

containing them, and their infiltration into the surrounding tissues.

*Fæcal* (Latin, from *fæces*, the dregs of anything).—*Stercoraceous*.

*Flatulence* (Latin *flatus*, a gentle breeze).—Wind emitted from, or accumulated in, the digestive tube especially.

*Floccilation* (Greek *carphos*, the nap of clothes; *lego*, to pluck).—A delirious picking of the bed-clothes.

*Flush* (Greek *flusten*, to flow).—A temporary redness and heat produced by the accumulation of blood in the capillaries of the face.

*Fomentation* (Latin *fovere*, to keep warm).—The application of flannel, or spongio-piline, wet with boiling water, or some medicinal concoction, to a part of the body. Dry fomentation consists in the application of warmth without moisture, of a hot brick wrapped in flannel, a bag of hot camomile flowers, &c.

*Forceps*.—Literally a pair of pincers or tongs; an instrument to take firm hold on bodies.

*Fracture* (Latin *frangere*, to break).—A solution of continuity of one or more bones.

*Furred*.—A term applied to a characteristic appearance of the surface of the tongue in almost all severe diseases, presenting various modifications of colour and density.

*Gargarisma* (Greek *gargarizo*, I wash the mouth).—A gargle; a preparation for rinsing the throat.

*Granulations* (Latin *gramma*, a grain).—The reddish, conical, flesh-like spots which form at the surface of suppurating wounds and ulcers during their healing.

*Gravity, Specific* (Latin *gravitas*, heaviness).—The specific gravity of a body is its density or weight, compared with the density or weight of another body, which is assumed as the standard. The standard is always water. In testing urine the specific gravity is taken with an instrument called a urinometer.

*Hæmorrhage* (Greek *haema*, blood; *rhegunmi*, to burst forth).—Any discharge of blood from vessels destined to contain it, with or without rupture of the coats.

*Hypodermic* (Greek *hupo*, under, and *derma*, skin).—A method employed to inject fluids under the skin by means of a fine syringe.

*Tie-bag*.—An india-rubber bag, which can be filled with ice, and applied to an inflamed part.

*Incontinence* (Latin *in*, not; *continere*, to hold).—Inability to retain the urine or *fæces*, so that they are discharged involuntarily.

*Inflammation* (Latin *inflammo*, I set on fire).—Inflammation is a series of changes in a part identical with those which are produced in the same part by injury; injury by a chemical or

physical irritant. It is generally characterised by pain, heat, redness, and swelling.

*Infection* (Latin *infectere*, to stain).—The transmission of a disease from one person to another, by direct or indirect contact.

*Inhalation* (Latin *inhalo*, I breathe in).—The act of drawing air, vapour, or substances, in a gaseous or atomised form, into the lungs or larynx.

*Inspiration* (Latin *inspirare*, to breathe into).—That part of respiration by which air is taken into the lungs.

*Intermittent* (Latin *intermitto*, I leave off for a time).—A temporary cessation, or suspension, either of a function, *i.e.*, of the action of the heart, when the pulse is said to intermit, or of a disease, when the symptoms cease for a certain time.

*Irrigation* (Latin *irrigo*, I water).—The method of applying cold water, by causing it to fall, drop by drop, on an affected part.

*Irritation* (Latin *irrito*, I provoke).—An undue excitability of an organ or tissue, from disease or disorder, commonly manifested by an increase of the circulation and sensibility.

*Jactation or Facitation* (Latin *jactare*, to toss about).—Excessive restlessness, mostly associated with severe febrile diseases, but also with some nervous affections.

*Linctus* (Latin *lingere*, to lick).—A term applied to soft substances of the consistence of syrup, which are taken by being licked off a spoon.

*Liniment* (Latin *linire*, to anoint).—An unctuous medicine, containing usually oil or lard, applied externally in the form of friction.

*Lividity* (Latin *livor*, a livid colour).—The discolouration which occurs in the body in some diseases of the heart, &c.

*Lotion* (Latin *lanare*, to wash).—A fluid external application.

*Lumbar*.—Belonging to or having reference to the loins.

*Minim* (Latin *minimum*, the least part or portion).—The sixtieth part of a fluid drachm.

*Mixture* (*miscere*, to mix).—A mingled compound, in which different ingredients are contained in the fluid state.

*Mucus* (presumed to be from *murgere*, to wipe the nose).—The more or less tenacious liquid secreted by the mucous surfaces, as of the nostrils, lungs, &c.

*Narcotics* (Greek *narkotikos*, making stiff or numb, stupor).—Substances which have the power of stupefying. They are used as soothing agents.

*Nausea* (Greek *naus*, a ship, because those unaccustomed to sailing are so affected).—A feeling of sickness or inclination to vomit.

(To be continued.)

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