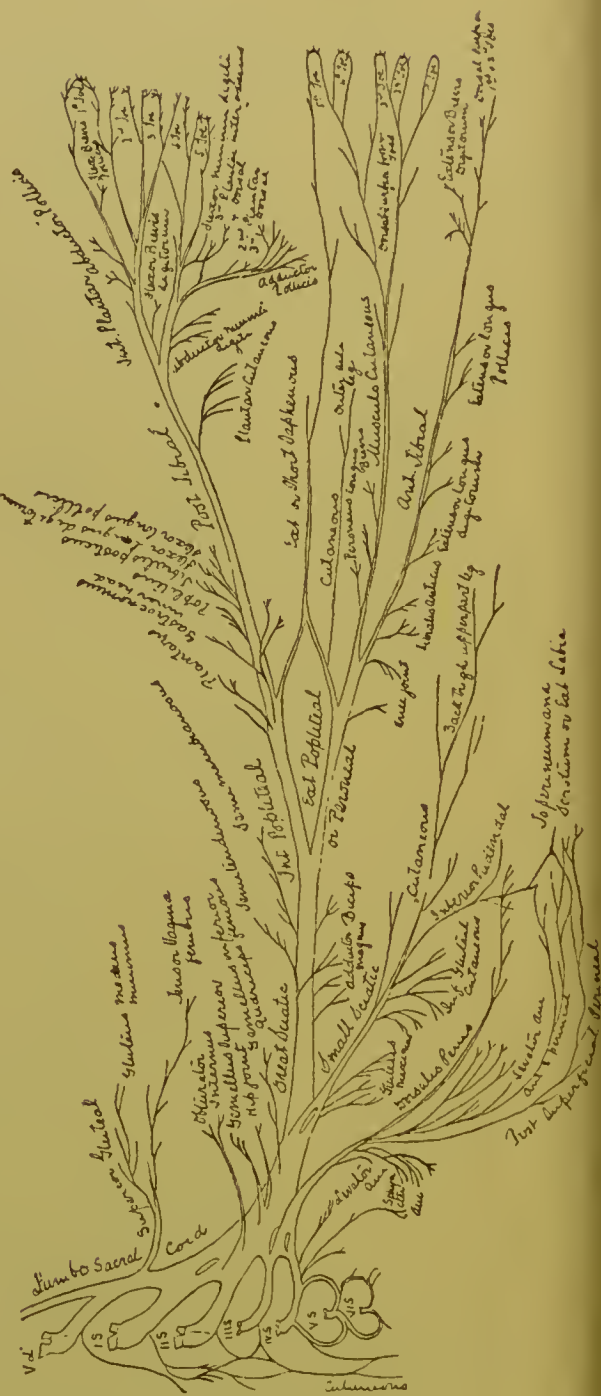
The figures 1, 2, 3, etc. indicate the groups of teeth and the order of their appearance. (Starr.)



BRACHIAL PLEXUS.



LUMBAR PLEXUS.



SACRAL PLEXUS.

TABLE OF CRANIAL NERVES.

	Deep Origin.	Exit from Cranium.	Function.	Distribution.
I. Olfactory.	Themselves extensions of the cerebrum.	Branches perforate cribriform plate of ethmoid.	Special (for sense of smell).	Mucous membrane of upper portion of nose.
II. Optic.	By optic tracts from geniculate bodies, posterior part of optic thalami and quadrigeminal bodies.	Optic foramen.	Special (for sense of sight).	Interior of eye (retina).
III. Oculo-motor.	Floor of aqueduct of Sylvius.	Sphenoidal fissure.	Motor.	All muscles of orbit, save superior oblique and external rectus; sphincter of iris and ciliary muscle of eyeball.
IV. Patheticus.	Between quadrigeminal bodies.	Sphenoidal fissure.	Motor.	Superior oblique muscle of eyeball.
V. Trifacial.	From just below lateral angle of fourth ventricle, through Gasserian ganglion.	I. Sphenoidal fissure. II. Infraorbital canal. III. Foramen ovale.	I. Sensory. II. Sensory. III. Sensory-motor.	I. Mucous membrane of nose and eyelids; skin of nose, upper eyelid, forehead, and upper part of hairy scalp. II. Teeth and gum of upper jaw; mucous membrane of antrum and lower portion of nose; skin and mucous membrane of lower eyelid; skin of side of nose, cheek, and upper lip; upper part of pharynx, soft palate, tonsils, uvula, and roof of mouth. III. Sides of head, external ear, external auditory canal, lower lip, lower part of face, part of tongue and mucous membrane of mouth, lower teeth and gums, salivary glands, articulation of lower jaw; masseter, temporal, pterygoid, mylo-hyoid, anterior belly of digastric, tensor palati, and tensor tympani muscles.
VI. Abducens.	Beneath fasciculus teres in floor of fourth ventricle.	Sphenoidal fissure.	Motor.	External rectus muscle of eyeball.
VII. Facial.	Formatio reticularis of pons.	Internal auditory meatus.	Motor.	Muscles of scalp, external ear, nose, mouth, and eyelids (except levator palpebræ superioris, and platysma); tympanic muscles, levator palpebræ, azygos uvulæ, stylohyoid, and posterior belly of digastric muscles.
VIII. Auditory.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Internal auditory meatus.	Special (for sense of hearing).	Internal ear.
IX. Glosso-pharyngeal.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Jugular foramen.	Special (for sense of taste). Sensory-motor.	Mucous membrane of tongue, pharynx, and middle ear. Stylo-pharyngeus muscle.
X. Pneumo-gastric.	Floor of fourth ventricle.	Jugular foramen.	Sensory-motor and inhibitory.	Pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, liver, spleen, larynx, trachea, lungs, heart, great vessels, abdominal viscera (through solar plexus).
XI. Spinal accessory.	Medulla and cervical portion of spinal cord.	Jugular foramen, after entering through foramen magnum.	Motor.	Pharynx, larynx (as regards muscles concerned in phonation), sterno-mastoid, and trapezius muscles.
XII. Hypoglossal.	Lower portion of medulla.	Anterior condylar foramen.	Motor.	Omo-hyoid, sterno-hyoid, sterno-thyroid, thyro-hyoid, mylo-hyoid, stylo-glossus, hyo-glossus, genio-hyoid, genio-glossus, and intrinsic muscles of tongue.

LOCALIZATION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SEGMENTS
OF THE SPINAL CORD. (STARR.)

Segment.	Muscles.	Reflex.	Sensation.
2d and 3d cervical.	Sterno-mastoid, trapezius, scaleni, and neck, diaphragm.	Hypochondrium(?); sudden inspiration produced by sudden pressure beneath the lower border of ribs.	Back of head to vertex; neck.
4th cervical.	Diaphragm, deltoid, biceps, coraco-brachialis, supinator longus, rhomboid, supra- and infra-spinatus.	Pupil, 4th to 7th cervical; dilatation of the pupil produced by irritation of the neck.	Neck, upper shoulder, outer arm.
5th cervical.	Deltoid, biceps, coraco-brachialis, brachialis anticus, supinator longus, supinator brevis, rhomboid, teres minor, pectoralis, serratus magnus.	Scapular, 5th cervical to 1st dorsal; irritation of the skin over scapula produces contraction of the scapula muscles. Supinator longus; tapping its tendon in wrist produces flexion of forearm.	Back of shoulder and arm; outer side of arm and forearm, front and back.
6th cervical.	Biceps, brachialis anticus, pectoralis (clavicular part), serratus magnus, triceps, extensors of wrist and fingers, pronators.	Triceps, 5th to 6th cervical; tapping elbow tendon produces extension of forearm; posterior wrist, 6th to 8th cervical; tapping tendon causes extension of hand.	Outer side of forearm, front and back; outer half of hand.
7th cervical.	Triceps (long head), extensors of wrist and fingers, pronators of wrist, flexors of wrist, subscapular, pectoralis (costal part), latissimus dorsi, teres major.	Anterior wrist, 7th to 8th cervical; tapping anterior tendons causes flexion of wrist; palmar, 7th cervical to first dorsal; striking palm causes closure of fingers.	Inner side of back of arm and forearm; radial half of hand.
8th cervical.	Flexors of wrist and fingers, intrinsic muscles of hand.	. . . . .	Forearm and hand, inner half.
1st dorsal.	Extensors of thumb, intrinsic hand muscles, thenar and hypothenar eminences.	. . . . .	Forearm, inner half; ulnar distribution to hand.
2d to 12th dorsal.	Muscles of back and abdomen, erectores spinæ.	Epigastric, 4th to 7th dorsal; tickling mammary region causes retraction of the epigastrium; abdominal, 7th to 11th dorsal; striking side of abdomen causes retraction of belly.	Skin of chest and abdomen in bands running around and downward, corresponding to spinal nerves; upper gluteal region.
1st lumbar.	Ilio-psoas, sartorius, muscles of abdomen.	Cremasteric, 1st to 3d lumbar; striking inner thigh causes retraction of scrotum.	Skin over groin and front of scrotum.
2d lumbar.	Ilio-psoas, sartorius, flexors of knee (Remak), quadriceps femoris.	Patella tendon; striking tendon causes extension of leg.	Outer side of thigh.
3d lumbar.	Quadriceps femoris, inner rotators of thigh, abductors of thigh.	. . . . .	Front and inner side of thigh.
4th lumbar.	Abductors of thigh, adductors of thigh, flexors of knee (Ferrier), tibialis anticus.	Gluteal, 4th and 5th lumbar; striking buttock causes dimpling in fold of buttock.	Inner side of thigh and leg to ankle; inner side of foot.
5th lumbar.	Outward rotators of thigh, flexors of knee (Ferrier), flexors of ankle, extensors of toes.	. . . . .	Back of thigh, back of leg, and outer part of foot.
1st and 2d sacral.	Flexors of ankle, long flexors of toes, peronei, intrinsic muscles of foot.	Plantar; tickling sole of foot causes flexion of toes and retraction of leg.	Back of thigh, leg, and foot, outer side.
3d to 5th sacral.	Peroneal muscles.	Foot reflex, Achilles tendon; over-extension of foot causes rapid flexion, ankle clonus, bladder and rectal centres.	Skin over scrotum, anus, perineum, genitals.

CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL BACTERIA.

[Arranged by Dr. M. V. Ball, author of "Essentials of Bacteriology."]

PART I.—NON-PATHOGENIC BACTERIA.

Name.	Genus.	Biology.	Product.	Culture Characters.	Actions.	Habitat.	Discoverer.
ACETI.	Bacillus.	Short motile rods in zooglyca; aerobic.	Ferment.	Not liquefy; membranous growth.	Produces acetic-acid fermentation.	Air.	Kützing.
ACIDI LACTICI.	Bacillus.	Short, immotile rods; aerobic.	.....	Not liquefy; small white points porcelain-like; slow.	Lactic-acid fermentation; precipitates caseine.	Air; sour milk.	Pasteur.
ACIDI LACTICI.	Bacillus.	Short, immotile rods.	.....	Growth faster than above; appearance same.	Alcohol is formed after the lactic-acid fermentation.	Sour milk.	Grotenfeldt.
ACTINOBACTER.	Bacillus.	Immotile rods with capsule; facult. anaerob.	.....	.....	Causes fermentation with gas and alcohol.	Air.	Duclaux.
AEROGENES.	Bacillus.	Small motile rods, single and in pairs; very resistant.	.....	Rapid growth; round concentric-arranged colonies; not liquefy.	.....	Digestive tract.	Miller.
ÆROPHILLUS.	Bacillus.	Slender rods in threads; immotile; oval spores; aerobic.	.....	Liquefy rapidly; small yellow-gray colonies.	.....	Old cultures.	Liborius.
AGILIS.	Micrococcus.	Mobile diplococci with fine flagella.	Red pigment.	Slowly liquefying, forming a cone with rose-red color.	.....	Drinking-water.	Ali Cohens.
ALBA.	Beggiatoa.	Cocci and spirals with sulphur.	.....	.....	.....	Sulphur springs.	Vauch.
ALBA.	Sarcina.	Small cocci in packets.	White pigment.	Slow growth in small white colonies.	.....	Air and water.	Bunn.
ALBICANS AMPLUS.	Micrococcus.	Large cocci and diplococci.	.....	Slowly liquefy; gray colonies; growth fairly rapid.	Is colored by Gram's method.	Vaginal secretion.	Bunn.
ALBICANS TARDISIMUS.	Micrococcus.	Diplococci colored by Gram.	.....	Small white points, not liquefying; very slow growth.	.....	Urethral pus.	Bunn.
ALBICANS TARDUS.	Micrococcus.	Diplococci not motile.	.....	Grows slowly on surface, the boundary raised; twice as large as above.	.....	Skin in eczema.	Unna, Tommasoli.
ALLI.	Bacillus.	Very small rods.	Alkaloid pigment.	Bright green pellicle on agar.	Decomposes albumin.	Green slime of onions.	Griffiths.
AMYLIFERUM.	Spirillum.	Rigid spirilla with spores; turns blue with iodine.	.....	.....	.....	Water.	VanTiegham.

NON-PATHOGENIC BACTERIA.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Genus.	Biology.	Product.	Culture Characters.	Actions.	Habitat.	Discoverer.
AMYLOBACTER. AQUATILIS.	Bacillus. Micrococcus.	See <i>Butyriscus</i> , with which it is identical. Very small cocci in irregular groups.	ch it is identical.	Light-yellow colonies; serrated edges. .....	.....	Old distilled water.	Bolton.
ARACHNOIDEA.	Beggiatoa	Very thick filaments containing sulphur; motile.	.....	.....	.....	Sulphur water.	Agardh.
ARBORESCENS.	Bacillus.	Thin rods, with rounded ends in threads, and singly; immotile.	Yellow pigment.	Colonies, radiating from an oval centre like roots; later on colored yellow; slowly liquefy.	.....	London Water-works.	Francland.
ATTENUATUM.	Spirillum.	Threads with narrowed ends.	.....	.....	.....	Stagnant water.	Warming.
AURANTIACA.	Sarcina.	Small cocci in pairs and tetrads; strongly aerobic.	Orange-yellow pigment.	Rapidly liquefy; little orange-yellow colonies, not growing in high temperature.	.....	Air and water.	Koch.
AURANTIACUS.	Bacillus.	Motile, short thick rods, often in long threads.	Orange-yellow pigment.	Slowly growing; nail cultures; shining and orange-yellow; not liquefy.	.....	Water.	Francland.
AURANTIACUS.	Micrococcus.	Oval cocci in pairs and singly; immotile.	Orange-yellow pigment in water, alcohol, and ether; insoluble.	Round orange-yellow colonies, mostly on surface; slow growth; not liquefying.	.....	Water.	Cohn.
AUREA.	Sarcina.	Cocci in packets.	Golden-colored pigment; soluble in alcohol.	Liquefy; bright golden layer on potato.	.....	Exudate of pneumonia.	Mace.
AUREUS.	Bacillus.	Straight motile rods lying parallel.	Golden-yellow pigment.	Slow-growing, chrome-yellow, whetstone in shape; not liquefy.	.....	Water and skin of eczema.	Adametz and Unna.
BALTICUS.	Bacillus.	Short rod.	Phosphorescence.	Do not liquefy; require glucose for growth.	.....	Baltic Sea.	Fischer.
BIENSTOCKII.	Bacillus.	See <i>Putrificus</i> , coli.	.....	Creamy layer on surface of gelatin.	.....	Putrid broth.	Cohn.
BILROTHII.	Micrococcus (ascococcus).	Groups of cocci surrounded with capsule; zoogloea aerobic.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BRUNNEUS.	Bacillus.	Motile rods.	Brown pigment.	.....	.....	Maize.	Schröter.
BUTYRIC-ACID-FERMENTATION.	Bacillus.	Large, slender motile rods in pairs; spores; facult. anaerobin.	Diastase.	Liquefy rapidly; gray veil on surface of potato.	.....	Air.	Hueppe.

Butyrum (amylobacter).	Clostridium.	Thick motile rods enlarging for the spores; obligat. aerobic.	Amyloid substance.	Not cultivated.	Forms butyric acid in presence of lactic acid.	Air, earth, and water.	Prazmowski and Van Tiegham, Smith.
CÆRULEUS.	Bacillus.	Rods in long chains.	Blue pigment, not soluble in water, alcohol, or acid.	Liquefy; a deep-blue layer on potato.	.....	Water.	
♁ CANDIDANS (candidus).	Micrococcus.	Masses of cocci.	.....	Not liquefy; nail-shaped in test-tube.	.....	Air around old cultures.	Flügge.
CAROTARUM.	Bacillus.	Threads of rods that bend in various directions; oval spores.	.....	Rapidly liquefy on surface, a network centre on potato; round, light gray; grow rapidly.	.....	Cooked carrots and beets.	A. Koch.
CATENULA.	Bacillus.	Motile rods with spores.	.....	.....	Causes albumin to ferment.	Old cheese.	Duclaux.
CAUCASIUS.	Bacillus.	Motile rods, with spores in each end.	.....	.....	Ferments milk, producing the kefy drink.	Kefyr; grain.	Kern.
CERASINUS SICCUS.	Micrococcus.	Very small cocci, singly and in pairs; aerob.	Cherry-red pigment.	On potato; rapidly-forming cherry-red scum, not developed on gelatin.	.....	Water.	List.
CEREUS ALBUS.	Micrococcus.	Cocci in short chains and bunches, colored by Gram.	.....	Not liquefy; small wax-like drops; thick gray layer on potato; growth rapid.	.....	Pus.	Passet.
CEREUS FLAVUS.	Micrococcus.	Straphylo. and strepto., and in zoogloea, colored by Gram.	.....	Not liquefy; dark-yellow colonies; wax-like appearance.	.....	Pus.	Passet.
CHLORINUS.	Bacillus.	Large rods, motile, green-colored, due to chlorophyll; aerobic.	Green pigment, soluble in alcohol.	Liquefy; greenish-yellow colonies.	.....	Water.	Engelman.
CHLORINUS.	Micrococcus.	Cocci in zoogloea.	Green pigment, soluble in alcohol and water.	Yellow-green layer on gelatin.	.....	Boiled eggs.	Cohn.
CINNABAREUS.	Micrococcus.	Large oval cocci in pairs; aerobic.	Brown-red pigment; foul odor.	Not liquefy; slow growth; bright-red points.	.....	Air and water.	Flügge.
CITREUS.	Bacillus (asco.).	Straight and bent rods in bundles; motile.	Citron-yellow pigment.	Slow growth; after two weeks small yellow points which take various shapes on potato; citron-yellow layer; growth more rapid.	.....	Skin in eczema.	Unna and Tommasoli.
CITREUS.	Micrococcus.	Large round cocci in chains of eight and more.	Cream-colored pigment.	Dirty cream-colored colonies, which are raised and moist.	.....	Water.	List.
CITREUS CONGLOMERATUS.	Micrococcus.	Diplococci and tetrads; aerobic.	.....	Lemon-yellow colonies.	.....	Dust and blenorrhagic pus.	Bumm.
CLAVIFORMIS.	Bacillus (Tyrothrix).	Small rods; spores; true anaerobin,	.....	.....	Ferments milk, giving rise to alcohol.	Fermenting albumin.	Duclaux.

NON-PATHOGENIC BACTERIA.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Genus.	Biology.	Product.	Culture Characters.	Actions.	Habitat.	Discoverer.
CONCENTRICUM.	Spirillum.	Thick motile spirals with flagella; aerobic.	.....	Not liquefying; concentrically-disposed colonies; very slow growth; not growing on potato.	.....	Putrefying blood.	Kitasato.
CORONATUS.	Micrococcus.	Cocci singly and streptococci; aerobic.	.....	A halo formed around the colonies.	.....	Air.	Flügge.
CORYZE.	Micrococcus.	Large diplococci with rounded ends, the contact surfaces flat.	.....	White, raised glassy colonies, at first like pneumococci, later culture flattened; not liquefying.	No pathogenic action.	Acute coryzal secretion.	Hajek.
CREPESCULUM.	Micrococcus.	Round and oval cocci, singly and in zoogloea.	.....	.....	.....	Putrefying infusions.	Cohn.
CYANEUS.	Micrococcus.	Oval cells.	Blue pigment.	Bluish-green colonies.	.....	Cooked potatoes.	Cohn.
CYANOGENUS (blue milk).	Bacillus.	Motile rods in chains; spores; aerobic.	Alkali and a pigment deepened by acids.	Not liquefying; small white colonies.	Changes milk to deep-blue color.	Air of certain countries.	Fuchs.
DICHOTOMA.	Cladotrix.	Various forms—rods, spirals, and cocci, in long threads.	.....	Cultivated in infusion of plants.	.....	Water.	Cohn.
DIFFLUENS.	Micrococcus.	Oval cocci; aerobic.	Fluorescent pigment, soluble in water.	Do not liquefy; small granular, yellow, colonies; green fluorescence.	.....	Air.	Schröter.
DISTORTUS.	Bacillus (Tyrothrix).	Motile rods; spores; aerobic.	Alkali.	.....	Milk made viscid and casein precipitated.	Air.	Duchaux.
DYSODES.	Bacillus.	Long and short rods; spores.	An odor resembling peppermint and turpentine.	.....	.....	Bread and yeast.	Zopf.
ENDOPARAGOGICUM.	Spirillum.	Dry motile spirals, joined in peculiar shapes.	.....	Does not liquefy; green fluorescence; white colonies.	.....	Trunk of worm-eaten tree.	Sorokin.
ERYTHROSPORUS.	Bacillus.	Motile rods and threads; spores, slender.	Greenish - yellow pigment.	Liquefying; root-like processes extending in the gelatin; leather form in test-tube.	.....	Air and putrefying substances.	Cohn.
FIGURANS (mycoides).	Bacillus.	Large motile rods; spores; long threads; aerobic.	.....	.....	.....	Garden-earth.	Flügge.
FILIFORMIS.	Bacillus (Tyrothrix).	Short motile rods; spores in one end.	.....	Not liquefying; requires peptone for growth.	(causes casein to be precipitated from milk.	.....	Duchaux.
FISCHERI.	Bacillus.	.....	Phosphorescence.	Transparent on surface; dark centre in the deep; not liquefying.	.....	.....	Peyerinck.
FITZIANUS.	Bacillus.	Short rods in threads; spores as large as the rods.	.....	.....	Produces ethylic alcohol in meat extract.	Unboiled hay-infusion.	Zopf.

FLAVA. FLAVUS.	Sarcina. Bacillus.	Small cocci in packets. Small rods; immotile.	Pigment. Pigment.	Liquefying. Liquefying; yellow viscid colonies; foul odor.	Vomited matter. Drinking-water.	Mace.
FLAVUS DESIDENS.	Streptococcus.	Cocci and diplococci in chains; aerobic.	Yellow-brown pigment.	Liquefying rapidly; yellow colonies.	Air and old cultures; water.	Flügge.
FLAVUS LIQUEFACIENS.	Micrococcus.	Cocci and diplococci in zoogloea.	Pigment.	Liquefying rapidly; yellow colonies.	Air and old cultures; water.	Flügge.
FLAVUS TARDIGRADUS.	Micrococcus.	Cocci in short chains, and diplococci.	Chrome-yellow pigment.	Softens gelatin; yellow beads, isolated.	Air.	Flügge.
FLUORESCENS FÆTIDUS.	Micrococcus.	Small diplococci.	Blue-green pigment: acids turn red.	Little button-like colonies that later on sink in, surrounded by violet-green color; liquefying; growth rapid.	Post-nasal space.	Klamann.
FLUORESCENS LIQUEFACIENS.	Bacillus.	Short motile rods; very thin.	Green fluorescent pigment.	Liquefying; white, sunken, iridescent colonies.	Water and air; con- unctival sac.	Flügge.
FLUORESCENS NIVALIS.	Bacillus.	Short rods; motile.	Blue-green pigment.	Quickly liquefying; growth rapid; small white points; later on, surrounded by blue-green fluorescence.	In snow and ice of Norway.	Schmolck.
FLUORESCENS PUTRIDUS.	Bacillus.	Motile rods; short, with rounded ends.	Green fluorescent pigment.	Not liquefying; transparent at first, then green fluorescence and urinary odor.	All putrefactions.	Flügge.
FÖERSTERI.	Cladotrix.	Threads twisted in spirals; very irregular.	.....	.....	Lachrymal canal.	Cohn.
FÖETIDUM.	Clostridium.	Rods of varying length; very motile; a large spore in one end; anaerobic.	Strong gas-production; very foul odor.	Liquefying; growth rapid; small colonies that soon become filled up with fluid and assume a spherical form.	Old cheese and serum of mice inoculated with garden-earth.	Liborius.
FÖETIDUS.	Micrococcus.	See <i>Crepesculum</i> , with which it is identical.	.....	Conical rusty-red colonies.	Excrement of horse.	Cohn.
FÖESCENS.	Sarcina.	Round cocci.	Brown pigment.	Small brown colonies, along needle-track little branches; not liquefy.	In foul eggs.	Scheibenzuber.
FÖULVUS.	Micrococcus.	Short rods; very motile; facultatively anaerobic.	.....	.....	Spongy layer on sea-water.	Waruing.
FÖUSCUS LIMBATUS.	Bacillus.	Spindle-shaped, with pointed ends.	A bitter substance.	.....	Air and milk.	Duclaux.
FÖUSIFORME.	Bacillus.	Rods variable length; spores.	.....	.....	Normal urine and urethra.	Lustgarten.
GENICULATUS.	Bacillus (Tyrothrix).	Streptococci in thick knots.	.....	No growth on gelatin; on agar, thin drops; nearly transparent; very slow growth; in bouillon, a flaky precipitate.	.....	.....
GIGANTEUS URETHRE.	Micrococcus.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NON-PATHOGENIC BACTERIA.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Genus.	Biology.	Product.	Culture Characters.	Actions.	Habitat.	Discoverer.
GRAVEOLENS.	Bacillus.	Small rods, nearly as broad as they are long.	Foul gas.	Liquefying; irregular grayish, later greenish, colonies, with very foul odor.	.....	Skin between toes.	Bordoni-Uffreduzzi.
HÆMATODES.	Micrococcus.	Cocci in little zoogloa.	Red pigment.	Grows best on white of egg at 37°C.; red layer.	.....	Sweat of man.	Zopf.
HANSENI.	Bacillus.	Medium large rods.	Yellow pigment; insoluble.	On potato, a yellow growth which changes with age.	.....	Yellow skin of nutrient infusions.	Rasmussen.
HYACINTH.	Bacillus.	Short rods in dumb-bell shapes.	.....	.....	.....	Slime of diseased hyacinth-bulbs.	Wakker.
HYALINA.	Sarcina.	Round cocci in groups of 4 to 24.	.....	.....	.....	Marshes.	Kützing.
LANTHINUS. INDICUS.	Bacillus. Bacillus.	See <i>Bacillus violaceus</i> . Short motile rods; no spores; anærobin facult.	Scarlet pigment altered by heat.	Liquefying; oval colonies; scarlet-colored.	.....	Intestine of monkey.	Koch.
INTESTINALIS.	Sarcina.	Very regular packets of cocci, eight in each.	.....	.....	.....	Intestine of fowls.	Zopf.
JEQUIRITY.	Bacillus.	Medium-sized rods; spores.	Ferment called abrin.	.....	.....	Infusion of jequirity bean.	Sattler.
KÜHNIANA.	Crenothrix.	Long threads, breaking up into cocci. They are cnsheatbed.	.....	Colonies brick-colored from oxide of iron.	.....	Drinking-water of wells.	Rabenhorst.
LACTEUS FAVOR- MIS.	Micrococcus.	Diplococci; not decolorized by Gram.	.....	Not liquefying; white colonies; grow well on potato.	.....	Mucus of vagina and uterus.	Bumiu.
LACTIS ERYTHRO- GENES.	Bacillus.	Short immotile rods; round ends.	Yellow pigment and red pigment.	Small, round yellow dots, later on cup-shaped, with rose-colored periphery; liquefying.	.....	In red milk and faeces.	Hueppe and Grotenfeldt.
LEPTOMITIFORMIS.	Beggiatoa.	Filaments medium size.	.....	.....	.....	Sulphur waters.	Trévisan.
LEUCOMELÆNUL.	Spirillum.	Two or three spirals; dark granular contents; clear spaces between.	.....	.....	.....	Water over rotting plants.	Perty.
LINEOLA.	Bacillus.	Short motile rods in zoogloa, with flagella.	.....	Slimy layer on potatoes.	.....	Stagnant water.	Müller.
LIODERMOS	Bacillus.	Short motile rods; rounded ends.	.....	Liquefying; transparent, then thick layer on potato; like gum	.....	Air and potatoes.	Flügge.

LITORALIS.	Merismopedia.	Cocci in groups of fours, containing sulphur.	.....	.....	Sea-water.	Oersted and Rabenhorst.
LITOREUS.	Bacillus.	Oval rods, never in chains or zoogloea.	.....	.....	Sea-water.	Warming.
LAVIDUS.	Bacillus.	Medium-sized rods; motile.	Deep blue-black pigment.	Ink-spot at first, slowly liquefying; blue-violet colored later on; slow growth.	Berlin Water-works.	Plogge and Proskauer.
LUTEA.	Sarcina.	Cocci singly and in fours.	Pigment citron-yellow.	Not liquefying; little elevation; citron-yellow centre; yellow layer on potato.	Air.	Schröter.
LUTEUS.	Bacillus.	Short immotile rods, with large oval spores.	Pigment; soluble in water; acids intensify.	Not liquefying; irregular in form; golden-yellow colored.	Air.	Flügge.
LUTEUS.	Micrococcus.	Oval cocci.	Pigment, not acted upon by acid or alkali.	Do not liquefying; small citron-yellow colonies on potato.	Air.	Schröter.
LUTEUS.	Micrococcus.	Diplococci very motile.	Yellow pigment, turning brown-red.	Round, light-yellow colonies, growing larger in a few days; on potato a shiny covering with mouldy odor; slowly liquefying.	Water.	Adametz.
MAIDIS.	Bacillus.	Rods with pointed ends; very motile; seldom in threads; oval spores.	.....	Gray points in deep, veil-like on surface; liquefying; on potato, a wrinkled skin of brownish color.	In maize and in pellegra; faces.	Paltauf and Heider.
MARSH.	Spirillum.	See <i>Plicatile</i>.	.....	.....	.....	.....
MEGATERIUM.	Bacillus.	Large motile rods; spores; aerobic.	.....	Yellow irregular masses; thick layer on potato.	Cooked cabbage.	De Bary.
MELANOSPORUS.	Bacillus.	Rods; aerobic.	Black pigment, not acted upon by acids or alkalis.	First gray, then black, pellicle.	Air and potatoes.	Eidam.
MERISMO-PEDIOIDES.	Bacillus.	Threads of rods which are formed from cocci-like spores; zoogloea in packets.	.....	.....	Stagnant water.	Zopf.
MESENTERICUS FUSCUS (potato).	Bacillus.	Small motile rods with spores.	.....	Liquefying; white colonies, ray-like periphery; brown layer on potato.	Potato.	Flügge.
MESENTERICUS VULGATUS (potato).	Bacillus.	Thick motile rods in threads; spores.	Diastase.	Yellow colonies, dark centre, ciliary processes at periphery; brown layer on potato, penetrating the substance.	Air and old potatoes.	Flügge.

NON-PATHOGENIC BACTERIA.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Genus.	Biology.	Product.	Culture Characters.	Actions.	Habitat.	Discoverer.
MESENTEROIDES.	Leuconostocci.	Masses of cartilaginous zoogleea, composed of rods and cocci; arthrospores.	.....	.....	Converts molasses into a gelatinous mass.	Beet-root juice.	Cienkowski.
MILLER'S.	Bacillus.	Delicate rods, slightly curved; immotile.	.....	Liquefies; not growing on the surface.	.....	Caries of teeth.	Miller.
MINUTA.	Sarcina.	Cube-shaped packets.	.....	Grows slowly; reacts to iodine, turning blue.	.....	Sour milk.	De Bary.
MIRABILIS.	Beggiatoa.	Very wide threads, rounded ends and curled; sulphur granules.	.....	.....	.....	Sea-water.	Cohn.
MULTIPEDICULOSUS.	Bacillus.	Long, slender rods.	.....	Insect-shaped colonies.	.....	Potatoes.	Flügge
MULTISEPTATA.	Phragmidiothrix.	Long threads, containing cocci which are not free; they have no sulphur, and are not enclosed in a sheath.	.....	.....	.....	Sea-water.	.....
NASALIS.	Micrococcus.	Diplococci, motile; also streptococci.	.....	Grayish points, raised, opaque; rapid growth; not liquefying.	.....	Nasal space and secretion.	Hack.
NAVICULA.	Bacillus.	Spindle-shaped rods.	Amyloid material.	.....	.....	Potatoes.	Reinke and Berthold.
NITRIFICANS.	Micrococcus.	Small cocci.	Forms saltpetre.	.....	.....	Soil.	Van Tiegham.
NIVEA.	Beggiatoa.	Very thin filaments.	.....	White flakes.	.....	Sulphur waters.	Rabenhorst.
NODOCUS PARVUS.	Bacillus.	Rods formed at angles; immotile.	.....	Slow growth at 37° C.; in agar a white line, which in the centre becomes porous.	.....	Urethral secretion.	Lustgarten.
OBLONGUS.	Micrococcus.	Motile cocci, singly and in filaments; aerobic.	.....	Grows best in cultures to which glucose and ammon. tartrate have been added.	Causes gluconic fermentation.	Beer.	Boutroux.
OCHROLEUCUS.	Micrococcus.	Cocci in pairs and packets; spores.	Yellow pigment.	Liquefying; slow growth; thin yellow membrane; sulphurous odor.	.....	Urine.	Prove.
PALUDOSA.	Sarcina.	Spherical, transparent, colorless cocci.	.....	.....	.....	Water from sugar-factory.	Schröter.

NON-PATHOGENIC BACTERIA.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Genus.	Biology.	Product.	Culture Characters.	Actions.	Habitat.	Discoverer.
RAMOSUS LIQUEFACIENS.	Bacillus.	Motile rods.	.....	Liquefying; concentric colonies; funnel-shaped in test-tube.	.....	Air.	Flügge.
REITENBACHII.	Merismopedia.	Cocci in packets or plates; colorless cell-wall containing chlorophyll.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Caspary.
ROSACEUS.	Micrococcus.	Large cocci in pairs and tetrads.	Red pigment.	Not liquefying; small red knobs, with fecal odor.	.....	Air.	Flügge.
ROSEA.	Sarcina.	Spherical cocci in cubical packets.	.....	.....	.....	Marshes.	Schröter.
ROSEA PERSEINA.	Beggiatoa.	Long rods with coccishaped bodies in them, containing sulphur and a red pigment.	Pigment called bacterio-purpurin.	.....	.....	Marshes.	Zopf.
ROSEUM.	Spirillum.	Very short curved rods; motile and spores.	Pigment soluble in alcohol.	Not liquefying; thick violet colonies; deep red on potato.	.....	Blennorrhagic pus.	Mace.
RUBER.	Bacillus.	Motile rods in groups.	Brick-red pigment.	.....	.....	Boiled rice.	Frank.
RUBRUM.	Spirillum.	Motile; short spirilla; aerobic.	Pale-rose pigment.	Not liquefying; grows slowly; pale-rose colonies.	.....	Dead mice.	Esmarch.
RUFUM.	Spirillum.	Long motile spirals.	Red-rose pigment.	.....	.....	Stagnant water.	Perty.
RUGULA.	Spirillum (vibrio).	Motile rods, in long spirals, singly and in chains, with flagella and spores; anaerobic.	.....	Liquefying rapidly; round yellow dots with zone; fecal odor.	Causes cellulose to ferment.	Vegetable infusions and tartar of teeth.	Müller.
SAPROGENES.	Bacillus.	Large rods, terminal spores; facultatively anaerobic.	.....	Grows slowly; foul odor.	.....	Putrefaction.	Rosenbach.
SCABER.	Bacillus (Tyrothrix).	Short motile rods in chains; spores; aerobic.	Tyrosin and leucin are formed.	.....	.....	.....	Duclaux.
SCHUEULEN'S.	Bacillus.	Short motile rods; spores.	.....	Growth best at 39° C.; slowly liquefying on potato; a yellow, wrinkled skin, underneath which a red color.	.....	In carciomatous and normal mamma.	Scheurlen.
SEPTICUS.	Bacillus.	Non-motile rods in threads and spores; anaerobic.	.....	.....	.....	Putrid blood.	Klein.
SERPENS.	Spirillum.	Long, lively threads, with three windings.	.....	.....	.....	Stagnant water.	Müller.

SIMILIS.	Bacillus.	Inmotile rods; transparent spores.	.....	Grows rapidly.	.....	Human faeces.	Blenstock.
SPINOSUS.	Bacillus.	Large motile rods; spores; true anero-bin.	.....	Liquefying; spiny periphery; foul odor due to methylmercaptin.	Aluminous decomposition.	Garden-earth.	Lüderitz.
SUBFLAVUS.	Micrococcus.	Diplococci colored by Gram's fluid.	.....	Liquefying; yellow dots.	.....	Vaginal secretion and lochial discharges.	Bumm.
SUBTILIFORMIS.	Bacillus.	Inmotile rods in threads; transparent spores.	.....	Grows best at 37° C.	.....	Human faeces.	Bienstock.
SUBTILIS (hay bacillus).	Bacillus.	Large motile rods, three times longer than broad, in threads with flagella and spores; aerobic.	.....	Liquefying; gray centre, wreath-like border; thick layer on potato.	.....	Soil and dust, hay, etc.	Ehrenberg.
SYNCYANEUS.	Bacillus.	Same as <i>Cyanogenus</i>.	.....		.....
SYNXANTHUS (yellow milk).	Bacillus.	Short, thin motile rods.	Yellow pigment, soluble in water; similar to aniline colors.	In boiled milk a yellow pigment is formed.	.....	Boiled milk and potatoes.	Ehrenberg.
TENUIS.	Spirillum.	Large motile spirals with flagella.	.....	.....	.....	Stagnant water.	Ehrenberg.
TENUIS.	Bacillus (Tyrothrix).	Motile rods in long chains; spores.	.....	.....	Precipitates casein; forms a pellicle on milk.	Fermenting cheese and milk.	Duclaux.
TERMO.	Bacillus.	Short motile, cocci-like rods in zooglaea.	.....	Liquefying; opaque centre, yellow layer next, and the periphery lobed; funnel-shaped in test-tube.	.....	Connected with putrefaction of plants.	Dujardin.
TREMULUS.	Bacillus.	Motile rods with flagella and large round spores.	.....	.....	.....	Putrefying plants.	
TUMESCENS.	Bacillus.	Short rods with spores.	.....	On boiled carrots a wrinkled gelatinous disk.	.....	Boiled carrots.	Zopf.
TURGIDUS.	Bacillus (Tyrothrix).	Short immotile rods in long chains; spores; aerobic.	Carbonate of ammonium.	A pellicle formed on surface of milk; a heavy precipitate beneath.	.....	Fermenting milk and cheese.	Duclaux.
ULSA.	Bacillus.	Very large rods in chains and singly; not very motile; large spores.	.....	On boiled egg little zooglaea.	.....	Putrefying water and boiled eggs.	Cohn.
UNDULA.	Spirillum.	Long motile spirals, with flagella.	.....	.....	.....	Vegetable infusions.	Müller.
UREÆ.	Bacillus.	Short rods; spores; aerobic.	Ferment, propylamine.	Resembling a globule of fat; grows well in mucous urine.	Splits urea into ammonii carbonas.	Stale urine.	Miquel.
URINÆ.	Sarcina.	Small cocci in families.	.....	.....	.....	Bladder.	Weicker.

NON-PATHOGENIC BACTERIA.—(CONTINUED.)

Name.	Genus.	Biology.	Product.	Culture Characters.	Actions.	Habitat.	Discoverer.
UROCEPHALUS.	Bacillus (Tyrothrix).	Cylindrical motile rods with spores; anaerobic.	.....	.....	.....	Fermenting milk.	Duclaux.
VENTRICULA.	Sarcina.	Cubical packets of 8 to 64 cocci.	.....	Not liquefying.	.....	Contents of stomach.	Goodsir.
VENTRICULA.	Bacillus.	Rods motile, often in bundles of four.	.....	Round colonies with dark centre; slow growth; not liquefying.	Peptonizes albumen.	Stomach of dogs fed on meat.	Raczynsky.
VERSICOLOR.	Micrococcus.	Small cocci.	.....	Not liquefying; iridescent yellow surface.	.....	Air.	Flügge.
VIOLACEUS.	Bacillus.	Motile rods, round end; spores.	Violet pigment, soluble in alcohol.	Not liquefying; centre deep violet; color remains on agar a long time.	.....	Water.	Zopf.
VIOLACEUS.	Bacillus.	Immotile rods, forming large spores.	Violet pigment, like aniline.	Liquefying; transparent colonies, surrounded by violet zone.	.....	Boiled potato and water.	Schröter.
VIRENS.	Bacillus.	Straight rods; spores; immotile; green tinged.	Supposed to contain chlorophyll.	.....	.....	Stagnant water.	Van Tiegham.
VIRESCENS.	Bacillus.	Short motile rods with flagella very broad.	Deep-green pigment, turning yellow-brown.	Deep round colonies, the vicinity colored green; grows on surface; slow growth; not liquefying.	.....	Green sputum.	Frick.
VIRGULA.	Bacillus (Tyrothrix).	Slender immotile rods; spores aerobic.	.....	.....	.....	Milk.	Duclaux.
VIRIDIS.	Bacillus.	Little immotile rods; oval spore, which is tinged green.	.....	.....	.....	Water.	Van Tiegham.
VISCOSUS.	Bacillus.	Motile rods, rounded ends, usually in pairs.	Green pigment.	Rapid growth, liquefying; small hair-like processes from colonies; later on, viscid and in threads, with green fluorescence.	.....	Water and earth.	Franeland.
VISCOSUS.	Micrococcus.	Streptococci of globular cells.	Gummy substance, called viscosa, and ferment.	.....	Mucoid fermentation in wine and beer.	Beer and wine.	Pasteur.
VITICULOSUS.	Micrococcus.	Oval cocci in large groups.	.....	Not liquefying; a fine network in the colony; mucoid layer on potato.	.....	Air.	Flügge.
VOLUTANS.	Spirillum.	Long spirals with flagella.	.....	.....	.....	Marshes.	Ehrenberg.
ZOPFI.	Bacillus.	Long motile rods, breaking up into spores like cocci.	.....	Not liquefying; forms thick coils like braided hair.	.....	Intestinal contents of fowls.	Kurth.

PART II.—PATHOGENIC BACTERIA.

Name.	Genus.	Biology.	Product.	Culture Characters.	Actions.	Habitat.	Discoverer.
ACUTE YELLOW ATROPHY. ALVEL.	Micrococcus. Bacillus.	Rods with large spores.	.....	Liquefying; growths radiating from centre downward; on potato a dry yellow layer.	Produces a disease in bees called "foul brood."	Liver of yellow atrophy. Larvæ of bees.	Eppinger. Cheshire and Cheyne.
AMYLIVORUS.	Micrococcus.	Oval cells, never in chains.	Forms butyric acid.	.....	"Fire-blight" in pear trees.	.....	Burrill.
ANTHRAZ.	Bacillus.	Straight rods, slightly concave ends; immotile; aerobic; spores.	Toxalbumin.	Liquefying; granular colonies with irregular border; on potato a dry, creamy layer; in test-tube a thorny, prickly track.	Causes splenic fever in animals; malignant pustule in man.	Found in tissues and excreta of diseased animals.	Rayer and Davaine.
ARTICULORUM (diphtheriticus).	Micrococcus.	Oval cocci in long chains, identical with pyogenes.	.....	Grows well on gelatin; pale-gray colonies; not liquefying; slow growth on potato.	Fatal in mice and rabbits.	Mucous membrane of diphtheria.	Löffler and Cohn.
BISKRA BOIL (Aleppo boil).	Micrococcus.	Cocci united often in large numbers; immotile; capsules around diplococci.	.....	Liquefying; light-yellow colonies; grow quickly.	Produces the Aleppo or Biskra boil, common in Africa and Asia.	Blood of the disease.	Delaux and Heydenreich.
BOMBYCIS.	Micrococcus.	Oval cocci in chains and zoogloea; motile.	.....	.....	Causes "flacherie" in silkworms.	Intestines of silkworms.	Béchamp.
BUCCALIS.	Leptothrix.	Long threads in thick bundles, containing masses of cocci and spirals.	.....	.....	Causes dental caries.	Teeth slime.	Robin.
CATTLE PLAGUE (Texas fever). CAVICIDA.	.....	See <i>Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia</i> and <i>Suine</i>	<i>cæmia</i> and <i>Suine</i>	<i>Plague</i> .	Kills guinea pigs.	Human feces.	Brieger.
CHAUVÆI (symp-tomatic anthrax), (Rauschbrand).	Bacillus.	Large rods with a spore at one end, assuming the clostridium type; motile; never in threads; true anaerobin.	Propionic acid through decomposition of sugar. Toxalbumin.	Not liquefying; irregular scale-like colonies, making the gelatin viscid. Liquefying; opaque centre with ragged periphery; in test-tube growth below, with gas formation.	Causes "black leg," or Rauschbrand, in cattle.	Animals affected with disease.	Arloing, Carvenin, and Thomas.
CHOLERA ASIATICÆ	Spirillum.	Motile spiral-shaped rods, often in chains; very short flagella on ends, and strictly aerobic; spores have not been found.	Potomaine-like mucine; and toxalbumin, soluble in water.	Liquefying slowly, small depressed scars giving a frosted appearance, or like ground glass; on potato, a thin brown layer; in test-tube, a funnel-shaped liquefaction, with a bubble of air in the top, the funnel taking six or seven days to form well.	Causes cholera Asiatica in man and a similar trouble in animals.	Fæces of cholera patients.	Koch.

PATHOGENIC BACTERIA.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Genus.	Biology.	Product.	Culture Characters.	Actions.	Habitat.	Discoverer.
CHOLERA GALLINARUM (chicken cholera).	Bacillus.	Immotile, coccilike rods; without spores; strictly aerobic.	Toxalbumin.	Not liquefying; small isolated white disks; in test-tube, a granular track; very faint.	Causes chicken cholera in fowls; not acting on man.	Blood and faeces of diseased fowls.	Pasteur.
CHOLERA NOSTRAS (Finckler).	Spirillum.	Motile, comma-shaped rods; strictly aerobic.	.....	Liquefying rapidly; colonies yellow-brown thick masses; in test-tube, funnel formed in 24 hours, dissolving all gelatin in two days; profuse gray mass on potato.	Harmless in man; fatal to guinea pigs.	Faeces of cholera nostras and caries of teeth.	Finckler and Prior.
COLI COMMUNIS.	Bacillus.	Short motile rods, slightly curved, without spores; facultatively anaerobic.	.....	Not liquefying; dark centre, undulated periphery; green-colored layer on potato; milky layer on surface of test-tube.	Fatal to guinea pigs and rabbits; causes diarrhoea in man.	Faeces of nursing infants; water; choleraic stools.	Escherich.
CRASSUS SPUTIGENUS.	Bacillus.	Short, thick rods with rounded ends.	.....	Not liquefying; oval grayish, slimy colonies; nail-shaped growth in test-tube.	Mice and rabbits die in 48 hours with gastro-enteritis.	Sputum.	Kreibohm.
DECALVENS.	Micrococcus.	Spherical cells in great numbers.	.....	.....	Causes alopecia areata.	In roots of hair.	Thin.
DENTALIS VIRIDANS.	Bacillus.	Slightly curved rods, round ends.	Gray pigment.	Not liquefying; round, sharply outlined colonies, with bluish-gray opalescence.	Septic processes and death in mice and pigs.	In caries of teeth.	Miller.
DIARRHŒA OF INFANTS.	Bacillus.	Motile, medium-sized rods; spores; aerobic.	Toxalbumin.	Not liquefying; green colonies with foul odor.	Causes green diarrhoea in animals when intravenously injected, and is the cause of green diarrhoea in infants.	Faeces of infants suffering from green diarrhoea.	Lesage.
DIARRHŒA OF MEAT-POISONING.	Bacillus.	Rods in groups of two and singly; round ends; spores.	.....	.....	Causes death in animals, with symptoms of septicoemia.	Blood and juices of choleraic diarrhoea.	Klein.
DIPHTHERIÆ.	Bacillus.	Immotile, middle-sized rods, rounded ends; facultat. anaerobic.	Toxalbumin.	Not liquefying; little velvety colonies; a membranous layer on potato.	Gives rise to diphtheria in man and animals.	Diphtheritic exudate.	Löffler.
DIPHTHERIA OF CATVES (Vitiolorum).	Bacillus.	Long rods in threads.	.....	.....	When inoculated in mice causes death.	Diphtheritic membrane of calf.	Löffler.
DIPHTHERIA IN PIGEONS (Columbarum).	Bacillus.	Short rods in groups.	.....	Whitish patches.	Necrosis in pigeons and other animals.	Diphtheritic membrane in pigeons.	Löffler.

DUCK CHOLERA.	Bacillus.	Similar to chicken cholera bacillus; immotile.	.....	Small round yellow colonies like wax-drops; not liquefying.	Fatal for ducks, but not for chickens or pigs; less active than chicken cholera and causes diarrhoea and exhaustion.	Blood of diseased ducks.	Cornil and Toupet.
DYSENTERY (epidemic).	Bacillus.	Short, motile rods; very thin.	.....	Not liquefying; concentrically-arranged colonies; dry yellow membrane on potato.	The cause of epidemic dysentery in man; enteritis in guinea pigs.	In faeces and mesenteric glands.	Chantemesse and Vidal.
ERYSIPELAS OF SWINE (Kotblauf; rouget du porc).	Bacillus.	Small, slender motile rods; facultatively anaerobic.	Two vaccines, which give immunity.	Very delicate silver-gray clouds on the gelatin, like bone-cells; not liquefying; in test-tube a very faint clouding.	Causes erysipelas in swine and other animals; the German "Rothlauf," French "rouget du porc."	Blood and organs of diseased animals.	Löffler.
FŒTIDUS OZÆNE.	Bacillus.	Short rods, very motile; in pairs and chains.	Foul gas.	Small greenish colonies which soon become liquefied and indistinguishable; a foul odor produced.	Mice are killed by infection; rabbits affected with progressive gangrene.	Secretion of persons suffering from ozena.	Hajek.
FROG PLAGUE.	Bacillus.	See <i>Swine Plague</i>.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Eberth.
GANGRENE.	Micrococcus.	Oval cocci in zoogloea.	.....	Grayish colonies with foul odor.	Causes caries of teeth.	Gangrenous tissue.	Miller.
GIGANTEA.	Leptothrix.	Long rods, cocci and short rods in one; thread also spiral.	.....	.....	Fatal to mice, with septic processes.	Suppurating pulp of tooth.	Miller.
GINGIVE PYOGENES.	Bacillus.	Short thick rods with rounded ends.	.....	Growth rapid; liquefying; round colonies, visible to naked eye in 24 hours.	Glanders is caused by the bacillus in man and animals.	In epithelium and ulcerated glands.	Löffler.
GLANDERS (Rozz, Mallei).	Bacillus.	Slender, immotile rods, usually singly; spores; facultatively anaerobic.	.....	Light yellow, like honey, colonies, turning red-brown in a few days.	Gonorrhœa in man.	Gonorrhœal pus; in pus-cells and epithelium.	Neisser.
GONORRHOEA (Gonococcus).	Micrococcus.	Diplococci kidney-shaped; motile; do not color with Gram.	.....	Grow on blood-serum.	Gonorrhœa in man.	Gonorrhœal pus; in pus-cells and epithelium.	Neisser.
GROUSE DISEASE.	Bacillus.	Small rods and oval cocci in chains; immotile.	.....	Not liquefying; small scales which turn gray in a few days, the edges serrated.	Fatal for mice and guinea pigs.	In blood and organs of diseased grouse.	Klein.
HÆMATOCOCCUS BOVIS.	Diplococcus.	Cocci seldom in chains; surrounded by a pale zone.	.....	Best at 38° C.; not liquefying; small white points; sparse growth on potato; transparent.	Fatal for rabbits and rats; hyperemia of lungs and spleen; blood - exudate in peritoneal cavity.	Blood and organs of animals diseased with hæmoglobinuria.	Babes.
HÆMOPHILIA NEONATORUM.	Micrococcus.	.....	.....	.....	Supposed to be the cause of the disease.	Found in this disease.	Klebs.

PATHOGENIC BACTERIA.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Genus.	Biology.	Product.	Culture Characters.	Actions.	Habitat.	Discoverer.
HEMORRHAGIC SEPTICÆMIA (Infectious Pleuropneumonia, Wild Plague, German Swine Plague, Cattle Plague, Steer Plague, Rabbit Septicæmia).	Bacillus.	Short rods, twice as long as broad; immotile.	.....	White isolated pinhead points, not growing on potato; best at 37° C.; not liquefying.	A disease having different names in different animals, characterized by œdema, hæmorrhage, and septicæmia.	Blood and serum of diseased animals.	Hueppe.
HOG CHOLERA (Swedish swine plague).	Bacillus.	Very motile oval rods, similar to hæmorrhagic septicæmia.	Peptonizes milk without coagulation.	Very good growth on gelatin and potatoes; a yellow-brown color.	In experiment, animal's death in four to eight days; bacteria in little emboli in capillaries.	Not spread through tissue, but in capillaries of diseased swine.	Salmon and Selander.
INSECTORUM.	Micrococcus.	Oval cells in chains and zoogloea; streptococci.	.....	.....	A contagious disease in the chinch-bug.	Stomach of chinch-bug.	Burrill.
LACTISÆROGENES.	Bacillus.	Short, thick immotile rods.	.....	Small porcelain-like disks with depressed centre; funnel-shaped in test-tube with gas.	Fatal to guinea pigs and rabbits; coagulates milk; decomposes sugary solutions.	Fæces of nursing infants and of cholerae.	Escherich.
LEPRÆ.	Bacillus.	Slender, immotile rods with pointed ends.	.....	On blood-serum round white plaques with irregular borders.	Causes leprosy in man and animals.	Leprous tissue.	Hansen.
LIQUEFACIENS CONJUNCTIVÆ.	Micrococcus.	Single cocci; never in threads.	.....	Liquefying; growth rapid; colonies on surface, with little radiating branches from a dark centre; those in deep, berry-shaped.	On cornea of rabbits causes slight clouding.	Normal human conjunctiva.	Gombert.
LUPUS.	Bacillus.	Same as <i>Tuberculosis</i>.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MALARIA.	Bacillus.	Rods in filaments, with spores at each end; aerobic.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MALIGNANT ŒDEMA (Gangrenous Septicæmia, Vibrio Septique).	Bacillus.	Large, slender rods, rounded ends, often in threads; motile, with flagella and spores; strongly anaerobic.	Soluble vaccine.	Liquefying; thick centre, radiating periphery; in high culture in test-tube, gas-bubbles arise, with foul odor.	Animals quickly die with extensive gangrene and œdema.	Blood of malaria and air of malarial districts. Garden-earth.	Klebs and Tommasi-Crudeli. Pasteur.
MAMMITIS OF COWS.	Micrococcus.	Oval cocci in chains; streptococci; facultatively anaerobic.	.....	Not liquefying; brown, round granular colonies; grows slowly; in test-tube, heavy deposit along the udder's track.	Causes contagious mastitis in cows; coagulates milk.	Mammary gland.	Nocard and Mollercau.

	Micrococcus.	Streptococci and in fairs.		Liquefying; round centres with zone of liquefaction; cone-shaped in test-tube.	Causes contagious gangrenous mammitis in sheep.	Found in the milk of diseased sheep.	Nocard.
MAMMITS OF SHEEP.							
METSCHNIKOWI.	Spirillum (vibrio).	Motile spirals with flagella; aerobic.	An alkaline vaccine which will cause immunity.	Grows quickly; colonies, some like cholera Asiatica, others like cholera nostras; liquefying.	(causes vibron septicaemia in guinea pigs and pigeons.	Faeces of fowls.	Gamaleia.
MORBILLI.	Micrococcus.	Round motile cocci and diplococci.			Supposed to have an intimate connection with measles.	Urine, blood, and catarrhal exudations of measles.	Keating.
NEAPOLITANUS.	Bacillus.	Small immotile rods, with rounded ends, no spores; facultatively anaerobic.	Produces acids in gelatin cultures.	Not liquefying; thin pearl-like scales in several layers; wrinkled and mucous layers on potato.	Causes death in some animals; not the cause of cholera.	Cholera epidemic of Naples, 1884.	Emmerich.
NOMÆ.	Bacillus.	Small rods, with rounded ends, growing often in long threads.		Granular spherical colonies in the deep, flat on the surface; not liquefying; growth rapid; best at 35° C.	No action on mice or rabbits.	In necrotic tissue of nona.	Schimmelbusch.
OXYTOCUS PERNICIOSUS.	Bacillus.	Short rods with round ends.		Small yellow granular colonies; nail-culture in test-tube.	Intravenous injection causes death in mice and rabbits; turns milk acid.	Sour milk.	Wyssokowitsch.
PERTUSSIS.	Bacillus.	Very thin rods; motile; spores.		Not liquefying; thick yellow culture on potato.	Said to be constantly present in whooping cough; injected into trachea of young dogs, it produces broncho-pneumonia.	Phlegm of whooping cough.	Afanassieff.
PNEUMONIA (Pneumococcus of Friedländer).	Bacillus.	Short, immotile rods, singly or in diplococci, surrounded with capsule; no spores; not colored with Gram; facultatively anaerobic.		Does not liquefy; grows quickly; a button-like colony; in test-tube, as if a nail driven in the gelatin with head on surface.	An accompaniment of pneumonia, not a cause; animals not affected.	Pneumonic and other sputum, and lung tissue.	Friedländer.
PNEUMONIA (Pneumococcus of Fränkel; Micrococcus of Pasteur).	Bacillus.	Short, oval rods, often in chains; immotile; no spores; in the tissue surrounded with capsule, colored with Gram; facultatively anaerobic.		Does not liquefy; grows slowly; small, well-defined masses; in test-tube, little separate globules, one above the other.	Causes pneumonia in man, septicæmia in animals; also serous inflammations in man, as pleurisy, peritonitis, etc.	Sputum of lung affections and serous inflammations.	A. Fränkel.
PNEUMONICIS AGILIS.	Bacillus.	Short, thick motile rods in patis.		Liquefying; dark granular colonies; thick sediment in test-tube.	Pneumonia in rabbits.	From rabbits' pneumonia.	Schon.
PROTEUS SEPTICUS.	Bacillus.	Slightly curved rods, swelled in portions, sometimes in long threads; motile.	Foul gas.	Growth rapid; liquefying; colonies have foul odor, are small, thick branches, but soon all liquid.	Fatal for mice in one to three days.	From a child dying of intestinal gangrene.	Babes.

PATHOGENIC BACTERIA.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Genus.	Biology.	Product.	Culture Characters.	Actions.	Habitat.	Discoverer.
PSEUDO-PNEUMONIA.	Bacillus.	Immotile, very short rods with capsule.	.....	Not liquefying; thick glis- tening brownish layer on potatoes.	Septicæmia in mice; abscess in guinea pigs.	From pus.	Passet.
PSITTACI (perni- ciosus).	Micrococcus.	Streptococci and zoog- leæ.	.....	Liquefying; large, flat col- onies with greenish fluo- rescence; on potato, yel- low-green skin, deeply coloring the pulp.	Causes disease in gray parrots.	In blood of par- rot's disease.	Wolff.
PYOCYANUS.	Bacillus.	Thin motile rods; fac- cultatively anaerobic.	Pyocyanin, a non- poisonous pig- ment.	.....	Fatal for animals; col- ors the dressings green.	Pus.	Gessard.
PYOCYANEUS β .	Bacillus.	Forms a brown-yellow pigment; otherwise identical with above.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ernst.
PYOGENES (Strepto- coccus erysipela- tis—Fehleisen).	Micrococcus.	Streptococci and zoog- leæ.	.....	Not liquefying; round punctiform colonies; slow- growing.	Suppuration and sep- ticæmia in animals.	Pus.	Rosenbach.
PYOGENES ALBUS.	Micrococcus.	Staphylococci and fac- ultatively anaerobic.	.....	Liquefying; white opaque colonies.	Suppuration and ab- scess.	Pus.	Rosenbach.
PYOGENES AUREUS (micrococcus of osteomyelitis— Becker).	Micrococcus.	Staphylococci and zoog- leæ; facultatively anaerobic.	Potomaine, toxal- bumin, and pig- ment.	Liquefying; small colonies with a yellow-orange pig- ment in centre; yeast- like smell; a moist layer on potato.	Causes abscesses and suppuration in man and animals.	Pus.	Rosenbach.
PYOGENES CITREUS.	Micrococcus.	Same as <i>Pyogenes au- reus</i>.	.....	Colonies, citron-yellow color.	Suppuration.	Pus.	Passet.
PYOGENES FÆTIDUS.	Bacillus.	Short motile rods in pairs.	.....	Not liquefying; mucous layer on potato; very thick; in test-tube, a slight layer on surface, and small points along the track.	Fatal to animals.	Pus.	Passet.
PYOGENES TENUIS.	Micrococcus.	Cocci without definite arrangement.	.....	On surface, transparent; thin growth; grows slowly.	.....	Pus of abscesses.	Rosenbach.
RABIES (Hydropho- bia).	Bacillus.	Very thin rods.	Potomaine, which gives immunity when inoculated, and cures.	A clouding in bouillon, which deposits itself in a few weeks.	Causes hydrophobia in animals.	From serum of ven- tricles and spinal cord.	Gibber, Mottet and Protopnoff.
RELAPSING FEVER (Obermeier).	Spirillum.	Long, wavy spirals; motile.	.....	Cannot be cultivated.	Causes fever in man and animals, and is the cause of relapsing fever.	Blood of man dur- ing an attack of the disease.	Obermeier.

RHINOSCLERMA.	Bacillus.	See <i>Pneumococcus</i> of	Friedländer, with	which it is identical.	Local abscess in animals.	.....	.....	.....
SALIVARUS PYOG-ENES.	Micrococcus.	Very small round cocci and staphylococci.	.....	Slowly liquefying; small white opalescent colonies.	Saliva.	.....	.....	Frisch. Biondi.
SALIVARUS SEPTICUS.	Bacillus.	Short, immotile rods, encapsulated in pairs, sometimes long chain; aerobic.	.....	Not liquefying; gray circular colonies; transparent zone; in test-tube, separated.	Fatal to animals.	.....	.....	Biondi.
SALIVARUS SEPTICUS.	Micrococcus.	Cocci singly and in zoogloea; aerobic.	.....	Not liquefying; round colonies; separated dots in test-tube.	Fatal to animals.	.....	.....	Biondi.
SAPROGENES No. II.	Bacillus.	Short rods; facultatively anaerobic.	Foul gas.	Grows quickly; on agar, hyaline drops which quickly coalesce, and form a mucoid layer with a foul odor; that of perspiring feet.	Produces septicæmia in rabbits.	.....	.....	Rosenbach.
SAPROGENES No. III.	Bacillus.	Very short rods; facultatively anaerobic.	Foul gas.	Forms a fluid gray band on agar; odor of putrefaction.	Suppuration in rabbit.	.....	.....	Rosenbach.
SAPROGENES FOETIDUS.	Bacillus.	Immotile rods; spores.	Foul gas.	Not liquefying; thin, transparent layer; putrid odor.	Rabbits killed with large doses.	.....	.....	Schottelius.
SEXILE GANGRENE.	Bacillus.	Thin rods; immotile; singly and in pairs; ends somewhat thickened; aerobic; spores.	.....	Round yellow colonies; liquefying in 36 hours; best growth at 37° C.	Causes gangrene in mice, similar to senile gangrene of man.	.....	.....	Tricomi.
SEPTICÆMIA AFTER ANTHRAX.	Micrococcus.	Motile streptococci.	.....	In bouillon virulence destroyed.	Septicæmia in rabbits, but not in chickens or guinea pigs.	.....	.....	Charrin.
SEPTICÆMIA OF MICE.	Bacillus.	Smallest bacillus known; immotile.	.....	Not liquefying; small flocculent masses in the deep; grows very slowly; in the test-tube producing a faint cloud.	Septicæmia in house-mice, but not field-mice.	.....	.....	Koch.
SEPTICÆMIA OF RABBITS (Cuniculicida).	Bacillus.	See <i>Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia</i>.	.....	.....	Pathogenic for rabbits and guinea-pigs; fever; and bacilli in blood and organs.	.....	.....	Babes.
SEPTICUS ACUMINATUS.	Bacillus.	Thin, lancet-shaped rods; very slender.	.....	At 37° C. on blood-serum small transparent plates; later on, turning yellow.	Septicæmia in mice and rabbits.	.....	.....	Nicolaier.
SEPTICUS AGRIGENUS.	Bacillus.	Very short rods.	.....	Not liquefying; brown centre, a ring, then yellow zone.	Earth of recently-ploughed fields.	.....	.....	Nicolaier.

PATHOGENIC BACTERIA.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Genus.	Biology.	Product.	Culture Characters.	Actions.	Habitat.	Discoverer.
SEPTICUS LIQUEFACIENS.	Micrococcus.	Streptococci and diplococci.	. . . . .	Liquefying; a thin granular streak, the surface sunken in; later, cone-like, the walls covered with leaf-shaped colonies.	Pathogenic for mice and rabbits, producing œdema, in the serum of which the cocci abound.	Blood and organs of child dying of septicæmia.	Babes.
SEPTICUS ULCERIS.	Bacillus.	Oval rods; motile.	Gas; no odor.	Liquefying; yellow colonies, taken up with gas later on.	An ulcer in inoculated animals, followed by paralysis and death.	In blood of child with gangrenous ulcer.	Babes.
SEPTICUS VESICÆ.	Bacillus.	Rods always single; very motile; oval spores.	. . . . .	Not liquefying; small pin-head colonies, growing slowly; never larger; a brown centre, yellow periphery.	Pathogenic for mice and rabbits, producing death.	In urine of cystitis.	Clado.
SMEGMA.	Bacillus.	Slender curved rods, identical with syphilis.	. . . . .	Not cultivated.	Supposed to be similar to syphilis.	Normal preputial secretions.	Alvarez and Tavel.
SPUTIGENUM.	Spirillum.	Curved, comma-shaped rods; motile.	. . . . .	Not cultivated.	Causes death in animals.	In caries of teeth and saliva.	Lewis.
SUBFLAVUS.	Micrococcus.	Diplococci like gonococci; colored by Gram.	. . . . .	Growth slow; liquefying; on tenth day yellow points with thready boundary; on potato, a brown, thread-like growth after two weeks.	No result on mucous membrane; injected under skin, abscess, results.	Normal secretion of vagina and urethra.	Bumm.
SWINE PLAGUE (American and French).	Bacillus.	Motile, oval rods, similar to that of hog cholera.	Causes casein precipitate in milk and acid formation.	Not liquefying; growth similar to typhoid germ; on potatoes good growth.	Found in American and French swine plague, in frog plague, and Texas fever; animals affected locally.	Found in capillaries in little embryos; not spread in organs of diseased animals.	Billings, Rietsch, and Eberth.
SYCOSIFERUS FÆTIDUS.	Bacillus.	Short, straight immobile rods, often in threads.	On potatoes a foul odor.	Slow growth; not liquefying; after four days, little white points, which do not change for several weeks, then the superficial ones are mucous-like; nail growth; on potatoes, rapid growth.	On human skin causes eruption, vesicular around hairs, then it becomes pustular; similar to sycosis.	From sycosis of the beard.	Tommasoli.

	Bacillus.	Thin rods, sometimes curved.	.....	Not cultivated.	Supposed to cause syphilis.	In tissue and secretions of syphilitics.	Instgarten.
TETANUS.	Bacillus.	Large, slender motile rods, with spores in one end, drumstick shape, often in threads; true anaerobic.	Plomaines, tetanine, tetanotoxine, spasmodoxine; also a toxin; albumin.	Liquefy gelatin slowly; colonies have radiated appearance; a thorny growth along the track in test-tube.	Produces tetanus in man and animals.	Earth and manure.	Nicolaier and Kitasato.
TETRAGENUS.	Micrococcus.	Large round cells, united in groups, usually of four, and surrounded by a capsule; immotile; aerobic.	.....	Not liquefying; little porcelain-like disks; thick slimy layer on potato.	Fatal to guinea pigs and white mice.	Found in cavernous phthisical lungs.	Gaffky.
TOXICATUS.	Micrococcus.	Cocci singly and in pairs.	.....	.....	Supposed to be the cause of <i>Rhus</i> (poison ivy) poisoning.	Found in the <i>Rhus toxicodendron</i> .	Burrill.
TRACHOMA.	Micrococcus.	Diplococci very small and division-line faint; aerobic.	.....	Along needle-line, white, wreath-like arrangement of small spheres, turning yellow; best at 37° C.; not liquefying.	In rabbits no result, but on human cornea typical trachoma.	Found in follicles of Egyptian eye disease.	Sattler and Michel.
TUBERCULOSIS.	Bacillus.	Slender rods, usually in pairs; not motile; spores not definitely determined; facultatively anaerobic.	Kochine or paratoline, a glycerin extract of the pure culture (tuberculin).	Grows best on blood-serum and glycerin agar at 37° C., forming little white crumbs on the surface; under microscope a hairy matted coil is seen; growths on potatoes when air-tight have been obtained.	Causes tuberculosis, local and general, in man and lower animals.	In all organs and secretions of tubercular persons.	Koch.
TUBERCULOSIS ZOOGLEAIC.	Micrococcus.	Cocci in large zoogleic masses, evolved forms of tubercle bacillus.	.....	.....	.....	In caseous nodules of tubercular animals.	Malassez and Vignal.
TYPHOID.	Bacillus.	Slender motile rods, sometimes in threads; flagella, but no spores; facultatively anaerobic.	Typhotoxin and toxalbumin.	Not liquefying; little wheystone-shaped yellow colonies in the deep, and leaf-shaped ones on the surface; on potato, a very transparent, moist layer.	Gives rise to enteric or typhoid fever in man.	Found in dejecta and spleen and urine of typhoid patients.	Eberth.
TYPHOID OF SWINE (swine plague).	.....	See <i>Swine Plague</i>.	.....	Liquefy rapidly; small round colonies; dark funnel-shaped liquefaction in test-tube.	Several animals have died from inoculations.	From old cheese.	Dencke.
TYROGENUM (Dencke's).	Spirillum (vibrio).	Spiral-shaped rods; aerobic.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE OF PTOMAINES AND LEUCOMAINES.

(Arranged by M. V. BALL, M. D.)

Name.	Discoverer.	Chem. Formula.	Properties.	Where Found.
Amylamine.	Hesse.	$C_5H_{13}N$.	Poisonous.	Horn.
Aselline.	Gautier and Mourgues.	$C_{25}H_{32}N_4$.	Poisonous.	Cod-liver oil.
Betaine.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{13}NO_3$.	. . . . .	Beet-root, Human urine.
Butylamine.	Gautier and Mourgues.	$C_4H_{11}N$.	. . . . .	Cod oil.
Cadaverine.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{16}N_2$.	Poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
Choline.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{15}NO_2$.	Poisonous.	Eile.
Collidine.	Neucki.	$C_8H_{11}N$.	. . . . .	Putrid gelatin.
Diethylamine.	Bocklish.	$C_4H_{11}N$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid fish.
Dihydrobutidine.	Gautier and Mourgues.	$C_7H_{11}N$.	Poisonous.	Cod oil.
Dimethylamine.	Brieger.	$(CH_3)_2NH$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid gelatin.
Ethylamine.	Hesse.	$C_2H_5NH_2$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid yeast.
Ethylidenediamine.	Brieger.	$C_2H_8N_2$.	Poisonous.	Putrid fish.
Gadinine.	Brieger.	$C_7H_{16}NO_2$.	Poisonous.	Putrid fish.
Hexylamine (caproylamine).	Hesse.	$C_6H_{15}N$.	Poisonous.	Putrid yeast.
Hydrocollidine.	Gautier and Etard.	$C_8H_{13}N$.	Poisonous.	Putrid fish.
Hydrocorodine.	Griffiths.	$C_{10}H_{17}N$.	. . . . .	Bacterium allii.
Methylamine.	Bocklish.	CH_5N .	Non-poisonous.	Putrid herring.
Methyl-guanidine.	Brieger.	$C_2H_7N_3$.	Poisonous.	Putrid horse-flesh.
Morrhuc acid.	Gautier and Mourgues.	$C_9H_{13}NO_3$.	Poisonous.	Cod oil.
Morrhucine.	Gautier and Mourgues.	$C_{19}H_{27}N_3$.	Diuretic.	Cod oil.
Muscarine.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{13}NO_2$.	Poisonous.	Mushroom.
Mydaleine.	Brieger.	. . . . .	Poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
Mydatoxine.	Brieger.	$C_6H_{13}NO_2$.	Poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
Mydine.	Brieger.	$C_8H_{11}NO$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
Mytilotoxine.	Brieger.	$C_6H_{16}NO_2$.	Poisonous.	Poisonous mussel.
Neuridine.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{14}N_2$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
Neurine.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{12}NO$.	Poisonous.	Brain.
Parvoline.	Gautier and Etard.	$C_9H_{13}N$.	. . . . .	Putrid fish.
Peptotoxine.	Brieger.	. . . . .	Poisonous.	Peptones.
Phlogosine.	Leber.	. . . . .	Inflammation.	Streptococci pyogenes.
Propylamine.	Brieger.	C_3H_9N.	. . . . .	Fæces bacillus.
Putrescine.	Brieger.	$C_4H_{12}N_2$.	Poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
Pyocyanine.	Lederhose.	$C_{14}H_{14}NO_2$.	Non-poisonous.	Cultures of Bacillus pyocyaneus.
Pyridine.	O. de Conwick.	$C_8H_{11}N$.	. . . . .	Jelly-fish.
Saprine.	Brieger.	$C_{10}H_{15}N$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
Spasmotoxine.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{14}N_2$.	Poisonous.	Tetanus bacillus.
Spermine.	Kunz.	C_2H_5N .	Non-poisonous.	Cholera bacillus.
Susotoxine.	Nory.	$C_{10}H_{26}N_2$.	Poisonous.	Bacillus hog cholera.
Tetamine.	Brieger.	$C_{13}H_{30}N_2O_4$.	Poisonous.	Tetanus cultures.
Tetanotoxine.	Brieger.	$C_5H_{11}N$.	Poisonous.	Tetanus cultures.
Triethylamine.	Brieger.	$C_6H_{15}N$.	Non-poisonous.	Putrid fish.
Trimethylamine.	Dessaigues,	C_3H_9N .	Non-poisonous.	Human urine.
Trimethylenediamine.	Brieger.	$C_3H_8N_2$.	Poisonous.	Cholera bacillus.
Typhotoxine.	Brieger.	$C_7H_{17}NO_2$.	Poisonous.	Typhoid bacillus.
Tyrotocion.	Vaughn.	. . . . .	Poisonous.	Ice-cream and milk.
Un-named bases.	Delizincr.	$C_{32}H_{31}N$.	Poisonous.	Fresh beef.
" "	Guareschi and Mosso.	$C_{10}H_{15}N$.	. . . . .	. . . . .
" "	Morin.	$C_7H_{10}N_2$.	Non-poisonous.	During alcohol fermenta- tion.
" "	Oser.	$C_{13}H_{20}N_4$.	. . . . .	During yeast ferment, of sugar.
" "	Gautier and Etard.	$C_{17}H_{38}N_4$.	. . . . .	From hydrocollidine.
" "	Brieger.	$C_6H_{13}NO_2$.	Non-poisonous.	Tetanus cultures.
" "	Brieger.	$C_7H_{17}NO_2$.	Poisonous.	Putrid flesh.
" "	Pouchet.	$C_5H_{12}N_2O_3$.	Poisonous.	Bones and hair.
" "	Guareschi.	$C_{14}H_{20}N_2O_4$.	Poisonous.	Putrid fibrin.
" "	Pouchet.	$C_7H_{18}N_2O_6$.	Poisonous.	. . . . .
" "	Pouchet.	. . . . .	Poisonous.	. . . . .

LEUCOMAINES.

Name.	Formula.	Discoverer.	Properties.	Where Found.
Adenine.	$C_5H_5N_5$.	Kossel.	Non-poisonous.	Nuclein of cells.
Amphiereatine.	$C_{19}H_{19}N_7O_4$.	Gautier.	. . . . .	Muscle.
Arginine.	$C_6H_{14}N_4O_2$.	Schulze.	. . . . .	Lupine sprouts.
Carnine.	$C_7H_8N_4O_3$.	Weidel.	Non-poisonous.	Meat extract.
Cruoreatinine.	$C_6H_8N_4O$.	Gautier.	. . . . .	Muscle.
Galactine.	$Pb_2O_3C_{54}H_{18}N_4O_{25}$ (Lead Salt).	Blyth.	. . . . .	Milk.
Gerontine.	$C_5H_{14}N_2$.	Grandis.	Poisonous.	Liver.
Guarine.	$C_8H_5N_6O$.	Nuger.	Non-poisonous.	Guano.

LEUCOMAINES.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Formula.	Discoverer.	Properties.	Where Found.
Hetero-xanthine.	$C_6H_6N_4O_2$.	Salomon.	.....	Urine.
Hypo-xanthine.	$C_5H_4N_4O$.	Scherer.	Non-poisonous.	Nuclein of cells.
Lysatine.	$C_5H_{13}N_3O_2$.	Drechsel.	.....	Cascin.
Methyl-hydantoin.	$C_4H_{16}N_2O_2$.	Guareschi and Mosso.	.....	Fresh meat.
Para-xanthine.	$C_7H_8N_4O_2$.	Thudichum.	Poisonous.	Urine.
Protamine.	.....	Miescher.	.....	Spawn of salmon.
Pseudo-xanthine.	$C_4H_6N_5O$.	Gautier.	.....	Muscle.
Reducine.	$C_{12}H_{24}N_6O_9$.	Thudichum.	.....	Urine.
Salamanderine.	$C_{34}H_{60}N_2O_6$.	Zalesky.	Poisonous.	Salamander.
Spermine.	C_3H_5N .	Schreiner.	Non-poisonous.	Sperma.
Xanthine.	$C_5H_4N_4O_2$.	Marcet.	Non-poisonous.	Vesical calculi.
Xantho-creatinine.	$C_5H_{10}N_4O$.	Gautier.	Poisonous.	Muscle.
Un-named.	$C_{11}H_{24}N_{10}O_5$.	Gautier.	.....	Muscle.
"	$C_{12}H_{25}N_{11}O_5$.	Gautier.	.....	Muscle.
"	$C_7H_{12}N_4O_2$.	Pouchet.	.....	Urine.
"	$C_3H_5NO_2$.	Pouchet.	.....	Urine.

TABLE OF NUMBER OF DROPS OF DIFFERENT LIQUIDS¹
REQUIRED TO COMPOSE A FLUIDRACHM.

Acetum opii	90	Extractum colchici semin. fl.	158
Acetum sanguinariae	78	Extractum conii fruct. fl.	137
Acetum scillae	68	Extractum cubebae fl.	147
Acetum extractum	108	Extractum digitalis fl.	134
Acidum aceticum dil.	68	Extractum dulcamarae fl.	130
Acidum carbolicum	111	Extractum ergotae fl.	133
Acidum hydrochloricum	70	Extractum gelsemii fl.	149
Acidum hydrochloricum dil.	60	Extractum gentianae fl.	144
Acidum hydrocyanicum	60	Extractum geranii fl.	125
Acidum lacticum	111	Extractum glycyrrhizae fl.	133
Acidum nitricum	102	Extractum gossypii fl.	134
Acidum nitricum dil.	60	Extractum hydrastis fl.	160
Acidum nitro-hydrochloricum	76	Extractum hyosecyami fl.	160
Acidum phosphoricum dil.	59	Extractum ipecacuanhae fl.	120
Acidum sulphuricum	128	Extractum krameriae fl.	132
Acidum sulphuricum aromat.	146	Extractum lupulini fl.	140
Acidum sulphuricum dil.	60	Extractum mezerei fl.	155
Acidum sulphurosum	59	Extractum pareirae fl.	140
Acidum valerianicum	158	Extractum pruni Virginianae fl.	103
Æther	172	Extractum rhei fl.	158
Æther fortior	176	Extractum rubi fl.	132
Alcohol	146	Extractum sabinæ fl.	148
Alcohol dil.	137	Extractum sarsaparillae comp. fl.	1:4
Aqua	60	Extractum scillae fl.	161
Aqua ammoniæ	64	Extractum senegae fl.	137
Aqua ammoniæ fort.	66	Extractum serpentariae fl.	148
Aqua destillata	60	Extractum stillingiae fl.	134
Balsamum Peruvianum	101	Extractum taraxaci fl.	134
Bromum	250	Extractum uvaursi fl.	137
Chloroformum purificat.	250	Extractum valerian. fl.	150
Copaiba	110	Extractum veratri viridis fl.	150
Creasotum	122	Extractum zingiberis fl.	142
Extractum belladonnae fl.	156	Glycerinum	67
Extractum buchu fl.	150	Hydrargyrum	150
Extractum calumbæ fl.	139	Liquor ammonii acetat.	75
Extractum chimaphilæ fl.	128	Liquor acidi arseniosi	57
Extractum cimicifugæ fl.	147	Liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi	58
Extractum cinchonæ fl.	138	Liquor ferri chloridi	71
Extractum colchici rad. fl.	160	Liquor ferri citratis	71

¹ As given in U. S. Dispensatory of 1889.

Liquor ferri nitratis	59	Oleum rosmarini	143
Liquor ferri subsulphatis	73	Oleum rutæ	138
Liquor ferri tersulphatis	83	Oleum sabinæ	146
Liquor hydrargyri nitratis	131	Oleum sassafra	133
Liquor iodi comp.	63	Oleum scsami	104
Liquor plumbi subacetatis	74	Oleum succini	140
Liquor potassæ	62	Oleum terebinthinæ	136
Liquor potassii arsenitis	57	Oleum tigllii	104
Liquor sodæ chloratæ	63	Spiritus ætheris comp.	148
Liquor zinci chloridi	89	Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	146
Oleoresina aspidii	130	Spiritus ammoniæ aromat.	142
Oleoresina capsici	120	Spiritus camphoræ	143
Oleoresina cubebæ	123	Spiritus chloroformi	150
Oleum æthereum	125	Spiritus menthæ piperitæ	142
Oleum amygdalæ amaræ	115	Syrupus	65
Oleum amygdalæ expressum	108	Syrupus acaciæ	44
Oleum anisi	119	Syrupus ferri iodi	65
Oleum bergamii	130	Syrupus rhei	82
Oleum cajuputi	134	Syrupus scillæ	75
Oleum cari	132	Syrupus scillæ comp.	102
Oleum caryophylli	130	Syrupus senegæ	106
Oleum chenopodii	135	Tinctura aconiti	146
Oleum cinnamomi	126	Tinctura belladonnæ	137
Oleum copaibæ	123	Tinctura benzoini comp.	148
Oleum cubebæ	125	Tinctura cantharidis	131
Oleum erigerontis	132	Tinctura cinchonæ comp.	140
Oleum fœniculi	125	Tinctura digitalis	128
Oleum gaultheriæ	125	Tinctura ferri chloridi	150
Oleum hedeomæ	132	Tinctura iodi	148
Oleum juniperi	148	Tinctura nucis vomicæ	140
Oleum lavandulæ	138	Tinctura opii	130
Oleum limonis	129	Tinctura opii camph.	130
Oleum lini	113	Tinctura opii deodorat.	110
Oleum menthæ piperitæ	129	Tinctura valerianæ	130
Oleum menthæ viridis	126	Tinctura veratri viridis	145
Oleum morrhuæ	110	Tinctura zingiberis	144
Oleum myristicæ	135	Vinum colchici rad.	107
Oleum oliivæ	107	Vinum colchici seminis	111
Oleum ricini	77	Vinum opii	100
Oleum rosæ	132		

DOSE TABLE.

[Prepared by WILLIAM M. POWELL, M. D.]

THE doses given below are for adults. For children, Dr. Young's rule will be found most convenient. Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age to get the denominator of the fraction, the numerator of which is 1. Thus, for a child two years old, $\frac{2+12}{2} = 7$, and the dose is one-seventh of that for an adult. Of powerful narcotics scarcely more than one-half of this proportion should be used. Of mild cathartics two or even three times the proportion may be employed.

For *hypodermic injection* the dose should be one-half of that used by the mouth; by rectum, five-fourths of the same.

REMEDIES.	DOSE.	GRAMMES.
Abstract. aconiti	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.015 to 0.03
aspidospermæ	$\frac{1}{5}$ to 20 grains.	0.35 to 1.3
belladonnæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.	0.03 to 0.1
cannab. ind.	1 to 3 grains.	0.06 to 0.2
conii	1 to 2 grains.	0.06 to 0.1
digitalis	1 to 3 grains.	0.06 to 0.2

REMEDIES.	DOSE.		GRAMMES.	
Abstract. gelsemii	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
hyoscyami	2	to 5 grains.	0.1	to 0.3
ignatiæ	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
ipecac.	3	to 30 grains.	0.02	to 2.
jalapæ	6	to 10 grains.	0.4	to 0.65
nuc. vom.	$\frac{1}{4}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.015	to 0.03
phytolacæ	5	to 15 grains.	0.3	to 1.
pilocarpi	6	to 30 grains.	0.4	to 2.
podophylli	4	to 10 grains.	0.25	to 0.65
senegæ	4	to 10 grains.	0.25	to 0.65
valerianæ	10	to 15 grains.	0.65	to 1.
veratri viridis	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
Acetanilid		8 grains.	0.5	
Acetphenetid.	1	to 2 grains.	0.06	to 0.1
Acet. lobeliæ	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
opii	5	to 16 minims.	0.3	to 1.
sanguinariæ	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
scillæ	10	to 30 minims.	0.65	to 2.
Acid. acetic. dil.	60	to 90 minims.	4.	to 6.
arsenios	$\frac{1}{84}$	to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.003
benzoic.	5	to 15 grains.	0.3	to 1.
boric.	5	to 10 grains.	0.3	to 0.65
camphoric. (<i>to check night-sweats</i>)	15	to 30 grains.	1.	to 2.
carbolic.	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
gallic.	3	to 15 grains.	0.2	to 1.
gallic., in albuminuria	10	to 60 grains.	0.65	to 4.
hydrobrom. (34 per cent.)	10	to 15 grains.	0.65	to 1.
hydrobrom. dil.	40 m.	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
hydrochlor.	3	to 10 minims.	0.2	to 0.65
hydrochlor. dil.	10	to 30 minims.	0.65	to 2.
hydrocyan. dil.	2	to 6 minims.	0.1	to 0.35
lactic.	15	to 60 grains.	1.	to 4.
nitric.	3	to 10 minims.	0.2	to 0.65
nitric. dil.	10	to 30 minims.	0.65	to 2.
nitro-hydrochlor.	3	to 10 minims.	0.2	to 0.65
nitro-hydrochlor. dil.	5	to 20 minims.	0.3	to 1.3
phosphoric (50 per cent.)	3	to 15 grains.	0.2	to 1.
phosphoric. dil.	10	to 30 minims.	0.65	to 2.
salicylic.	5	to 20 grains.	0.35	to 1.3
sulphuric.	5	to 10 minims.	0.35	to 0.65
sulphuric. dil.	5	to 30 minims.	0.35	to 2.
sulphuric. arom.	5	to 10 minims.	0.35	to 0.65
sulphuros.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
tannic.	2	to 10 grains.	0.1	to 0.65
Aconitina (white crystals)	$\frac{1}{400}$	to $\frac{1}{200}$ grain.	0.0001	to 0.0003
Adoninin		$\frac{1}{3}$ grain.	0.02	
Agaricin	$\frac{1}{8}$	to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	0.008	to 0.0115
Aloe	2	to 5 grains.	0.1	to 0.35
Aloinum	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
Alumen	10	to 15 grains.	0.65	to 1.
Ammonii benzoas	10	to 20 grains.	0.65	to 1.3
bromid.	5	to 30 grains.	0.3	to 2.
carbonat.	3	to 10 grains.	0.2	to 0.65
chlorid.	10	to 30 grains.	0.65	to 2.
iodid.	3	to 15 grains.	0.2	to 1.
phosphat.	5	to 20 grains.	0.35	to 1.3
picras.	$\frac{1}{4}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.015	to 0.03
sulphat.	3	to 15 grains.	0.2	to 1.
valerianat.	3	to 15 grains.	0.2	to 1.
Amylene hydrate	10	to 60 grains.	0.65	to 4.
Amyl nitris	2	to 5 minims.	0.1	to 0.35
Amylum iodatum	3	to 30 grains.	0.2	to 2.
Antifebrin		8 grains.	0.5	

REMEDIES.	DOSE.		GRAMMES.	
Antimonii et potassii tartr. (diaphoretic)	$\frac{1}{20}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.003	to 0.005
et. potassii tartr. (emetic)	1	to 2 grains.	0.06	to 0.1
oxid.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 grains.	0.1	to 0.1
oxysulphuret.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 grains.	0.03	to 0.1
sulphid.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 grains.	0.03	to 0.1
Antipyrin	5	to 30 grains.	0.35	to 2.
Apiol	3	to 5 grains.	0.2	to 0.35
Apomorph. hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{30}$	to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.	0.003	to 0.006
Aqua ammoniæ	6	to 30 minims.	0.4	to 2.
amygdalæ amaræ.	2	to 4 fl. drms.	8.	to 16.
camphoræ	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. ounces	16.	to 64.
chlori	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4.	to 32.
creasoti	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4.	to 32.
laurocerasi	6	to 30 minims.	0.4	to 2.
Arbutin	5	to 15 grains.	0.35	to 1.
Argenti iodidum	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 grains.	0.03	to 0.1
nitras	$\frac{1}{6}$	to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain.	0.01	to 0.065
oxid.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 grains.	0.03	to 0.1
Arsenii bromid.	$\frac{1}{64}$	to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.004
iodidum	$\frac{1}{64}$	to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.006
Asafœtida	5	to 20 grains.	0.35	to 1.3
Aspidosperminæ hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{60}$	to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.003
Atropina	$\frac{1}{28}$	to $\frac{1}{32}$ grain.	0.0005	to 0.002
Atropinæ sulph.	$\frac{1}{28}$	to $\frac{1}{32}$ grain.	0.0005	to 0.002
Auri et sodii chlorid.	$\frac{1}{32}$	to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain.	0.002	to 0.004
Balsamum gurjnnæ	20	to 30 minims.	1.3	to 2.
Beberinæ sulph.	3	to 10 grains.	0.2	to 0.65
Belladonnæ fol.	1	to 10 grains.	0.06	to 0.65
rad.	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
Benzanilide	1	to 6 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
Berberina and its salts	3	to 15 grains.	0.2	to 1.
Bismuthi citras	3	to 15 grains.	0.2	to 1.
et ammon. citr.	1	to 15 grains.	0.06	to 1.
salicylat.	2	to 10 grains.	0.1	to 0.65
subcarb.	6	to 30 grains.	0.4	to 2.
subnitr.	30	to 60 grains.	2.	to 4.
tannas	6	to 30 grains.	0.4	to 2.
valerian.	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
Brayera	2	to 6 drachms.	8.	to .24
Bromoformum (in pertussis)	2	to 10 minims.	0.13	to 0.65
Brucina	$\frac{1}{64}$	to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.004
Caffeina	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
Caffeinæ citras	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
Calcii bromidum	5	to 30 grains.	0.35	to 2.
carb.	15	to 60 grains.	1.	to 4.
hypophosphis	3	to 15 grains.	0.2	to 1.
iodidum	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
phosphas	15	to 30 grains.	1.	to 2.
Calx sulphurata	$\frac{1}{3}$	to 1 grain.	0.02	to 0.06
Camphora	3	to 10 grains.	0.2	to 0.65
Camph. monobrom.	2	to 5 grains.	0.1	to 0.35
Cantharis	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 grains.	0.03	to 0.1
Capsicum	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
Castoreum	6	to 15 grains.	0.4	to 1.
Catechu	15	to 30 grains.	1.	to 2.
Cerii nitras	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
oxalas	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
Chinoidinum	3	to 30 grains.	0.2	to 2.
Chloral	3	to 20 grains.	0.2	to 1.3
Chloroformum	1	to 5 minims.	0.06	to 0.35
Chrysarobinum	3	to 15 grains.	0.2	to 1.
Cinchona	15	to 60 grains.	1.	to 4.
Cinchonidina and its salts	1	to 30 grains.	0.06	to 2.

REMEDIES.	DOSE.		GRAMMES.	
Cinchonina and its salts	1	to 30 grains.	0.06	to 2.
Cinnamomum	6	to 30 grains.	0.4	to 2.
Cocaine	1	to 4 per ct. sol.		
Codeina	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 grains.	0.03	to 0.1
Colchicin	$\frac{1}{100}$	to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain.	0.0006	to 0.0013
Colocynthin	$\frac{1}{6}$	to 2 grains.	0.01	to 0.1
Confectio sennæ	1	to 2 grains.	0.06	to 0.1
Conina and its salts	$\frac{1}{64}$	to $\frac{1}{32}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.002
Copaiba	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
Cota	1	to 2 grains.	0.06	to 0.1
Cotoina	$\frac{1}{6}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.01	to 0.03
Creasotum	1	to 3 minims.	0.06	to 0.2
Creolin	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 5 grains.	0.03	to 0.35
Creta prepar.	15	to 75 grains.	1.	to 5.
Croton-chloral	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
Cubeba	15	to 60 grains.	1.	to 4.
Cupri acetas		$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.03	
sulphas	$\frac{1}{4}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.015	to 0.03
Cuprum ammoniat.	$\frac{1}{6}$	to 1 grain.	0.01	to 0.06
Curare	$\frac{1}{2}$	to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain.	0.002	to 0.01
Curarina	$\frac{1}{64}$	to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.003
Daturine	$\frac{1}{100}$	to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain.	0.0006	to 0.0013
Decoct. aloes comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. ounces.	16.	to 64.
sarsap. comp.	2	to 6 fl. ounces.	64.	to 192.
Digitalinum	$\frac{1}{64}$	to $\frac{1}{32}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.002
Digitalis	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 grains.	0.03	to 0.1
Diuretin	5	to 20 grains.	0.35	to 1.3
Duboisina and its salts	$\frac{1}{128}$	to $\frac{1}{60}$ grain.	0.0005	to 0.001
Elaterinum (U. S. Ph.)	$\frac{1}{60}$	to $\frac{1}{13}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.005
Elaterium (U. S. Ph.)	$\frac{1}{10}$	to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain.	0.006	to 0.01
Emetina and salts (emetic)	$\frac{1}{2}$	to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	0.008	to 0.015
and salts (diaphoretic)	$\frac{1}{20}$	to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain.	0.0005	to 0.003
Emulsio hydrocyan.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 fl. dram.	2.	to 4.
Ergota	15	to 60 grains.	1.	to 4.
Ergotinum	2	to 8 grains.	0.1	to 0.5
Erythrophœina	$\frac{1}{6}$	to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	0.004	to 0.008
Eserina and its salts	$\frac{1}{64}$	to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.003
Exalgin	2	to 6 grains.	0.1	to 0.4
Extr. aconiti fol. (Engl.)	$\frac{1}{3}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.02	to 0.01
aconiti fol. (U. S. Ph.)	$\frac{1}{3}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.02	to 0.01
aconiti fol. fluid.	1	to 5 minims.	0.06	to 0.35
aconiti rad. (U. S. Ph.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	0.005	to 0.015
aconiti [rad.] fluid.	$\frac{1}{12}$	to $2\frac{1}{2}$ minims.	0.03	to 0.1
aletridis fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
alni rubræ fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
aloës aquos.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 3 grains.	0.03	to 0.2
alston. constr. fl.	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4.	to 16.
angelicæ rad. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
angusturæ fl.	15	to 45 minims.	1.	to 3.
anthemidis	2	to 10 grains.	0.1	to 0.65
anthemidis fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
apocyni andros. fl.	8	to 50 minims.	0.5	to 3.
apocyni cannab. fl.	8	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
araliæ hisp. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
araliæ nudic. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
araliæ racem. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
araliæ spin. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
arecæ fl.	45	to 75 minims.	3.	to 5.
arnicæ flor.	3	to 8 grains.	0.2	to 0.5
arnicæ fl.	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 1.
arnicæ rad.	2	to 5 grains.	0.1	to 0.35
arnicæ rad. fl.	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 1.
aromat. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.

REMEDIES.	DOSE.		GRAMMES.	
Extr. ari triphylli fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
asari fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
aselepias incarn. fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
aselepias syr. fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
aselepias tuber. fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
aspidii fl.	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4.	to 16.
aspidosperma fl.	15	to 45 minims.	1.	to 3.
aurantii cort. fl.	$\frac{1}{4}$	to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drms.	1.	to 8.
azedarach fl.	15	to 75 minims.	1.	to 5.
baptisiæ fl.	7	to 30 minims.	0.50	to 2.
belladonnæ alc.	$\frac{1}{6}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.01	to 0.03
belladonnæ fol. (Engl.)	$\frac{1}{6}$	to $\frac{2}{3}$ grain.	0.01	to 0.03
belladonnæ fol. fl.	3	to 6 minims.	0.02	to 0.4
belladonnæ rad.	$\frac{1}{8}$	to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	0.008	to 0.015
belladonnæ rad. fl.	1	to 3 minims.	0.06	to 0.2
berberidis aquifol. fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
berberidis vulg. fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
boldi fl.	3	to 15 minims.	0.2	to 1.
brayeræ fl.	2	to 4 fl. drms.	8.	to 16.
bryoniæ fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
buchu fl.	$\frac{1}{3}$	to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
calami fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
calendule fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
calumbæ	3	to 10 grains.	0.2	to 0.65
calumbæ fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
canellæ fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
cannab. amer. fl.	3	to 15 minims.	0.2	to 1.
cannab. ind.	$\frac{1}{6}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.01	to 0.03
cannab. ind. fl.	3	to 6 minims.	0.2	to 0.4
capsici fl.	1	to 3 minims.	0.06	to 0.2
cardamom. comp. fl.	15	to 45 minims.	1.	to 3.
cardui bened. fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
carnis	15	to 60 grains.	1.	to 4.
cascaræ sagrad. fl.	10	to 20 minims.	0.65	to 1.3
cascarillæ fl.	$\frac{3}{4}$	to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drms.	3.	to 8.
castanæ fl.	$\frac{3}{4}$	to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drms.	3.	to 8.
catariæ fl.	$\frac{1}{4}$	to $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl. drms.	1.	to 4.
catechu liquid.	8	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
caulophylli fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
chelidonii fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
chelonis fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
chinaphile fl.	$\frac{3}{4}$	to $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl. drms.	3.	to 5.
chionanthi fl.	$\frac{3}{4}$	to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drms.	3.	to 8.
chirettæ fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl. drms.	2.	to 4.
cimicifugæ fl.	8	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
cinchonæ	15	to 30 grains.	1.	to 2.
cinchonæ fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
cinchonæ arom. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
cinchonæ comp. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to $1\frac{1}{4}$ fl. drms.	2.	to 5.
coce	1	to 2 drachms.	4.	to 8.
coceuli fl.	1	to 3 minims.	0.06	to 0.2
colchici rad.	$\frac{1}{3}$	to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.	0.02	to 0.1
colchici rad. fl.	2	to 4 minims.	0.1	to 0.25
colchici sem. fl.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	to 6 minims.	0.1	to 0.4
collinsoniæ fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
colocynth.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	to 5 grains.	0.1	to 0.35
colocynth. comp.	$1\frac{1}{2}$	to 5 grains.	0.1	to 0.35
condurango fl.	8	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
conii fol. (Engl.)	1	to 4 grains.	0.06	to 0.25
conii fol. alc. (U. S. Ph.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 grain.	0.03	to 0.06
conii [fr.] alc. (U. S. Ph.)	$\frac{1}{3}$	to 1 grain.	0.02	to 0.06
conii fol. fl.	1	to 2 minims.	0.06	to 0.1
conii [fr.] fl. (U. S. Ph.)	$1\frac{1}{2}$	to 5 minims.	0.1	to 0.35

REMEDIES.	DOSE.		GRAMMES.	
Extr. convallariæ rad. fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
coptidis fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
cornus flor. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
corydalis fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
coto fl.	3	to 15 minims.	0.2	to 1.
cubebæ fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
cypripedii fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
damianæ fl.	$\frac{1}{3}$	to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
delphinii fl.	1	to 3 minims.	8.06	to 0.2
digitalis	$\frac{1}{6}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.01	to 0.03
digitalis fl.	1	to 6 minims.	0.06	to 0.4
dioscoreæ fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
ditæ fl.	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4.	to 16.
dracontii fl.	30	to 60 grains.	2.	to 4.
droseræ fl.	5	to 10 minims.	0.35	to 0.65
dulcamaræ	5	to 15 grains.	0.35	to 1.
dulcamaræ fl.	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
ergotæ	$\frac{1}{3}$	to 8 grains.	0.03	to 0.5
ergotæ fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
eryodictyi fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
erythroxyli fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
eucalypti fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
euonymi fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
eupatorii fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
euphorbiæ ipec. fl.	5	to 30 minims.	0.35	to 2.
ferri pom.	3	to 15 grains.	0.2	to 1.
frangulæ fl.	$\frac{1}{3}$	to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
frankenïæ fl.	8	to 15 minims.	0.5	to 1.
gallæ fl.	$\frac{3}{4}$	to 2 fl. drms.	3.	to 8.
gelsemii	2	to 8 minims.	1.	to 0.5
gelsemii fl.	5	to 20 minims.	0.35	to 1.3
gentian. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
gentian. com. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
gentian. quinque fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
geranii fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
gei fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
gillenïæ fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
gossypii fl.	15	to 45 minims.	1.	to 3.
granati rad. cort. fl.	$\frac{3}{4}$	to 2 fl. drms.	3.	to 8.
grindeliæ rob. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
grindeliæ squarr. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
guaiaci ligni fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
guaranæ fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
hæmatoxyli	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
hæmatoxyli fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
hamamelid. fl.	30	to 90 minims.	2.	to 6.
hellebor. nigris	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 3 grains.	0.03	to 0.2
hellebor. nigris fl.	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 1.
heloniæ fl.	8	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
hepaticæ fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
humuli	3	to 15 grains.	0.2	to 1.
humuli fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
hydrangææ fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
hydrastis	3	to 10 grains.	0.2	to 0.65
hydrastis fl.	8	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
hyoscyami (Engl.)	1	to 4 grains.	0.06	to 0.25
hyoscyami alc.	1	to 2 grains.	0.06	to 0.1
hyoscyami fol. fl.	3	to 15 minims.	0.2	to 1.
hyoscyami sem. fl.	2	to 8 minims.	0.1	to 0.5
ignatiæ	$\frac{1}{4}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.015	to 0.03
ignatiæ fl.	1	to 6 minims.	0.06	to 0.35
ipecac. fl.	3	to 60 minims.	0.2	to 4.
iridis versicol.	3	to 6 grains.	0.2	to 0.35

REMEDIES.	DOSE.		GRAMMES.	
Extr. iridis versicol. fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
jaborandi fl.	10	to 60 minims.	0.65	to 4.
jalapæ (U. S. Ph.)	5	to 10 grains.	0.35	to 0.65
jalapæ alc.	3	to 6 grains.	0.2	to 0.4
jalapæ fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
juglandis	15	to 30 grains.	1.	to 2.
juglandis fl.	$\frac{3}{4}$	to 2 fl. drms.	3.	to 8.
juniperi fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
kamala fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
kino, liquid.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
kramerie	5	to 15 grains.	0.35	to 1.
kramerie fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
lactucæ	5	to 15 grains.	0.35	to 1.
lactucæ fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
lactucarii fl.	8	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
lappæ fl.	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
laricis fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
leonuri fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
leptandræ	3	to 10 grains.	0.2	to 0.65
leptandræ fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
lobeliae fl.	1	to 5 minims.	0.06	to 0.35
lupulini fl.	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 1.
lycopi fl.	5	to 30 minims.	0.35	to 2.
malti	1	to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms.	4.	to 8.
manzanitæ fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
marrubii fl.	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
matico fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
matricarie	8	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
menispermii fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
methysticæ fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
mezerei	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 grain.	0.03	to 0.06
mezerci fl.	3	to 10 minims.	0.2	to 0.65
micromerie	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
mittchellæ fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
myricæ fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
nectandræ	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4.	to 16.
nucis vomicæ	$\frac{1}{8}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.008	to 0.03
nucis vomicæ fl.	1	to 5 minims.	0.06	to 0.35
nuphar fl.	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 1.
nymphææ fl.	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 1.
œnotheræ fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1	to 2.
opii	$\frac{1}{3}$	to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain.	0.01	to 0.03
papaveris	$\frac{1}{3}$	to 2 grains.	0.03	to 0.1
papaveris fl.	15	to 45 minims.	1.	to 3.
pareiræ fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
petroselinæ fl.	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
phellandrii fl.	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
phoradendri fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 fl. drms.	2.	to 4.
physostigmæ	$\frac{1}{15}$	to $\frac{1}{5}$ grain.	0.004	to 0.01
physostigmæ fl.	1	to 3 minims.	0.06	to 0.2
phytolaccæ baccar. fl.	5	to 30 minims.	0.35	to 2.
phytolaccæ rad.	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
phytolaccæ rad. fl.	5	to 30 minims.	0.35	to 2.
pilocarpi fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
pimentæ fl.	15	to 45 minims.	1.	to 3.
piper. nigr. fl.	15	to 45 minims.	1.	to 3.
piscidiæ fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
podophylli	$\frac{1}{3}$	to 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ grains.	0.03	to 0.1
podophylli fl.	8	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
polygonati fl.	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 1.
polygomi fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
populi fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
prinos fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.

REMEDIES.		DOSE.	GRAMMES.
Extr. pruni Virg. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2. to 4.
pteleæ	15	to 30 minims.	1. to 2.
pulsatillæ fl.	2	to 5 minims.	0.1 to 0.35
quassia	1	to 5 grains.	0.06 to 0.35
quassia fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2. to 4.
quercus fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2. to 4.
rhamni cath. fruct. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2. to 4.
rhamni pursh. cort. fl.	30	to 120 minims.	2. to 8.
rhei	5	to 15 grains.	0.35 to 1.
rhei fl.	15	to 45 minims.	1. to 3.
rhois arom. fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1. to 4.
rhois glab. cort. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2. to 4.
rhois glab. fruct. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2. to 4.
rhois toxicod. fl.	1	to 6 minims.	0.06 to 0.4
ricini fol. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2. to 8.
rosæ fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2. to 8.
rnbi fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1. to 4.
rumicis fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2. to 4.
rutæ fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1. to 2.
sabbatiæ fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2. to 4.
sabinæ fl.	5	to 15 minims.	0.35 to 1.
salicis fl.	$\frac{1}{3}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2. to 8.
salviæ fl.	$\frac{1}{3}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2. to 8.
sambuci fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2. to 8.
sanguinaris fl.	5	to 15 minims.	0.35 to 1.
santali citr. fl.	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4. to 8.
santoniceæ fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1. to 4.
sarsaparillæ fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2. to 8.
sarsap. comp. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2. to 8.
sassafras fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2. to 8.
scillæ fl.	1	to 5 minims.	0.06 to 0.35
scillæ comp. fl.	1	to 5 minims.	0.06 to 0.35
scoparii fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 fl. drms.	2. to 4.
scutellariæ fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2. to 8.
senecionis fl.	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4. to 8.
senegæ fl.	8	to 15 minims.	0.5 to 1.
sennæ fl.	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4. to 16.
serpentariæ fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2. to 4.
simarubæ	15	to 30 minims.	1. to 2.
solidag. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2. to 4.
spigeliæ fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1. to 4.
spigeliæ et sennæ fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2. to 8.
stillingiæ fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2. to 8.
stillingiæ comp. fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2. to 8.
stramonii (Engl.)	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 grain.	0.03 to 0.06
stramonii fol. alc.	$\frac{1}{3}$	to $\frac{2}{3}$ grain.	0.02 to 0.03
stramonii sem.	$\frac{1}{6}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.01 to 0.03
stramonii fl.	1	to 6 minims.	0.06 to 0.35
sumbul. fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1. to 4.
taraxaci	5	to 15 grains.	0.35 to 1.
taraxaci fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2. to 8.
thujæ fl.	8	to 15 minims.	0.5 to 1.
toxicodendri fl.	1	to 5 minims.	0.06 to 0.35
trifol. prat. fl.	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4. to 8.
trillii fl.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2. to 8.
trit. rep. fl.	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4. to 16.
tussilag. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2. to 4.
urticæ rad.	5	to 15 minims.	0.35 to 1.
nstilag. maid. fl.	15	to 60 minims.	1. to 4.
uvæ ursi fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2. to 4.
vaccinii crassifol. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2. to 4.
valerian	5	to 15 grains.	0.35 to 1.
valer. fl.	30	to 60 minims.	2. to 4.

REMEDIES.	DOSE.		GRAMMES.	
Extr. veratri vir. fl.	2	to 8 minims.	0.1	to 0.5
verbene	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
viburni opuli fl.	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
viburni [prunifol.] fl.	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
wahoo	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
xanthoxyli cort. fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
xanthoxyli fruct. fl.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
zingiberis fl.	8	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
Fel bovis purif.	3	to 6 grains.	0.2	to 0.4
Ferri arsenias	$\frac{1}{20}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.003	to 0.03
benzoas	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
bromid.	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
carb. sacch.	4	to 15 grains.	0.25	to 1.
chlorid.	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
citras	5	to 10 grains.	0.35	to 0.65
et ammon. citr.	5	to 10 grains.	0.35	to 0.65
et ammon. sulph.	5	to 10 grains.	0.35	to 0.65
et ammon. tartr.	5	to 15 grains.	0.35	to 1.
et cinchonid. citr.	5	to 10 grains.	0.35	to 0.65
et potass. tartras	15	to 60 grains.	1.	to 4.
et quinine citr.	5	to 10 grains.	0.35	to 0.65
et strychn. citr.	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
hypophosphis	5	to 10 grains.	0.35	to 0.65
iodidum	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
iodidum sacch.	2	to 3 grains.	0.1	to 0.2
lactas	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
oxalas	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
oxid. magnet.	5	to 10 grains.	0.35	to 0.65
oxid. hydrat.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 ounces.	16.	to 64.
phosphas	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
pyrophosphas	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
subcarb.	5	to 30 grains.	0.35	to 2.
sulphas	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
sulphas exsicc.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.	0.03	to 0.1
valerianas	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
Ferrum dialysat.	1	to 15 minims.	0.06	to 1.
reduct.	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
Gamboge	1	to 4 grains.	0.06	to 0.25
Gaultheria, oil of		10 minims.	0.65	
Guaiacol	$\frac{1}{4}$	to 1 grain.	0.015	to 0.06
Guarana	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
Helleborein	$\frac{1}{10}$	to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	0.006	to 0.015
Hydrarg. chlor. corros.	$\frac{1}{4}$	to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.006
chlorid. mite	$\frac{1}{6}$	to 8 grains.	0.01	to 0.5
iodid. flav.	$\frac{1}{6}$	to 1 grain.	0.01	to 0.06
iodid. rubr.	$\frac{1}{50}$	to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.	0.0013	to 0.006
iodid. vir.	$\frac{1}{6}$	to 1 grain.	0.01	to 0.06
subsulphas flav.	$\frac{1}{4}$	to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain.	0.015	to 0.03
cum creta	3	to 8 grains.	0.2	to 0.5
Hydrastin	5	to 10 grains.	0.35	to 0.65
Hyoscine	$\frac{1}{100}$	to $\frac{1}{70}$ grain.	0.0006	to 0.001
Hyoseyamina and salts	$\frac{1}{38}$	to $\frac{1}{32}$ grain.	0.0005	to 0.002
Hypnone	1	minim.	0.06	
Ichthyol	3	to 4 grains.	0.2	to 0.25
Infusum brayeræ	2	to 8 fl. ounces.	64.	to 256.
digitalis	2	to 4 fl. drms.	8.	to 16.
sennæ comp.	1	to 2 fl. ounces.	32.	to 64.
Iodoformum	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
Iodol	$\frac{1}{6}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.01	to 0.03
Iodum	$\frac{1}{10}$	to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.	0.006	to 0.015
Ipecacuanha { expect.	$\frac{1}{6}$	to 1 grain.	0.01	to 0.06
{ emet.	15	to 30 grains.	1.	to 2.
Jalapa	15	to 30 grains.	1.	to 2.

REMEDIES.	DOSE.		GRAMMES.	
Kairin		8 grains.	0.5	
Kamala	1	to 2 drachms.	4.	to 8.
Kino.	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
Lactucarium	8	to 15 grains.	0.5	to 1.
Lewinin	50	per cent. sol.		
Liq. ammon. acet.	2	to 8 fl. drms.	8.	to 32.
acidi arseniosi	2	to 7 minims.	0.1	to 0.50
arsen. et. hydr. iod.	2	to 7 minims.	0.1	to 0.50
ferri chloridi	2	to 10 minims.	0.1	to 0.65
ferri dialys.	1	to 15 minims.	0.06	to 1.
ferri nitrat.	8	to 15 minims.	0.5	to 1.
pepsini	2	to 4 fl. drms.	8.	to 16.
Liquor potassæ	5	to 30 minims.	0.35	to 2.
potassii arsenit.	3	to 7 minims.	0.2	to 0.50
potassii citrat.	2	to 4 fl. drms.	8.	to 16.
sodæ	5	to 30 minims.	0.35	to 2.
sodii arseniatis	3	to 7 minims.	0.2	to 0.50
Lithii benzoas	2	to 5 grains.	0.1	to 0.35
bromid.	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
carb.	2	to 6 grains.	0.1	to 0.4
citr.	2	to 5 grains.	0.1	to 0.35
salicylas	2	to 8 grains.	0.1	to 0.5
Lupulinum	5	to 10 grains.	0.35	to 0.65
Magnesia	15	to 60 grains.	1.	to 4.
Magnesii carb.	15	to 60 grains.	1.	to 4.
citr. gran.	2	to 8 drachms.	8.	to 32.
sulphas	2	to 8 drachms.	8.	to 32.
sulphis	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
Manganese binox.	2	to 4 grains.	0.1	to 0.25
Mangani sulphas	2	to 10 grains.	0.1	to 0.65
Manna	1	to 2 ounces.	32.	to 64.
Massa copaibæ	5	to 30 grains.	0.35	to 2.
ferri carb.	5	to 15 grains.	0.35	to 1.
hydrarg.	1	to 15 grains.	0.06	to 1.
Mist. ammoniaci	4	to 8 fl. drms.	16.	to 32.
asafoetidæ	4	to 8 fl. drms.	16.	to 32.
chloroformi	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
cretæ	1	to 2 fl. ounces.	32.	to 64.
ferri comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. ounces.	16.	to 64.
ferri et ammon. acet.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 fl. ounce.	16.	to 32.
glycyrrh. comp.	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4.	to 16.
magnes. et asafoet.	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4.	to 16.
potassii citr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. ounces.	16.	to 64.
rhei et sodæ	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 fl. ounce.	16.	to 32.
Morphina and its salts	$\frac{1}{16}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.004	to 0.03
Morrhuol	3	to 60 minims.	0.2	to 4.
Moschuol	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
Moschus	2	to 15 grains.	0.1	to 1.
Naphthol	2	to 5 grains.	0.1	to 0.35
Naphtholinum	2	to 10 grains.	0.1	to 0.65
Narceina	$\frac{1}{8}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.01	to 0.03
Nitroglycerinum	$\frac{1}{100}$	to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.	0.0006	to 0.003
Nux vomica		5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
Oleoresina aspidii	15	to 60 grains.	1.	to 4.
capsici	$\frac{1}{8}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.01	to 0.03
cubebæ	5	to 20 minims.	0.35	to 1.3
filicis	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
lupulini	2	to 5 grains.	0.1	to 0.35
piperis	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
zingiberis	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
Oleum copaibæ	8	to 15 minims.	0.5	to 1.
cubebæ	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
erigerontis	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 1.

REMEDIES.	DOSE.		GRAMMES.	
Oleum eucalypti	5	to 10 minims.	0.35	to 0.65
phosphoratum	1	to 3 minims.	0.06	to 0.2
sabinæ	1	to 3 minims.	0.06	to 0.2
terebinth.	5	to 30 minims.	0.35	to 2.
tiglii	$\frac{1}{8}$	to $1\frac{1}{2}$ drops.	0.01	to 0.1
Opium (14 per cent. morphine)	$\frac{1}{6}$	to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.	0.01	to 0.1
Ouabaine (in pertussis)	$\frac{1}{1000}$	to $\frac{2}{50}$ grain.	0.00006	to 0.00025
Pancreatin	10	to 20 grains.	0.65	to 1.3
Papayotin	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
Paracotin	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
Paraldehyde	20	to 60 grains.	1.3	to 4.
Pareirin hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{8}$	to 1 grain.	0.004	to 0.05
Pelleterine	5	to 10 grains.	0.35	to 0.65
Pepsinum purum	15 grs.	to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.	1.	to 16.
saccharatum	30 grs.	to 1 ounce.	2.	to 32.
Phenacetin	5	to 10 grains.	0.35	to 0.65
Phosphorus	$\frac{1}{28}$	to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain.	0.0005	to 0.0013
Physostigminæ salic.	$\frac{1}{20}$	to $\frac{1}{64}$ grain.	0.0005	to 0.001
sulphas	$\frac{1}{28}$	to $\frac{1}{64}$ grain.	0.0005	to 0.001
Picrotoxinum	$\frac{1}{64}$	to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.008
Pilocarpina and salts	$\frac{1}{64}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.03
Pil. aloes	1	to 3 pills.		
et asafoet.	2	to 5 pills.		
aloes et ferri	1	to 3 pills.		
aloes et mast.	1	to 3 pills.		
aloes et myrrhæ	2	to 5 pills.		
antim. comp.	1	to 3 pills.		
asafoetidæ	1	to 6 pills.		
cathart. comp.	1	to 4 pills.		
ferri comp.	2	to 5 pills.		
ferri iodidi	1	to 4 pills.		
galbani comp.	1	to 5 pills.		
opii	1	to 2 pills.		
phosphori	1	to 4 pills.		
rhei	2	to 5 pills.		
rhei comp.	2	to 5 pills.		
Piperinum	1	to 8 grains.	0.06	to 0.5
Plumbi acetat.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 3 grains.	0.03	to 0.2
iodidum	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 3 grains.	0.03	to 0.2
Potassa sulphurat.	1	to 10 grains.	0.06	to 0.65
Potassii acetat.	15	to 60 grains.	1.	to 4.
bicarb.	8	to 60 grains.	0.5	to 4.
bitartr.	1	to 2 grains.	0.06	to 0.1
bromid.	8	to 60 grains.	0.5	to 4.
carb.	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
chloras	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
citras	15	to 60 grains.	1.	to 4.
cyanid	$\frac{1}{6}$	to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	0.004	to 0.008
et sodii tartr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 ounce.	16.	to 32.
hypophosphis	5	to 15 grains.	.35	to 1.
iodid.	2	to 15 grains.	0.1	to 1.
nitras	8	to 15 grains.	0.5	to 1.
sulphas	1	to 4 drachms.	4.	to 16.
sulphidum	1	to 10 grains.	0.06	to 0.65
sulphis	15	to 30 grains.	1.	to 2.
tartras	1	to 8 drachms.	4.	to 32.
Pulv. antimonialis	1	to 3 grains.	0.06	to 0.2
aromat.	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
cretæ comp.	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
glycyrrh. comp.	30	to 60 grains.	2.	to 4.
ipecac. comp.	5	to 15 grains.	0.35	to 1.
jalapæ comp.	30	to 60 grains.	2.	to 4.
morphinæ comp.	8	to 15 grains.	0.5	to 1.

REMEDIES.	DOSE.		GRAMMES.	
Pulv. rhei comp.	30	to 60 grains.	2.	to 4.
Pyridin	2	to 5 drops	0.1	to 0.35
Quinidina and salts	1	to 30 grains.	0.06	to 2.
Quinina and salts	1	to 30 grains.	0.06	to 2.
Quininæ arsenias	$\frac{1}{4}$	to 1 grain.	0.01	to 0.06
Resina copaibæ	2	to 10 grains.	0.1	to 0.65
guaiaci	10	to 30 grains.	0.65	to 2.
jalapæ	2	to 5 grains.	0.1	to 0.35
podophylli	$\frac{1}{32}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.008	to 0.03
scammonii	2	to 10 grains.	0.1	to 0.65
Resorcin	2	to 5 grains.	0.1	to 0.35
Rheum	2	to 30 grains.	0.1	to 1.
Saccharin	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 grains.	0.03	to 0.25
Salicinum	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
Salol	10	to 15 grains.	0.65	to 1.
Santonica	8	to 60 grains.	0.5	to 4.
Santoninum	1	to 5 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
Sapo	5	to 30 grains.	2.	to 2.
Scammonium	3	to 15 grains.	0.2	to 1.
Scoparine	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 grain.	0.03	to 0.06
Senna	8	to 60 grains.	0.5	to 4.
Sodii acetat	15	to 60 grains.	1.	to 4.
arsenias	$\frac{1}{64}$	to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.006
benzoas	5	to 15 grains.	0.35	to 1.
bicarb.	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
bisulphis	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
boras	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
bromid.	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
carb.	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
carb. exsicc.	5	to 15 grains.	0.35	to 1.
chloras	5	to 30 grains.	0.35	to 2.
hypophosphis	8	to 15 grains.	0.5	to 1.
hyposulphis	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
iodidum	5	to 15 grains.	0.35	to 1.
phosphas	2	to 15 grains.	0.1	to 1.
salicylas	5	to 30 grains.	0.35	to 2.
santoninas	2	to 10 grains.	0.1	to 0.65.
sulphas	1	to 2 grains.	0.06	to 0.1
sulphis	8	to 30 grains.	0.5	to 2.
Sparteine sulph.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 grains.	0.3	to 0.25.
Spiritus ætheris compositus	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
æther. nitrosi	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
ammoniaë	8	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
ammoniaë arom.	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
camphoræ	8	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
chloroformi	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
lavand. comp.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
menth. pip.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
Strophanthin	$\frac{1}{100}$	to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain.	0.0003	to 0.0006
Strychninæ (and salts)	$\frac{1}{64}$	to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.005
Sulphonal	5	to 20 grains.	0.35	to 1.3
Sulphur	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 drachms.	2.	to 16.
Syr. calcii lactophos	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
calcis	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
ferri bromidi	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
ferri iodidi	15	to 40 minims.	1.	to 3.
ferri oxidi	1	fl. drachm.	4.	
ferri hyposulph.	1	fl. drachm.	4.	
ferri quin. et str. phos.	1	fl. drachm.	4.	
hypophosphit.	1	fl. drachm.	4.	
hypophosph. c. fer.	1	fl. drachm.	4.	
ipecac.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 fl. drm.	2.	to 4.
krameriaë	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 fl. drms.	2.	to 16.

REMEDIES.	DOSE.		GRAMMES.	
Syr. lactucarii	1	to 3 fl. drms.	4.	to 12.
rhei	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4.	to 16.
rhei arom.	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4.	to 16.
rosæ	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
sarsap. com.	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4.	to 16.
scillæ	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 1 fl. drm.	2.	to 4.
scillæ comp.	15	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
senegæ	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
sennæ	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4.	to 16.
Terebene	5	to 10 minims.	0.35	to 0.065
Terpinehydrate	2	to 5 minims.	0.1	to 0.35
Thallin		3 grains.	0.2	
Theine	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain	hypo.	0.03	
Thymol	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 5 grains.	0.03	to 0.35
Tinct. aconiti fol.	8	to 16 minims.	0.5	to 1.
aconiti rad.	1	to 5 minims.	0.06	to 0.35
aconiti rad. (Fleming's)	$\frac{2}{3}$	to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ minims.	0.03	to 0.1
aloes (1880)	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
aloes et myrrh.	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
arnicæ flor.	8	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
arnicæ rad.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
asafœtidæ	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
belladonnæ	8	to 15 minims.	0.5	to 1.
bryoniæ	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
calendulæ	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
calumbæ	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4.	to 16.
cannabis ind.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
cantharid.	8	to 15 minims.	0.5	to 1.
capsici	8	to 15 minims.	0.5	to 1.
catechu comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
chirretta	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
cimicifugæ	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
cinchonæ	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
cinchonæ comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
colchici rad.	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 1.
colchici sem.	6	to 15 minims.	0.4	to 1.
conii	5	to 30 minims.	0.35	to 2.
croci	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
cubebæ	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
digitalis	6	to 15 minims.	0.4	to 1.
ferri acet.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
ferri chloridi	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
ferri chloridi æther.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
ferri pomati	20	to 60 minims.	1.3	to 4.
gallæ	$\frac{1}{3}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
gelsemii	8	to 15 minims.	0.5	to 1.
guaiaci	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
guaiaci ammon.	30	to 60 minims.	2.	to 4.
hellebori	10	to 15 minims.	0.65	to 1.
humuli	1	to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drms.	4.	to 9.
hydrastis	30	to 90 minims.	2.	to 6.
hyoscyami fol.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
hyoscyami sem.	15	to 30 minims.	1.	to 2.
ignatiæ	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 1.
iodi	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 1.
ipecac. et opii	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 1.
jalapæ	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
kino	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
krameria		to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
lavand. comp.		to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
lobeliæ	15	to 45 minims.	1.	to 3.
lupulini	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
matico	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.

REMEDIES.	DOSE.		GRAMMES.	
Tinct. moschi	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
nucis vomicæ	8	to 20 minims.	0.5	to 1.3
opii	8	to 15 minims.	0.5	to 1.
opii camph.	8	to 75 minims.	0.5	to 5.
phytolacææ	8	to 60 minims.	0.5	to 4.
physostigmatis	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 1.
pyrethri	8	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
quassiæ	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
rhei	1	to 8 fl. drms.	4.	to 32.
rhei arom.	30	to 75 minims.	2.	to 5.
rhei dulc.	1	to 4 fl. drms.	4.	to 16.
sanguinariæ	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
scillæ	8	to 60 minims.	0.5	to 4.
serpentariæ	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
stramon. fol.	8	to 15 minims.	0.5	to 1.
stramon. sem.	8	to 15 minims.	0.4	to 1.
sumbul	6	to 30 minims.	0.5	to 2.
valer.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
valer. ammon.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 fl. drms.	2.	to 8.
veratr. vir.	3	to 10 minims.	0.2	to 0.65
zingiberis	15	to 60 minims.	1.	to 4.
Trimethylamina	2	to 15 grains.	0.1	to 1.
Tritur. elaterina	$\frac{1}{8}$	to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.	0.008	to 0.03
Urethan	10	to 15 grains.	0.65	to 1.
Veratrina	$\frac{1}{4}$	to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain.	0.001	to 0.006
Vin. aloes	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 8.
antim. { exp. et alt.	1	to 8 minims.	0.06	to 0.5
{ emet.	30	to 75 minims.	2.	to 5.
colch. rad.	8	to 20 minims.	0.5	to 1.3
colch. sem.	5	to 30 minims.	0.35	to 2.
ergotæ	1	to 3 fl. drms.	4.	to 11.
ferri amar.	1	fl. drachm.	4.	
ferri citrat.	1	fl. drachm.	4.	
ipecac. { expect.	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 1.
{ emet.	3	to 6 fl. drms.	11.	to 1.
opii	5	to 15 minims.	0.35	to 23.
rhei	1	to 2 fl. drms.	4.	to 1.
Xylolum	5	to 15 grains.	0.35	to 8.
Zinci acet.	1	to 2 grains.	0.06	to 0.1
bromid.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 2 grains.	0.03	to 0.1
cyanid.	$\frac{1}{15}$	to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	0.004	to 0.008
iodid.	$\frac{1}{2}$	to 3 grains.	0.03	to 0.2
oxid.	1	to 10 grains.	0.06	to 0.35
phosphid.	$\frac{1}{10}$	to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain.	0.006	to 0.01
sulphas emet.	15	to 30 grains.	1.	to 2.
valerianas	1	to 6 grains.	0.06	to 0.4

LIST OF INCOMPATIBLES.

BY DAVID CERNA, M. D., PH. D.

THE subject of incompatibility is such an extensive one that the reader is referred to special works. A few general rules, however, will be given below, to be followed by a list, in alphabetical order, of the principal drugs and their incompatibles. It has been thought that the latter method will be of special value to the student and general practitioner, enabling them immediately to obtain the information required.

1. Mineral acids decompose salts of the weaker acids; they also form ethers when combined with alcohol.
2. Free acids should not be combined with alkaline and metallic carbonates or hydrates.
3. Alkalies precipitate the alkaloids, as well as the soluble non-alkaline metallic salts; they also neutralize free acids.

4. Oxides of the alkalies decompose salts of the metals proper and salts of the alkaloids, precipitating the bases, but these may be rendered soluble by an excess of the alkali.
5. Alkaloidal salts in solution are precipitated by fixed alkalies or their salts, and by tannic acid; some of them are likewise precipitated by iodine and the iodides.
6. Glucosides will not combine with emulsin or the free acids.
7. Two or more soluble salts should not be combined, for when brought together they exchange their radicles and form insoluble compounds.
8. Chlorides are decomposed by the salts of silver and lead.
9. Bromides and iodides are decomposed by nitric and nitro-muriatic acids; also by the soluble salts of the heavy metals. The same holds good for the sulphides.
10. Carbonates are decomposed by acids and acid salts.
11. Sulphates are precipitated by solutions of lead.
12. Phosphoric acid and the phosphates in solution are precipitated in solutions of lead, silver, calcium, and magnesium.
13. Substances or solutions containing tannic and gallic acids precipitate albumin, and are themselves precipitated by the persalts of iron, lead, and other metals.
14. Tinctures and fluid extracts containing resins are precipitated by water.

DRUG.	INCOMPATIBLES.
ACIDUM GALLICUM (gallic acid).	Alkalies; mineral acids; salts of antimony, silver, and lead; persalts of iron. May be prescribed with the <i>protosalts</i> of iron.
ACIDUM TANNICUM (tannic acid).	Alkalies; the salts of antimony, silver, and lead; mineral acids; persalts of iron; gelatin; the vegetable acids.
ANTIMONY (tartar emetic).	Alkalies; the salts of lead; tannic acid and the drugs containing this principle.
ANTIPYRIN.	Nitrous compounds, specially sweet spirits of nitre (<i>spiritus atheris nitrosi</i>); calomel, with which a poisonous compound is formed; beta-naphthol; chloral; bicarbonate of sodium; the salts of quinine; and caffeine. From an aqueous solution antipyrin is precipitated by carbolic acid, tannic acid, tincture of iodine, and the chlorides of mercury.
ARGENTUM (silver).	All soluble chlorides; mineral acids and their salts; alkalies and their carbonates; astringent infusions; lime-water.
BELLADONNA (atropine).	Caustic alkalies, which decompose the alkaloid.
CAMPHOR.	Alkalies and earthy salts precipitate it from a watery solution; water, from alcoholic solution.
CANNABIS INDICA.	Alkalies.
CHLORAL.	All alkalies.
CINCHONA.	Tannic acid with the infusion of the drug; alkaline carbonates; alkalies; iodine preparations; alkaline earths.
COLOCYNTHIN.	Free acids; substances containing emulsin.
CREASOTE.	Nitrate of silver, with which it forms an explosive compound.
DIGITALIS.	Syrup and watery solutions; sulphate of iron; tincture of the chloride of iron; cinchona; sugar of lead.
ERGOT.	Alkalies; metallic salts.
ERYTHROXYLON COCA.	Borax precipitates cocaine solutions.
FERRUM (iron).	Alkalies and their carbonates; acids; vegetable astringents; mucilaginous solutions.
GUAIACUM (lignum vitæ).	Sweet spirits of nitre; mineral acids.
HYDRARGYRUM (mercury). Calomel (mild chloride).	Alkaline iodides and bromides. Hydrochloric acid or other chlorides may form corrosive sublimate.

DRUG.	INCOMPATIBLES.
HYDRARGYRUM. Corrosive sublimate (bichloride).	Incompatible with almost everything; may, however, be combined with potassium iodide.
HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS (golden seal).	Alkalies: hydrochloric and tannic acids.
HYOSCYAMUS (henbane).	See <i>Belladonna</i> .
IODINE (iodide of potassium).	Mineral acids; metallic salts; ammonia; the vegetable alkaloids; potassium chlorate, with which it forms a highly poisonous substance. Best prescribed by itself or in combination with corrosive sublimate.
IPECACUANHA.	Astringent solutions; vegetable acids; salts of mercury and lead.
NUX VOMICA.	Chlorides, bromides, and iodides in the same solution.
OPIUM (morphine).	Astringent preparations; alkalies; alkaline earths; carbonates; ammonia; acetate and subacetate of lead; nitrate of silver; zinc; copper; arsenic.
PHYSOSTIGMA (Calabar bean).	Vegetable astringents; caustic alkalies; tannic acid.
PILOCARPUS PINNATUS (jaborandi, pilocarpine).	Caustic alkalies; salts of the metals; the persalts of iron.
PLUMBUM (lead).	All natural waters or solutions containing lime, sulphates, carbonates, and carbonic acid; opium; mineral acids and salts; vegetable acids; alkalies; astringent preparations; iodide of potassium; albuminous solutions.
SANTONIN.	Free acids or substances containing emulsin.
ZINC.	Alkalies and their carbonates; silver nitrate; vegetable astringents; lime-water; acetate of lead, but this and the sulphate of zinc are often used together in injections.

TABLE OF POISONS,

WITH A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF GENERAL SYMPTOMS PRODUCED, MODES OF CAUSING DEATH, ANTIDOTES, AND GENERAL TREATMENT.

BY DAVID CERNA, M. D., PH.D.,

Demonstrator of, and Lecturer on, Experimental Therapeutics in the University of Pennsylvania; Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; Corresponding Fellow of the Sociedad Española de Higiene of Madrid, etc.

Drug.	General Symptoms.	Death by—	Antidotes and Treatment.
ACIDS.			
ACETIC ACID (vinegar).	Similar to those caused by the mineral acids.	Gastro-enteritis.	Alkalies, such as bicarbonate of sodium and potassium; magnesia and soap; flaxseed tea; milk or large quantities of warm water; olive oil.
CARBOLIC ACID. <i>Creosote.</i>	Gastro-enteritis. Violent vomiting and purging; burning pain over entire abdomen; skin covered with sweat; face pinched and anxious; thready, imperceptible pulse; great dyspnoea; coma; contracted pupil; sometimes convulsions; collapse.	Failure of the respiration.	The soluble sulphates, chiefly Epsom and Glauber salts; mucilaginous drinks; hot applications to the skin; counter-irritation over the abdomen; respiratory and cardiac stimulants; strychnine and digitalis; hypodermic injections of ether and dilute sulphuric acid.
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (muriatic acid).	Violent gastro-enteritis.	General collapse.	Alkalies, soaps, oils, and white of egg.

TABLE OF POISONS—CONTINUED.

Drug.	General Symptoms.	Death by—	Antidotes and Treatment.
HYDROCYANIC ACID (prussic acid).	Difficult respiration, expiration being prolonged; slow cardiac action and disturbed cerebration, followed by convulsions, unconsciousness, wild cries, dilated pupils, vomiting, involuntary urination and defecation, erection of penis, ejection of semen, asphyxia, cyanosis, paralysis, and general collapse.	General paralysis of the vital centres, all being affected at once.	No known antidote. General stimulation; atropine hypodermically; ammonia by inhalation, by the mouth, or intravenously; artificial respiration; alternate cold and hot douches to the chest.
NITRIC ACID.	Violent gastro-enteritis. Tissues stained deep yellow.	General collapse.	Alkalies; chalk, magnesia, whitewash, and soap.
NITRO-MURIATIC ACID (nitro-hydrochloric acid).	Similar to preceding. Tissues stained yellow.	Similar to preceding.	Similar to preceding.
OXALIC ACID.	Burning in the œsophagus, followed by gastric irritation; intense abdominal pain; vomiting of highly acid, greenish, blackish-brown, or bloody mucus; livid surface, cold skin, stupor, collapse, and sometimes convulsions.	General collapse.	Chalk, or lime scraped from the wall. <i>Not</i> the salts of potash and soda, as they form soluble oxalates. Apply general treatment for gastro-enteritis.
SULPHURIC ACID (oil of vitriol).	If protracted, pain in the mouth, throat, and epigastrium; violent vomiting, often of blackish matters; cold extremities; clammy skin; suppression of the voice; swelling of the parotid glands; profuse salivation, which is sometimes bloody, followed by symptoms of general collapse. Tissues affected stained black.	General collapse.	Alkalies; magnesia, chalk, whitewash, soap, oils, and opium; application of external heat.
TARTARIC ACID.	Gastro-enteritis.	Gastro-enteritis.	Alkalies; magnesia, lime, carbonate of sodium or potassium, soap. The after-treatment is that of gastro-enteritis.
ALKALIES.			
AMMONIA.	A local powerful irritant. General gastro-enteritis; intense abdominal pain; bloody purging; symptoms of suffocation, convulsions. Consciousness is preserved, but stupor or coma may be developed.	Asphyxia, brought on by spasm or œdema of the glottis.	Neutralization by vinegar or dilute acids. If œdema threatens life, tracheotomy should be instantly performed. Oils, such as linseed, almond, or others, may be administered.
CALCIUM (slaked lime).	Those of a powerful caustic. Gastro-intestinal inflammation.	General collapse, resulting from the gastro-enteritis.	Similar to the preceding, with the ingestion of milk and mucilaginous drinks.
POTASH, CAUSTIC.	Similar to the preceding.	Similar to the preceding.	Similar to the preceding, with the administration of vinegar or other dilute acid.
SODA, CAUSTIC.	Similar to the preceding.	Similar to the preceding.	Similar to the preceding, with the ingestion of lemon-juice.
MINERAL POISONS.			
ANTIMONY (tartar emetic).	Weak and slow pulse; skin moist and relaxed, followed by violent gastro-intestinal irritation; vomiting of mucus, bile, watery fluid, and sometimes blood; purging, first of contents of intestines, then mucus, bile, and sometimes blood, followed soon after by peculiar <i>rice-water</i> stools. The pulse is then imperceptible at the wrist; the respirations are shallow; the face becomes pinched, livid, and covered with cold sweat; cramps of the leg, accompanied by spots of anæsthesia, and great fall of the bodily temperature. The whole symptomatology points to Asiatic cholera, from which	In three ways: respiratory failure, cardiac paralysis, followed by pulmonary congestion and bronchial œdema.	Chemical antidotes, tannic acid, or astringent infusions of oak-bark, galls, etc., followed by ingestion of white of egg. Other measures should consist in placing the patient in a prone position, with the head lower than the feet; general stimulation; application of external heat; ingestion of alcohol, and especially of digitalis hypodermically, as cardiac stimulants; opium, to allay irritation and pain, provided respiration be not feeble.

TABLE OF POISONS.—CONTINUED.

Drug.	General Symptoms.	Death by—	Antidotes and Treatment.
ANTIMONY (<i>cont'd</i>).	the metallic poisoning can only be distinguished by chemical analysis. Sometimes, especially in protracted cases, there may occur tremblings, delirium, unconsciousness, clonic and tetanic convulsions.		
ARSENIC (arsenious acid; Scheele's green; insect powder).	Active irritation, accompanied by colicky pains, intense burning of the œsophagus and stomach; sense of constriction in the throat and an acrid, metallic taste in the mouth; violent vomiting and purging; matters rejected at first mucous, then bilious, of a yellowish or greenish color. The stools may become finally serous, and not unfrequently bloody. Pulse feeble, small, and frequent; respiration rapid, labored, and painful; excessive thirst; suppression of urine; more or less swelling of the face; icy-cold extremities; surface cyanosed, followed by cramps, convulsions, coma, and death. In more or less protracted cases there may appear an eruption upon the skin, which is either petechial or urticaria-like, papular, vesicular, or pustular.	General exhaustion and collapse.	Chemical antidote: <i>hydrated sesquioxide of iron</i> . This may be prepared in an emergency by adding ammonia to the tincture of chloride of iron, and washing the precipitate with water; or Monsel's solution and the so-called dialyzed iron may be employed instead of the tincture. The ferri oxidum hydratum cum magnesia, made by precipitating the solution of the tersulphate of iron by magnesia, is perhaps the <i>best</i> antidote. This should be followed by the administration of castor oil, demulcent drinks, opium, external heat, and stimulants; large draughts of water containing sweet spirits of nitre, especially if there be a tendency to suppression of urine.
COPPER.	Burning pain in stomach; copperish or metallic taste in mouth, followed by gastro-enteritis; vomiting of bluish liquids; stools consist at first of contents of intestines, becoming then glairy, mucous, or bloody; excessive salivation and bronchial secretion; constant expectoration; epileptiform convulsions; delirium; anæsthesia; sometimes syncope and jaundice; lessened amount or suppression of urine, which is sometimes black.	Violent gastro-enteritis, producing exhaustion or respiratory failure.	Chemical antidote: the yellow prussiate of potassium. Demulcent drinks; oils; white of eggs; milk; if no emesis has occurred, emetics and the stomach-pump; opium to allay irritation and pain.
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.	See <i>Mercury</i> .		
CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM.	See <i>Hydrocyanic Acid</i> .		
IODINE (iodide of potassium).	Violent gastro-enteritis, vomiting, and purging; metallic taste in mouth; marked salivation; pulse rapid and feeble; face deathly pale; total suppression of urine; sometimes swelling of eyelids, laryngeal pain, excessive thirst, high fever, albuminuria, cyanosis, violent excitement, convulsions, and collapse.	Failure of the respiration or sudden stoppage of heart.	Large quantities of starch, wheat flour, or arrow-root boiled in water, freely; emetics; application of external heat; hypodermic injections of alcohol and digitalis, ammonia, atropine, strychnine.
LEAD.	Sweet metallic taste in mouth; pain in epigastrium; severe gastro-intestinal irritation; matters vomited white, passages black; sometimes constipation; pulse rapid, tense, cord-like, then weak and relaxed; face anxious, pinched, and livid; excessive thirst; cramps in legs; muscular twitching; vertigo, anæsthesia; stupor, convulsions, coma; death.	General collapse.	Soluble sulphates, especially sodium and magnesium, best chemical antidotes. Emetics or stomach-pump; mucilaginous or albuminous drinks; application of external heat; opium to allay irritation.

TABLE OF POISONS.—CONTINUED.

Drug.	General Symptoms.	Death by—	Antidotes and Treatment.
MERCURY (bichloride of, or corrosive sublimate).	Intense gastro-enteritis; metallic coppery taste in mouth; sense of constriction in throat; burning pain in œsophagus and stomach; colicky pains, diarrhœa; vomiting, mucous, bilious, bloody; purging, serous, mucous, bloody; much straining; breath fœtid; pulse small, frequent, irregular; face pinched, anxious; cold extremities; convulsions, coma, collapse. If somewhat protracted, petechial eruption upon skin; sometimes febrile reaction.	General collapse	White of egg freely, followed by stomach-pump to wash out stomach; external heat; cardiac and respiratory stimulants.
PHOSPHORUS.	Phosphorous taste in mouth; breath laden with drug; burning pain in œsophagus, stomach, and abdomen; gastro-enteritis; matters vomited and purged, mucus, bile, blood, luminous in the dark, often constipation; enlarged liver, jaundice, "coffee-grounds" vomit; bile suppressed at this time; muscular twitchings, headache, vertigo, delirium; erotic convulsions; urine scanty, albuminous; unconsciousness, coma. In women pseudo-menstrual discharge, miscarriage, abortive. Whole train of symptoms resembles <i>yellow atrophy of liver</i> .	Gradual failure of respiration and circulation; sometimes cardiac collapse.	Sulphate of copper; old French oil of turpentine; best of all, perhaps, <i>permanganate of potassium</i> , acting as perfect chemical antidote, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of 1 per cent. solution; mucilaginous drinks; emetics, purgatives; opium to allay irritation; <i>fats or oils should not be given</i>
ALKALOIDS, etc. ACONITE.	Tingling in throat and extremities; marked general relaxation; anæsthesia of surface; pulse slow, weak, intermittent; respiration shallow, slow, feeble; skin covered with cold sweat; countenance pale, anxious; protrusion of eyes; pupil generally dilated; diplopia; often loss of voice and sight; sometimes gastric burning and convulsions; consciousness may be preserved; bodily temperature lowered.	Cardiac paralysis generally.	Hypodermic injections of ether, alcohol, especially <i>digitalis</i> . Place patient in prone position and <i>absolute</i> quiet, head lower than feet. Endeavor to wash out stomach, but <i>avoid</i> emetics. External heat; atropine; ammonia; artificial respiration.
ALCOHOL.	General relaxation, stupor, anæsthesia; coma; pulse rapid, weak, compressible; skin cool, moist; some unconsciousness; face pallid; bodily temperature lowered; breathing somewhat stertorous. Symptoms resembling opium-poisoning and apoplexy; sometimes convulsions.	Cardiac paralysis or general collapse.	Evacuate stomach; alternate cold and hot douches; external heat; atropine, caffeine, strychnine, hypodermically.
BELLADONNA (atropine).	Dryness of mouth and throat, increased cardiac action, rapid breathing; flushing of face; dilated pupils; wild, talkative delirium; scarlatinous, non-punctated rash; sometimes laryngitis, roughness of voice, with expectoration of minute pearly pellets; then stupor, followed by paralysis; cold extremities; retention of urine.	Respiratory failure; rarely, cardiac paralysis.	Evacuation of stomach; early use of catheter; <i>tannic acid</i> ; external heat; stimulation by mustard; pilocarpine best physiological antidote; caffeine; physostigma; alternate cold and hot douches; artificial respiration.
BLOODROOT.	See <i>Sanguinaria</i> .		
CALABAR BEAN (physostigma).	Giddiness; muscular tremors; complete muscular relaxation; <i>pupils contracted</i> ; respiration slow, irregular; loss of reflexes; vomiting and purging, but both often absent.	Failure of respiration.	Evacuate stomach; atropine best physiological antidote; external heat; stimulants; artificial respiration.

TABLE OF POISONS.—CONTINUED.

Drug.	General Symptoms.	Death by—	Antidotes and Treatment.
CANNABIS INDICA (Indian hemp).	Sense of exhilaration; peculiar prolongation of time and sense of double consciousness, followed by drowsiness, anæsthesia, loss of power, especially of lower extremities; <i>pupils dilated</i> ; rapid pulse; slow breathing; sometimes convulsions.		General stimulation; belladonna or atropine; artificial respiration.
CANTHARIDES (Spanish flies).	Violent gastro-enteritis; burning sensation of pharynx and œsophagus, with sense of constriction of throat; burning pain in back, bladder, and urethra; priapism; often great thirst; vesical tenesmus; scanty, bloody urine; sometimes sloughing of genital organs; stupor, coma; sometimes violent delirium and tetanic convulsions.	Collapse from gastro-enteritis.	No known antidote; evacuate stomach; albuminous or mucilaginous drinks; <i>avoid</i> oily substances; opiates to lessen irritation and pain; leeches to epigastrium; anæsthetics.
CHLORAL.	Complete muscular relaxation, followed by sleep and coma; respiration slow, shallow, feeble, labored; pulse slow, then rapid and thready; face white, livid, covered with cold sweat; pupils contracted, then dilated; great fall of bodily temperature.	Respiratory failure; often cardiac paralysis.	Emetics; strychnine, atropine, digitalis, ammonia, ether; alcohol hypodermically. Place patient in prone position, with head lower than feet. Keep patient roused. Artificial respiration; oxygen by inhalation; external heat.
CHLOROFORM.	Stertorous, irregular shallow respiration; dilatation of pupils during anæsthesia, and a peculiar shade or cloud passing over the face of patient, are the most dangerous symptoms.	Cardiac paralysis; sometimes respiratory failure; often simultaneous arrest of both heart and respiration.	Remove drug, and immediately invert patient; alternate hot and cold douches; hypodermic injections of strychnine, atropine, and digitalis; electricity and artificial respiration. <i>Avoid</i> subcutaneous injections of ether and alcohol; ammonia instead, hypodermically or intravenously.
CODEINE.	See <i>Opium</i> .		
COLCHICUM.	Gastro-enteritis; profuse salivation; nausea, retching, griping; intense abdominal pain; great tenesmus; violent purging; rapid pulse, then slow; sense of prostration and great weakness; skin cold, pale, bedewed with sweat; spasms frequent; muscular pains and convulsions sometimes; collapse.	General collapse from gastro-enteritis.	Emetics and cathartics; tannic acid; warm water freely; also white of eggs; albuminous drinks; demulcents; opium.
CONIUM (hemlock).	Giddiness; staggering; disturbed vision, followed by complete muscular relaxation; nausea, sometimes vomiting; frontal headache; <i>ptosis</i> of eyelids; <i>dilated</i> pupils; pulse slow, then increased; sometimes salivation and sweating.	Respiratory failure.	Evacuate stomach; tannic acid; strychnine, atropine, caffeine, digitalis, hypodermically; external heat; artificial respiration.
CREASOTE.	See <i>Carbolic Acid</i> .		
CROTON OIL.	Those of violent gastro-intestinal inflammation.	General collapse.	Mucilaginous drinks; demulcents; opium; general stimulation.
DIGITALIS (fox-glove).	Violent vomiting of mucus and bile; intense headache; disordered vision; vertigo; salivation; pulse slow, full, strong, <i>dicrotic</i> , becoming weak and rapid on patient rising, although heart beats violently; face pale; <i>blue color of sclerotic</i> ; pupils <i>dilated</i> , sometimes contracted (?); eyeballs bulging; diarrhœa; suppression of urine; pain in back and limbs; consciousness generally preserved, but late in poisoning delirium; then stupor, convulsions, and coma.	Cardiac systolic arrest.	Tannic acid; then emetics or stomach-pump; aconite, best physiological antidote, but use cautiously. Place patient in horizontal position, in absolute quiet; opium; external heat, especially about abdomen.

TABLE OF POISONS.—CONTINUED.

Drug.	General Symptoms.	Death by—	Antidotes and Treatment.
ERGOT.	Not well defined, but often gastric irritation, thirst, and diarrhoea; burning pain in feet; dizziness; tingling of fingers; cramps in all extremities; <i>pupils dilated</i> ; pulse small, feeble; <i>marked coldness of surface</i> ; sometimes convulsions; miscarriage or abortion in pregnant women.	General paralysis of high nerve-centres.	General stimulation, with application of external heat.
ETHER.	Cyanosis; pulsation of jugular veins; <i>failure of diaphragmatic action</i> , followed by paralysis of thoracic movements; pulse weak and rapid; respiration shallow, stertorous, labored; great fall of bodily temperature; dropping of jaw.	Respiratory failure; sometimes cardiac paralysis.	Remove ether; invert patient; hypodermic injections of strychnine, atropine, ammonia intravenously, digitalis; dash ether on chest and abdomen; external heat; frictions; artificial respiration. <i>Avoid</i> subcutaneous injections of ether and alcohol.
GELSEMIUM (yellow jasmine).	Dropping of jaw; ptosis; sense of languor, drowsiness; great muscular relaxation; pulse rapid, feeble; skin moist, cold; face anxious; loss of voice; respiration slow, labored; impaired sensibility; disturbed vision, which is sometimes double; pupils dilated; great fall of bodily temperature.	Respiratory failure; sometimes with simultaneous cardiac arrest.	General, especially cardiac, stimulation; ammonia; digitalis; emetics, stomach-pump; atropine; strychnine; external heat.
HYOSCYAMUS (henbane).	See <i>Belladonna</i> .		
LOBELIA.	Great prostration; nausea, vomiting, sometimes violent purging; cold sweating; livid face; pale skin; pulse feeble; sometimes burning in fauces and œsophagus; muscular tremblings, convulsions, stupor, coma.	Failure of the respiration.	Washing out stomach with solutions of tannic acid; opium to allay irritation and pain; alcohol, ammonia, strychnine, digitalis, hypodermically; external heat.
MORPHINE.	See <i>Opium</i> .		
NICOTINE.	See <i>Tobacco</i> .		
NITRITE OF AMYL.	Great muscular relaxation, with progressive loss of reflexes; yellow vision; marked pallor; <i>pupils dilated</i> ; pulse slow, almost imperceptible; respiration irregular; sometimes vomiting and epileptiform convulsions.	Respiratory failure.	General stimulation; strychnine hypodermically; alternate hot and cold douches; digitalis; artificial respiration.
NITRITE OF ETHYL.	} Same as preceding.	Same as preceding.	Same as preceding.
NITRITE OF POTASSIUM.			
NITRITE OF SODIUM.			
NITRO-GLYCERIN.	"Queer" sensation in head; giddiness; feeling of constriction in throat; severe headache; pulse irregular; <i>dilated pupils</i> ; præcordial pain; muscular weakness; urine scanty, pigmented; sometimes nausea and loss of consciousness; other symptoms similar to those peculiar to the nitrites.	Cardiac failure(?).	Atropine; cold to the head; general stimulation; ergotine(?).
OIL OF BITTER ALMONDS.	See <i>Hydrocyanic Acid</i> .		
OPIUM.	At first drowsiness, followed by deep sleep; pulse full, slow, and strong; breathing full; skin warm, dry; <i>pupils contracted</i> . Soon after, face reddened, suffused, or distinctly cyanotic; complete loss of consciousness; breathing stertorous, puffing, then marked cyanosis; respiration very slow, difficult, and not deep, but shallow; general relaxation; skin now bedewed with cold, clammy sweat; pulse rapid and feeble; coma, death.	Failure of the respiration.	Unload stomach by emetics, such as mustard, ipecac, or sulphate of copper; use stomach-pump; give <i>tannic acid</i> freely; strong coffee or caffeine; external heat. Keep patient awake by shouting in ear, by walking him, by flagellating with wet towels, or by alternate hot and cold douches. Electricity; respiratory stimulants, atropine, strychnine; cardiac stimulants, alcohol, digitalis; artificial respiration.

TABLE OF POISONS.—CONTINUED.

Drug.	General Symptoms.	Death by—	Antidotes and Treatment.
PHYSOSTIGMA.	See <i>Calabar Bean</i> .		
QUININE.	Deafness; blindness; erythematous eruptions; epistaxis; symptoms of congestion.	Cerebral congestion.	Tannic acid; general stimulation; alcohol, ammonia, strong coffee; artificial respiration.
SABADILLA.	See <i>Veratrum Sabadilla</i> .		
SANGUINARIA.	Gastro-enteritis; profuse salivation; violent vomiting and purging; faintness, vertigo; disordered vision; coldness; general insensibility; great thirst; pulse slow; great muscular prostration; <i>dilated pupils</i> ; clonic convulsions.	Respiratory failure.	Tannic acid (?); general stimulation; atropine, strychnine, digitalis.
STRAMONIUM (Jamesstown weed).	See <i>Belladonna</i> .		
STRYCHNINE.	Sudden muscular rigidity; stiffness of back of neck; uneasy startings, followed by tetanic convulsions; opisthotonos, feet everted; slight touch or breath of air originates convulsions; complete relaxation between convulsions; <i>risus sardonicus</i> , corners of mouth drawn back; eyes fixed, wide opened; respiration ceases during convulsion; cramp-like muscular contractions, exceedingly painful; face pale; erections of penis; involuntary defecation and urination; consciousness preserved; lockjaw late in poisoning.	Cramp-asphyxia, or rarely by sheer exhaustion.	Amyl nitrite by inhalation or hypodermically; tannic acid as chemical antidote in draughts of warm water. After stomach is washed out, bromide of potassium by mouth or by rectum, combined with chloral; Calabar bean; artificial respiration.
TOBACCO.	Great depression; giddiness, with feeling of intense wretchedness and weakness; skin cold, clammy; pulse rapid, running, finally imperceptible; dyspnoea; muscular tremblings; sometimes convulsions.	General collapse.	Wash out stomach; respiratory and cardiac stimulants, atropine, strychnine, digitalis; Hoffman's anodyne; external heat and rubbings.
TURPENTINE.	Gastro-enteritis, generally preceded by giddiness and a kind of intoxication; strangury; bloody, scanty urine, with odor of violets; cyanosis; skin moist or dry; <i>pupils widely dilated</i> ; pulse feeble, rapid.	Collapse from gastro-enteritis.	Sulphates, of magnesia especially; demulcent or albuminous drinks; opium.
VERATRUM SABADILLA (veratrine).	Marked loss of muscular power, soon deepening into collapse; skin pale, cold, clammy; face pinched; muscular tremors; violent vomiting; sometimes serous purging; pulse rapid, thready; convulsions resembling those of strychnine; sometimes free diuresis; bodily temperature lowered.	Respiratory failure.	Evacuate stomach; general stimulation, caffeine or strong coffee; absolute rest; external heat.
VERATRUM VIRIDE.	General pronounced muscular relaxation; intense nausea, constant retching; hiccough; faintness; vertigo; pulse at first slow; then rapid, often running, almost imperceptible; disordered vision; skin cold, clammy; semi-unconsciousness; precordial pain (?) often convulsions.	Failure of the respiration generally.	Wash out stomach with draughts of warm water. Place patient in prone position, head lower than feet; check vomiting, but patient must not be allowed to rise. Laudanum by rectum; alcohol by mouth; digitalis; strychnine; atropia; ammonia hypodermically or intravenously; external heat; rubbings; mild flagellations; nitrite of amyl by inhalations.

LIST OF THE NEWER DRUGS.

COMPILED BY DAVID CERNA, M. D., PH. D.,

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Name.	Source or Chemical Nature.	Physical Properties.	Solubility.	Uses.	Dosage.	Remarks.
ACETOPHENONE (hypnone).	Phenyl-methyl ketone.	Colorless, volatile liquid, with odor resembling that of bitter almonds.	Soluble in alcohol, ether, and oil; insoluble in water.	In insomnia without pain, and in nervous diseases.	1 to 5 minims (0.066 to 0.3 gram).	In capsules with oil, or in emulsion with syrup or peppermint-water.
ADONIDINE.	Glucoside of the <i>Adonis vernalis</i>.	.....	.....	Cardiac stimulant and diuretic; valuable in the pains of heart disease.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain (0.015 to 0.030 gram).	Daily.
AGARICIN (agaric, agaricic, agaricin, or lactic acid).	Obtained from <i>Fungus laricis</i> (white agaric), $C_{16}H_{30}O_5 + H_2O$.	White powder; melting-point, 280.4° F. (138° C.).	Slightly soluble in water.	Anhidrotic in the night-sweats of phthisis.	1 to 2 grains (0.064 to 0.128 gram) every five hours.	Best given at night in pill form.
ALDEHYDE (acetic aldehyde).	Alcohol deprived of 2 atoms of hydrogen, C_2H_4O .	Colorless, limpid liquid, with a characteristic odor.	.....	As inhalation in catarrhal congestion of the mucous membrane; especially in ozæna.	In the strength of from 5 to 10 minims to the pint of hot water (0.3 to 0.6 in 512 grams).	
AMYLENE HYDRATE.	Dimethyl-ethyl carbinol.	Colorless, thick liquid, of a peculiar penetrating odor.	.....	Hypnotic, standing in its effects midway between chloral and paraldehyde.	1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grams).	
AMYL NITRITE (so-called <i>fusel oil</i>).	Obtained by the action of nitric and nitrous acids upon amylic alcohol.	Volatile liquid, of a penetrating pear-like odor.	Insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.	Depressor-motor; employed to relax local or general spasms; useful in angina pectoris and in all kinds of convulsions, <i>except</i> in puerperal eclampsia.	3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 gram) by the mouth, or by inhalation in the same quantity.	
ANEMONINE.	Active principle of the <i>Anemone pulsatilla</i>.	.....	.....	Powerful sedative; valuable in painful affections of the female pelvic organs.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of a grain (0.05 to 0.20 gram).	
ANNIDALIN.	Tri-iodide of diethylol.	Reddish-brown powder; decomposed by light and heat, with the evolution of iodine.	Readily soluble in chloroform and ether, slightly so in alcohol, and insoluble in water.	Locally applied as a substitute for iodoforn and aristol.	.....	Used in the strength of 10 per cent., or as the pure powder; must not be confounded with aristol, also called "annidalin."

ANTHRACOBIN.	Obtained from alizarin.	Yellowish powder. A solution of it gives a brown color, changing to a green, and finally to a violet one.	Insoluble in water or acids; soluble in alcohol or in a dilute alkaline solution.	In skin diseases, such as psoriasis, pityriasis versicolor, and herpes.	.....	May be applied locally in the form of an ointment of the strength of not more than 20 grains to the ounce (1.3 to 30 grams).
ANTICYCLIC ACID.	.....	White, fragrant powder, with refreshing acid taste.	Readily soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerin.	Antipyretic; useful in pneumonia, typhoid fever, and articular rheumatism.	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain (0.0006 gram).	
ANTIFEBRIN.	Acetanilid or phenyl-acetamide; an anilin in which 1 atom of hydrogen has been replaced by the radical acetyl.	White crystalline powder.	Soluble in ether, alcohol, and chloroform; sparingly soluble in water.	Antipyretic; as a sedative useful in epilepsy, ataxia, chorea; as a hæmostatic in epistaxis and hæmoptysis; as antiarthritic in rheumatism.	5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gram).	
ANTHYDROPIN.	The active principle of the <i>Biatia Orientalis</i> (cockroach).	Crystalline body.	.....	Diuretic, in dropsy.	10 to 20 grains (0. to 1.3 grams) a day.	
ANTINERVIN (called salicyl-bromanilide).	Mixture composed of 1 part of ammonium bromide, 1 of salicylic acid, and 2 of antifebrin.	.....	.....	Anodyne.	.....
ANTIPYRIN.	Dimethyloxyquinize.	Grayish or roddish-white crystalline powder.	Readily soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform.	Antipyretic and analgesic; essentially useful in all forms of neuralgia, and, to a certain extent, in epilepsy.	5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grams).	
ANTISEPSIN.	Paramonobromacetanilid, or paramonobromphenyl-acetanide.	.....	.....	Antipyretic, analgesic, and antiseptic.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gram) three times a day.	Must not be confounded with <i>antiseptin</i> or with <i>antiseptol</i> .
ANTISEPTIN (called zinc boro-thymoniodide).	Mixture composed of about 80 parts of zinc sulphate, 2 of zinc iodide, 2 of thymol, and 10 of boric acid.	.....	.....	Antiseptic.	.....
ANTISEPTOL.	Iodo-sulphate of cineboline.	Reddish-brown powder.	Soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform.	Antiseptic, as a substitute for iodoform.	5 grains (0.3 gram).	
ANTITHERMIN.	Phenyl-hydrazin-levulinic acid.	Allied to antipyrin.	.....	Antipyretic.	.....
APOCODEINE HYDROCHLORATE.	$C_{18}H_{19}NO_2, HCl$.	Amorphous powder.	Soluble in water.	Expectorant, in chronic bronchitis.	3 to 4 grains (0.2 to 0.25 gram).	Given in pill form, or hypodermically in 2 per cent. solution.
ARISTOL.	Dithymol-diodide.	Reddish-brown, odorless, crystalline powder.	Insoluble in water, slightly so in alcohol, but readily in ether and fats.	In skin diseases and syphilitic lesions, as a substitute for iodoform.	.....	Employed in the form of ointment or as a dusting powder.

LIST OF THE NEWER DRUGS.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Source or Chemical Nature.	Physical Properties.	Solubility.	Uses.	Dosage.	Remarks.
AURI BROMIDUM (bromide of gold).	.....	.....	.....	Valuable in migraine and epilepsy.	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain (0.0006 to 0.006 gram).	Best given in cachets.
AURI MONOCYANIDUM (monocyanide of gold).	AuCN.	Yellow powder.	Insoluble in alcohol, water, and ether.	Antitubercular.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain (0.004 to 0.016 gram).	Same uses and doses as the monocyanide.
AURI TRICYANIDUM (tricyanide of gold).	Au(CN) ₃ + 3H ₂ O.	Large colorless crystals.	Soluble in alcohol and water.	.....	.....	.....
BEBERINE.	The principal alkaloid of the <i>Nectandra rodiei</i> .	Amorphous, inodorous, very bitter powder.	Slightly soluble in water, but soluble in ether and alcohol.	Antiperiodic, in certain forms of neuralgia probably of malarial origin.	2 to 5 grains (0.15 to 0.3 gram).	The sulphate generally employed.
BENZANILIDE.	Phenyl-benzamide, C ₆ H ₅ NHCO ₂ C ₆ H ₅ .	White powder.	Insoluble in water; soluble in 58 parts of cold and 7 of hot alcohol.	Antipyretic, allied to acetanilide; used especially in diseases of children.	3 to 13 grains (0.18 to 0.75 gram).	For children up to twelve years about half the dose stated.
BENZO-NAPHTHOL.	The benzoate of beta-naphthol, with a formula of C ₁₀ H ₇ O ₂ C ₇ H ₅ O.	Whitish powder, with a melting-point of 230° F. (110° C.).	Soluble in alcohol, especially in hot alcohol; insoluble in water and ether.	Antiseptic; said to break up into its components in the intestines.	4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.50 gram).	Best given in wafers.
BENZOYL-GUAIACOL (so-called benzosol).	It is the benzoate of guaiacol, containing 54 per cent. of guaiacol, with a formula represented as follows: C ₆ H ₄ < OCH ₃ OCOC ₆ H ₅ .	A colorless powder, with a melting-point of from 132.8° to 136.4° F. (56° to 58° C.).	Insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform.	Antiseptic, in intestinal affections and in phthisis.	3 to 12 grains (0.18 to 0.75 gram) three times a day.	Administered with peppermint oil, sugar, in powder form.
BETOL.	Salicylate of naphthol ether.	.....	Soluble in alcohol; insoluble in water.	In rheumatism and cystitis.	2 to 5 grains (0.15 to 0.3 gram).	Given in pill form or in emulsion.
BOLDORAN.	Contains a glucoside, <i>boldin</i>.	.....	.....	The active principle said to act as a local anesthetic. A tincture of the drug has been used as a diuretic in liver complaint and in rheumatism.	10 to 15 minims of the tincture (0.5 to 1 gram).	.....
BROMAL HYDRATE.	Obtained by the action of bromine upon alcohol.	.....	Soluble in water, but less so than chloral.	Analgesic and hypnotic.	2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.30 gram).	.....
BROMOFORM.	When chemically pure has the following formula: CHBr ₃ .	Colorless, sweet, limpid liquid, with an agreeable odor.	Soluble in alcohol and water.	Antispasmodic; valuable in whooping cough.	1 to 5 grains or minims (0.06 to 0.39 gram).	Best given in an alcoholic solution.
BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE.	Produced by the action of chlorine upon aldehyde.	.....	Soluble in rectified spirit.	Valuable in neuralgia and insomnia, especially insomnia of heart disease.	5 grains (0.30 gram) every hour.	May be given until 30 grains (1.80 grams) are taken.

CACTUS FLORA.	GRANDI-FLORA.	Contains an alkaloid called <i>cactina</i>.	.....	.....	Cardiac stimulant and tonic; valuable in dropsy.	1 to 5 minims of the tincture (0.06 to 0.30 gram), or daily doses of from 80 to 120 drops (5 to 7.5 grams) of the fluid extract.
CAFFEINE IODIDE.	TRI-iodide.	It is the caffeine di-iodide-hydroiodate, represented by the formula: $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2I_2)HI_2 + 3HI_2O$.	It occurs in long, dark-green prisms.	Soluble in alcohol.	In acute and chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory mucous membrane; in acute and chronic cystitis; of especial value in the night-sweats of phthisis.	2 to 4 grains (0.12 to 0.25 gram).
CAMPHORIC ACID.		Made by oxidation of camphor through the action of acids.	.....	.....	In acute and chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory mucous membrane; in acute and chronic cystitis; of especial value in the night-sweats of phthisis.	Iodine is said to be liberated in the stomach. Best given in capsules.
CARBON PHIDE.	BISUL-Phide.	.....	Colorless, highly refractive liquid, with a strong characteristic odor and aromatic taste.	.....	Useful in neuralgia and in enlarged lymphatic glands.	Applied externally.
CARBON TETRA-CHLORIDE.		.....	.....	.....	Anesthetic properties similar to last; employed as emmenagogue in dysmenorrhoea and hay fever.	Best employed by inhalation.
CASCARA SAGRADA.		The bark of the <i>Rhamnus Purshiana</i>.	.....	.....	In habitual constipation.	Best given after meals.
CETRARINE (tetraric acid).		The principle obtained from Iceland moss, <i>Cetraria Islandica</i> , having a formula of $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$.	Occurs in white needles, bitter in taste.	Soluble in boiling alcohol.	Stomachic, useful in digestive disturbances, in anemia, chlorosis, etc.	Administered best in pill form.
CHLORALAMIDE.		Chloral formamide.	Crystalline, slightly bitter substance.	Soluble in alcohol and water 1 to 9 parts.	Hypnotic; superior to chloral, especially in cardiac affections.	Best given in slightly warm water.
CHLORAL AMMONIUM.		Trichlor-amido-ethylalcohol, with a formula of $CCl_3 \cdot CH_2OH \cdot NH_2$.	White powder, with a melting-point of 147° F. (64° C.).	Soluble in alcohol; slightly so in water.	Analgesic and hypnotic.	15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grams).
CHRYSAROBIN.		Obtained from the wood of the tree <i>Anadinia Arabica</i> .	Yellowish, tasteless powder.	Soluble in ether and in alkaline and acid solutions.	In psoriasis and parasitic affections of the skin.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain (0.008 to 0.015 gram).
COCAINE PHENATE.		Mixture containing 75 per cent of cocaine.	A viscid yellow mass.	Soluble in alcohol; insoluble in water.	Local anæsthetic, in catarrhal affections of the nose, stomach, and other disorders.	$\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain (0.005 to 0.01 gram).

LIST OF THE NEWER DRUGS.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Source or Chemical Nature.	Physical Properties.	Solubility.	Uses.	Dosage.	Remarks.
CONDURANGO.	The bark of <i>Gonobolus Condurango</i> , said to contain a glucoside and other active principles.	Occurs in transparent, colorless prisms.	.....	Alternative in syphilis and cancer; also as a stomachic tonic.	20 to 30 drops (1.2 to 2 grams) of the fluid extract.	
CONINE HYDROBROMATE (conine or ciculine).	Salt of the alkaloid of the <i>Conium maculatum</i> , with a formula of $C_8H_{17}N, HBr$.	.....	Soluble in 2 parts of water or in 2 parts of alcohol; slightly soluble in alcohol and ether.	Antispasmodic and antineuralgic, in whooping cough, tetanus, sciatica.	$\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain (0.002 to 0.004 gram) for adults; for children, $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ of a grain (0.0001 to 0.001 gram).	
CONVALLARIA MAJALIS (lily of the valley).	.....	.....	.....	Cardiac tonic, in valvular diseases associated with dropsy.	15 to 20 grains (1 to 1.2 grams) of an aqueous extract.	
CONVALLAMARIN.	Glucoside from the <i>Convallaria majalis</i>.	.....	Soluble in water and alcohol.	Cardiac stimulant; useful in mitral stenosis with failing heart.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 or 2 grains (0.03 to 0.06 or 0.12 gram).	
CONVALLARIN.	Another active principle of the <i>Convallaria majalis</i> .	Crystalline body.	Soluble in alcohol; insoluble in water.	Purgative.	2 to 4 grains (0.12 to 0.24 gram).	Solely used for its purgative action.
CREOLIN.	Obtained from coal-tar.	Black alkaline fluid of the consistency of syrup; sp. gr. 1040 to 1080.	Soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; insoluble in wood spirit.	Antiseptic and sedative; useful in cystitis, otorrhea, and in eye affections.	1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gram).	For local application a solution of the strength of from 1 to 2 per cent. may be used.
DERMATOL (subgalate of bismuth).	Contains 55 per cent. of the oxide of bismuth, and has the formula of $BiC_7H_7O_7$.	Odorless yellow powder.	Insoluble.	Antiseptic, as a substitute for iodoform; internally in gastro-intestinal affections, in the place of the subnitrate of bismuth.	30 grains (2 grams) daily.	
DIURETIN.	A sodio-salicylic acid compound of theobromine.	.....	.....	Diuretic; valuable in cystitis.	10 to 15 grains (0.25 to 1 gram) often repeated.	Best administered in the form of decoction.
ELDER.	<i>Sambucus Nigra</i>.	.....	.....	Diuretic; of value in ascites and anasarca, especially of cardiac and renal origin.	.....
ETHIDENE DICHLORIDE.	Monochloroethyl chloride.	.....	.....	Anaesthetic.	.....
ETHYL CHLORIDE.	C_2H_5Cl .	Colorless, volatile liquid; boils between 50° and 59° F. (10° to 12° C.); burns with a green flame.	.....	Anaesthetic; used locally only.	.....	Employed in the form of a spray; highly inflammable.
ETHYLENE BROMIDE.	Dibromethane, with a formula of $C_2H_4Br_2$.	Brownish emulsifiable liquid; sp. gr. 2.163.	Soluble in alcohol; insoluble in water.	Said to be of value in epilepsy.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gram).	Best given in emulsion or in capsules.
EUCALYPTUS ROSTRATA.	.....	Occurs in the form of the so-called "red gum."	.....	Valuable in sea-sickness.	1 grain (0.06 gram) three or four times a day.	Administered best in lozenges.

EUGENOL (eugenic acid).	Obtained from the oil of cloves by oxidation.	.....	.....	Antiseptic, but non-anæsthetic. Of value in hay asthma and coryza.	30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 grams) of the fluid extract.	May also be applied locally in the pure state.
EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.	Phenyl-ethylc urethane, carbonate of ethyl and phenyl, represented by the formula of $\text{CO} < \text{NH}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$.	.....	Soluble in alcohol, slightly so in water.	Antipyretic, anodyne, and antispasmodic.	$7\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 gram) two or three times a day.	
EUPHORIN.	Iodo-di-iso-butyl-ortho-cresol, said to contain 21.8 per cent. of iodine.	White powder of slight aromatic odor and taste.	Soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and oils; insoluble in water.	Antisymphilitic.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.016 to 0.09 gram).	Best given hypodermically in oily solutions; also locally applied in from 5 to 10 per cent. solutions; must not be confounded with <i>euphorin</i> .
EUROPHEN.	Monohydrochlorate of rosanilinc.	Yellow powder.	Soluble in water.	Said to be valuable in albuminuria.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains (0.03 to 0.25 gram).	Liabile to contain arsenic; best given in pill form with glycerin of tragacanth. Locally applied in 10 per cent. solutions.
FUSCHSINE (foscine).	Body with the formula $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{OH})_3$.	.....	Soluble in glycerin, alcohol, ether, and hot water.	As a substitute for pyrogallac acid.	.....
GALL-ACETO-PHENONE.	A gallicolic salol, represented by the formula $\text{COO}, \text{CH}_4\text{OCH}_3, \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 < \text{OH}$.	Yellowish powder, melting at 158°F . (70°C).	Soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water.	Same uses as salol.		
GURJUN BALSAM (wood oil).	An exudation obtained by incision from an East India tree.	Transparent liquid of the consistency of olive oil, of a greenish-gray color, resembling copaiba in odor.	Somewhat soluble in alcohol and ether.	Alterative in leprosy.	30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grams).	Also used in gonorrhœa, in the form of emulsion.
HAMAMELIS.	Witch-hazel, or the <i>Hamamelis Virginica</i>.	.....	.....	Hæmostatic; valuable in hæmatemesis, hæmoptysis, and hæmaturia.	5 to 20 drops (0.3 to 1.2 grams) of the fluid extract.	
HYDRACETIN.	Acetyl-phenyl hydrazin.	.....	Soluble in alcohol: in water, 1 to 50.	Antipyretic, and in psoriasis.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.18 gram) daily.	Must be given with caution; locally in ointment of the strength of 10 per cent. Hypodermically administered.
HYDRASTININE.	Obtained by a process of oxidation from hydrastine, an alkaloid of golden seal.	White powder.	Somewhat soluble in water.	Hæmostatic, in all kinds of uterine hæmorrhages.	$\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain (0.005 to 0.010 gram).	

LIST OF THE NEWER DRUGS.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Source or Chemical Nature.	Physical Properties.	Solubility.	Uses.	Dosage.	Remarks.
HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS (golden seal).	.....	.....	.....	Hæmostatic and general tonic; of special value in uterine hæmorrhage; of use also in skin affections and in gonorrhœa.	20 drops (1.2 grams) of the tincture three times a day; half of this dose of the fluid extract.	For gonorrhœa the best preparation is the hydrochlorate of hydrastine, in solutions of the strength of 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gram) to the ounce (30 grams).
HYDROCHINONE (quinol).	Obtained from arbutin, the active principle of <i>Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi</i> by the action of H_2SO_4.	.....	Soluble in alcohol and ether; in water in 1 to 20 parts.	Antipyretic and antiseptic.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains (0.03 to 0.30 gram).	
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.	An aqueous solution of hydroxyl.	.....	.....	Disinfectant and germicide.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms (0.5 to 64 grams).	The solution used in practical medicine contains about ten times its volume of active oxygen.
HYDROXYLAMINE.	Obtained from the action of hydrogen upon nitric acid.	.....	Soluble in water.	Dermic; of value in lupus and parasitic skin affections.	.....	Best applied locally in solution of the strength of 1 : 1000.
HYPNAL.	A mixture of chloral and antipyrin; a chemical body known as trichloral - dehydipbenyl - dimethylpyrazolon.	Tasteless and odorless substance, with a melting-point of 136° to 140° F. (58° to 60° C.).	Soluble in water.	Hypnotic; antispasmodic.	15 grains (1 gram).	
ICHTHYOL.	Obtained from a mineral oil, containing about 15 per cent. of sulphur, the formula being $C_{28}H_{36}S_3O_8(NH_4)_2$.	Clear, brownish liquid, of a bituminous odor and taste.	Soluble in water; partially in alcohol.	Alterative and antiplogistic; valuable in diseases of the skin, etc.	10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grams) daily.	Best given in capsules or in pills; used externally in the form of ointment and solution.
IODIDE OF ETHYL.	Hydriodic ether.	.....	Soluble in alcohol and ether; slightly soluble in water.	In laryngitis and asthma.	.....	Best administered by inhalations.
IODOL.	Tetra-sodo-pyrrol, its formula being C_3I_4NH .	Grayish-brown, odorless powder.	Soluble in alcohol and ether.	Antiseptic and alterative; used as a substitute for iodoform; valuable in diabetes.	6 to 20 grains (0.3 to 0.13 gram) daily.	Applied externally in ointment or in solution in the strength of 1 to 30 and 1 to 15 respectively.
IODOPHENIN.	Iodo-phenacetin, containing 50 per cent. of iodine.	Brownish powder.	Soluble in alcohol; insoluble in water.	Germicide.	.....
JAMBUL.	The <i>Eugenia Jambolana</i> or the <i>Syzygium Jambolana</i>.	.....	.....	Especially useful in diabetes; also in diarrhœa of children.	10 to 15 grains (0.8 to 1 gram) of the powder.	

KAIRINE.	The hydrochloride of oxy-chinoline ethyl.	Bitter, nauseous substance.	Soluble in water; less so in alcohol; insoluble in ether.	Antipyretic.	5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gram).	Best administered in pill form.
KAVA-KAVA.	The <i>Piper methysticum</i>.	.....	.....	Anæsthetic locally; useful as a bitter tonic and in inflammations of the genito-urinary tract.	15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 grams) of the fluid extract.	
KOUSSEIN (brayerin, kosseiu).	The active principle of <i>Brayera anthelmintica</i> .	Amorphous yellowish-brown powder.	Soluble in ether, chloroform, and alcohol; slightly so in water.	Anthelmintic.	30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grams).	Best administered in pills or wafers.
LANOLIN.	A fat obtained from sheep's wool.	.....	.....	Used in skin affections, such as eczema, acne, etc.	.....	Locally applied, especially in combination with resorcin.
LIPANIN.	A mixture of olive oil and oleic acid, 1 to 6 respectively.	.....	.....	As a substitute for cod-liver oil.	1 to 4 drachms (4 to 16 grams).	More efficacious when combined with the hypophosphites.
LYSOL.	Obtained from tar oils by boiling with alkalis and fats.	.....	Soluble in water.	Antiseptic.	.....	Used locally in from 3 to 5 per cent. solutions.
MENTHOL.	Oil of peppermint camphor.	.....	Soluble in ether, chloroform, and the fixed oils; slightly soluble in water.	Stimulant, sedative, and anæsthetic.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gram).	Best given in pills or in emulsion.
METHACETIN.	Para-acetanilidin or oxy-methylacetanilide.	.....	Soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and glycerin; also in water in the proportion of 1 to 260.	Antipyretic.	2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.6 gram).	Administered in mucilage or in cachets.
METHYL CHLORIDE.	.....	Colorless, easily liquefied gas, with odor resembling ether and chloroform.	.....	Anæsthetic; used in serious surgical operations.	.....	Locally applied in the form of spray.
METHYLACETANILIDE (exalgine).	.....	A tasteless powder.	Soluble in alcohol; slightly so in water.	Analgæsic and antipyretic.	2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.6 gram).	Administered in cachets or capsules, or in weak alcoholic solutions.
METHYLAL.	.....	A highly volatile liquid.	Soluble in alcohol, water, and oil.	Hypnotic; used in delirium tremens and insanity.	15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 grams).	Employed locally, also as an anæsthetic.
METHYLENE BLUE.	One of the aniline dyes.	Blue powder.	Somewhat soluble in water.	Anodyne and anti-periodic.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains (0.09 to 0.25 gram).	Best administered in capsules.
MONOBROMO-ACETANILIDE.	Monobromo-phenylacetamide; a bromine substitution compound of acetanilide.	.....	.....	Analgæsic.	3 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gram).	
MONOCHLOR-PHENOL.	A chemical body with the formula of $C_6H_4Cl.OH$.	A volatile liquid, with vapor heavier than air.	.....	Antiseptic.	.....	Administered by inhalation.
MORRHUOL.	The active principle of cod-liver oil.	.....	.....	Same uses as cod-liver oil.	3 grains (0.20 gram).	Best given in capsules.

LIST OF THE NEWER DRUGS.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Source or Chemical Nature.	Physical Properties.	Solubility.	Uses.	Dosage.	Remarks.
MUSSANIN.	The <i>Acacia Anthelmintica</i>.	.....	.....	Anthelmintic, said to be superior to koussou.	1 to 2 ounces (32 to 64 grams) of the infusion.	
NAPPELLINE.	An alkaloid of the <i>Aconitum napellus</i> .	White powder.	Soluble in alcohol, ether, and water.	Antineuralgic.	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain (0.010 to 0.03 gram).	
β -NAPHTHOL.	Naphthyl alcohol.	.....	Soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene.	Antiseptic in cutaneous diseases and in affections of the respiratory tract.	2 to 15 grains (0.12 to 1 gram).	Best given in pill form or in mucilage.
NAPHTHALINE.	.....	A grayish-white crystalline powder.	Soluble in ether and hot alcohol; insoluble in water.	Tæniacide and antiseptic.	2 to 15 grains (0.12 to 1 gram).	Same uses as salol.
NAPHTHOLOL (β).	The salicylate of β -naphthol ether.	Occurs in small tasteless crystals.	Soluble in alcohol and fats; insoluble in water.	Antirheumatic.	.....
NITROGLYCERIN (glonoin).	Trinitrate of glycerol.	.....	Soluble in ether, alcohol, and cacao-butter.	Powerful sedative in nervous disorders.	$\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ of a grain (0.0006 to 0.0012 gram).	Administered best in chocolate lozenges.
OREXIN.	Phenyl-di-hydro-quinazoline hydrochlorate, its formula being $C_6H_4 \cdot CH_2 \cdot N \cdot CH \cdot NC_6H_5 \cdot HCl + 2H_2O$.	Grayish powder.	Soluble in water and alcohol.	Stomachic and appetizer.	3 grains (0.2 gram) once or twice daily.	In pills or wafers at meal-time.
OUABAIN.	The alkaloid of the ouabaïo plant.	.....	.....	Antispasmodic; of especial value in whooping cough.	$\frac{1}{1000}$ of a grain (0.00004 gram) every three hours for a child five years of age.	
PAMBOTANO.	The <i>Calliandra Houstoni</i>.	.....	.....	Antiperiodic.	18 drachms (70 grams) of a decoction or an elixir.	
PAPAYOTIN (papain).	The active principle of the <i>Caricaya Papaya</i> (melon tree).	Odorless, whitish crystals (hygroscopic).	Soluble in water and glycerin; insoluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform.	Digestive, and in diphtheria and croup to dissolve the membranes.	1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gram).	Locally applied in 5 per cent. solutions.
PARA-CRESALOL.	Salicylate of para-cresol, with a formula of $C_6H_4 \cdot OH \cdot COO \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot CH_3$.	Whitish powder.	.....	Antiseptic; same uses as salol.	3 to 30 grains (0.20 to 2 grams) daily.	Best given in wafers.
PARALDEHYDE.	Acetic aldehyde, polymeric modification, with a formula of $(C_2H_4O)_3$ or $C_6H_{12}O_3$.	Colorless liquid of a disagreeable odor and taste; boils at 27.5° F. (124° C.); crystallizes at 50° F. (10° C.); sp. gr. 0.998.	Soluble in alcohol, ether, and the fixed oils.	Hypnotic and antispasmodic.	30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grams).	Must be given diluted; it is decomposed by light.

PELETERINE (punicine).	One of the alkaloids of pomegranate-bark.	Odorless, yellowish powder (hygroscopic), of a pungent and astringent taste.	Soluble in water and alcohol, in 700 and 80 parts respectively.	Teniacide.	23 grains (1.5 gram).	Best administered by inhalation.
PENTAL.	Trinethyl-ethylene or tetraiso-amylene, the formula being $(\text{CH}_3)_2 : \text{C} : \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$.	Colorless liquid; boils at 100.4°F . (38°C .); sp. gr. 0.6783.	Soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform.	Anæsthetic.	.....	Best administered by inhalation.
PHENACETIN.	Para - acetphenatidine, another derivative of coal-tar.	Tasteless and inodorous powder.	Insoluble in water and glycerin; soluble in hot alcohol.	Antipyretic and analgesic.	5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gram).	In cachets or suspended in mucilaginous fluids.
PHENIDIN.	Para-acetphenlidin.	Allied to phenacetin.	.....	Analgesic; said to be superior to antipyrin.	15 grains (1 gram) every hour, until four doses are taken.	
PHENOCOLL.	Obtained by the interaction of paramido-phenol and glycocoll, its formula being $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 < \begin{matrix} \text{OC}_2\text{H}_5 \\ \text{NH}_2\text{COCH}_2\text{NH}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \end{matrix}$.	White powder.	Soluble in water and alcohol; barely soluble in chloroform, ether, or benzol.	Antipyretic and anti-rheumatic.	15 grains (1 gram) four or five times a day.	
PHENYL-URETHANE.	Obtained by the action of chloride of ethyl on aniline.	A crystalline substance.	Soluble in alcohol; insoluble in water.	Antipyretic.	7½ grains (0.5 gram).	Best given in sherry wine.
PHLORIDZIN.	A glucoside from the bark of the apple, pear, and other fruit trees.	Occurs in small white, silky crystals.	Soluble in hot water and alcohol.	Antiperiodic.	15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grams) daily.	
PIPERAZINE.	Represented by the formula $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2$.	Crystalline body.	Exceedingly soluble in water.	As solvent of uric acid.	15 grains (1 gram) daily.	May also be used externally in aqueous-alcoholic solutions, such as 1 part of drug, 80 of water, and 20 of alcohol, in gouty, swollen joints.
PODOPHYLLOTOXIN.	Said to be the active principle of <i>Podophyllum peltatum</i> or May apple.	.....	Soluble in alcohol.	Purgative.	$\frac{9}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain (0.0054 to 0.006 gram).	
PYOKTANIN.	A derivative of coal-tar.	Occurs in powders; practically odorless.	Soluble in 75 parts of cold and 50 of hot water; more soluble in alcohol.	Antiseptic and analgesic; used externally.	.....	May be applied in powder, solution, or in the form of pencils.
PYRIDINE.	A principle found in tobacco-smoke.	A colorless liquid of a peculiar smell.	Soluble in water.	Antiasthmatic; used also in angina pectoris.	5 to 25 minims (0.3 to 1.5 gram).	Best administered by inhalation.
QUEBRACHO.	The <i>Aspidosperma Quebracho</i> , containing many active principles.	.....	.....	Antithermic.	$4\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.30 to 0.50 gram) of the powder; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm (2 to 4 grams) of the tincture.	

LIST OF THE NEWER DRUGS.—CONTINUED.

Name.	Source or Chemical Nature.	Physical Properties.	Solubility.	Uses.	Dosage.	Remarks.
RESORCIN (resorcinol).	Meta-dioxybenzene, a dihydric phenol with a formula of $C_6H_4(OH)_2$.	White flocculent powder.	Soluble in $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts of water, alcohol, and ether.	Antizymotic, in diseases of the digestive tract.	1 to 2 grains (0.6 to 0.12 gram).	
RETINOL (resinol or rosinol).	Distillation product of the pine resin.	A thick liquid; boils at 460° F. (238° C.); sp. gr. 0.900.	.....	Antiseptic; dissolvent of phosphorus, salol, iodoI, and other similar drugs.	1 grain (0.06 gram).	Best administered in capsules; may be applied locally by itself or in ointment.
RUBIDIUM—AMMONIUM BROMIDE.	A double salt, having a formula of $RbBr.3NH_4Br$.	Yellowish or whitish powder.	Soluble in water.	Sedative and hypnotic; of especial value in epilepsy.	60 to 90 grains (4 to 6 grams) daily.	
SALOL.	Phenyl ether of salicylic acid.	White crystalline, tasteless powder, resembling oil of wintergreen.	Soluble in alcohol, ether, and the fixed oils; insoluble in water.	Antipyretic and antiseptic.	5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grams).	Administered in cachets or suspended in milk.
SALOPHEN.	Derivative of salicylic acid.	Small, white lamellar crystals, odorless and tasteless.	Insoluble in water; readily soluble in alkalies, alcohol, and ether.	Same uses as salol.		
SANTONIN—OXIM.	A derivative of santonin, with a formula of $C_{15}H_{18}O_2.NOH$.	.....	.....	Substitute for santonin.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains (0.05 to 0.15 gram).	Given in wafers at intervals of one to two hours.
SODIUM DI-IODO-SALICYLATE.	Represented by the formula $HO.C_6H_2I_2.CO_2Na$.	Occurs in white needles.	Soluble in water, 1 to 1.	Antiseptic, in parasitic skin affections.	3 grains (0.20 gram) twice a day.	
SODIUM DI-THIO-SALICYLATE.	.....	.....	.....	Antirheumatic.	.....
SODIUM ETHYLATE.	Has a composition of $C_2H_5.NaO$.	Brownish or white powder.	Soluble in alcohol.	Escharotic.	.....	Locally used in solution by means of a glass rod. Deliquesces.
SODIUM FORMATE.	Has this formula: $NaCHO_2.H_2O$.	Small white crystals.	Soluble in water and glycerin.	Antitubercular.	$\frac{2}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.025 to 0.075 gram).	
SODIUM NAPHTHOLATE (microcidin).	.....	White powder.	Soluble in 3 parts of water.	Antiseptic.	.....	Applied in solutions varying from 3 to 5 in 1000.
SODIUM PARA-CRESOTATE.	A compound having a formula of $C_8H_7NaO_3$.	Powder with a bitter taste.	Soluble in about 24 parts of warm water.	Antipyretic and antiseptic.	1 to 20 grains (0.05 to 1.3 gram).	As antiseptic the dose is about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ as much.
SODIUM SOZOIODO-LATE.	.....	.....	.....	Antisyphilitic in ulcers; said to be superior to iodoform.	.....	Employed in powder or as an ointment made of 10 parts each of lanolin and liquid paraffin to 2 of the sozoidolate of sodium.
SODIUM TELLURATE ("normal" salt).	A body with the formula of $Na_2TeO_4 - 5H_2O$.	.....	.....	Valuable in the night-sweats of phthisis.	$\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain (0.2 to 0.05 gram).	Best given in alcoholic mixture.
SOMNAL.	An ethylated compound of chloral and urethane, with a formula of $C_7H_{12}Cl_3O_3N$.	Clear, colorless liquid, hot, burning taste, resembling sweet spirits of nitric.	.....	Hypnotic.	15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 grams).	Best given in licorice-water or syrup of raspberry.

SPARTEINE.	The alkaloid of the <i>Sarothamnus scoparius</i> (the common broom-plant).	White crystalline powder.	Soluble in water, 2 to 3 parts.	Cardiac tonic and diuretic.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gram).
STRONTIUM BROMIDE.				Antirheumatic.	
STRONTIUM LACTATE.				Valuable in Bright's disease.	2 to 2½ drachms (8 to 10 grams) daily.
STROPHANTHIN.	The glucoside of the <i>Strophanthus hispidus</i> .	White crystalline powder. Occurs in crystalline needles.	Somewhat soluble in water.	Same uses as digitalis.	10 to 15 grains (0.0006 to 0.00012 gram).
STYRACOL.	Guaiacol and cinnamyl chloride heated together, giving rise to a body with a formula of $C_6H_5(OCH_3) > O$.			Antiseptic in the treatment of tuberculousis.	
SULPHONAL.	Diethyl-sulphon-dimethyl-methane.	Colorless, odorless substance.	Soluble in alcohol and ether, and in 100 parts of cold and 20 of hot water.	Hypnotic.	15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grams).
TEREBENE.	Obtained by the action of H_2SO_4 upon the oil of turpentine.	Clear, colorless liquid.	Insoluble in water.	Stimulating expectorant.	5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 gram).
TETRONAL.	Diethyl-sulphon-diethyl-methane.	Crystallizes in brilliant scales melting at 185° F. (85° C.), of a bitter taste, resembling slightly that of camphor.	Soluble in about 450 parts of water; in alcohol in 1 to 5 parts.	Hypnotic.	10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 grams).
THALLINE.	Tetra-hydroparamethyloxychinoline or tetrahydroparachinonisol.	Yellowish-white crystalline powder, with odor resembling that of coumarin bean, of a saline, bitter taste.	Somewhat soluble in water in 1 to 5 parts.	Antipyretic and germicide.	2 to 4 grains (0.12 to 0.25 gram).
THEOBROMINE AND LITHIUM SALICYLATE.		White powder.	Soluble in 5 parts of water.	Diuretic, especially in cardiac dropsies.	15 grains (1 gram) 4 times daily.
THEOBROMINE AND SODIUM SALICYLATE.	A salt with this formula: $C_7H_7N_3O_2Na, C_6H_5OHC OONa$.	White powder.	Soluble in hot water and warm alcohol; insoluble in ether and chloroform.	Diuretic, in cardiac affections especially.	15 grains (1 gram) five or six times a day.
THIOL.	A mixture of sulphated hydrocarbons.	Occurs in two forms, one liquid and one a fine brown powder.	Soluble in water.	Same uses as Ichthyol in skin diseases.	
THIOPHEN	A benzol product; a sulphur-holding hydrocarbon with a formula of C_4H_4S .	Colorless, clear, volatile oil, boiling at 283° F. (125° C.), with a slight odor.	Insoluble in water.	Antiseptic.	Best used in the forms of the sulphate of sodium thiophen and iodide thiophen in salves, in the strength of 10 to 30 per cent.

LIST OF THE NEWER DRUGS.—CONCLUDED.

Name.	Source or Chemical Nature	Physical Properties.	Solubility.	Uses.	Dosage.	Remarks.
THYMOL.	Obtained from the oil of thyme, <i>Thymus vulgaris</i> or <i>sepyllum</i>	Occurs in liquid form or in acicular crystals.	Soluble in fats and oils; insoluble in water.	Antiseptic.	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gram).	Given best in capsules
THYMOL-ACETATE OF MERCURY.				Employed in phthisis.		A solution composed of 3 parts of the salt and 40 parts of paraffin liquid may be employed hypodermically in doses of 15 drops every 7 or 10 days. Locally applied.
TRICHLORACETIC ACID.				Escharotic, in venereal and cutaneous affections.		
TRIMETHYLAMINE (secalin).	An ammoniacal base occurring in cod-liver oil and ergot.	Occurs in a commercial solution.	Soluble in water.	Antirheumatic.	20 to 40 minims (0.12 to 0.25 gram).	
TRIONAL.	Diethylsulphon - methyl-ethyl-methane.	Crystallizes in brilliant scales, melting at 168.5° F. (76° C.).		Hypnotic.	Similar to that of <i>tetro-nal</i> .	
TUMENOL.	A sulphonated preparation of hydrocarbons.	Dark-brown or brownish-black liquid.		Valuable in skin affections, such as eczema, impetigo, prurigo, pruritus, etc.		Applied locally in the form of paste in the strength of 5 to 10 per cent., or in tinctures of 10 per cent. strength, with a menstruum consisting of equal parts of ether, rectified spirits, glycerin, or water.
URALIUM (ural).	A compound of chloral and urethane			Hypnotic.	15 to 45 grains (1 to 3 grams).	
URETHANE	Carbonate of ethylic ether.	Occurs in crystalline, odorless masses, with a taste resembling that of saltpetre.	Soluble in 1 pt of water, $\frac{1}{2}$ of alcohol, 1 of ether, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ of chloroform, and $\frac{3}{10}$ of glycerin.	Hypnotic.	30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grams).	Hypodermically, 4 grains (0.25 gram).
VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.				Uterine sedative; useful in dysmenorrhœa, threatened abortion, etc.	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 drachm (1.9 to 3.8 grams) of a tincture every four hours.	Used for acute cases in from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the sozoidolate of zinc in distilled water, to which may be added 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of laudanum; in chronic cases the lanthanum may be substituted by the salicylate of bismuth.
ZINC SOZOIDOLATE.				In acute and chronic gonorrhœa		

TABLE OF ERUPTIVE FEVERS.¹

	Average Period of Incubation.	Pre-eruptive Symptoms.	Date of Appearance of Eruption.	Seat of Eruption.	Characters of Eruption.	Mode of Termination.	Average Duration.
Erysipelas.	Practically absent.	May be absent. At times chill precedes eruption by from a few hours to a day.	Shortly after infection.	At any point of injury. If idiopathic, usually on face. May progressively extend.	Bright crimson color. Macular with oedema and infiltration. Later, blebs. Desquamation.	Crisis or lysis.	3 to 6 days or longer.
Varicella.	7 to 14 days.	Slight fever and malaise.	Within 24 hours.	Primarily on upper zone of trunk. Later, general.	1. Rosy-red macules. 2. Papules. 3. Vesicles. 4. Pustules. 5. Ulcers.	Lysis.	10 to 14 days.
Rötheln.	1 to 3 weeks.	Fever, pain in loins, and sore throat.	From a few hours to a day.	Cheeks and sides of nose, wrists, and ankles. Later on, other parts, but not general.	Dusky-red, slightly elevated papules. Color disappears on pressure. Fine desquamation.	Lysis.	3 to 4 days.
Rubeola.	10 to 12 days.	Coryza, conjunctivitis, bronchitis, fever; at times vomiting and diarrhoea.	Fourth day.	Chin, temples, and forehead. Later, general.	At first yellowish-red, later deep-red, slightly elevated macules, disappearing on pressure, tending to coalesce. Branny desquamation.	Lysis.	4 days to a week.
Scarlatina.	About 6 days.	Chill or convulsion, vomiting, sore throat, conjunctival irritation, fever, rapid pulse.	Usually on day of onset.	Chest and root of sides of neck. Rapidly becomes general.	Bright-red, macular, usually diffuse, with punctate of brighter color.	Lysis.	10 days to 2 weeks or longer.
Vaccinia.	2 to 3 days.	Absent.	Second or third day.	Point of inoculation.	1. Papule. 2. Vesicle. 3. Pustule.	Lysis.	14 to 15 days.
Variola.	10 to 15 days.	Chill, fever, malaise, cephalalgia, and rachialgia.	Third day.	Face. Later, general.	1. Reddish papules. 2. Umbilicated vesicles. 3. Pustules.	Lysis.	4 to 5 weeks.
Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.	Unknown. Brief.	Vague pains, vomiting, rigor or convulsions, cephalalgia, rachialgia, myosis, retraction of head, tetanic spasms, coma.	Often absent. Second or third day.	Face, body, and limbs.	Upon face, herpetic; on trunk and limbs, purpuric, not disappearing on pressure; not pathognomonic.	Lysis.	From a few hours in fatal cases to from 1 to 4 weeks.
Enteric fever.	2 to 3 weeks.	Cephalalgia, rachialgia, malaise, diarrhoea, epistaxis, abdominal pain, tympanites, impaired hearing, coated tongue, tenderness in right iliac fossa.	Seventh or eighth day.	Abdomen and lower thorax. Later, may be general.	Discrete, macular, rosy red, slightly elevated, disappearing momentarily on pressure.	Lysis.	Usually 3 weeks before fall of temperature. No definite length.
Typhus fever.	About 12 days.	Malaise, pain in head and limbs, vertigo, fever, dusky line of face, injection of conjunctivæ, mental hebetude.	Fourth day.	Folds of axilla or on abdomen. No certain point for beginning.	Minute spots of varying size and shape, somewhat elevated, pinkish in color, disappearing on pressure. Later, brownish, livid, or petechial. In addition, a faint, dusky-red mottling.	Crisis.	2 to 4 weeks.

¹ Many of the statements as to period of incubation, date of eruption, and average duration can be only approximately stated.

MOTOR-POINTS.

Fig. 1. This illustration gives an idea of the situation of the face and head motor-points; the dotted points indicate the chief positions of stimulation. Fine active electrodes should be used.

Fig. 2 illustrates the motor-points of the arm, forearm, and hand, flexor aspect.

FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

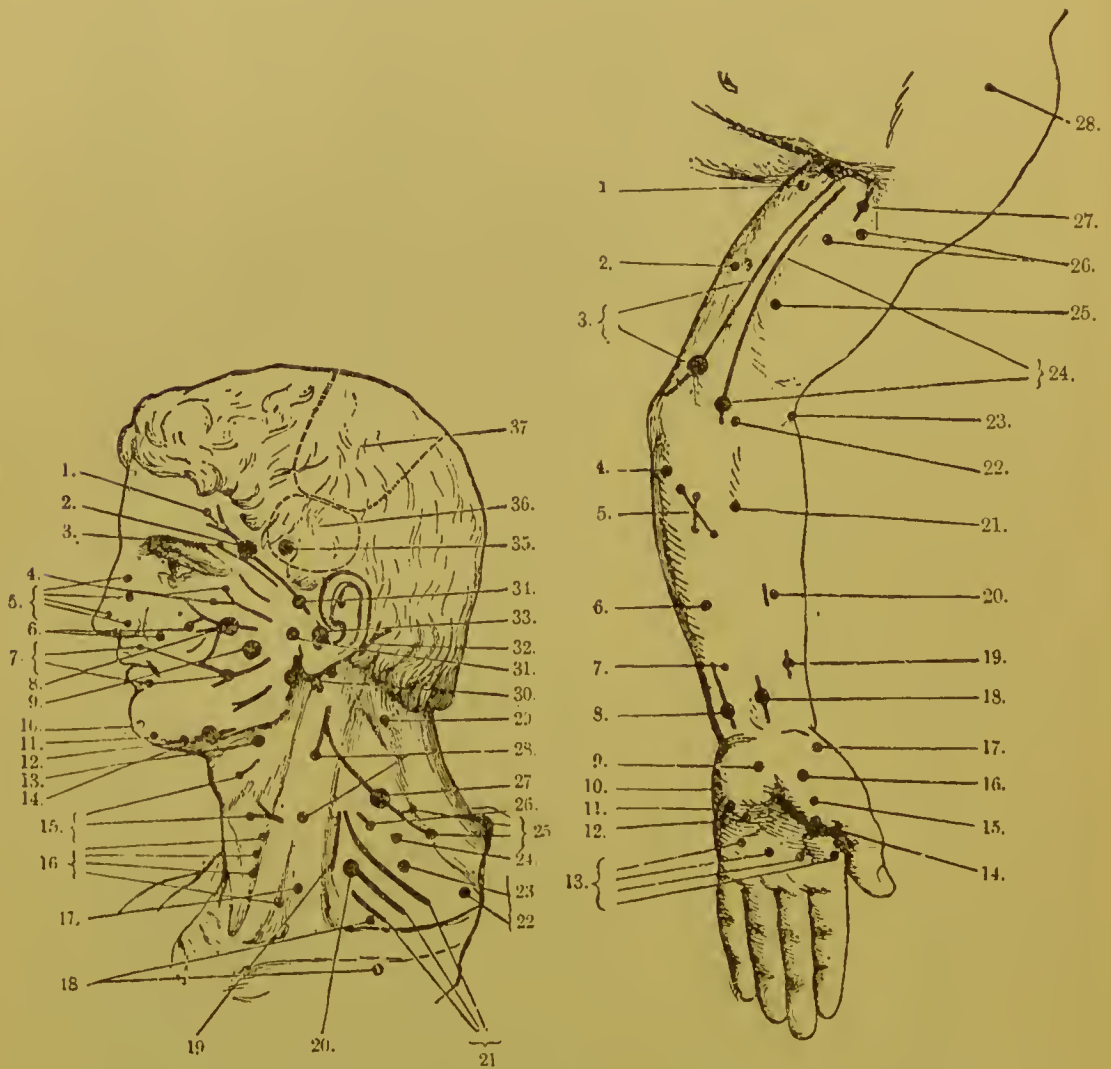


FIG. 1. 1, Frontalis; 2, *Facial Nerve (super.)*; 3, *Corrugator supercil.*; 4, *Orbicularis palp.*; 5, *Nasal muscles*; 6, *Zygomatici*; 7, *Orbicularis oris*; 8, *Facial nerve (med.)*; 9, *Masseter*; 10, *Levator menti*; 11, *Quadratus menti*; 12, *Triangularis menti*; 13, *Hypoglossal Nerve*; 14, *Facial nerve (infer.)*; 15, *Platysma myoides*; 16, *Hyoid muscles*; 17, *Omothyoides*; 18, *Ex. ant. thoracic nerve (pectoralis major)*; 19, *Phrenic nerve*; 20, *Fifth and sixth cerv. nerves (deltoides, biceps, brachialis, supin. longus)*; 21, *Brachial plexus*; 22, *Long thoracic nerve (serratus magnus)*; 23, *Circumflex nerve*; 24, *Dorsalis scapulae nerve (rhomboides)*; 25, *Trapezius*; 26, *Levator anguli scapulae*; 27, *Spinal accessory nerve*; 28, *Sterno-mastoideus*; 29, *Splenius*; 30, *Facial nerve (inf. branch)*; 31, *Facial nerve (med. branch)*; 32, *Post. auricular nerve*; 33, *Facial nerve (trunk)*; 34, *Facial nerve (sup. branch)*; 35, *Temporalis*; 36, *Third frontal convol. and insula (centre of speech)*; 37, *Ascend. front. and pariet. convol. (motor area)*.

FIG. 2. 1, *Triceps (cap. long.)*; 2, *Triceps (cap. intern.)*; 3, *Ulnar nerve*; 4, *Flex. carpi ulnaris*; 5, *Flex. dig. com. prof.*; 6, *Flex. dig. (II. et III.) subl.*; 7, *Flex. dig. (ind. et min.) subl.*; 8, *Ulnar nerve*; 9, *Palmaris brevis*; 10, *Abductor dig. min.*; 11, *Flexor dig. min.*; 12, *Opponens dig. min.*; 13, *Lumbricales*; 14, *Adductor poll. brev.*; 15, *Flex. poll. brev.*; 16, *Opponens pollicis*; 17, *Abductor pollicis*; 18, *Median nerve*; 19, *Flex. poll. longus*; 20, *Flex. subl. digit.*; 21, *Flex. carpi radialis*; 22, *Pronator radii teres*; 23, *Supinator longus*; 24, *Median nerve*; 25, *Brachialis anticus*; 26, *Biceps*; 27, *Musculo-cutan. nerve*; 28, *Deltoides (ant. port.)*.

Fig. 3 illustrates the same as above, extensor aspect.

Fig. 4 illustrates the motor-points of the thigh, anterior aspect.

Fig. 5 illustrates the motor-points of the thigh, leg, and foot, posterior aspect.

Fig. 6 illustrates the motor-points of the leg, outer aspect.

FIG. 3.

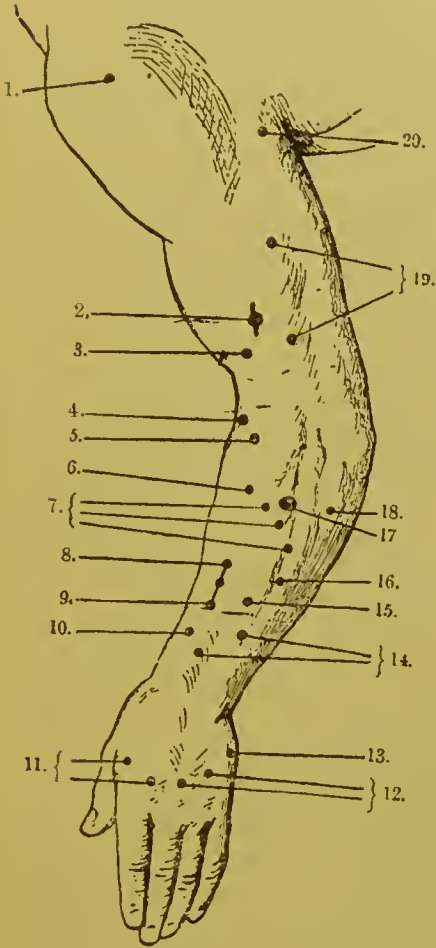


FIG. 4.

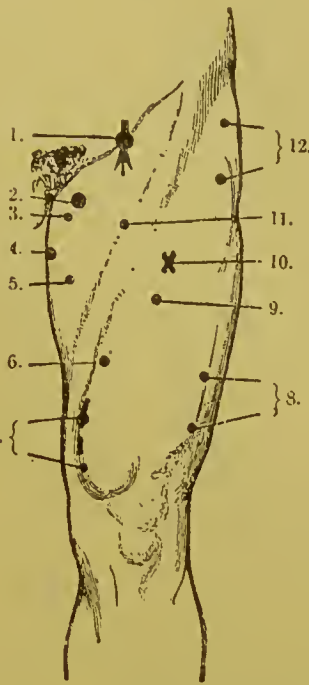


FIG. 5.

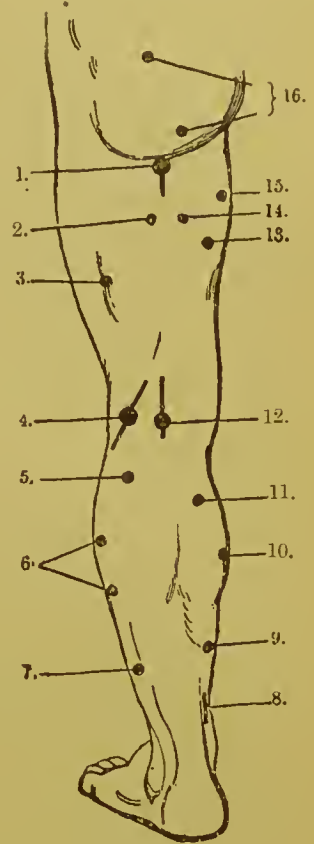


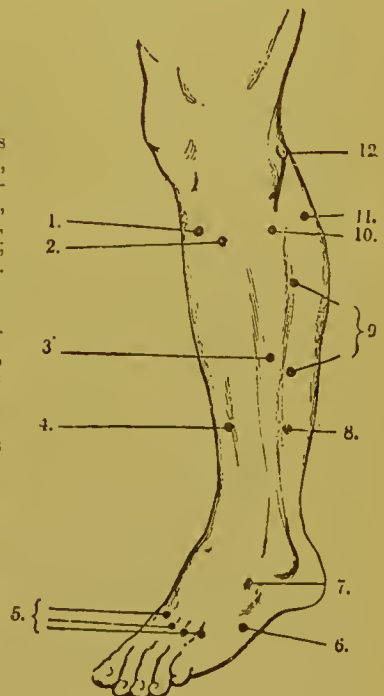
FIG. 6.

FIG. 3. 1, Deltoides (post. port.); 2, Musculo-spiral nerve; 3, Brachialis anticus; 4, Supinator longus; 5, Extens. carp. rad. long.; 6, Extens. carp. rad. brev.; 7, Extens. comm. digit.; 8, Extens. indicis; 9, Ext. oss. metac. poll.; 10, Ext. prim. intern. poll.; 11, Interossei dorsal. (I. et II.); 12, Interossei dorsal. (III. et IV.); 13, Abduct. min. digiti; 14, Ext. sec. intern. poll.; 15, Extens. indicis; 16, Extens. min. digiti; 17, Supinator brevis; 18, Extens. carpi ulnar; 19, Triceps (cap. ext.); 20, Triceps (cap. long.).

FIG. 4. 1, Crural nerve; 2, Obturator nerve; 3, Pectineus; 4, Adductor magnus; 5, Adductor longus; 6, Cruralis; 7, Vastus internus; 8, Vastus externus; 9, Rectus femoris; 10, Quadriceps (common point); 11, Sartorius; 12, Tensor vag. femoris.

FIG. 5. 1, Sciatic nerve; 2, Biceps femoris (cap. long.); 3, Biceps femoris (cap. brev.); 4, Peroneal nerve; 5, Gastrocnemius (cap. ext.); 6, Soleus; 7, Flexor hallucis long.; 8, Tibial nerve; 9, Flexor digit. comm. long.; 10, Soleus; 11, Gastrocnemius (cap. int.); 12, Posterior tibial nerve; 13, Semi-membranosus; 14, Semi-tendinosus; 15, Adductor magnus; 16, Gluteus maximus.

FIG. 6. 1, Tibialis anticus; 2, Extens. digit. longus; 3, Peroneus brevis; 4, Extens. hallucis longus; 5, Interossei dorsales; 6, Abductor min. digiti; 7, Extens. digit. brevis; 8, Flex. hallucis long.; 9, Soleus; 10, Peroneus longus; 11, Gastrocnemius; 12, Peroneal nerve.



SYNONYMS OF DISEASES, SYMPTOMS, SIGNS, ETC., DESIGNATED BY PROPER NAMES.

- Addison's Disease*.—Fibro-caseous degeneration of suprarenal bodies, associated with pigmentation of skin.
- Addison's Keloid*.—Scleroderma.
- Albert's Disease*.—Fungoid mycosis.
- Aran-Duchenne's Disease*.—Progressive muscular atrophy.
- Argyll-Robertson Pupil*.—Pupil that responds to efforts at accommodation, but not to light, or *vice versa*.
- Astley Cooper's Hernia*.—Femoral hernia with multilocular sac.
- Banting Treatment*.—That for reduction of obesity by withholding of carbohydrate articles of diet.
- Barton's Fracture*.—Fracture of lower extremity of radius, with peculiar deformity.
- Basedow's Disease*.—Exophthalmic goitre.
- Baudin's Law*.—That concerning the antagonism of tuberculosis and malaria.
- Bazin's Disease*.—Buccal psoriasis.
- Beclard's Disease*.—Hernia through saphenous opening.
- Bednar's Aphtha*.—White plaques symmetrically disposed in neighborhood of alveolar process on vault of palate.
- Bell's Palsy*.—Paralysis of seventh cranial nerve.
- Boyer's Cyst*.—Subhyoid cyst.
- Bright's Disease*.—Nephritis.
- Brown-Séguard's Combination of Symptoms*.—Hemiplegia, with opposite hemianæsthesia.
- Brown-Séguard's Spinal Paralysis*.—That due to a unilateral lesion of the spinal cord.
- Bryce's Test*.—Method of determining constitutional effect from vaccination by re-inoculation.
- Cazenave's Lupus*.—Lupus erythematodes.
- Charcot's Crystals*.—Octahedral crystals found in the blood and spleen in leucocythæmia, in sputum of some asthmatics, and in the sperm at times.
- Charcot's Disease*.—Disseminated sclerosis of brain and spinal cord.
- Charcot's Joint*.—Trophic lesions of joints occurring during course of locomotor ataxia.
- Cheyne-Stokes' Respiration*.—That wherein the respirations rhythmically vary in strength in such manner that a long pause occurs, followed by gradually increasing and then gradually decreasing respirations, until another pause occurs.
- Cloquet's Hernia*.—Perineal hernia.
- Colles's Fracture*.—Fracture of lower extremity of radius.
- Colles's Law*.—The immunity of a mother suckling her congenitally syphilitic offspring, while the latter may confer the disease upon a non-syphilitic wet-nurse.
- Corrigan's Disease*.—Aortic valvular insufficiency.
- Corrigan's Pulse*.—The rapidly-collapsing pulse of aortic valvular insufficiency.
- Corvisart's Facies*.—Asystolic facies.
- Cruveilhier's Disease*.—Progressive muscular atrophy, and also simple ulcer of stomach.
- Dittrich's Plugs*.—Plugs composed of pus-corpuscles, débris, micro-organisms, and fatty-acid crystals, occurring in sputum of fœtid bronchitis.
- Donder's Glaucoma*.—Simple atrophic glaucoma.
- Dressler's Disease*.—Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria.
- Dubin's Disease*.—Electrical chorea.
- Duchenne's Disease*.—Progressive locomotor ataxia.
- Duchenne's Paralysis*.—Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.
- Duhring's Disease*.—Dermatitis herpetiformis.
- Dupuytren's Disease*.—Contraction of palmar fascia.
- Dupuytren's Hydrocele*.—Bilocular hydrocele.
- Durand's Remedy*.—Ether (3 parts), oil of turpentine (2 parts)—20 or 30 drops two or three times a day for biliary lithiasis.
- E. Wilson's Disease*.—Universal exfoliative dermatitis.
- Eichstedt's Disease*.—Pityriasis versicolor.
- Erb's Palsy*.—Paralysis of brachial plexus.
- Erb-Charcot's Disease*.—Spasmodic locomotor ataxia.
- Fothergill's Faccache*.—Neuralgia of trigeminus.
- Fouchard's Disease*.—Alveolo-dental periostitis.
- Friedrich's Disease*.—Hereditary ataxic paraplegia.
- G. de la Tourette's Disease*.—Motor inco-ordination.
- Gerier's Disease*.—Paralytic vertigo.
- Gibbon's Hydrocele*.—Hydrocele with hernia.
- Giberl's Pityriasis*.—Pityriasis rubra.
- Goyrand's Hernia*.—Inguinal interstitial hernia.

- Graefe's Symptom.*—Lack of correspondence in movement of lid and globe of the eye upon looking downward; seen in exophthalmic goitre.
- Gram's Fluid.*—Watery solution of iodine and iodide of potash. (See *Table of Formulæ in Frequent Use.*)
- Grave's Disease.*—Exophthalmic goitre.
- Gubler's Tumor.*—Prominence over dorsum of wrist; seen in lead palsy.
- Guyon's Sign.*—Renal ballottement.
- Harley's Disease.*—Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria.
- Heberden's Rheumatism.*—Nodular rheumatism.
- Hebra's Disease.*—Polymorphous erythema.
- Hebra's Pityriasis.*—Pityriasis rubra chronica.
- Heller's Test.*—Ring test for albumin in urine with nitric acid.
- Henoeh's Purpura.*—Purpura accompanied by abdominal symptoms.
- Hesselbach's Hernia.*—Femoral hernia with multilocular sac.
- Hippocratic Fauces.*—Appearance of face seen before death from exhaustion—sharp nose, hollow eyes, contracted ears, sunken temples.
- Hippocratic Fingers.*—Clubbed finger-tips of phthisical and other patients.
- Hippocratic Succussion.*—Elicitation of splashing sound in pyopneumothorax.
- Hodgkin's Disease.*—Pseudo-leucocythæmia.
- Hodgson's Disease.*—Atheroma of aorta.
- Huguier's Disease.*—Fibro-myomata of uterus.
- Huntingdon's Chorea.*—Hereditary chorea.
- Hutchinson's Teeth.*—Notched and peg-shaped upper central incisor teeth of permanent set.
- Hutchinson's Trio of Symptoms.*—Notched teeth, interstitial keratitis, and otitis of hereditary syphilis.
- Jaccoud's Sign.*—Prominence of the aorta in supra-ternal notch in cases of leucocythæmia.
- Jacksonian Epilepsy.*—Focal epilepsy.
- Jaksek's Pseudo-leucocythæmia.*—Pseudo-leucocythæmia of infants.
- Jacob's Ulcer.*—Rodent ulcer or lupus of eyelid.
- Jadelot's Lines.*—Lines on face of infant, varying with the disease present.
- Kaposi's Disease.*—Xeroderma pigmentosa.
- Kopp's Asthma.*—Thymic asthma.
- Krönlein's Hernia.*—Inguino-properitoneal hernia.
- Laennee's Cirrhosis.*—Chronic interstitial hepatitis.
- Landry's Paralysis.*—Acute ascending paralysis.
- Langier's Hernia.*—Hernia across Gimbernat's ligament.
- Leber's Disease.*—Hereditary optic atrophy.
- Lever's Law.*—Marginal insertion of umbilical cord with small placenta.
- Littre's Hernia.*—Diverticular hernia.
- Lobstein's Cancer.*—Sarcoma of retro-peritoneal glands.
- Ludwig's Angina.*—Infectious inflammation of sublingual and submaxillary regions.
- Malassez's Disease.*—Cyst of testicle.
- Malum Cotunnii.*—Sciatica.
- Marie's Disease.*—Acromegaly.
- Menière's Disease.*—Aural vertigo.
- Millar's Asthma.*—Laryngismus stridulus.
- Morbus Maculosus Werlhoffii.*—Purpura hæmorrhagica.
- Morrand's Foot.*—Foot with eight toes.
- Morvan's Disease.*—Analgesic paralysis of extremities.
- Pagel's Disease.*—Pre-cancerous eczema of breast; also osteitis hypertrophicus.
- Parkinson's Disease.*—Paralysis agitans.
- Parrot's Disease.*—Syphilitic pseudo-paralysis.
- Parrot's Nodes.*—Syphilitic osteophytes of skull.
- Parry's Disease.*—Exophthalmic goitre.
- Parson's Disease.*—Exophthalmic goitre.
- Pavy's Disease.*—Intermittent albuminuria.
- Petil's Hernia.*—Lumbar hernia.
- Petil's Operation.*—Herniotomy without opening the sac.
- Pott's Aneurism.*—Aneurism by anastomosis.
- Pott's Disease.*—Caries of vertebræ.
- Pott's Fracture.*—Fracture of lower end of fibula.
- Pott's Gangrene.*—Senile gangrene.
- Quincke's Capillary Pulse.*—Capillary pulsation; seen in aortic regurgitation.
- Raynaud's Disease.*—Symmetrical gangrene of vaso-motor origin; also, paralysis following parotiditis.
- Reclus' Disease.*—Cystic disease of breast.
- Richter's Hernia.*—Parietal enterocele.
- Romberg's Symptom.*—Swaying with eyes closed.
- Rosenbaehl's Sign.*—Abolition of abdominal reflex.
- St. Anthony's Fire.*—Erysipelas.
- St. Vitus's Dance.*—Chorea.

Skoda's Sign.—Hyper-resonance over portion of lung above pleural effusion.

Stork's Bleunorrhœa.—Mucous discharge from respiratory passages.

Sydenham's Chorea.—Chorea of ordinary type.

Sydenham's Laudanum.—Vinum opii.

Thomsen's Disease.—Myotonia congenita.

Tornwald's Disease.—Inflammation of pharyngeal tonsil.

Trousseau's Phenomenon.—Excitation of spasm of tetany by pressure on nerves or arteries of arm.

Trousseau's Spots.—Taches cérébrales, supposed at one time to be a sign of tubercular meningitis.

Valleix's Points.—Tender spots in course of nerve in neuralgia.

Velpeau's Hernia.—Femoral hernia in front of vessels.

Volkman's Deformity.—Congenital tibio-tarsal luxation.

Wallerian Degeneration.—Degeneration of nerves after separation from their trophic centres.

Wardrop's Disease.—Malignant onychia.

Weil's Disease.—Acute infectious jaundice.

Werthoff's Disease.—Purpura hæmorrhagica.

Wernicke's Symptom.—Hemiopic pupillary inaction.

Westphal's Symptom.—Absence of knee-jerk.

Willard's Lupus.—Formerly applied to lupus of tubercular as opposed to that of non-tubercular origin.

Winkel's Disease.—Cyanosis of the newborn.

FORMULÆ OF SOLUTIONS IN COMMON USE.

FEHLING'S SOLUTION :

(1) Sulphate of copper, 34.639 grammes (534.479 grains);

Distilled water, 200 grammes (3086 grains).

Dissolve and add gradually to—

(2) Neutral tartrate of sodium, 173 grammes (2669.39 grains);

Solution of caustic soda (spec. grav. 1.12), 500 to 600 grammes (7715 to 9258 grains).

Dilute to one litre (2.1 pints).

PAVY'S SOLUTION :

Sulphate of copper, 320 grains;

Neutral tartrate of potassium, 640 grains;

Caustic potash, 1280 grains;

Distilled water, 20 fluidounces.

ESBACH'S FLUID :

Acid. picric., grammes 2.5 ;

Acid. citric., grammes 5. ;

Aquæ, q. s. ad litre 0.25.

GRAM'S SOLUTION :

Iodine, 1 ;

Iodide of potash, 2 ;

Distilled water, 300.

EHRlich's STAIN :

(1) Saturated alcoholic solution of methyl violet.

(2) Filtered saturated aqueous solution of aniline oil.

Add (1) to (2), drop by drop, until metallic tint appears on surface.

NEELSEN'S STAIN :

Fuchsin, 1 ;

5% aqueous solution of carbolic acid, 100 ;

Dissolve, filter, and add—
Alcohol, 10.

GABBET'S SOLUTION :

Methylin blue, 2 ;

25% solution of sulphuric acid, 100.

EHRlich's TYPHOID-FEVER TEST SOLUTION :

(1) 5% solution of sodium nitrate.

(2) Hydrochloric acid, 1 ;

Water, 20 ;

Sulfanilic acid to saturation.

Add one part of (1) to 25 parts of (2).

KLEINENBERG'S SOLUTION :

Saturated aqueous solution of picric acid, 100 ;

Strong sulphuric acid, 2 ;

Filter and add—
Distilled water, 300.

MÜLLER'S FLUID :

Bichromate of potassium, 2 ;

Sulphate of sodium, 1 ;

Distilled water, 100.

BATTERY FLUIDS :

For Carbon and Zinc Batteries :

Bichromate of sodium, ʒvj ;

Commercial sulphuric acid, fʒvj ;

Water, Oij.

<i>For Galvano-caustic Battery</i>		DOBELL'S SOLUTION:	
Bichromate of sodium,	ʒviss;	R. Sodii biborat.,	āā. ʒj;
Commercial sulphuric acid,	fʒxiv;	Sodii bicarb.,	gr. xxx;
Water,	Oij.	Acid. carbolic.,	fʒj;
		Glycerinæ,	Oij.
		Aquæ,	
<i>For Leclanché Battery:</i>		MORTON'S FLUID:	
Ammonium chloride,	ʒvj;	Iodine,	gr. x;
Water,	to fʒxx.	Iodide of potash,	gr. xxx;
		Glycerin,	fʒj.
LEAD-WATER AND LAUDANUM:		CARRON OIL (Linimentum Calcis, U. S. P.):	
Acetate of lead,	1;	Lime-water,	
Tincture of opium,	2;	Cotton-seed oil, equal parts by measure.	
Water,	to 64.		
PHÉNOL-SODIQUE:		WARBURG'S TINCTURE:	
Crystallized carbolic acid,	30;	Rhubarb,	gr. xxvij;
Soda,	2;	Angelica (seed),	gr. xxvij;
Water,	28.	Elecampane,	gr. xiv;
		Saffron,	gr. xiv;
		Fennel,	gr. xiv;
		Gentian,	gr. vij;
		Zedoary (root),	gr. vij;
		Cubeb,	gr. vij;
		Myrrh,	gr. vij;
		White agaric,	gr. vij;
		Camphor,	gr. vij;
		Sulphate of quinine,	gr. lxxx;
		Diluted alcohol, q. s. ad Oss;	
		(Aqueous extract of aloes, gr. xiv.)	
LIQUEUR DE VILLATE:			
Solution of subacetate of lead,	1½;		
Sulphate of copper,	1;		
Sulphate of zinc,	1;		
Dilute acetic acid,	13.		
MICHEL'S PASTE:			
Strong sulphuric acid,	3;		
Powdered asbestos,	1.		

DRUGS AND MATERIALS USED IN ANTISEPTIC SURGERY.

TOGETHER WITH

GENERAL DIRECTIONS CONCERNING PREPARATIONS FOR ANTISEPTIC OPERATIONS.

(From Martin's *Essentials of Surgery*.)

ANTISEPTIC SOLUTIONS.

R. Acid. carbolic.,	fʒvi¼;		
Aquæ,	q. s. ad Oj.—M.		
Sig.: Solution 1-20 carbolic.	LISTER.		
R. Acid. boric.,	ʒiv;		
Aq. destillat.,	Oj.—M.		
Sig.: Saturated solution, gr. x to fʒj.			
R. Potassii permanganat.,	ʒj;		
Aquæ,	fʒj.—M.		
Sig.: fʒj to Oj = 1-1000.			
R. Zinci chlorid.,	gr. xl;		
Aquæ,	q. s. ad fʒj.—M.		
Sig.: Apply on a swab to fresh septic wounds.			
R. Hydrarg. chlor. corros.,	āā. ʒj;		
Sodii chlor.,	q. s. ad fʒj.—M.		
Sig.: fʒj to Oj = 1-1000.			

R. Hydrarg. chlor. corros.,	ʒj;		
Ammon. chlor.,	xxxij;		
Aquæ,	q. s. ad fʒj.—M.		
Sig.: fʒj to Oj water = 1-1000 solution.			
R. Hydrarg. chlor. corros.,	ʒj;		
Acid. tartaric.,	ʒv;		
Aquæ,	q. s. ad fʒiv.—M.		
Sig.: fʒss to Oj aquæ = 1000.			
R. Acidi carbolic.,	fʒj;		
Ol. olivæ,	fʒx.—M.		
Sig.: Carbolyzed oil.	LISTER.		
R. Iodoform.,	ʒj;		
Collodion,	fʒx.—M.		
Sig.: Iodoform collodion.	KUSTER.		
R. Iodoform,	gr. xxx;		
Æther.,	fʒss;		
Aq. destillat.,	q. s. ad fʒj.—M.		
Sig.: Iodoform ether.	NUSSBAUM.		

- R. Iodoform., $\mathfrak{z}j$;
Ether., $\mathfrak{z}j$.—M.
Sig.: Iodoform ether.
- R. Creolin, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}j$.
Sig.: $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}j$ to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}vj$ to Oj. V. ESMARCH.
- R. Hydrogen peroxide, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}j$.
Sig.: Use in hard-rubber atomizer.

SALVES.

- R. Acid. boric., $\mathfrak{z}ij$;
Paraffine, $\mathfrak{z}x$;
Ung. petrolat., $\mathfrak{z}v$.—M.
Sig.: Boric-acid salve. LISTER.
- R. Acidi salicylic., $\mathfrak{z}j$;
Paraffine, $\mathfrak{z}xij$;
Cerat. alb., $\mathfrak{z}xv$;
Ol. amyg., $\mathfrak{z}xij$.—M.
Sig.: Salicylic salve. LISTER.
- R. Iodoformi, $\mathfrak{z}j$;
Ung. petrolati, $\mathfrak{z}vj$;
Ol. amyg. amar., $gtt. ij$.—M.
Sig.: Iodoform salve.
- R. Iodoform., $\mathfrak{z}j$ to iv ;
Ung. petrolat., $\mathfrak{z}j$.—M.
Sig.: Iodoform ointment.
- R. Ol. olivæ, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}j$;
Acidi carbolic., $gr. xij$ to $xxiv$.—M.
Sig.: 1-40 or 1-20 carbolized oil.
- R. Ung. petrolati, $\mathfrak{z}j$;
Acidi carbolic., $gr. xxiv$ to xij .—M.
Sig.: 1-20 or 1-40 carbolized vaseline.

LIGATURES.

Immerse the commercial catgut in a frequently renewed solution made as follows:

- R. Hydrarg. chlor. corros., $\mathfrak{z}j$;
Alcohol., $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}iiss$;
Aq. destillat., $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}vj$.—M.

Preserve for use in the following:

- R. Hydrarg. chlor. corros., $gr. vj$;
Alcohol., $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}x$;
Aq. destillat., $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}iiss$.—M.

From this solution it is taken as needed.

TO CHROMICIZE CATGUT.

Place catgut in ether for forty-eight hours; then immerse in the following for forty-eight hours, and put in antiseptic, dry, tightly-closed vessels:

- R. Acidi chromic., $gr. j$;
Acidi carbolic., $gr. cc$;
Alcohol., $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}ij$;
Aq. destillat., $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}xxij$.—M.

Soak in carbolic, 1-20, before using.

The catgut is usually prepared by soaking it in oil of juniper for one week, then storing it in absolute alcohol or a 1-1000 alcoholic sublimate solution.

SILK (CZERNY).

The silk should be boiled for one hour in a 1 to 20 carbolic solution, then kept in a 1 to 50 carbolic solution.

Boil in clean water for one hour, then store in an alcoholic solution of sublimate 1-1000.

DRAINAGE.

Rubber tubes, wash clean and keep in a 1 to 20 carbolic solution.

Rubber tubing may be hardened by immersing for five minutes in concentrated sulphuric acid. The tubes are then washed in alcohol and preserved in 1-20 carbolic solution.

Decalcified bones, catgut, horse-hair, silk-worm gut may all be stored in absolute alcohol containing sublimate 1-1000.

OPERATOR'S HANDS.

Pare nails and clean around and under them with a knife. Clean arms, hands, and nails for one minute with a brush, very warm water, and potash soap (pearline); then wash for one minute in stronger alcohol, and then for one minute in 1-1000 or 1-500 bichloride solution or 1-30 carbolic solution. The hands are then allowed to remain wet.

OPERATIVE REGION.

The patient should have a warm bath before the operation, and the operative region must be shaved and covered with cloths dipped in 1-1000 bichloride or 1-30 carbolic, and covered with paraffine paper; this dressing must remain for several hours previous to the operation. Immediately before the operation the parts are washed and brushed with potash soap, then rubbed with alcohol, ether, or turpentine, and irrigated with 1-500 bichloride or 1-30 carbolic solution. The environs should be covered with towels wet with 1-500 bichloride or 1-30 carbolic, and changed during the operation as often as soiled. The region to be operated upon should also be covered with similar towels until the surgeon commences his incision, and during the entire operation scrupulous care must be exercised to keep every portion of the wound covered except that part which the surgeon must have exposed for the continuance of his work.

INSTRUMENTS.

Brush with 1-20 carbolic solution; sterilize by roasting, boiling, or by storing for one hour in 1-20 carbolic solution. During operation keep in a 1-40 carbolic solution. To prevent rusting boil in 1 per cent. sod. carb. solution.

A very effectual method is to place them in metal boxes and heat in an ordinary oven (200° F.) for one-half to one hour; they may then be used dry.

SPONGES.

If *new*, cleanse in soda solution and immerse for twenty-four hours in water to which is added:

R. Potassii permanganat., gr. 15ss.

This turns them brown; then wash in a bowl of water, to which add:

R. Acid. hydrochlor., $\text{f}\overline{5}\text{v}$;
Sodii hyposulphit., $\text{f}\overline{3}\text{iss}$.—M.

This bleaches them. They are washed with hot water and potash soap and kept in 1-1000 bichloride or 1-20 carbolic solution.

KELLER.

Infected Sponges.—Keep in lukewarm water for twenty-four hours, or, better still, in running water for the same time; then wash with potash soap and warm water and keep in 1-1000 bichloride or 1-20 carbolic.

THE WOUND.

Unless it is infected the wound need not be flushed or irrigated with irritating antiseptic solutions. If the mechanical effect of irrigation is necessary, sterilized water containing three-quarter per cent. of common salt may be employed.

If the wound is probably infected, irrigate with 1-500 bichloride solution, subsequently flushing out with a weaker lotion varying in strength from 1-2000 to 1-5000.

In operations about the mouth, bladder, intestines, etc. boric-acid solution or the sterilized salt solution may be used.

DRESSINGS.

Typical Lister dressing:

1. *Silk protective*, which is made from oiled silk, coated with copal varnish, and then with a mixture prepared as follows:

R. Dextrine, $\overline{5}\text{j}$;
Starch, $\overline{5}\text{ij}$;
Carbolic sol., 1-20, $\text{f}\overline{5}\text{ij}$.—M.

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2. *Moist Compresses.*—Moist carbolized gauze, six thicknesses, somewhat larger than the wound, and wrung out of 1-20 carbolic solution.

3. *The Antiseptic Gauze, Seven Layers.*—This gauze is preserved in parchment paper, and is made as follows:

Take cheese-cloth cut in pieces about six yards long and one yard wide, soak in boiling water for two or three hours, and stretch to dry, after saturating with the following:

R. Carbolic acid (crystals), $\overline{3}\text{j}$;
Resin, $\overline{5}\text{v}$;
Paraffine (solid), $\overline{3}\text{vij}$.—M.

4. *Maekintosh*, which is a cloth made impervious by means of caoutchouc.

5. The *eighth layer* of gauze.

6. *Bandage*, made of muslin or gauze saturated with 1-50 carbolic acid.

7. Cotton and bandage.

The ordinary bichloride dressing is applied as follows:

1. Protective.

2. Several layers of bichloride gauze wrung out in carbolic solution 1-20, and large enough to overlap the protective everywhere.

3. Many (10-20) layers of bichloride gauze wrung out in 1-1000, and large enough to overlap the preceding dressing.

4. Bichloride cotton overlapping the preceding dressing (No. 3).

5. Wet (1-2000) gauze bandage and dry gauze or muslin bandage.

BICHLORIDE GAUZE.

Boil cheese-cloth in water made alkaline by the addition of washing soda, wring out in hot water, again boil in water without the addition of the soda, run it through a bichloride solution of 1-200, and pack away moist in jars that have been previously washed in the same solution. This gauze should be wrung out in a solution of bichloride 1-1000 immediately before being applied to the surface of the body.

R. Gauze, 15,500 gr. ;
Hydrarg. chlor. corros., 77 gr. ;
Sodii chloridi, 7750 gr. ;
Glycerinæ, 1550 gr. ;
Aquæ, 68 $\text{f}\overline{3}$.—M.

M.A.S.

LISTER'S DOUBLE CYANIDE
GAUZE.

Wash *all utensils* used in preparing this gauze in

R. Sol. of bichlor., 1-500,
Sol. carbol. acid., 1-20, *āā*. equal parts.
—M.

Then add gr. e of double cyanide of mercury and zinc (Lister) to four pints of a 1 to 4000 solution of bichloride of mercury.

(Keep this well stirred, since it does not form a solution; the double cyanide is only in suspension in the bichloride solution.)

Run plain gauze through it and pack away moist.

The double cyanide salt is prepared as follows:

R. Cyanide of potassium, gr. 130;
Cyanide of mercury, gr. 252;
Mix and dissolve in water, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{xss}$.

Add this solution to

R. Zinc sulphate, gr. 287;
Water, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$.—M.

Collect the resulting precipitate and wash with water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vii}\mathfrak{j}$ divided into two portions. Diffuse the precipitate by means of mortar and pestle in distilled water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{vii}\mathfrak{j}$ containing hæmatoxylin gr. $1\frac{1}{3}$, and a drop of a solution made by adding stronger ammonia $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ to distilled water $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{xv}$; let this mixture stand for several hours. The dried salt is then drained and dried at a moderate heat.

SOLUTION FOR CARBOLIZED
GAUZE.

R. Resin, $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{iv}$;
Alcohol, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{xx}$;
Castor oil, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ii}\mathfrak{ss}$;
Carbolic acid, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ii}\mathfrak{ss}$.—M.

Run gauze through this solution and hang up to dry.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

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SYNOPSIS OF THERAPEUTICS

ARRANGED FOR THE USE OF PRESCRIBERS:

WITH POSOLOGICAL TABLE AND AN ARRANGEMENT OF THE POISONS.

BY R. S. AITCHISON, M.B., EDIN.

(1886.)

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

The object of this short work has been to collect and to group in synoptical form, the agents comprising the *Materia Medica*. Instead of a natural history or alphabetical arrangement, a therapeutic classification has been adopted. This consists in grouping the drugs, according to their physiological action and their uses in practice—a plan which has the obvious advantage of enabling the prescriber readily to see the various remedies available for any morbid condition, and to make his selection accordingly.

CONTENTS.

Medicines which act upon the—

HEART, etc.—Vascular stimulants, Vascular sedatives, Vascular tonics.

LUNGS,—Pulmonary stimulants, (*Expectorants*), Pulmonary sedatives.

KIDNEYS, etc.—Diuretics (*stimulating*), Diuretics (*sedative*), Diuretics (*indirect*), Lithon-
triptics, Vesical and Urethral alteratives.

SKIN,—Diaphoretics, Sudorifics, Diaphoretics (*stimulating*), Diaphoretics (*sedative*), Dia-
phoretics (*assistants*).

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM,—Emetics, Stomachic and Enteric stimulants, (*carminatives*), Stomachic
and Enteric Sedatives, Stomachic and Enteric Tonics, (*digestants*), Purgatives, Cath-
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With the close of the chapter just referred to (*Vertebral Artery, Ligature of the*, Heath's "Dictionary of Practical Surgery," vol. II., page 786), my interest in epilepsy did not cease. Indeed, at the time the article referred to was written, most of the investigations and operations now about to be described were complete, and time alone was wanting to realise their value. Sufficient time has now elapsed to test results, and these results are so encouraging and so interesting that I do not think I should withhold them any longer from the profession.

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From the BIRMINGHAM MEDICAL REVIEW.—"Whatever may be the ultimate position of micro-organisms in pathology, it must be conceded that their study is at the present time the duty of pathological investigators, and therefore a medical guide to the methods of this enquiry is an opportune publication, especially when, as in the present instance, it is the work of experts. The present volume deals solely with the methods to be employed. It is admirably arranged, giving very full details of all necessary apparatus, etc., as well as good drawings of the different organisms. We can warmly recommend it to all students of Mycology."

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