PRINCIPLES

OF

PHYSIC,

TO BE EXPLAINED

IN

A COURSE OF LECTURES,

BY

GEORGE PEARSON, M. D. F. R. S. &c.

Senior Physician to St. George's Hospital,

OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; PHYSICIAN IN ORDINARY TO THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK AND TO THEIR HOUSEHOLD; HONORARY FELLOW OF THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL ACADEMY OF ST. PETERSBURGH, &c.

FOURTH EDITION.

London:

PRINTED BY J. DAVY, 17, QUEEN STREET, SEVEN DIALS.

1820.

INDEX.

A.

Acidity of Stomach, 100.
Angina, Pectoris, 82.
Apoplexies, 83.
Asthma, 77.

B.

Beings, individual on what differences depend, 11.
Bile, morbid secretion, 67.
Buboes, 134.

C.

Cancer of Stomach, 119.
Calculi, diseases of, 98.
Carditis, 60.
Catarrhal cold, 64.
Causes, predisposing, 137.
——— occasional, 142.
——— exciting, 148.
——— proximate, 150.
Cephalitis, 57.
Chicken pox, 45.
Cholera Morbus, 64.
Chlorosis, 89.
Chorea, Sancti Viti, 76.
Colic, Painter's, 89.
——— Spasmodic, 79.
Consumption, tuberculous, 91.
Cough, Winter, 94.
Croup, 52.
Cystirrhœa, 65.
Cystitis, 57.
Cutaneous diseases, 123.

D.

Dead state, nature of, 6.
Diabetes, 67.
Diarrhœa, 63, 64.
Diseased states, what, 4, 23, 33.
Diseased states, only two, 52.
Diseases arranged into heads, 32.
Dropsies, 103.
Dysentery, infectious, 51.
Dyspepsia, 88, 100, 101.

E.

Enteritis, 55.
Epilepsy, 74.
Epistaxis, 49.
Erysipelas, 42.
Excitability, different laws, 16, 23.
Excitants, nature of, 7, 8, 24.

F.

Fevers, paroxysmal three, 35.
——— continued, characters, 37.
——— inflammatory, 38.
——— typhus, 39.
——— nervous, 40.
——— exanthematic, 43.
——— hæmorrhagic, 48.
Fluor Albus, 66.

G.

Gastritis, 55.
Gleet, 66.
Gonorrhœa, 65.
Gout, 62.
Gum, red and white, 124.

H.

Hæmoptysis, 49.
Hæmorrhois, 49.
Heart, diseases of, 110, 120.
Hepatitis, 54, 59.
Herpes, 127.
Hip-joint caries, 118.

Hooping Cough, 76.
Hydrophobia, 87.
Hypochondriasis, 70.
Hysteria, 75.
Hysteritis, 56.

I.

Inflammation, 41.
Influenza catarrh, 50.
Itch, 129.
Jaundice, 102.

L.

Lepra, 125, 127.
Live matter, characters of, 8.
—— Beings, their fluent state, 6.
Liver, indurated, 96.
Lungs, diseased structure, 122.

M.

Mesentery, enlarged, 98.
Madness, 72.
Measles, 46.
Melancholic, 76.
Metrorrhagia, 49.
Miliary Fever, 46.
Mumps, 136.

N.

Nephritis, 56.
Nomenclature, of diseases bad, 30.
Nosology, advantage and disadvantage of, 31.

O.

Opthalmia, Egyptian, 52.

P.

Palsies, 81.
Pemphigus, 47, 128.
Peripneumonia, 58.
Plague, 48.
Phrenzy Fever, 53, 57.
Pleurisy, 53.
Prophylaxis, 140.
Physic, education required, 2.
——— objects of, 1.
——— art, its peculiarities, 2.

R.

Rheumatism, 61.
Rickets, 115.

S.

Scald Head, 120.
Scarlet Fever, 44, 47.
Scorbutus, 91.
Schirrhous intestines, 118.
Scrofula, 92.
Singultus, 78.
Siphylis, 133.
Small-pox, 43.
Spasms, tonic and clonic, 73.
Strictures, urethral, 117.
Syncope, 82.

T.

Tabes, mesenteric, 97.
Tetanus, 80.
Therapeutics, 153.
Trismus, 79, 80.

V.

Vaccina, 44.
Vesaniæ, 68.

U.

Ulcers, venereal, 133.
Ulcerous sore throat, 50.
——— stomach, 119.

W.

White swellings, 116.
Worms, diseases of, 110.

Y.

Yaws, 124.
Yellow Fever, 37.

PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIC,

TO BE EXPLAINED IN

A COURSE OF LECTURES.

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

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

II. The principles of the Practice of Physic are quite different from those of any other art. 1. In being able to practise it only to a very

 limited

limited extent, or in a small proportion of cases, by rules of experience. 2. In generally requiring reasoning to judge of the nature of disease, and of the fit remedies. 3. In many cases being able only to diminish the sufferings of disease, and to prolong existence. The art of Physic also differs from all others, on account of, 1. The powers of live Beings to cure their own diseases, in most cases. 2. The accidental agency of various *extraneous* and *internal* stimuli, producing many cures very commonly imputed to medicines.

III. Hence (II.) the difference of education for Physic required between it and the other arts. 1. Adequate knowledge of the Symptoms of Disease, by repeated observations of diseases in sick persons, and of the effects of remedies. 2. The knowledge of the properties of *live* Beings in general, from *Anatomy*, *Physiology*, *Chemistry*, *Natural Philosophy*, *Natural History*.

IV. To acquire the knowledge, (III.) various branches of literature for the discipline of the mind are also to be acquired, viz. Logic, Mathematics, foreign Languages, &c.

V.

V. In this work, 1. such an arrangement of facts will be given, and laws are to be established, as may serve for necessary theories. 2. The distinction of Diseases by the most characteristic Symptoms, or the Nosology.

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

they emit a peculiar smell, rarely affording Ammonia, and very little Phosphorus.

VII. Diseases are commonly understood to be those states, in which the living Being does not produce those *actions* and *motions* which the rest of the same kind do in general, under the same circumstances; or in which the *external* and *obvious properties* are different from those of the rest of the same kind, in general. Further; such unusual states and properties are especially considered to be diseased ones, on account of their apparently producing premature death; and on account of their being attended (in animals) with painful feelings. Hence will be understood what is meant by the term Health.

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

IX. Every *live* Being is originally formed from *a portion of a live Being of the same kind*, namely, from a seed, root, part of the trunk, &c.; by the agency of which portion of

of live matter upon *the matter of dead Animals or dead Vegetables*, with *Water*, *Oxygen Gas*, and *Calorific*, a partially *live fluid*, viz. *blood*, &c is compounded; of which a complete Animal or Vegetable consists.

X It is not demonstrated, that any of the substances which are acted upon by live Beings (IX. become *live* matter, except the matter of dead Animals and Vegetables; the rest may be merely assistants in the assimilation into *live* matter, or serve other purposes in the economy of animals and vegetables.

XI. The compounding of animal and vegetable Beings in *growth*, by the agency of *live* matter on the matter of *dead* animals and vegetables, must be referred to laws of attraction of a different kind from those of chemical attraction; probably the composition of *live* animal and vegetable matter is different from that of *dead* matter of animals and vegetables; but if the composition be different, it is not ascertained whether the difference consists in the *component ingredients*, or in the *arrangement of them*. Hence, when death happens, there is either a separation of one or more of

the

the component ingredients of the animal and vegetable, or a new arrangement of them takes place.

XII. *Dead* matter of animals and vegetables possess few of the properties of apparently the same matter in a *live* state; for except some mechanical properties, all the properties of *live* matter must be explained by laws of a different order from those of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, or the Science of the common properties of matter.

XIII. All the parts of *live* Beings are, for the most part, gradually changing into the state of dead matter; and *live* matter is, for the most part, gradually compounded from blood, &c. to repair the loss of dead parts. Hence a *live* Being consists of *live* matter, to which is constantly attached a quantity of dead matter. The composition of *live* matter in this repairing process, must be referred to the agency of what may be called *vital attractive power*, and not to chemical attraction; of which the best proofs are the digestion of food in the stomach, the compounding of intestinal chyme, of chyle, of blood, of glandular secreted fluids

fluids and muscular fibre. The decay of certain parts must be referred either to the separation of elementary parts necessary to life, or to new arrangements of the constituents of *live* matter.

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

XV. If any of the substances from which *live* matter is produced (IX.) be wholly, or even in a great degree, withdrawn, life under most circumstances speedily ceases; hence these substances (IX.) may be called *vital excitants* or *stimuli*. They only produce live matter through the medium of blood, &c. which they compound.

XVI. Any one, or several of a great number of other *substances*, change the state of the animal and vegetable economy, on being applied to them. Some of these changes have no influence on the duration of life;—others induce more vigorous health, and perhaps, prolong life;—others induce diseased states,

and

and abridge the term of life, or speedily destroy it;—and others remove diseased states, and produce healthy ones. These may be called *extraneous excitants* or *stimuli.*

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

XVIII. Among the distinguishing characters of live matter are, 1. Capability of actions or motions from the agency of *vital excitants* (XV.); the *extraneous excitants* (XVI.); and *internal excitants*, or the sympathies of the organs of live Beings with one another (XVII.) This capability may, perhaps, be most properly termed *excitability.* It has been called *irritability, mobility, sensorial power, &c.* The substances and states (XV, XVI, XVII.) which excite these actions are called *excitants* or *stimuli.*

stimuli. The state of the parts thus excited to action is called *excitation*, *stimulation*, *irritation*, and *excitement*. 2. The power of resisting chemical attractions. 3. The power of producing and diminishing calorific to regulate temperature. 4. The power of curing diseased states. 5. The power of preventing lifeless matter in contact, from putrefying or undergoing other fermentations. 6. The assimilating power of compounding a comparatively large quantity of matter of the same kind as that of even an invisibly small quantity of matter which excites the composition, e. g. *contagious matter*. 7. The power of assimilation in *growth*—in the *nutritive* and *repairing process* during life—individuals *aboriginally*, producing similar characters to their parents 8. *Conservative* powers. 9. Sensations, thoughts, and other intellectual agencies referred to excitability in the case of animals.

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

XX. If *excitability* (XVIII.) be destroyed, all the properties peculiar to *live matter* also disappear. Hence, *animation, or life*, either consists in excitability, or is essentially connected with it; distinguished into simple life, or excitability, organic, sensitive, intellectual.

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

XXII. Although *life*, or excitability, ceases on withdrawing the *vital excitants* (XV.), if the motions and actions peculiar to live Beings have been repeatedly excited; yet *excitability* subsists in such Beings for a limited time only, although the vital excitants be applied: hence active *live* Beings are, for inexplicable reasons, necessarily *mortal.*

XXIII.

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

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

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

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

(D.) Aboriginal excitability.

XXIV. Individual *live* Beings of the same species differ from one another in their *size* and *form*, on account of the different excitants (XV, XVI, XVII.): and on account *of* the *aboriginal excitability of the portion of live matter* from which those Beings were formed (IX.) The propagation of certain *sorts*, or *varieties*, of animals or vegetables, is effected on these principles (XVIII, 7.)

XXV. The *same* kinds, and degrees of *action* and *motion* in different individuals of the same

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

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

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

XXVIII. The animal and vegetable œconomy consist of differently constructed parts, obviously

obviously destined to produce agencies and effects, among which (in animals) are sensations peculiar to each. These differently constructed parts are called *organs*, and their peculiar agencies, *functions*. The *brain*, and *nerves*, the organs for thoughts, emotions, sensations, and voluntary functions; various other organs for functions unattended by sensation.

XXIX. Each organ (XXVIII.) is endowed with *two kinds of excitability, viz. common as live matter*, excited by *common stimuli* or common *excitants—specific* or peculiar excitabilities, excited by *specific stimuli*, or *specific excitants*.

XXX. The knowledge of the structure, situation and connection of these organs (XXIX.), of the agents which excite them; of their influence on one another, and of their relative importance to life and health; also of the particular effects of the excitants or stimuli (XV, XVI, XVII.); must be considered as the essential foundation of efficient Practice of Physic.

XXXI. The excitability, and action, of some organs

organs are necessary to the excitability and functional duty of all the rest. The *function of the absorbents* is essential to vegetable life: and the *action of the stomach in digestion* is essential to animal life. But according to the particular species, there are other organs whose actions are also necessary to life.

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

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

XXXIV. Excitants (XVIII.) in animals, produce excitation directly; 1st, in muscular fibres, *with or without sensation*; 2d, In the nerves producing *sensation*; 3d, In the *mind* or brain, producing volition, thought, imagination, memory, &c. 4th, In producing *associate motion*; or *motions* from one organ being excited, other organs, which have been previously

previously excited at the same time with such parts, are again excited—excitation of a given nerve, produces sensation in other parts by continuity of nerve—by vicinity—by sympathy.

XXXV. Among the phœnomena of the functional agencies of excitability, according to respective organs, are, loco-motion—sensations from the five external sènses—intellectual operations—sexual and other emotions and passions—the lacteal and serous absorbent organs—the digestion of food, &c.

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

formative process in morbid growth, and in supplying the *loss of parts by accidents*.

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

XXXVIII. Health is known to be present by certain actions and motions taking place (VII.) from excitants (XV, XVI, XVII.); and these take place when the excitants can be selected, be duly proportioned, and be adapted to the degree and kind of excitability of the organs: when they cannot, disease is present, or death is occasioned. To duly adapt or proportion the excitants to the various states of excitability, and excitation of the organs, the laws of them should be investigated much farther than has hitherto be done.

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

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

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

(C.) By applying gradually in increasing quantity, and repeatedly or constantly, a given stimulus to the same given organ, such organ becomes less and less stimulable: to at length endure, in many cases stimuli which suddenly applied would produce disease or or death.

(D.) An organ, whose excitability has been exhausted by excitants of every kind, perhaps, never recovers its excitability, must be considered as in the state of dead matter.

(E.) If the excitability of a part, by certain excitants only, be exhausted in a healthy state; on partially or wholly abstracting such excitants, the excitability returns in some instances in less than a second of time, as in the cavities of the heart during the circulation of the blood; and in other instances, not till after eight or nine hours, as in the stomach after a meal, or in the voluntary muscles after labour. The animal and vegetable economy in a healthy state exhibit states of action of

all the organs from excitants, and of cessation or diminution of action from the abstraction of excitants in the ordinary course of nature. Motion is diminished also by *sedatives*.

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

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

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

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

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

3dly,

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

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

(I.) If several different excitants be applied at the same time, in many instances one of them only excites action. Hence the incompatibility of the contemporary subsistence of more than one species of disease in a given part—they may by this means mitigate, suspend, cure, and prevent one another. Hence probably but one sensation, except of the organs of the particular external senses, excitable on the same part at the same moment—also but one emotion, and one thought or idea.

(K.) Actions or motions may be excited by actions or motions in distinct parts, without any known direct connection of nerves or like

parts;

parts; such are called sympathetic actions or motions.

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

(M.) Motions, excited by a given excitant, in many instances, *may be removed* by exciting *different motions* by a different excitant, either applied to the same, or a different part. In some instances diseases are in this way cured; in others, only suspended or diminished.

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

(O.) A specific excitant (XXIX.) or a common excitant (XXVIII.) may exhaust the specific excitability of a part, and then excite common excitation.

(P.) In some instances, the excitant *exhausts permanently* the peculiar excitability by *once* exciting

exciting motion ; in others, it does so for a certain time only ; in others, perhaps, it does so partially but permanently.

(Q.) Organs not excited duly to motion, become so excitable, that diseases arise from the ordinary excitants to healthy motions (XXXVIII.)—*weakness* of action often attends such a state, which has been called *direct debility—Debility of abstraction.*

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

(S.) Excitability in the whole system or in a part, may be *increased* with respect to certain excitants, and *diminished* with respect to others. On this principle, Typhus, Plague, and Yellow Fever prevented.

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

(U.) New states of excitability arise at certain periods of life in individuals, and in different seasons and circumstances of common life. In diseases such new excitabilities are often produced, hence new sensations and symptoms of disease; as well as absence of usual sensations. Hence also certain morbid and healthy excitabilities are incompatible with certain diseases.

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

(Y.) As the excitability of certain parts is necessary to that of the others (XXXI.) the health, disease, and life of the whole economy may depend on the excitability of a single part.

(Z.) Excitability is essèntially connected with not only due excitement (XXXVIII.) but with a certain figure, magnitude, situation, number, texture, and connection of the different organs of the vital economy; and these

mechanical

mechanical properties depend on the aboriginal excitability (IX.) and the subsequent agency of the excitants (XV, XVI, XVII.)

XL. *Death* may be produced by *gradual* exhaustion of excitability, by excessive excitation (XXXIX. R.)—by exhaustion suddenly of excessive excitability (Ibid.)—by excessive excitement, induced by defective application of excitants (XXXIX. Q.)—by incapability of due excitement attending the structure or mechanical properties (XXXIX. Z.)—by, perhaps, specific excitement (XXIX.)—by parts losing their power of reproducing due excitability (XXXIX. D.)—by sedatives (XXXIX. D.)

XLII. Diseased states are present when certain motions are not produced at all, or different ones from those of health are produced (VII.) by the excitants (XV, XVI, XVII.) To know when these diseased states are present, and to understand in what they consist, and how they may be prevented and removed.

(A.) The number, figure, size, weight, texture, connection, colour, &c. of the different parts of which each species of live Beings consists,

consists, should be investigated in healthy, and diseased states, by *anatomy*.

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

(C.) The agency of the excitants (XV, XVI.) on the various species of live Beings in the healthy and diseased states; as well as in the dead state; which belongs to the department of *physiology* and *pathology;* should be investigated.

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

Note.—If the evidence of the vitality of part of the blood be admitted; it is reasonable that it is liable to diseases; but these are not distinguished.

XLIII. From the investigations (XLII.) must be derived the knowledge of,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. *Diseases from certain excitants*, which produce

produce diseased motions in states of usual healthy excitability.

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

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

I. *Division.* Those of excitability in the nervous system, viz. the sensorial powers and nerves referred to the brain and spinal cord.

II. Those of excitability in the muscular fibres.

III. Those of excitability in the nervous system and muscular fibres, conjointly.

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

I. Those from excitants which produce diseased motions in the nervous system.

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

(c) Diseases

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

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

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

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

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

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

Probably certain states of excitability exist, either

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

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

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

Order II. Diseases, from *extraneous morbific excitants.*

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

Order IV. Diseases from *morbific internal* excitants.

(c) Diseases of the 3d *Class* (XLIV. III.) may

may be arranged into orders, according to the kinds of excitability, and kind of excitants which are conjoined (XLV. a, b.)

XLVII. The orders may furnish genera according to the particular organs on which the excitants primarily operate in producing diseases, viz. of *the lacteal*, and *lymphatic absorbent systems;* of *the sanguiferous system; of the secreting systems; of the particular organs of the Nervous Systems;* of the blood?

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

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

L. The preceding arrangement (XLIV, XLVIII.) seems the best calculated for rendering practice certainly efficacious, being founded upon the causes of diseased states; but it is impracticable, in the present state of knowledge; these causes not being investigated, and practice according to this plan must be

be hypothetical, to the exclusion of rules from experience. It is proper, however, to preserve this arrangement, as the best guide to farther improvement by investigation; and also to furnish resources in cases of failure of evidence from experience.

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

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

jointly; and consequently, cannot here be attempted.

LIII. In Natural History, the species of Things are arranged according to certain properties, which are constantly present, of which, what are called *definitions*, are formed.—It has been sanctioned by some most respectable Teachers and Writers, as Cullen, &c. but reprobated by others, as Fordyce, &c. Should be esteemed only as giving a view of some of the more frequently attending and characteristic symptoms. Utterly incapable of distinguishing the species of disease, because the characters for definitions, or constant and peculiar symptoms or other peculiar properties are not yet known.—Has injured the minds of Students by unjust pretentions; in misleading them from the study of the nature of diseases to be acquired by the history at large. Arrangements absolutely necessary, but should be on the principle of the most useful distinctions in practice—not attainable but by more heads of classification than those of the published nosological systems.

LIV. Under the following Heads, Diseases will be treated as an arrangement, from distinctions of most utility in practice.

1. *Recurrent Fevers; or Fevers consisting of Paroxysms; Marsh—Fen Fevers.*

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

3. *Inflammations or Phlegmons, Vascular, and Calorific diseases, sometimes attended with a constitutional symptomatic disorder.*

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

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

6. *Fevers*

6. *Fevers accompanied by a specific inflammation of an external secreting mucous membranous surface; which are occasioned by a kind of infection or contagion.*

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

8. *Febrile constitutional disorders, with specific painful Arthritic affections, of an inflammatory nature; never suppurating.*

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

10. *Deranged States of the supposed organs of the mind, independent of fever, or other diseases.*

11. *Diseases principally of the sensorial powers and locomotive organs; attended by impairment, or abolition of the internal and external Senses; Convulsions; Spasms; Irregular Motions; Palsy; Apoplexy, &c.*

12. *Diseases characterised by impairment;*

or on the contrary excess of excitability, particularly in the Stomach, Bowels, Urinary Organs, Organs of Locomotion, &c.

13. *Diseases from pulmonary Tubercles—Pulmonary Consumption.*

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

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

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

17. *Dropsies—Derangements of the Serous Absorbent, and Exhalant Systems.*

18. *Diseases from Worms.*

19. *Diseases*

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

20. *Idiopathic Cutaneous Diseases.*

21. *Diseases from the Venereal contagions.*

LIII. 1. *Recurrent Fevers.—Marsh or Fen Fevers*—consist of a repetition of paroxysms, or of a similar concourse of symptoms—occasioned only by *infectious miasmata* impregnating the atmosphere of, and to a short distance from Fens, and certain marshes, and by portions of certain wet soils; probably produced by new compositions of the matter of dead vegetables, of a nature not at all understood—certain Bogs exempt from these miasmata—endemial in the spring and autumn months—formerly more dangerous in Great Britain from causes not known.

1 *Sect. Intermittents*—consist of paroxysms, between each of which there is an interval, or absence, entirely, or nearly, of the symptoms. Frequently change into Remittents. Cured specifically by Arsenic and Cinchona.

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 *Sect. Remittents* consist of a repetition of similar or dissimilar Paroxysms, in which the succeeding Paroxysm comes on before the preceding has entirely terminated; or in which there

there is an interval of very short duration between each of the Paroxysms. Frequently change into Intermittents. Almost extinguished in England. The most fatal and frequent diseases of many hot climes; also of many temperate climates, to persons unaccustomed to similar ones.

1 *Sp. Tertian*; or Tritæophya.

2 *Sp. Quartan*; or Tetartophaya.

3 *Sp. Quotidian*; or Amphimerina.

The varieties are very numerous. A remarkable one is probably the *Yellow Fever*; but the remissions being very indistinct, or often not perceivable, has been confounded with other fevers: requires however, for its subsistence, a climate of the temperature of upwards of 84 degrees of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

LIV. 2. *Continued Fevers*; diseases affecting all or many of the functions, in infinitely various ways, but most frequently producing relative *accelerated circulation*; with *diminished power of the organs of locomotion*; or with

with *increased power* of these organs with *delirium—Heat,* often attended by a *higher temperature* than can be excited by external means—most frequent symptoms ; pain of the head ; thirst ; foul tongue ; peculiar countenance ; loss of appetite for food, or even disgust ; restlessness, or on the contrary stupor ; secretory and excretory functions affected—sensorial organs variously affected—*no local affection* uniformly characteristic—not consisting of a repetition of Paroxysms—not produced by the specific infection which produces Recurrent Fevers—very rarely terminate in Recurrent Fevers, or arise from them. Certain assemblages of symptoms have been considered to denote as many different species of Fevers; the most popular are under the following denominations; but they are only a small proportion of those which occur in nature ; and which have not hitherto been denominated, or distinctly described.

1 *Sp. Inflammatory Fever,* or Synocha; in which the sanguiferous System is originally principally affected with a general inflammatory state or phlogistic diathesis : buffy blood ; hard pulse ; redness of the eyes and face ; severe

vere pain of the head or other parts; elevated temperature of the system; high coloured urine; symptoms occur suddenly and together —not occasioned by contagion—not attended with great debility. Scarcely exceeding perhaps 10 days in duration.

2 *Sp. Typhus*; in which there is considerable action of the heart and arteries, and great disorder in the nervous system; but for the most part the sanguiferous System is not originally more affected than the mind, and senses—sensorial powers much affected; great debility of the voluntary organs—Produced by matter compounded in constitutions ill of the same disease, or contagion;—probably by infectious miasmata in the atmosphere—other causes not well understood—perhaps cannot subsist in climates of an elevated temperature; but prevails in cold seasons—not yet communicated to many populous countries and towns on the continent. Duration commonly 12 to 21 days.

Varieties, viz. Petechial—Erythematous—Jail, Hospital, Garrison—Malignant—Putrid Pestilent—Spotted Fevers, &c.

3 *Sp.*

3 *Sp. Slow* or *Nervous Fever*, in which the nervous system is principally affected, and the symptoms in general of affection of the sensorial power are not violent: in which the action of the sanguiferous system is weaker, and of longer duration, but often more frequent than in the former species—produced especially by the depressing passions—not produced by contagion, nor perhaps by any other morbific matter—duration commonly at least four weeks. The assemblages of symptoms are extremely various, but scarcely distinguished into *varieties*.—The nervous fever of Gilchrist and Huxham; the Febricula of Manningham.

4 *Sp. Non-descript Fevers*, in which the characteristics of the above species are absent—attended with violent symptoms, which affect principally, in different cases, each of the functions—not contagious, but may be produced by infection—of scarce more than three weeks duration—more than $\frac{1}{10}$ of modern continued Fevers in London belong to this head.

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

LV. 3. Diseases of the vascular system produced primarily, and essentially by *Inflammations or Phlegmons*,—term delusive and meaning vague—occupy a small part of the body only; seldom more than one part at the same time—seated principally in the smallest *arteries*, but sometimes in the *veins*, and *lymphatics* — probably in the *arteriæ venarum* — et morbi sunt et remedia; in what cases beneficial; generally hurtful.

Causes. Most frequently obvious external irritation; mechanical, chemical, vital—from affections of contiguous parts; and distant parts; excited by constitutional disorders, either preceding or concomitant—exist as a part of various specific diseases of contagion, of cancer, &c.

Symptoms — Redness: sensation of heat: augmentation of temperature: increased production of calorific: altered state of the blood: generally painful sensations: swelling from distended arteries—always obstruction: increased common sensibility: often increased excitability, or irritability of the blood vessels: capacity of performing the function of the

part

part affected, altered, or destroyed: increased exhalation, or perhaps diminished absorption; sometimes new vessels are produced—various other symptoms according to the organ affected or structure.

Terminations in resolution: adhesions: indolent tumors: coagulated lymph: suppuration: dropsy: hæmorrhage: morbid secretions: gangrene: new vascularity—paralysis—want of power of action, from coagulated lymph, or altered texture.

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

Divided into idiopathic—symptomatic—sympathetic—metastatic—concomitant or adventitious.

Species. According to the organ affected—the state of the vessels inflamed—sthenic and asthenic.

Varieties are according to the occasional causes.

LVI.

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

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

Occasioned by effluvia; or by inoculation of a peculiar morbific matter; which affect very rarely persons who have undergone the Cow-pock, or the Small-pox—is contagious—In the way of effluvia, the morbific matter remains in the constitution about fourteen days before

it

it produces any sensible fever: in the way of inoculation, it excites it in about nine days.

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

2 *Sp. Cow-pock,* or Vaccina: produced by a specific morbific matter contained in eruptions, originally engendered by the udders of cows—affects the human constitution only by inoculation of matter from cows or men—consists of three different morbid states, in three successive periods. 1, Inflammation of the skin, in the form of a pimple, which gradually 2, becomes a vesicle, arriving at its full growth in about nine days; and in one out of five, or six cases, a continued fever, commonly slight, and of but a few hours to two days duration, usually supervenes. 3, Symptoms from inflammation of the skin around the vesicle; and from the desiccation into a hard, blackish, peculiar scab, which leaves a permanent

manent scar—affects the same person constitutionally but once, nor produces the characteristic pock more than once—affects very rarely specifically those who have been constitutionally affected by the Small-pox, but almost always in a very mitigated manner.

Varieties are according to: 1, The period of the pock; 2, its becoming a pustule; 3, its figure; 4, the absence of eruptions; 5, the appearance of eruption during the pock; 6, or at a subsequent period.

3 *Sp. Chicken-pox*, or Varicella; consists of a continued fever (often scarce perceivable) for about one to three days, succeeded by small round and conical eruptions, often in clusters; in a day or two, not unlike the small-pox, but at first often larger, which become smaller vesicles than the variolous ones—seldom suppurating—leaving no pits, or only shallow ones—in about three days from the eruptions, they begin to scab—produced by a specific morbific matter—is contagious—affects the same person only once.

Varieties. 1, According to the eruptions being

being vesicles or suppurating; 2, their duration; 3, their leaving scars.

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

Varieties. 1, From the appearance and situation of the eruptions. 2, From the fever. 3, From other visceral affections, besides of the lungs. 4, From other concomitant eruptions. 5, From the number of crops of eruptions.

5 *Sp. Miliary Fever*, or Miliara. A continued fever, in which supervene, except on the face, discrete eruptions, resembling millet seeds;

seeds; especially with a previous disordered state of the stomach—Sweat with a peculiar smell—Eruptions of but a few days continuance, and several crops often occur in the same patient—perhaps arises from a specific contagion.

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

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

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

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

8 *Sp.*

8 *Sp. Erysipelatous Eruptive Fever*, or Erysipelas. 1, A continued fever for a day or two. 2, An eruption of Erythema, at first of small extent. 3, Spreading erythematous inflammation of the skin ; disposed to produce Vesicles, and Gangrene. 4, Sometimes attended with inflammation of the subjacent cellular membrane and suppuration. 5, Desquammation of the cuticle—is perhaps contagious.

9 *Sp. Plague*, or Pestis. A most contagious continued fever, in which supervene carbuncles and buboes—requires certain co-operating agents for the efficacy of the contagious matter, especially, climates of certain temperatures ; certain seasons ; atmosphere contaminated by effluvia from confined putrefiable matters, probably, of the animal kind only—said never to prevail at very high temperatures —occasioned by a peculiar morbific matter, but it is undetermined whether or not it is by *infectious* as well as contagious matter.

LVIII. 5. *Hæmorrhagic Fevers*—inflammatory fever attended by local inflammatory action, producing critical discharges of blood ; or active Hæmorrhages.

1 *Sp.*

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

2 *Sp. Hæmoptysis*, or Hæmoptoe. 1, Symptoms of plethora in the lungs, with slight fever. 2. Expectoration of arterial blood. 3, Returns often by paroxysms, expecially in the night time, or very early in the morning. 4, Blood buffy. 5, Excited especially by hot weather; by full living; by violent muscular exertion.

3 *Sp. Metrorrhagia*, or Uterine Hæmorrhage. 1, Symptoms of plethora of the uterine region, with febrile symptoms. 2, Discharge of arterial *blood;* or also, perhaps, of menstrual *fluid*, from the uterus.

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

N. B. The Hæmatemesis; the Hæmaturia; the Stomacace; the Hepatirrhæa; the Hæ-

morrhagia Cerebri, &c. do not seem properly to belong to this head, but to chronical non-febrile diseases.

LIX. 6. Fevers attended with inflammation of a secreting surface, and occasioned by a specific infectious, or also contagious matter.

1 *Sp. Ulcerous Sore Throat,* or Angina Maligna. 1, A fever of the typhoid, or perhaps a peculiar kind, more or less severe, with, at first, slight affection of the fauces. 2, Increasing affection of the throat frequently goes on, producing aphthous eruptions; although the fever abates, especially, in about five to seven days. 3, Eruptions slough off, leaving ulcers. 4, Secondary fever, or from inflammation.—Infectious and contagious--affects the same person, perhaps, only once---especially affects infants and children.

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

2 *Sp. Influenza,* or Infectious Catarrh. A continued

continued Fever of a peculiar kind, with affection of the membrane of the nostrils, fauces, trachea and bronchia---Membranous affections increase often, although the fever abates---copious secretion from the membrane affected ---propensity to sweating;---great debility---produced by infection, generated in the atmosphere, but doubtful whether contagious---the most extensive epidemic known.

Varieties. 1, According to part affected. Coryza; Angina; Trachitis; Bronchitis. 2, Kind of fever. 3, As attended with Diarrhœa. 4, As accompanied with affection of parts subjacent to the membranes.

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

Varieties. 1, According to kind of alvine

 discharge.

discharge. . 2, Kind of fever. 3, Source of the morbific poison.

4 *Sp. Croup*, or Cynanche Stridula; Trachealis; a most acute disease of infants and children, and scarcely ever attacks those above 12 or 14 years of age. Continued fever, attending difficult respiration---sense of suffocation---painful sensation of the Trachea---sonorous inspiration --- hoarse voice --- clanglose cough---no affection in general of the fauces---produces very commonly a coating of coagulated lymph on the Trachea---occasioned probably by a specific infectious matter, the source of which is unknown---in certain situations is endemic.

Varieties. 1, Endemic. 2, Sporadic.

5 *Sp. Egyptian Opthalmia.* Probably imported from Egypt about 1804 by the British armies, in which occasioned unparalleled mischief. Perhaps not produced but by actual contact of matter from those ill of the same disease. Distinguished by the contagious property of the purulent discharge at an early period, with increased vascularity of the sclerotic

rotic coat, yet called its *second stage*---most acute paroxysms of pain---very often occasions blindness.

LX. 7. Phlegmasiæ, or Inflammation and fever: the two affections arising from the same, or common cause---not occasioned by contagious, or infectious matter.

Division I. *Membranous Inflammations---Inflammations of Serous Membranes attended very commonly with serous effusions.*

1 *Sp. Phrenzy Fever*, or Inflammation of the Membranes of the Brain. Inflammatory fever---acute pain within the head---increased sensibility to light and sound---redness of the eyes---redness of the face---Delirium often of the furious kind---exertions of voluntary organs, much exceeding in strength those in health.

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

2. *Sp. Pleurisy*, or Pleuritic Fever. 1, Symptoms of inflammatory fever, preceding, concomitant,

concomitant, or shortly supervening to acute pain of the chest, especially of one side---breathing short, quick and difficult--dry cough ---Pulse frequently hard---blood remarkably buffy---Pain and difficulty of breathing increased in certain postures---In severe cases orthopnæa---Frequently goes off by spitting.

Varieties. 1, Very different, owing to the degree of disease, as well as from the part of the Pleura affected, as dorsalis, sternalis, pericardina, diaphragmatica considering the diaphragm as a muscular organ, but these are too numerous to distinguish, except the pleuritis pulmonum, pleuritis costalis. 2, From the kind of fever, as epidemic, sporadic, sthenic, asthenic, &c.

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

4 *Sp.*

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

Varieties. 1, From the *Cardia,* especially affected, producing considerable hiccough; regurgitation of ingesta into the fauces; faintings. 2, From the Pylorus affected, pain especially of the Pylorus region---rejection of ingesta by vomiting.

5 *Sp. Enteritis.* or Inflammation of the bowels --- Fever preceding, concomitant, or soon succeeding the acutest pain of the abdomen, especially in the umbilical region---obstinate constipation: sometimes dysenteric purging; muscular action seems consistent with inflammation of the peritoneal coat, or if the villous coat be inflamed, the functions of the bowels may be unimpeded, but if the muscular coat be greatly affected, then *iliac passion*---tension of the belly: sometimes distension---

soreness

soreness to the touch --- pulse small, quick, and hard---prostration of strength---said to be liable to terminate in gangrene, but more probably in blackness, from effusion or congestion of blood---remarkable acute sensibility of the peritoneal coat of the intestines greater than that of the cavity of the abdomen—of the duodenum liable to be mistaken for Inflammation of the Liver; also of the right kidney, and colon.

Varieties according to—1, the gut affected. 2, The occasional cause. 3, The coats affected.

6 *Sp. Nephritis,* or Nephritic Fever---Fever attending pain in the region of the kidneys---pain extending along the course of the ureters ---frequent efforts to discharge urine---bloody urine---ischuria---dysury: vomiting: sickness: drowsiness.

7 *Sp. Hysteritis,* or Inflammation of the Uterus---Fever attending pain in the region of the uterus: sense of weight of that organ: pain extending to the groin, thighs, right shoulder and clavicle: dyspnœa: sickness: vomiting:

vomiting: hiccough: dysury or ischury: much pain and heat on pressure of the os uteri with the finger: fainting.

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

Analogous to the above are the *Splenitis*; the *Pancreatica*; the *Mesenteritis*; the *Epiploitis*; the *Peritonitis*; but their history is so little known, that it seemed not necessary to insert them in this arrangement.

Note.---Perhaps inflammation and fever of the interior coat of the large blood vessels belong to this head, but they have not been distinguished by symptoms.

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

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

Symptoms

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

Varieties. 1, Continued brain fever. 2, Inflammation of the brain in children, producing dropsy of the head. 3, By sympathy from inflammation of the stomach by poison, as arsenic.

2 *Sp. Peripneumonia*, or Inflammation of the Cellular Substance of the Lungs—Continued fever immediately preceding, concomitant, or succeeding the phlegmon—Dyspnœa, especially intolerable in the recumbent, or in other postures—hot breath—more or less painful sensation of a peculiar kind, but not acute, particularly under the sternum—sense of suffocation, especially in warm air—great anxiety —restlessness—very foul tongue—pulse quick: often during inspiration intermitting—cough not in proportion to the disease, and often absent, especially in severe cases—expectoration —prone

—prone to terminate in vomica, or empyema, hydrothorax, and adhesions; rarely or never in Phthisis—epidemic—sthenic, asthenic.

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

3 *Sp. Inflammation of the Parenchyma, or Substance of the Liver.* Continued Fever—dull pain, or uneasy sensation, or sense of weight in the region of the liver: increased by pressure or deep inspiration or coughing, or by certain postures—pain of the right shoulder or clavicle—sometimes hardness and swelling of the right hypochondriac region—dry cough, induced especially by circumstances, which occasion pain—dyspnœa—costiveness—sickness—altered colour of the skin—prone to suppuration.

Varieties. 1, According to part of viscus affected. 2, Kind of fever. 3, Enlargement, especially in hot climes. 4, Conjunction with membranous inflammation. 5, Occasional cause, particularly climate.

4 *Sp. Carditis,* or Inflammation of the Heart. Continued fever often not considerable—strong pulsation of the heart: very frequent: obstructed feel — short and frequent respiration : in the advanced stage orthopnæa —restlessness— anxiety, or dull pain of the region of the heart—often intermittent pulse —dry cough—uneasy sensation, increased on lying on the left side, but easier on the right —fainting on attempting muscular exertion— nausea, vomiting --- sometimes involuntary, convulsive motions of the limbs, with privation of the internal senses---much disposed to terminate in secretion of puriform matter, or water into the pericardium---often occurs in acute Rheumatism.

Varieties. 1, Acute. 2, Chronic. 3, Rheumatic.

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

LXI. 8. *Febrile constitutional disorders, with specific arthritic affections; apparently of an inflammatory nature, characterized by never terminating in abscess, nor scarcely in any secretion, except of self coagulable lymph, and the natural cure attended by sweating.*

1 *Sp. Acute Rheumatism*, or Rheumatic Fever. Febrile symptoms, or of synocha frequently not very evident, although local affection pretty severe: blood almost always buffy —painful sensation of one or more of the larger joints: stiffness: immobility: tumor: redness: soreness, or acute pain on pressure—pains disappearing in certain joints, as they take place in others: all the large joints, frequently successively affected, but rarely the small ones—mode of pain different from the Gout---propensity to sweating, and relief from it--stomach seldom affected—sometimes the local affection seems to stimulate the brain, producing delirium; and lungs producing peripneumonic symptoms—affection of the heart frequently comes on, terminating speedily in death seemingly by inflammation; at other times a chronical disease is produced of an inflammatory kind; terminating, oftentimes, fatally

fatally after many months duration. Enlargement of the heart; adhesion of the pericardium to the heart, secretion of self coagulable lymph and of serum; thickening of the pericardium and of the contiguous parts. Probably does not affect any of the Viscera particularly except the heart. The passions of the mind, no decided influence as an exciting cause. Luxurious living, dyspepsia and indolence, no influence; nor abstemiousness. Disposition not hereditary—occasioned either by sudden abstraction of calorific from the constitution; or by sudden exposure to it after such abstraction; but no other assignable cause in general—in rigidity; tumors; and thickening; terminates sometimes in chronic rheumatism and nodosity of the joints—affects very young persons, as well as others—attacks temperate and laborious persons; and those ill cloathed and poorly fed much oftener than under contrary circumstances.

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

tacks, affecting the large joints, hands and fingers—occurs generally in middle-aged persons: who have lived indolently or intemperately: especially in those whose parents have had the disease: Labourers, Children, and abstemious persons are almost exempt—Excited by emotions and passions; by disordered stomach; by strains, cold, &c.—Apt to recur throughout life by paroxysms—may affect the head, lungs, stomach, and viscera in general—may terminate in knotty joints: tophi: distortion; and rigidity; has been carried off by vehement exciting passions—Erroneous opinion that it is a beneficial disease; but often suspends and is suspended by Asthma, &c.

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

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

1 *Sp. Diarrhœa from Cold.* Pains of the bowels—copious and frequent dejection of alvine

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

2 *Sp. Diarrhœa from, apparently, irritability of the secreting membrane of the bowels:* only distinguished from the former species by the occasional cause, and by being a chronical apyrexious disease.

3 *Sp. Epidemic Cholera Morbus,* or Autumnal Gall Flux, occurring only in or near the month of August. Griping pains, attended by febrile symptoms—loathing of food: nausea: vomiting of bilious fluid—frequent dejections, containing bile—tenesmus—soreness of the belly: tension—anxiety—sometimes spasmodic contractions of the muscles of the legs—very acute disease, but rarely fatal—of but a few days duration.

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

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

Varieties. 1, Bronchitis. 2, Raucedo. 3, Coryza. 4, Epidemic. 5, Sporadic. 6, St. Kilda Catarrh.

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

6 *Sp. Simple Gonorrhœa.* Sometimes begins with febrile symptoms—symptoms severe at the very attack--mucus, or muco-purulent

 discharge

discharge from the urethra, or vagina: heat of the parts — dysuria: ardor urinæ — swelling — soreness: pain—not occasioned by infection: often from other evident causes—less apt to produce inflamed lymphatics, and buboes; swelled testicle; and diseased prostate, than infectious gonorrhœa—may be occasioned by the venereal gonorrhœa—of shorter duration in general than venereal gonorrhœa.

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

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

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

8 *Sp. Gleet.* A discharge of whitish thin mucous fluid from the urethra: especially after exercise, or certain kinds of ingesta—no inflammation

nation—occurs in good general health, as well as often in bad habits—occasioned frequently by venereal gonorrhœa—not infectious—only certainly distinguished from venereal gonorrhœa by not being infectious, or affection of bones or of the skin.

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

10 *Sp. Menorrhagia.* Inordinate secretion of uncoagulating red fluid from the uterus, commonly attended with general debility, and the discharge at irregular times.

11 *Sp. Diabetes.* A greater proportion of urine than usual to the drink—urine tastes sweet: smell of honey, and affords sugar on evaporation--emaciation—natural, or voracious appetite --- thirst --- hectic fever and phthisis, ---raw tongue—rarely attacks women.

Note ---Diseased states of the secretory organs of the succus gastricus perhaps occur, and produce disease, but not yet well distinguished.

LXIII. 10. *Vesaniæ: Diseases affecting, principally, the functions of the mind, from supposed diseases of organs in the brain; without fever, or any acute disease of which they are symptomatic. Very often visibly diseased parts of the brain; but also often these diseases their effect; or on the contrary, the exciting causes of the morbid states of this class. The exciting cause may, perhaps, subsist in other parts besides the brain. Many of this class alternate with other diseases. The knowledge of the exciting causes afford the best principles of practice.*

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

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

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

2 *Sp. Recollection impaired.* Faculty affected,

ted, of voluntary recalling or exciting notions formerly excited.

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

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

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

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

4 *Sp. Imagination impaired.* Implies impaired recollection: and læsion of a peculiar faculty of conjoining different notions, and perceiving resemblances.

5 *Sp.*

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

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

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

1 *Sp. Hypochondriasis*, or Hypochondriac Disease. Belief of diseases, or states of the constitution, which do not exist—solicitude concerning health: trifling symptoms produce alarm, and apprehension concerning health—often attended with dyspepsia, and real disorder of the nervous system.

Varieties according to—1, Kind of imaginary diseases, viz. Syphilis imaginaria, Tabes, &c. 2, Kind of depressing passion, viz. paupertatis timor. 3, Imaginary states, viz. belief

lief that the person is metamorphosed; that limbs are become brittle as glass, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Species and *Varieties* according to—1, The exciting or occasional cause. 2, The object of pursuit or aversion, viz. *Nostalgia, &c.* 3, The faculties most affected.

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

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

Varieties.

Varieties. 1, Irrationally on all subjects. 2, On particular subjects only, or partial insanity. 3, According to the exciting causes. 4. The kinds of emotions, and passions: of pleasure, or aversion, viz. erotomania; superstitious hopes; love; pride; mentis gratissimus error.

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

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

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

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

1 *Gen.*

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

Species according to—1, The exciting vascular disease—*congestion; want of compression.?* 2, The accompanying organic cerebral disease. 3, The aura epileptica. 4, Sympathetic—*Epilepsia mimosa?*

Varieties.

Varieties according to—1, The prelude. 2, The symptoms. 3, The circumstance of association.

2 *Gen. Hysteria.* Hysteric Disease. Fits of the mother.—Among the infinitely different assemblages of symptoms, the most frequent of a paroxysm are, murmura ventris; sensations uneasy of the stomach: ascent of globe into the throat, with sense of suffocation: privation of all the perceptions: sopor: violent convulsive motions: often laughing: shedding tears: limpid urine: sickness—numerous symptoms from irritability: palpitations of the heart: emotions and passions from trivial causes. Timidity: capriciousness — apprehensions of death—seldom any prelude to the fits—subsequently perfect health — scarce occurs under puberty, or in old age — much influenced by the mental organs — may be simulated — the laborious and abstemious are exempt—not connected with any organic disease of the brain, but frequently with the uterus—*hysteria libidinosa.*

Species and *Varieties* according to—1, The occasional

occasional causes. 2, The different symptoms, libidinous---melancholic---dolorific, &c.

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

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

4 *Gen. Convulsio.* Involuntary convulsive, very painful motions of the muscles, the mental power remaining entire, not symptomatic of any known disease.

Species 1. *Raphania:* From eating the semen rhaphanistra---periodical. 2, From other causes.

5 *Gen. Hooping Cough.* Kinkcough. Pertussis---

tussis --- Tussis convulsiva --- Fits of violent coughing and dyspnœa, or appearance of suffocation, often with livid face; vomiting; terminating in sonorous inspiration, or expiration resembling the crowing of a cock, called the Kink.---Expectoration---Infectious; produced by the effluvia of a specific poison---occurs only once in the same subject---of long duration---apt to produce peripneumony---affects adults much less severely than young subjects ---more severe in autum and winter than in spring and summer---more severe in cold than warm climates. In the advanced states much influenced by the air of different places.

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

6 *Gen. Asthma*. Spasmodic, convulsive, or periodical Asthma--Recurrences of paroxysms of Orthopnœa, with coughing: sense of suffocation; livid face: violent efforts to breathe, palpitation of the heart; the ribs are raised, shoulders elevated, and diaphragm depressed: irregular quick pulse; Dysphagia; pain at the scrobiculus cordis--mucous expectoration--de-

desire

sire to breathe cold and fresh air ---Prelude of symptoms of disordered stomach; cold extremities, &c.----Sometimes convulsions, or cramps of the other parts; or even Epilepsy—Occurs often in the night—different individuals much influenced noxiously by quite opposite states in the atmosphere, and beneficially by equally different states of the air, but most of all by East Winds.—Other diseases, especially the gout, suspend it—terminates in *Phthisis*, Dropsy and other diseases, but old age often attained.

Species and *Varieties* according to—1, The occasional causes. 2, The exciting cause. 3, The symptoms. 4, The complication with other diseases. 5, The effects of air, locally in situations of great proximity. 6, The predisposition in childhood by various diseases. especially pulmonic. 7, Aboriginal.

7 *Gen. Singultus.* Hiccough. Sometimes occurs either from certain morbid states of the stomach itself, or from irritating matters contained in it; but most frequently it is symptomatic.

8 *Gen. Spasmodic Colic.* Sudden attack of most acute pain of the belly, especially in the region of the umbilicus, with tension, costiveness, pale urine, apyrexia; often occasioned by emotions and passions in hysteria: by various ingesta.

9 *Gen. Tic Douloureux. Trismus Dolorificus.* Acutely painful affection of one side of the face, usually of the cheek, occurring by paroxysms; aggravated on deglutition or swallowing. A chronical disease. Supposed to be a disease of the nerve of the part affected.

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

1 *Subdiv. Partial.*

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

deformity

deformity—Generally one eye is more affected than the other.

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

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

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

2 *Subdiv. General.*

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

2 *Sp. Opisthotonos,* in which the spasm of the

the muscles incurvates the head backwards, with symptoms of Tetanus.

3 *Sp. Emprosthotonos*, in which the neck is bent forwards so that the face touches sometimes the knees — Alternates sometimes with Opisthotonos.

Varieties, according to the occasional causes.

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

3 *Subdiv.* Of particular parts as of the finger, the penis, &c.

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

wards in the bowels.---In some cases occurs once only a year or two, in others more frequently, but goes off at last. Ingesta soon after the fit liable to occasion a return.

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

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

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

III. *Sect. Diseases of the sensitive, locomotive, and mental organs; consisting principally in impairment, or abolition of the external, and internal senses; and of the faculty of voluntary motion; originating in morbid states of the*

the brain, spinal cord. cranium, spine, and vascular and nervous affections, and sanguineous and serous effusions.

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

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

1 *Sp. Hæmorrhage in the Brain.* Hæmorrhagia Cerebri. Distinguished by the manner of attack—the habit—the slow pulse—dilated countenance—stertorous respiration—Hemiplegia—mouth drawn aside---heat, redness, and swelling of the face---often attended with ossified carotid arteries.

2 *Sp. Vascular distention in the Brain.*

 Only

Only distinguished from the above by absence of Hemiplegia, and of distortion of the mouth, but probably the compression of blood often only temporary---presence of decisive symptoms of plethoric habit.

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

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

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

II. Order. Palsies; diseases in which some of the voluntary muscles are not stimulable duly on volition---with laxity of the part affected---generally without pain, and swelling

ing---sensation often of numbness and coldness and pain---sensibility, and muscular excitability to external stimuli often remain; but frequently specific sensibility is defective or destroyed: sometimes sensibility to certain common stimuli impaired or destroyed. Function of three orders of nerves often affected in the same organ, viz. of voluntary motion, of common sentient, and specific sentient nerves. ---Symptoms sometimes of pressure on the brain.

1 *Gen. From Pressure on the Brain.*

1 *Sp.* Of blood.

2 *Sp.* Of pus.

3 *Sp.* Of water which may pass into the Theca Vertebrarum.

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

Varieties. 1, Hemiplegia, Anatomical explanation of. 2, Paraplegia. 3, More partial, of various parts, *viz.* Amaurosis, Aphonia, Dysphagia, &c. 4, As attended with pain

pain. 5, As attended with failure of association with respect to memory, &c.

2 *Gen. From Pressure on the Spinal Marrow.* The species as just mentioned, especially also, pressure on the lumbar portion of the spinal marrow by diseases of the spine, or in its cavity, occasioning *Paraplegia.* In children often from external injury of the spine. Very often no visible spinal disease, yet may exist. More frequently occurs from affections of the brain acting on the spinal marrow, and the nerves; in the same manner as the nerves of the lower extremities are affected in hemiplegia.

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

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

5 *Gen.* Certain unknown states of the nerves, producing --- 1, Shaking palsy. 2, Palsy of senility. 3, Wasting palsy. 4, Chronical. 5, Acute, &c.

LXI. 12. *Diseases of, principally, excess or impairment of excitability, in the Stomach, Bowels, Urinary Organs, Organs of Locomotion, perhaps of the Blood itself, &c.*

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

Species. 1, From the bite of a rabid animal of the dog or cat kind; generally in about two months; sometimes, it is said, in a year; often commences with inflammation, or pain

pain of the bitten part, and of the nearest gland. 2, *Spontanea.* Symptomatic, or subsequent to other diseases—Very rarely occurs.

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

With fermentation of the ingesta into acid, or putrid matter---with too firm or deficient coagulation of the food---from bile in the stomach; but only by vomiting; and perhaps by pressure of the duodenum distended.

Species. 1, From excesssive quantity of ingesta. 2, The kind of ingesta. 3, Sympathy with other parts, especially with the mind. 4, Supposed deficient or excessive excitability of the stomach, often with weakness. 5, Undue secreted fluids of the stomach. 6, Diseased organization. 7, Affection by contiguous parts, especially of the duodenum, heart,

heart, and liver. 8, Affection of nerves supplying the stomach.

III. *Gen. Costiveness. Constipatio.*

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

2 *Sp. Costiveness* from diminished excitability by other agents besides lead---accumulations in the duodenum confounded with liver complaints --- more frequently a source of disease than apprehended.

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

anxiety: depression of spirits---"a green and yellow melancholy"---general weakness--dyspepsia: depraved appetite.

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

V. *Gen. Scorbutus.* Term very vague, but still more so in former times. *Sea Scurvy.* Livid, yellowish, and bluish spots on the skin---livid and tumid countenance---fœtid breath; spongy gums, with hæmorrhage---anasarcous legs---depression of spirits---aversion from motion; lassitude---good appetite; dyspepsia. In the advanced stage faintings; blood loosely coagulating; bleeding from the nose. Fungous ulcers; jaundice; teeth loose ---Ascites---fœtid urine.--- Sometimes terminates in Anasarca, Consumption, and other diseases.

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

LXII. 13. *Diseases from Pulmonary Tubercles:* importance of a determinate and just notion from symptoms, and from pathological anatomy --- Phthisis produced by a peculiar secretion in the cellular membranes or air cells, by very many different diseases; which excite tubercles, and these occasion condensation: one fifth of the deaths of adults in the united kingdom by this disease---attended by a cough, and generally mucous expectoration, but sometimes no expectoration---dyspnœa --- frequently pains in different parts of the chest---very apt to terminate in vomicæ---in young subjects attended by hectic fever---rarely terminate fatally without vomicæ --- always of long duration, and aggravated by the winter season --- produce often chronic inflammation of the cellular membrane of the lungs; of the pleura; and of the neighbouring parts; with adhesions, thickened membranes; swelled glands: condensed lungs; obliterating the air vessels and cells; water between the lungs and sides; water in the pericardium. In the early stage mucous, then muco-purulent expectoration, finally and usually purulent expectoration. Tubercles may exist for a long time without producing any

disease

disease, till excited by some disease or other agent, especially if other diseases be present. The opinion ill founded that Consumption is of the same nature as scrophula. There appears no just natural ground of distinction into *Species*, the various cases depending upon the different states of general excitability of each constitution, and the different diseased states preceding, attending, and produced by the disease of Tubercles. Distinctions according to these differences are very useful in practice, but they are too numerous to be here set down. In this place it may be beneficial however to make the two following distinctions, and enumerate some of the more remarkable varieties.

Division 1. *Acute. Pulmonary Consumption. Phthisis pulmonalis.* Especially occurs between 17 and 35 years of age. Often hereditary, or constitutional among children of certain parents, not affected by phthisis. Doubtful whether or not contagious. Attacks persons of a certain form — Hectic fever or constitutional affection, with especially quickened circulation, occurs early, as well as emaciation and suppressed catamenia — Patient often

often not apprehensive of danger—pulmonic symptoms never disappear, but often are aggravated, and become slighter at uncertain times—excessive wasting of the flesh takes place—may be suspended by pregnancy, and by several chronic diseases—terminates commonly fatally in from six months to two years, with little or no alleviation during the summer season; has usually constant hectic fever. Rarely occurs in warm climates of nearly equal temperature. Said to be unknown among the American Indians.

Varieties. 1, As complicated with schrofula, and enlarged mesenteric glands. 2, As preceded and attended by hæmoptysis. 3, By a cough ascribed to getting cold, but often without reason. 4, With a cough from measles and from other acute febrile diseases. 5, From an acute catarrh. 6, Asthma, with pleuritic and dorsal pains. 7, With profuse nocturnal sweating. 8, According to some local disease or affection of other adjacent parts, as of the heart; liver, &c. or of distant ones, as of the hip joints. 9, From a constitutional disease as *Diabetes.* 10, As attended with ague fits. 11, As attended with considerable constitutional

tional irritability, or *hysteria*. 12, As varied by Tubercles becoming Vomicæ, with purulent expectoration.

Divis. II. *Chronic—occasioned by Winter Cough. Spurious Peripneumony. Phthisical Disorder. Catarrhus Senilis.* Characterised by being the sequela of the winter cough, of the following description; and by being capable, very often, of prevention, and evèn controulable after the phthisis is formed, by means, chiefly of *temperature*. Especially occurs between 40 and 60 years of age. Generally begins in the winter season, with slight ailments for one or two winter seasons, disappearing totally or diminishing in summer, or in a warm climate, or in a warm house. Increases in the degree and number of symptoms each succeeding winter. At last symptoms remain during the succeeding summers. Bronchial, peripneumonic, and pleuritic symptoms, apt to supervene from exposure to cold —symptoms aggravated by change of weather, *i. e.* becoming rainy; damp; cold after heat; thawing—apt to be influenced in winter by east winds, besides the usual cold in winter—copious mucous expectoration, particularly in a morning

a morning — wheezing and peculiar sound on each inspiration. In many cases Dyspnœa, relieved generally by the chest raised up, and by posture on one side, or the back—many years frequently before the circulation is quickened, or other constitutional symptoms appear of a hectic nature: or before there is reason to believe tubercles are formed—purulent matter is coughed up—not hereditary, nor in particular families, nor occurs in persons of a peculiar make—spirits not elevated, as in *acute* consumption—may be of twenty years duration or kill sooner, by producing *Tubercles, Vomicæ, Condensed Lungs, Dropsy, Adhesions, &c.*—in the stages of tubercle and vomicæ the symptoms are those—of pulmonary symptoms are those of consumption.

Varieties. As attended, 1, With pulmonic adhesions and condensation. 2, With diseases of the pericardium and heart. 3, With hydrothorax, and other dropsies. 4, With Asthma. 5, Rupture of air cells. 6, With ossified vessels; with calculus and dilatation of the bronchial tubes. 7, With condensed and thickened mediastinum, and cellular and pleuritic membrane. 8, With different kinds and

quantities

quantities of sputum, viz. mucous, muco-purulent, and purulent. 9, With affections of the voice and larynx. 10, With an hectic and tabid state but rarely. 11, With thoracic pains. 12, With various states of the respiration, especially affected by posture. 13, As affected by the weather, especially by the east wind. 14, As attended with visceral diseases of the Abdomen, especially of the Liver.

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

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

Varieties as occasioned, 1, By drinking immoderately, fermented liquors. 2, By inflammation. 3, By marsh fevers. 4, By hot climates,

mates, especially the East Indies. 5, As at last producing tabes, and anasarca.

II. *Gen. Of the Mesentery. Mesenteric Tabes.* Chronic pains of the abdomen, especially of the umbilical region, or of the loins —diarrhœa, or costiveness—paleness—appetite for food increased; diminished, or depraved. In advanced stage, swelling of the abdomen; hardness; knotty tumors; tension—emaciation—hectic fever—dysuria—putrid fæces—ascites.

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

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

1 *Sp. Scrophula.* Vague and unjust notion of the term; confusion from not confining it to a disease of the glands of conveyance. Moveable swelled glands, in peculiar constitutions; with thick lips; and nose—sore eyes

—especially in children. Often hereditary—in some places endemial.

Note.—Diseases from enlarged or indurated pancreas, spleen, &c. need not be particularly characterized, being sufficiently evident from anatomical knowledge, and the above definitions. *Struma of the Thymus* discoverable by the feeling during expiration, the mouth and nose being shut.

LXIV. 15. *Diseases from extraneous Substances.*

1 *Sect. From calculous concretions.*

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

by paroxysms, especially after exercise in a carriage — often attended by acidity in the stomach; and by the gout. Said to be unknown in many countries, as in the tropical regions; in China; at Geneva; and on the banks of the Rhine, where acid wine is the common drink: and also rarely among sailors —occurs in Infants who are born with these concretions; and in Children—perhaps most prevalent from the age of about 7 to 16 years of age: and seemingly, equally in many opposite circumstances of food, drink, &c. in common life: also exempt in many opposite circumstances.

Compositions. 1, Uric. 2, Mulberry. 3, Bone-earth. 4, Triple. 5, Fusible. 6, Cystic. 7, Alternative. 8, Other compositions.

II. *Gen. In the Urinary Bladder.*—Pain and sense of weight in the hypogastrium—frequent micturition, or efforts to discharge urine: urine limpid, or with sabulous deposit. Excretion of stone-like concretions. Sometimes bloody urine, or with mucous sediment —pain of perinæum, or hypogastrium; increased in a sitting posture. Pain of the extremity

tremity of the penis.—Symptoms brought on, and aggravated by disordered stomach, especially by fermented liquor—sometimes ischuria—often tenesmus—present in many persons without producing any disorder—in some instances congenital.

III. *Gen. In the Gall Bladder, and Ducts. Hepatalgia.* Acute pain between the false ribs and epigastrium—failure of appetite; sickness; vomiting—costiveness—indisposition to exercise. Languor—frequently jaundice—excretion of biliary calculi with the alvine excrement—pulse, in most acute pain, generally not accelerated—recurs by paroxysms—very commonly present, and may fill the gall bladder nearly without any disease.

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

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

I. *Gen. From Acidity.* Heartburn. Pain of

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

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

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

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

III. *Sect.*

III. *Sect. Diseases from irritating matter in the Intestines.* 1, Certain kinds of ingesta, especially stones and seeds of fruit lodged at the valve of the colon. 2, Morbid bile. 3, Alvine excrement becoming putrid. 4, Accumulation of fæces. 5, Indurated alvine excrement.

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

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

Species 1, Produced by spasmodic contraction of the gall ducts. 2, By too copious secretion

cretion of bile. 3, By obstruction in the duodenum. 4, By gall stones. 5, By pressure from organic diseases of the liver, of the enlarged glands of the vena porta, and of adjoining parts. 6, Whether from inspissated bile?

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

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

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

Species,

Species, according to the occasional causes.

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

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

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

Nausea. Vomiting---pulse in early, and last stage often frequent: in middle stage slow; irregular: intermitting---pain of the belly---delirium---deafness---sometimes epileptic fits —often hemiplegia—ventricles sometimes immensely distended, but it is undetermined whether or not the brain is really destroyed, or merely condensed, and the convolutions unfolded: also whether or not certain functions of the brain performed after the cerebral matter disappeared---the contraction is not from pressure of the brain, but a vital process.

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

Varieties according--1, To particular symptoms. 2, Water from a few drachms to a pint, or more. 3, Communication between the ventricles laterally, or by passage into 3d and 4th ventricles.

II. *Gen. Dropsy of other parts of the Brain.* Distinguished by the symptoms of *Genus* I. with sight less frequently affected: costiveness

costiveness not so commonly present, nor hemiplegia, but sometimes enlargement of the cranium, attenuation, and opening of the sutures---sometimes preceded by effusions of blood leaving cavities or cysts in the medullary parts.

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

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

Species

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

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

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

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

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

VII. *Gen.*

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

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

VIII. *Gen. Hydrops Ovarii. Dropsy of the Ovaries.* Swelling and pain often of one side of the abdomen only. Fluctuation in early stage obscure. Symptoms of ascites.

Species, as for the ascites.

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

tion *per vaginam;* by the state of the breasts: by the age.

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

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

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

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

LXVII. 18. *Diseases from Worms.* Existing in different cavities, produce two sets of symptoms, *namely*, those of a variety of diseases belonging to denominations in other different classes; and those peculiar to these extraneous bodies—worms frequently, or always, present in healthy persons. Some species exist only in the human body—supposed to be in some cases beneficial — not digested, because alive—daily expelled unnoticed, especially seen in diseases—born with the animal of which they are parasites.

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

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

seen

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

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

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

Species II. Disease, from *Ascarides Vermicularis.* Maw or thread worms. Ασκαρις. Græc. ---Known by irritation at the anus, pains, and examination of the alvine excrement---almost always in the rectum, but sometimes in the upper

upper intestines and stomach. Have been found creeping into the vagina, &c.--Are male and female; and oviparous---scarce three quarters of an inch in length. Head obtuse, furnished with three vesicles. Body thick as a thread. Tail finely pointed. Colour yellowish white.

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

Sp. IV. *Tænia Solium* sans epine. Tape Worm. Tænia secunda, *Plateri.* Cucurbitinus, *Cocchi.* Lumbricus latus, *Tyson.* ---- Especially in upper intestines feeding on chyle. Often above twenty feet in length. Flat, consisting of ribband-like joints, resembling cucumber seeds, with head having four horns; tail rarely seen. Marginal apertures on the joints,

joints, each of which is a distinct complete animal with one common head. Are oviparous. Not soon killed by spirit, wine, or boiling hot water.—Not unfrequent in England, but most common in Switzerland.

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

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

Note.—Several species of worms are taken into the stomach and intestines, viz. the Fas-

ciola,

ciola, the Musca cibaria, the intestinal Gordius, several Scarabœi, the Phalœna pinguinalis, Phyrganea grandis; but they do not breed there, nor are parasitical like the above.

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

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

2 *Sp. Furia infernalis.* Common in Sweden. *Malis furialis,* of Savages. Thickness of human hair; two lines long.

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

Note.—Worms exist in the frontal sinuses; in the antrum maxillare; in the ventricles of the brain; in the substance of the liver; in the mesentery; kidneys; pancreas, and occasionally other kinds in the intestines, as the Tricocephali; Trichurides, &c.

Sect. III. *Hydatids,* or *Vesicular Worms:* Tœniæ hydatigenæ variæ: Tœnia globosa: Lumbricus

Lumbricus Hydropicus of *Tyson*.—1, In the liver. 2, Cavity of the abdomen. 3, Kidneys. 4, Brain. 5, Lungs, &c.

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

2 *Species, Social.* In masses, consisting of many hundred vesicles, frequently included within one another, as well as adhering to one another.

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

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

1. *Genus, Rickets. Rachitis.* Said to have

been introduced from the West of England in 1540. Large proportion of deaths by it in the 17th century, but subsequently greatly reduced. In 1634 the London bill of mortality contained 521 deaths. A disease, especially of Infants and Children: proportionally large head, and large joints; forehead protuberates —curved limbs—knees bent inwards—toes and feet turned outwards—aversion to exercise—laxity of the whole habit—emaciation—debility dentition at a late period—tumid abdomen—ill-formed chest—ribs depressed—dyspnœa—precocity of intellect—appetite for food often voracious.

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

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

III. *Genus.*

III. *Genus. Schirrhus external*, especially of the breast. Gradually increases till produces an open or cancerous ulcer: or remains stationary, giving pain under certain circumstances, as during changes of weather; or sometimes increasing, and at other times diminishing; or disappears gradually on the taking place of pregnancy; the return of the catamenia, &c. Scarcely ever suppurates. Occasioned sometimes by suppressed discharges of milk, catamenia, &c.

To this head belongs the disease of the Thyroid Gland—the *Goitre*.

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

V. *Genus. Urethral Strictures.* Dysuria—ischuria—involuntary urine—pains of the hypogastrium, hips, and other neighbouring parts; tenesmus; various constitutional symptoms;

toms; urine passed in a divided stream; known by examination.

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

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

Species. According to gut affected.

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

VIII. *Genus*. *Caries of the Hip Joint*. Symptoms

Symptoms the same, nearly as of the ischias—Limb affected grows longer—produces tabes—not relieved by remedies of rheumatism.

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

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

XI. *Genus. Ulcerations of the Stomach.*

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

2 *Sp. Cancerous.* Symptoms as in last species, with offensive breath, and vomiting of fœtid blackish coloured fluid—hectic fever—emáciation—sallow or lurid countenance.

Note.

Note.---Diseases of the stomach, from enlargement, from schirrhosity, particularly of the pylorus; from thickening, &c. not sufficiently distinguished by symptoms.

XII. *Gen. Morbid Structure of the Heart and Pericardium;* much more common than generally known, but undistinguished from Asthma, Hydrothorax, and various other diseases, especially of the lungs.

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

the chest with the ends of the fingers, or with the stetescope—it is said the kind of sound, and feel, will denote the absence or presence of water; or dilatation of the heart; and even the extent of the enlargement. Distinguished from mere dilatation by full, equal, slow, and soft pulsations: in advanced stages, pulse weak, intermitting, or irregular and fluttering of the heart—diagnosis from mere functional affection most difficult—conjoined with dilatation of either or both ventricles, or with their valves.

Varieties. 1, As attended with apparently inflammation of the heart. 2, As connected with tuberculous or condensed lungs. 3, With hydrothorax. 4, With ossification of the lungs or aorta. 5, Adhesion of the pericardium.

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

3 *Species. Ossification of the Valves.* Can only be conjectured from many of the symptoms of *Species* 1. These and various other organic diseases obstructing the passage of the blood

blood in the inferior or left heart, often produces hæmoptysis, and of the superior or right heart, they have produced pulsation of the jugular veins: if these morbid states of both cavities, hæmoptysis and pulsation of the jugular veins occur.

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

5 *Sp. Opening of the Foramen ovale.* Various symptoms of disordered respiration and pulsation of the heart. Perhaps livid lips and cheeks.

III. *Gen. Morbid Structure of the Lungs.* 1 *Species. Ossification of the bronchial arteries.* Dyspnœa; cough; expectoration; pains of the chest; laborious pulsation of the heart, returning at uncertain periods for years. Destroys at last by excessive irritation of the lungs and œconomy in general.

2 *Species. Ossification of the pulmonary Arteries.* Symptoms those of Sp. 1. G. XIII. Frequently

Frequently also Hæmoptysis. Sudden death from rupture, especially on bodily exertion.

3 *Species. Ossification of pulmonary Veins.* A most rare disease. Symptoms scarcely known.

Note.--Ossification of the *carotid; vertebral;* various *abdominal; brachial* and other arteries take place, but the symptoms are often not evident, and when they do occur are often equivocal. Sudden deaths probably occur more frequently than imagined from rupture of these diseased vessels.

Note.—Aneurysmal affections and various other organic morbid states take place of many parts, but it was not found necessary to describe them.

LXIX. 20. *Idiopathic, Cutaneous Diseases.*

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

unless they change into a different disease; but terminate in resolution, or scales.

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

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

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

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

II. *Order. Fungous Eruptions.*

Species I. *Yaws. Framboesia.* Endemial among negroes. From a specific very contagious poison of persons in the disease; after several months, prurient, red, often solitary, large

large pimple, growing to the size and figure of a strawberry: similar ones supervene for about two or three months. Secondly, grow flatter, and spreading like a raspberry or mulberry; ulcerate from the centre; discharge ichor; become phagædenic. Thirdly, in three to twenty months dry up, and scabs fall off; or death by ulceration. Occur once in life only. Not cured by mercury. It is said to be preceded by a fever many months before the susceptibility of the disease is destroyed, and then goes off. Supposed to be the Leprosy of the Jews.

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

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

. *Varieties.* 1, Warty, hard, dry, prurient eruptions, especially on the hands. 2, Of the chin, or mentagra. 3, Ichthyosis, resembling the

the scales of fishes, or one scale upon another —broad, and with a red margin, or imbricated and white—moist from ichor. 4, Disappears, and recurs from time to time. 5, *Vitiligo. White Leprosy.* Skin with veal appearance. Skin left hairless.

2 *Species. Lepra Arabum. Elephantiasis.* Elephas of Lucretius. Barbadoes Leg; Leontiasis. Described by Aretæus. Tubercles arise about the nose, face, forehead, eyebrows, ears, &c. then crack, discharge, become chopt; next grow dry and furfuraceous Face sometimes swells and becomes distorted. Bones of the nose become affected and give way. Similar Tubercles on the Limbs. Sometimes the toes fall off. Sometimes hereditary. Elephantine, or thick, rugged, unctuous skin, without hair, with fœtid ulcerations—depilation of the eyebrows—insensibility of the extremities—face deformed by eruptions, and swelled—voice nasal and hoarse—may continue for life—hereditary —endemial—doubtful whether contagious. It is said if it occurs before the age of puberty the party never arrives at it, but loses the disposition to venery, the beard falling off and the genitals wasting. Similar states in the female.

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

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

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

3 *Species. Herpes simplex.* Red small papulæ, spreading and itching, but neither excoriating nor scabby.

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

5 *Species.*

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

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

V. *Order. Vesicle, Bullæ.* Πεμφιγος. Φλυκταινα.

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

2 *Genus,* Ψυδρακιον. *Pompholyx?* Psydracium. Watery Tubercles on the head.

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

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

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

1 *Genus.*

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

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

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

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

VIII. *Order*. Ψώρα. *Prurigo*. *Pruritus*.

1 *Species*. *Contagious Psory*. *Itch*. Very small, exceedingly itching papulæ, especially between the fingers; ulcerating; forming small scabs; discharging ichor; cracks or rhagades —perhaps never attacks the face—perhaps unknown to the ancients.

2 *Species*. Itch, pruriginous affections,—scarcely contagious, or curable by sulphur, which are local; e. g. of the Prepuce, Podex, Pudenda, Scrotum.

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

4 *Species. Essera Vaccina.* Rash, succeeding the Vaccina, or Cow-pock.

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

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

IX. *Order. Crustæ. Scabs.*

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

1 *Species.*

1 *Species. Crustæ lacteæ. Milk crusts.* Eruptions, especially on the forehead of the phlyctenic, or vesicular kind; sometimes occur behind the ears and on the hairy scalp—affect especially children at the breast.

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

2 *Species. Scald-head. Tinea Capillitii.* Seated at the roots of the hair, and especially at the borders of the hairy scalp in the neck—lymphatic glands of neck often swelled--crusts often friable and dry—hair falls off—furfuraceous scales. Certainly contagious; one person frequently infects a whole school or family.

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

3 *Genus. Aphthæ. Thrush.* White round

 papulæ,

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

1 *Species.* Within the mouth and fauces.

2 *Species.* Within the labia pudendorum.

X. *Order. Callosities.*

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

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

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

Note.—Plica polonica. Trichoma. Contagious. Vessels of the hair enlarged and elongated, secreted viscid matter inextricably, matting the hair; rendered evidently irritable.

LXX. 21. *Syphilis. Lues venerea.* Occasioned by a contagion which first appeared in 1492 — either produces its effects on the parts to which applied, or by absorption from ulcers, on the lymphatic glands, throat, bones, and skin. Now determined that Gonorrhœa matter is different from that which produces chancres, ulcers, nodes, &c.

Sect. I. Diseases of the parts to which the contagious matter is applied.

Papular inflammation and ulceration of the parts to which the contagion had been applied: called chancres, which become venereal ulcers. Probably only produced by matter of primary venereal ulcers.

1 *Species.* Of the penis.

2 *Species.* Of the labia pudendorum.

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

Sect. II.

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

1 *Species.* *Buboes.*

Varieties, according to the gland affected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 *Sp.*

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

Contagious Gonorrhœa. Clap. Increased peculiar secretion of puriform matter from the urethra, vagina, or other secreting surface. Not produced by any matter but contagious Gonorrhœa matter.

1 *Species. Gonorrhœa Virulenta Urethræ.* Generally in six to twelve days after the application of the contagious matter. Heat on discharging urine—itching—appearance of mucous matter at the end of the urethra—pain of the penis—increased secretion of thicker matter—dysuria—ardor urinæ—often inflammation and swelling of lymphatics of penis leading to the groin—swelling of the penis—chordee—priapisms—sometimes swelling of the testicle, with cessation of the running—thinner and bloody running—phymosis—paraphymosis—stricture—swelled and inflamed penis—sometimes pains of the neighbouring parts—buboes of the groin---fever from irritation—gradual abatement and cessation in from a few days to several months, or longer, but commonly

monly in three weeks----sometimes leaving other disorders.

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

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

Note.—Gonorrhœa Venerea also occurs of the inside of the prepuce ; of the urethra in women ; of the perinæum ; of the nipples ; of the lips.

Omitted. *Angina parotidea. Mumps.* Contagious fever with affection of the parotid gland, and of the maxillary—deglutition and respiration not impeded. A symptomatic kind of mumps is often produced by mercury to salivate, and occurs in the plague, scrophula, ulcerous sore throat, &c.

END OF PART I.

PART II.

PART II.

PRINCIPLES OF PHYSIC,

TO BE EXPLAINED IN

A COURSE OF LECTURES.

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

I. Observation has instructed us, that *live Beings* are commonly varying in their states, or powers of excitability—that these powers are fluent quantities.

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

III. These states of *excitability* (I), and of *action* (II), depend, as far as is known, on the agency

agency or privation of the excitants, (XV, XVI, XVII, p. 7, 8, Part I.) Hence many given agents or excitants produce diseased states, or death, in certain individuals; healthy states in others; and no sensible effects in others:—and in the same individual, at different times, these different effects are produced by such given excitants.

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

V. Experience has instructed us, that some diseases are never excited, but when certain known states of the economy are present; that many diseases are most frequently only excited when certain known states of the economy are present. Such states are usually, but with impropriety, called *predisposing causes*; they are also called προηγέμενοι, and *seminia morborum*; but most properly *predisposing states*, or *predispositions*.

VI.

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

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

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

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

a. Privation of food.
b. ———— fermented liquor.
c. Want of sleep.
d. Excessive muscular exertion.
e. Evacuations; especially of blood.
f. Excessive venery.
g. Inebriation.

2. In

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

a. Depressing passions.
b. Exposure to cold.
c. Want of customary muscular exercise.
d. Want of customary mental exertion.
e. Want of customary evacuations.

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

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

5. Predispositions connected with a particular Make of body, e. g. from the form of the chest to Consumption.

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

7. Predispositions connected with Climate,

as

as the inhabitants of northern latitudes to yellow fever in the tropical regions.

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

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

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

11. Predispositions similar in the Children of certain families, although not observed in their Parents; as in some cases of Pulmonary Consumption.

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

13. Pre-

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

14. Predispositions attending certain diseases.

15. Predispositions remaining after certain diseases.

16. Predispositions peculiar to the sexes as females to Hysteria, males to Hypochondriasis, Diabetes, &c.

17. The imitative faculty.

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

19. Only known by the effects of certain stimuli.

20. Predispositions, probably consisting of two or more of the preceding ones.

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

IX. Experience has shewn that diseases arise in

in the states of predisposition (I. Sect. VIII. p. 139), 1, Where excitants are applied, or withdrawn, which usually are attended with health. 2, Where excitants are applied, or withdrawn, which are usually followed by disease. 3, Where excitants are applied, or withdrawn, which are always followed by disease.

X. The above morbific excitants (IX.) are divided into, 1, *Internal*, which exist in the animal economy (Part I. xvii. p. 8.) 2, *Extraneous* (P. I. xvi. p. 7.) They are those remote causes which are commonly called *Occasional causes*, from being the *occasion* of disease. In the schools they have been also named *Potentiæ nocentes*, and προκαταρκτικα.

XI. 1, The Excitants, or Stimuli, of life (P. I. xv. p. 7,) in certain predispositions, and quantities, are occasional causes of disease. 2, Almost every action, or other state, of the organs of the animal economy (P. I. xvii. p. 8,) according to the predisposition, is an occasional cause. 3, And it is also known that innumerable external agents (P. I. xvi. p. 8,) are occasional causes.

XII.

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

Oxygen Gas.

Food.

Drink, considered as Water.

Calorific, or Matter of Heat.

To the second division (p. 143, xi. 2,) belong.

(a) The Emotions and Passions.

(b) Mental Affections.

(c) Sleep and Watching.

(d) Muscular Exertion, excessive or defective.

(e) Secretions and Excretions, excessive or defective; both healthy and morbific ones; among which is Gastric Juice, and popularly, but not justly, the Bile.

(f) Particular

(f) Particular postures, long continued.

(g) Plethora; or on the contrary deficient blood.

(h) Perhaps unknown states of the blood.

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

(k) The disappearance of diseases: e. g. Gout disappearing, the Asthma returns.

(l) Habits acquired of diseases.

To the third division, of innumerable external agents (p. 143, xi. 3,) belong, among others:

(a) Contagious matter always produced by secretion in a person ill of the same disease as this matter produces, in a visible quantity; as, variolous; vaccine; varicellous; syphilitic; hydrophobic; opthalmic; Psora; Tinea; Sibbeus; Yaws; Elephantiasis; various eruptions of children.

(b) Contagious matter in an invisible state; as, morbillous; that of hooping-cough; of ulcerous sore throat; Typhus, Plague, Dysentery; Mumps?

(c) Infection in the air, in an invisible state; producing Marsh Fevers; Dysentery; Influenza; Mumps? &c. Source of infection not simply putrefying matter, nor always derivable from animal or vegetable substances, but of unknown origin. Questionable whether or not the different degrees of severity of the same kind of disease depends upon the different states of the same kind of infectious matter, or upon certain concomitant agents and states of the constitution. Not matter hitherto manifested to the external senses.

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

(e) States of the Atmosphere independent of temperature: perhaps from electric matter.

(f) Matter taken into the stomach, not of an alimentary

alimentary nature; especially fermented liquor, and ardent spirit.

(g) Things which kill the part to which applied, and then act chemically upon it; as, alkali; or only kill, as savine.

(h) Worms.

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

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

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

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

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

 (o) Extra-

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

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

(q) Certain climates independent, perhaps, of temperature; e. g. East Indies produce liver diseases.

(r) Abstraction of any customary stimuli, e. g. discontinuance of various mental and corporeal employments.

(s) Influence of planets?

XIII. When several agents seem to co-operate. there may be one of them alone which cannot produce the disease; but which gives certainty, or renders more frequent the action of other occasional causes; such an agent is called an *exciting* cause, e. g. atmospheric temperatures for the production of intermittent, yellow, typhus, the plague fevers—disordered stomach, depressing passions, sprains for the gout—foul air as well as temperature necessary for the spreading of some jail fevers, and even the Plague—other epidemic fevers require

require depressing passions, impure air, deficient nourishment. Such combinations and successions are but little known, yet merit inquiry to account for many epidemic, as well as sporadic, diseases formerly in London.

It is most probable that in general several occasional causes co-operate, or occur in succession in producing diseases; although one of them only may be observed—ulcerous sore throat, and other epidemical and endemical contagious diseases, from unknown concomitant agents and circumstances.

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

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

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

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

XVII.

XVII. However unattainable the knowledge of proximate causes may be at present, it will be beneficial to attempt to distinguish between diseases from *morbific excitants* operating on healthy excitability, and diseases from *morbid excitability* acted upon by healthy excitants; 2, to find out the *combination* of simple diseases, usually confounded without discrimination under one vague denomination, or misleading by a name of partial meaning, or erroneous import; 3. to observe the *succession* of diseased states, equally confounded under one denomination, or at best only distinguished by the name of *stages;* 4. to attempt to distinguish the different diseases from one another, which produce apparently the same remote effects, and which are confounded together under one name, denoting such similar remote effects: for, by such investigations, there is the best chance of finding out the nature and seat of the disease, and the most rational theory is afforded to direct practice in case of failure from experience. Further, this plan is the most likely to furnish what is called in the schools *Ratio symptomatum* of each disease, and is the best foundation for the branch called *Prognosis*.

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

XVIII. Experience having shewn that certain diseases never occur unless certain states or predispositions be present (p. 138, v.) such diseases may be prevented by removing, if practicable, such predispositions, even although the occasional cause be applied; e. g. Fevers from paludal miasmata, especially produced in weak and irritable habits, by poor living, excessive labor, cold, &c.

XIX. Experience having shewn that certain diseases never occur, but when certain excitants or occasional causes (p. 131, ix.) are applied, such diseases may be prevented by avoiding or removing, or counteracting the occasional causes; which measures are often attainable, but commonly neglected.

XX. Many diseases would, frequently, not occur, unless exciting causes concurred (p. 137, xiii.) with the other remote causes: hence the chance is lessened of the occurrence of such diseases, by avoiding or removing the exciting causes.

XXI.

XXI. If diseases be prevented, health is necessarily present (p. 4, vii.); nor does the *duration of health* appear from observation to be shortened by the prevention of disease, but, on the contrary, to be prolonged.

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

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

XXIII. Observations made of the course of diseases, have shewn that different kinds of

of them have been removed in the following different ways.

1. They disappear apparently, spontaneously, when no observable excitant is applied, or withdrawn, to which the removal can be imputed. This is termed, the *natural cure.* Sometimes a particular effect is suddenly and very evidently a concomitant of the removal, viz. a discharge, an inflammation, an eruption, &c. which are named *Crises*, or *Nature's method;* also formerly called *Judgments*. Such cases have been imputed to a supposed power, named *Vis Naturæ medicatrix*, which, in some schools, has been considered to be intelligent, and also capable of preventing many diseases ; then called the *Vis Naturæ conservatrix.*—These cures happen with constancy enough in many diseases to justify the opinion of the existence of the above power; but, in many apparently spontaneous cures, it is most probable they are effected by the accidental agency of various excitants (p. 6, xi. xii. xiii.), which, in some instances, are observable, but in others are unperceived ; although such cases are also imputed to *Nature.* Whether such a power as the *Vis medicatrix* be admitted or not,

not, and in the latter case the spontaneous cures be referred to concomitant or consequent effects of the disease itself, is of no importance in practice at present, provided the facts be known; but it is a subject very interesting to Philosophy, and may hereafter be so in practice.

2. Diseases may be removed by the due application or subduction of the *Stimuli of Life* (p. 7, xv.) viz. of

Food.

Water.

Oxygen Gas.

Calorific.

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

(a) Supplied by *Natural History.*

1. Principally from the vegetable kingdom,

kingdom, and have been called *Galenicals.*

2. From the fossil kingdom.

3. From the animal kingdom.

4. From waters.

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

6. From certain subtile stimulating agents, namely, *Electric, Voltaic, Light, &c.*

(b) Various external natural subjects, which exert an influence on the animal economy: as climate; atmospheric influence, &c.

(c) Agents and applications afforded by *mechanical means,* e. g. by pressure of clothes; by support and pressure of clothes, bandages, &c.; by mechanical support of parts with plasters, metal

metal instruments, &c.; by friction; by various modes of gestation; pressure by baths of water; oil, &c.

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

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

2. Alkalies, e. g. *Potassa, Soda, Ammonia.*

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

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

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

various

various other compound Inflammables, as *Hydro-carbonate Gas, &c.*

6. Various double and triple Salts, consisting of an Acid and basis, e. g. *Sulphate of Magnesia, Phosphate of Soda, Rochelle Salt, or Soda-tartrate of Potash, &c.*

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

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

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

10. Vegetable

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

11. Vegetable, Aqueous, and Spirituous Extracts, e. g. *of Cinchona, of Gentian, &c.*

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

4. Diseases are cured by diseases, in some instances permanently; in general, control one another.

5. ——————— by the agency of the different states of each of the organs on one another; especially of the mind, or imagination, e. g. Tractors; animal Magnetism; *Treating* various artifices of Empirics; especially the influence of the Physician.

XXIV. The above agents (p. 155, xxiii, 2, 35,), must be contemplated also as acting in *procession*, and *conjointly* in many instances, particularly in the case of climate, seasons, &c.

XXV. The

XXV. The agents (p. 143, xxiii. 2, 3), operate directly upon, or mediately through the parts to which they applied.

1. Principally upon the stomach.

2. Upon the intestinal canal—its mucous membrane.

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

4. Upon the lungs—their mucous membrane.

5. Upon the urinary cavities—their mucous membrane.

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

7. Upon the mind and passions.

8. Upon the blood, by transfusion?

9. Upon

9. Upon the absorbents of abraded, divided, or cut parts.

XXVI. The agents (p. 155, xxiii. 2, 3), produce their effects from the parts affected, by

1. Sympathy, without direct communication by nerves with distant parts.

2. Venous absorption, and lacteal.

3. Diffusion of action from the parts affected.

4. Apparently transferring action, exhausting excitability.

5. From nerves to muscles—*muscular stimuli.*

6. From the Spinal cord?

7. From the Brain.

8 Other modes, not understood at present.

XXVII. An arrangement might be made of the agents, or materia medica employed in the cure and prevention of diseases (p. 155, 2, 3), on the principle of their medicinal mode of operation. Such a plan is very useful for giving a view of many of the general effects of medicinal agents, and the most useful method of all others for classification of the individual numerous articles of the *Materia Medica:* because they are for the most part thus associated, and separated, according to the similarity and difference of many of those sensible or evident effects which they are commonly intended to produce in the Practice of Physic. But neither an arrangement of this kind, nor the particular application of remedies to particular diseases, is within the design of this part of the outlines. It may be proper, however, to enumerate the following principal heads, to which most of the articles may be referred:

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

II. *Diluents;*

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

III. *Zoephoretics*; which restore, and increase excitability (p. 9, xx.), or the principle of life.

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

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

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

IV. *Azoephoretics*; which diminish excitability.

1 *Divis.* By exciting motion with excitants.

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

V. *Excitants*,

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

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

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

1 *Subdiv.* Of the Stomach.

2 ——————— Intestinal canal.

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

4 *Subdiv.*

4 *Subdiv.* Of the Pulmonic system.

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

6 ——— Organs of feeling.

7 ——— Particular passions and emotions.

8 ——— Particular mental faculties.

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

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

2 ——— Purging, by *Cathartics.*

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

4 *Subdiv.*

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

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

6 ——— Nasal secretion, by *Errhines.*

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

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

Note. Excitants of this class are also used in diseases with deficient action, from deficient excitability. From the effects of the remedies called *Antispasmodics* in *Clonic Spasms*, it seems most probable that they belong to the class of *Excitants*, and need not be arranged separately.

VI. *Sedatives*; remedies for excessive action, the excitability being merely healthy, but with more powerful *Excitants* than in health,

health, which admit of an arrangement according to the last class of Excitants, but *conversely*.

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

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

1 *Divis.* By removing the stimulating agent.

2 ——— By rendering the stimulating agent inert.

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

Note.—To this class must be referred remedies

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

VIII. *Strengtheners*, or *Tonics;* for morbidly diminished power of motion or action to usual healthy stimuli, with respect to *force, duration*, or *extent;* which admit of an arrangement corresponding to the *class* v. *Excitants*.

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

IX. *Weakeners*, or *Antiphlogistics;* for the state of excitability which consists of morbidly increased

increased force of motion, or action to usual healthy stimuli, with respect to *force, duration*, or *extent;* which admit of an arrangement corresponding to class viii. but *conversely*.

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

The states of greater facility to action, and of greater difficulty than in health, i. e. states of *irritability* and *torpor*, are commonly concomitant of one of the two states of weakness and strength, on which the classes of strengtheners and weakeners are founded: and the known remedies for *irritability* and *torpor* being those of other classes, it was not thought useful to establish them separately.

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

Note.—Many of the articles of this class are

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

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

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

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

The mode of action of this class is utterly unknown.

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

XIV. *Azoetics. Caustics;* remedies for killing certain parts, either in a morbid state, or

or for making apertures to discharge extraneous matter.

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

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

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

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

XV. *Anthelmintics;* remedies for expelling and killing worms.

Note.—There are some pretty certainly efficacious remedies for some diseases, the mode of whose operation by which they cure is unknown, and therefore have not been referred to one only of the preceding classes. Such remedies are called *Specifics*; e. g. Arsenic and Cinchona, in Intermittents; Mercury, in Syphilis; Sulphur, in Psora.

FINIS.

J. Davy, Printer, 17, Queen Street, Seven Dials.

RIGHT

GUTTER