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SYLLABUS

OF A

COURSE OF LECTURES

ON

THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE,

IN THE

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

BY

JOHN BELL, M. D.

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INTRODUCTORY.

General View of the Institutes of Medicine.

The subjects included under this head are Physiology Pathology, and Hygeine. Of the comparative certainty of medical and other sciences and intellectual pursuits. Changes in the systems of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology and Natural History. Revolutions in jurisprudence or in general and special legislation—reference to its history. Physiology, or the study of the healthy functions of an organized living body—its extent and application—its connexion with Hygeine, or that study which leads to a knowledge of all the agencies by which the health of man is supported or modified. Pathology or the study of diseased function and altered organization—akin to and derived from Physiology, it furnishes the only sure foundation for successful Therapeutics. Medical Jurisprudence—its objects and utility. Extensive range of inquiry allowed to and required of the student and practitioner of medicine.

COMPARATIVE PHYSIOLOGY.

Productions of Nature—their division into two great classes:

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1. of mineral or inorganic and inert substances. 2. Of vegetable and animal or organized living bodies.

Differences between Organic or living, and inorganic or inert bodies—First, in their form, volume, chemical composition, and intimate structure. Second, in their origin, mode of preservation, changes during existence and termination.

Differences in Organized Living bodies—Common division of these bodies into vegetables and animals. Resemblances more readily pointed out than differences between these two classes—Compared under the heads of volume, chemical composition, intimate structure and organization, and also in their actions.

The *Animal Kingdom* is composed of two grand divisions, viz. *vertebral* and *invertebral* animals. The vertebral consists of four classes:

1. Mammalia.	Warm Blooded.
2. Birds.	
3. Reptiles.	Cold Blooded.
4. Fishes.	

The invertebral animals are constituted into five classes:

1. Insects.
2. Crustacea.
3. Mollusca.
4. Vermes or Worms.
5. Zoophytes.

Another classification of the invertebral animals is into 1. The Molluscous; 2. The Articulated; 3. The Radiated. Examples of each of these classes, and of the orders into which they are subdivided—Peculiarities in their organization and function.

PHSYIOLOGY APPLIED TO PATHOLOGY.

Elementary Parts and Growth—Summary view of the appearance, properties and alterations of the tissues or elementary systems.

Of the Mucous Tissue or Mucous Membranes.

Structure and appearance of this tissue—its distribution—its varieties depending on the cavities which it lines—its general pro-

perties and functions—differences between its healthy and diseased stat es

Of the Serous Tissue or the Serous Membranes.

The appearance, properties and morbid alterations of this tissue—varying in the different cavities.

Of the Nervous System.

The Nervous Tissue in vegetables—in animals. Divisions of the Nervous System—the various functions performed by its several parts—its organic changes—*Illustrations by Drawings.*

Of Organs—Functions—Apparatuses.

An organ is composed of a plurality of tissues or elementary systems. In physiology it is a vital instrument for the production of peculiar phenomena, which, when they occur in a regular order and successive series tending to a certain end, constitute a function. Apparatus, a collection of organs, the combined action of which simultaneously or successively tends to one common end or function. Enumeration of the apparatuses by which human life is sustained, and the being rendered adequate to the discharge of all its functions.

Division of the Functions into those of Animal Life or Relation, and those of Organic Life or Nutrition.

Difficulties in the admission of this classification. Exceptions to what are enumerated as the distinctive marks of each class—Connexions between the Functions of Organic and those of Animal life—they are not independent of each other—the differences in their laws are only in degree, not in kind.

Sympathies.

Sympathy, an ultimate fact in physiology, like attraction in natural philosophy. The phenomena in physiology, referred to sympathy, are no more anomalous than many which we meet with in chemistry, especially in galvanism and electricity.

Of the Functions of Animal Life, or those of Relation.

These functions are divided into those

1. Of Sensibility.
2. Of Voluntary Motion.
3. Of Expression.

Under the functions of sensibility are included the senses of Touch, Sight, Hearing, Smell and Taste; and the Intellectual and Moral Faculties.

In Voluntary Motion or Locomotility, are comprised the postures and attitudes of man—his mode of progression, as in walking, leaping, running, swimming.

The functions of Expression are gestures, including physiognomy—phonation or the voice—its modifications in the uttering of affective and conventional language.

1. Of the Sensitive Apparatus for Performing the functions of Sensibility.

Of the Touch—The skin examined in its double office as one of the senses and as an organ of nutrition. Its functions in both cases modified by the condition of the internal viscera—its morbid changes, acute and chronic—the signs deduced from its appearance in disease.

The Pilous system and its diseases.

Of the *Function of Sight*—The eye—its structure, sympathies and derangements.

Of the Functions of Hearing, Smell and Taste.

The organs or seats of these respective senses—Intimate connexion between smell and taste and the digestive functions. Derangements of these three senses—Signs furnished by them.

Structure and Functions of the brain.

Growth of the brain—its fibrous structure—proportionate development of its several parts—their respective functions. *Illustrations by Drawings.*

Of Instinct, Intellect, and the Passions.

The strength and proportionate predominance of these depend

chiefly on the congenital conformation and subsequent development of particular portions of the brain ; and the modifications of these same faculties, are dependent on the state of the organs of nutrition, and on the number and variety of the impressions made on the senses by education and imitated habits.

Insanity.

Chief varieties of mental alienation—monomania—mania—dementia. Whatever may have been the exciting causes of insanity, the proximate cause is to be sought for in impeded or altered function of the brain.

2. Of the Locomotive Apparatus,

By which are performed the functions of voluntary motion.

This apparatus includes part of the osseous, cartilaginous and fibrous systems, which are the passive agents; and of the muscular system, which is the active agent in locomotion. Muscular fibre—its properties—how far independent of nervous tissue for its contractility. The muscular a representative of the condition of the nervous system—application of this law to disease, as in convulsions and spasms, &c. Derangements of the muscular system arising out of disordered circulation or digestion.

3. Of the Vocal and Gesticulatory Apparatuses,

Or those by which are performed the functions of expression.

Of Phonation or the Voice.

The vocal apparatus consists of three series of structures:

1. The muscles of Respiration, and the Trachea.
2. The Larynx.
3. The Mouth and Nasal Fossæ.

Mechanism of the production of vocal sounds—ventriloquism.

Modifications of the voice for the uttering of affective and conventional language.

Of Gesture, including physiognomy, as a means of expression.

Of the Functions of Organic Life, or those of Nutrition.

Of the Nerves of the Organic Functions, or the Great Sympathetic—The internal or mucous membranes on which are performed some of the most important of these functions, may in de-

gree be regarded as forming surfaces of relation or internal senses; as the pulmonic and gastric, the former for giving notice of the various kinds of air, the latter for apprizing us of the effect of ingesta.

The *Functions of Nutrition* are divisible into

1. Respiration.
2. Digestion.
3. Chylosis, or lacteal absorption.
4. Circulation.
5. Secretion.
6. General Absorption.
7. Nutrition.
8. Calorification.

No classification of the functions can be made which is free from difficulty. Thus under the head of absorption, some physiologists include lacteal and general absorption; while, again, secretions are subdivided into exhalations, depurations, and secretions properly so called.

1. Of Respiration.

Respiratory Apparatus—more complex in the higher classes of animals—its nerves. The nerves of respiration are of the same order as those of expression and voice. Respiration, how performed in the different classes of animals—its uses—for what purpose is the atmospheric air inhaled—the exhaled aqueous vapour not formed by a chemical process—carbonic acid, how generated. Connexion between the action of the lungs and that of the heart, brain and stomach—asphyxia. Diseases from derangement of the respiratory function.

2. Of Digestion.

1. *Digestive Apparatus*—various in different animals. Digestion is not then performed by the same agencies in all animals—the process different according to the class or order, as in the mollusca, in reptiles, fishes, the gallinaceæ among birds, the ruminating animals among the mammalia—hence the different theories of digestion. In the human species, the gastric juice is not the chemical solvent of the food, nor the prime agent of digestion, as taught by Spallanzani—opinion of Chaussier and experiments of Montegre.

2. *Abnormal Digestion*—Digestion hurried or retarded a cause of disease—influence of the nervous system—sympathy at this time between the alimentary canal and the heart, lungs, skin, brain and liver. Deductions applicable to therapeutics.

3. Of Chylosis or Lacteal Absorption.

1. *Chyliferous Apparatus*—Alleged elective appetency of the lacteals inquired into—their absorption of heterogeneous or unassimilated substances.

2. The *Mesenteric Glands*—under what circumstances, and from what cause diseased—does such disease ever give rise to marasmus.

4. Of the Circulation.

1. *The Circulatory Apparatus*—the heart, arteries, capillaries, veins, the direct conducting and propelling parts—the lungs, liver and spleen diverticula for the blood in hurried or irregular circulation. The relative share of each of the above divisions of the sanguiferous system in the performance of the function—the heart is the grand motific agent of the circulation—to what extent is atmospheric pressure a co-operating power.

2. *Abnormal Circulation*—Influence of the nervous system over the circulation—how far this function can be called an involuntary one. Is disordered circulation either a cause or a necessary concomitant of fever, or does this disorder of itself constitute fever? Reference to the morbid conditions of the heart and arteries in aneurisms, of the veins in varices and phlebites, and of the capillaries in inflammation. Of the *Pulse*—its varieties—deductions drawn from it.

The Pulse

Indicates	By	It is called
1st, The strength of the contraction of the heart,	Strength, Weakness.	Strong. Weak.
2dly, The quantity of blood thrown out at each contraction,	Fulness, Smallness.	Full. Small.
3dly, The number of contractions.	Frequency, Slowness.	Frequent. Slow.

Indicates	By	It is called
4thly, The regularity of its action, as to strength, quantity, or frequency,	Regularity, Irregularity, Intermission.	Regular. Irregular. Intermittent.
5thly, The strength of the action of the arteries,	Hardness, Softness, Redoubling, Trembling.	Hard. Soft. Redoubling. Trembling.
6thly The irritability of the vessels,	Quickness, Regularity, Slowness.	Quick. Regular. Slow.
7thly, The medium diameter of the arteries,	Dilatation, Contraction.	Great. Small.
8thly, The quantity of blood in the vessels,	Oppression. Smallness.	Oppressed. Empty.
9thly, The contraction of the capillaries.	Obstruction, Freedom.	Obstructed. Free.

V. Of Secretion.

1. *Varieties of Secretions, and the Apparatus by which they are accomplished*—depuration—exhalation—secretion—the various fluids formed out of the blood by the foregoing processes.

2. *Abnormal Secretion*—Of the disordered actions of the organs of secretion, depuration and exhalation—how far these are dependant on the derangement of the stomach and the digestive apparatus in general—new fluids and new growths.

VI. Of General Absorption.

1. *General Absorbent Apparatus.*—Lymphatics—veins—the relative office and importance of each of these sets of vessels—the introduction into the circulation of foreign and noxious matters—three inlets; the lungs, alimentary canal, and skin. Pathological deductions.

VII. Of Nutrition.

By what system of vessels, and by what process nutrition takes place; the phenomena of nutrition in animal matter not circulating or contained in vessels. Pathological deductions.

VIII. Of Calorification.

By what agencies animal heat is generated, and under what circumstances is its evolution modified.

Of Sleep. Of the Temperaments.

Varieties of the Human Species—Five, viz. 1. The Caucasian. 2. The Mongolian, or Tartar. 3. The American. 4. The Negro, or African. 5. The Malay.

Location of these races; influence of climate.

GENERAL PATHOLOGY.

Pathology includes ætiology, symptomatology, semeiotics, and morbid anatomy or autopsia.

Ætiology, or the knowledge of the causes of diseases, is susceptible of two divisions. In the first are ranged all the causes affecting the body in virtue of the impressions produced by agencies from without. These are as follow:

1. *The Circumfusa*, or the agencies operating through the medium of the atmosphere, as winds, moisture, dryness, heat, cold, and the alternations or extremes of these during the different seasons, and in certain localities or climates. Also exhalations, vapours, electricity.

2. *Applicata*, or things applied to the surface of the body; as various irritants, compression by dress, by ligatures and by certain trades and labours.

3. *Ingesta*, or things introduced into the body by the primary passages; as food, solid and liquid, vegetable and animal, drinks prepared by artificial means, pharmaceutical substances and irritants.

The second division of Ætiology, is that in which are included the organic changes in the living body, constituting disturbance of function; the particular part thus affected, and the nature of the alteration which supports the disease, and which, if not arrested or

removed, ends in confirmed feebleness of the part or in death. To this division also belong,

Gesta, Actions or functions, which are exercised in excess by the voluntary motion of the muscles and organs.

Percepta, Perceptions, or functions and impressions, which depend upon the sensibility and organization of the nervous system, and which in excess become causes of disease, as intellectual exertion, the passions, sleeping, and waking.

Of the manner in which the human body is affected by agents hurtful by their excess, or noxious in their nature.

Of Irritation.

Of Sedation, or Counter-Stimulation.

A disease consists in a lesion of some of the functions of the animal economy. Rarely are all the organs simultaneously or even successively affected in any one malady, however violent or persistent it may be. General or constitutional disease is not accurate language.

Order of Parts chiefly affected in fevers, in the phlegmasiæ, and in eruptive diseases. It often happens that the disturbed action of the heart and brain is not of itself a disease, but rather a sympathetic or secondary disturbance following the organic alteration of the membranous tissues.

Of the Membranous Pathology.—Reference to the primary vesicular structure of all the organs: they are more frequently and actively affected by impressions on their envelopes and linings, than by changes in their masses; many of the grand physiological phenomena take place on the membranes. Deductions applicable to the improvement of Therapeutics.

Division of Diseases.

A classification of diseases ought to rest on a physiological basis, that is on a knowledge of the phenomena and symptoms exhibited by the tissues and organs during their healthy state, and when their structure is altered and functions impeded. This knowledge can only be complete by connecting the study of symptoms during the disease, with that of the appearances after death. Necessity of separating the anomalous or accidental sympathies from the symptoms strictly characteristic of the disease; the promptness

and violence of sympathies often dependant on temperaments, and so modified by age and sex as at times to give no measure of the danger of a disease. Of irritability.

The following is an outline of the classification of diseases, according to the tissues or organic systems primarily or more permanently affected.

CLASS I.

Diseases of the Mucous System.

Order I.—Of the Visual Apparatus.

Genus 1. Conjunctivitis. *Purulent Ophthalmia.*
2. Epiphora. *Stricture of the lachrymal canal.*

Order II.—Of the Respiratory Passages.

Genus 1. Epistaxis.
2. Coryza.
3. Laryngitis.
4. Trachitis.
5. Bronchitis.
6. Catarrh.
7. Hæmoptysis.

Order II.—Of the Digestive Passages.

Genus 1. Gingivitis. *Ptyalismus.*
2. Tonsillitis.
3. Pharyngitis.
4. Æsophagitis. *Dysphagia.*
5. Gastritis, acute and chronic. *Dyspepsia.*
6. Hæmatemesis.
7. Enteritis. *Lientery. Diarrhœa.*
8. Gastro-enteritis. *Bilious colic. Cholera.*
9. Colitis. *Colic. Dysentery.*
10. Hæmorrhois.

Order III.—Of the Genito-renal Apparatus.

Genus 1. Cystitis. *Catarrhus Vesicæ.*
2. Urethritis. *Blenorrhœa. Stricture.*
3. Vaginitis. *Leuchorrhœa.*

4. Menorrhagia.
5. Cysto-urethritis. *Dysuria. Ischuria.*
6. Hæmaturia.

ORDER IV.—GASTRO-PULMONIC.

Genus 1. Pertussis.
2. Asthma.

ORDER V.—GASTRO-RENAL.

Genus 1. Diabetes.
2. Lithiasis.

CLASS II.

DISEASES OF THE SEROUS SYSTEM.

ORDER I.—OF THE CEREBRAL CAVITY.

Genus 1. Arachnitis. *Hydrocephalus.*

ORDER II.—OF THE THORACIC CAVITY.

Genus 1. Pleuritis. *Hydrothorax.*
2. Pericarditis. *Pericardiac dropsy.*

ORDER III.—OF THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY.

Genus 1. Peritonitis. *Ascites. Tympanites.*

CLASS III.

DISEASES OF THE CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.

Genus 1. Prurigo.
2. Psoriasis.
3. Vaccinia.
4. Inoculated Variola.

CLASS IV.

DISEASES AFFECTING THE CUTANEOUS AND MUCOUS SYSTEMS SIMULTANEOUSLY, OR CUTANEO-MUCOUS DISEASES.

Genus 1. Variola.
2. Varicella.
3. Rubeola.

4. Scarlatina.
5. Erysipelas.
6. Urticaria.
7. Herpes.

CLASS V.

Diseases of the Fibrous System.

Genus 1. Hemicrania. Cephalalgia.
2. Ophthalmitis Sclerotica.
3. Periostitis. *Syphilitic pains. Nodes.*
4. Paronychia.
5. Aponeuralgia. *Chronic Rheumatism.*

CLASS VI.

Fibro-Mucous Diseases.

Order I.—Gastro-aponeurites.

Genus 1. Acute Rheumatism.
2. Podagra. Chiragra.

CLASS VII.

Diseases of the Nervous System.

Genus 1. Encephalitis. *Softening of the Brain. Paralysis.*
2. Neuralgia.

CLASS VIII.

Diseases of the Mucous and Nervous Systems, or Muco-Neuroses.

Order I.—Gastric Muco-Neuroses.

Genus 1. Hysteria.
2. Chorea.
3. Hypochondriasis.
4. Epilepsy.

Diseases of the glandular and parenchymatous organs, usually the consequence of protracted irritation of their corresponding mucous or serous membranes. *Pulmonitis* going on to *Phthisis;* at times the effect of tracheo-bronchitis, or inflammation of the mu-

cous membrane ; sometimes follows pleuritis or inflammation of the serous membrane ; occasionally it may result from the mucous and serous inflammations conjoined.—*Hepatitis* seldom a primary disease—most commonly is the sequela of gastro-enteritic irritation—more rarely may ensue on partial peritonitis or disease of the investing hepatic serous membrane—Same of the other glands opening on mucous surfaces.

Of Fevers—usual classifications misleading—they cannot be characterized by their duration or periodicity, nor by any fixed set of symptoms. Safer to discard all preconceived notions, and to observe the epidemics of the season as lesions of function, sometimes the effect of organic alteration of one single tissue, as the mucous, constituting gastro-enteritic fevers—sometimes of two tissues mucous and serous, as where the digestive canal and arachnoid are simultaneously affected (yellow and typhus fevers); or the internal surface of the uterus, and the peritoneum, (puerperal fever); at other times the varieties will depend on the activity of the sympathies of the heart and brain with the altered tissue, without materially affecting the march or termination of the malady. These sympathies will be various according to the nature of the season, the manner of living, the age, sex, temperament, acquired constitution, or previous diseases of the patient.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY

Or the Study and Knowledge of the Symptoms of Diseases.

Qualifications of a medical observer, and importance of faithful observation. Preparatory examination of the countenance, external appearance or habit of the body, of the tongue, state of the respiration and digestion.

The inquiries to be made respecting the history and condition of the patient, are expressed in the following table.

- 1. Commemorative History.
  - History of the family . . . . — ascending. / collateral. / descending.
  - History of the patient . . .
    - In a state of health.
      - Habits.
      - Regimen.
      - State of the functions.
      - Sympathies.
      - Constitution . . — active. / passive. / abnormal. / refractory.
      - Temperament . — sanguine. / lymphatic. / nervous.
      - Idiosyncrasies as regards . . — patholog. disp. / hygeinic agents / medicin. agents.
    - In a state of disease in the different periods of life . . . . — Infancy. / Puberty. / Adolescence. / Manhood. / Critical epoch. / Old age.
  - History of the disease studied in its . . . . . — Causes . . . . . — predisposing. / occasional. / Prelude. / Invasion. / March. / Development. / Actual state.
- 2. Actual State. — Habit of body.—Skin. / Countenance. / Intellectual functions. / Sensitive apparatus. / Respiratory ——. / Digestive ——. / Circulatory ——. / Locomotive ——. / Secretory ——.
- 3. Termination . . — in health. / — another disease. / — death.—Pathological anatomy.

Method of examination in the diseases of the Head—Attention to the volume of the brain—configuration of the cranium—prior injury or contusion—insolation—temperament—if in young subjects, whether they have worms—or are in the period of dentition—note the state of the Intellectual Faculties—of the Sensitive and Locomotive Apparatuses—of the digestive functions—and whether vomiting be a symptom—of the respiratory apparatus—of the circulation, especially observing whether the pulse be preternaturally slow—conclude by a general view of the countenance, and posture or *decubitus* of the patient.

Method of examination in diseases of the Thorax.—Ascertain the existence of pain in any part of the respiratory apparatus, as in the larynx, trachea, &c., hear the patient speak, and examine in succession,

1. The phenomena resulting from the act of respiration.
2. Those depending on the voice.
3. The product of expectoration.
4. The symptoms furnished by percussion of the chest.
5. Those relating to the heart, and its appendages.
6. The totality of the general or more remote symptoms, which are the effects directly or indirectly of the disease under review.

Auscultation—direct or immediate, by the application of the ear to the thorax; and mediate by means of the stethoscope.

Method of examining the Abdomen in the diseases of its contained viscera.—Difference in the form and volume of the abdomen, according to age, sex, and temperament. In its natural state it is not painfully sensible to pressure ; it is yielding and supple; its temperature is moderate, and in relation with the rest of the body—by percussion it yields a dull sound—Position of the patient for an examination of the abdomen, and manner of ascertaining its temperature and sensibility; and whether or no fluid is effused in its cavity.

Examination of the several viscera of the abdomen—Digestive apparatus—appearances of the mouth and tongue—state of deglutition—of the appetite—hunger—thirst—whether there be hiccup, or nausea, or eructation—the odour of the breath—constipation, or tenesmus, or diarrhœa—hæmorrhoids. The attention is then to be directed to the different apparatuses in sympathetic union with the digestive organs—hence we are to notice headache—pains of the limbs, or cramps—the appearance of the countenance—colour and temperature of the skin, and whether marasmus be present.

Examination of the Renal Organs—pain of the loins on one or both sides—in the hypogastrium—perineum,—or rectum—observation of the colour, density, and depositions of the secreted fluid.

Of the means of determining the nature and extent of the malades of the uterine system, by the touch or by the *speculum.*

Of Percussion of the Abdomen.

Examination of the Cutaneous Cellular and Mucous Systems—to determine the extent and location of the disease of the skin—the colour of the part—the effect of pressure on it—the degree of tumefaction and of pain.

Disease of the mucous tissue often evinced by pain and irritation at the extremity of the duct or canal which it lines; and by the dryness and redness of its visible portion—Its secretions—thickenings—ulcerations.

Examination of the Muscular, Fibrous, Synovial, Vascular, and Nervous Systems.

SEMEIOTICS: OR THAT WHICH TREATS OF THE SIGNS OF DISEASES.

Of Diagnosis—A disease being before us to determine the part or organ affected, and in what manner it is affected—Diagnostic signs of the diseases of the brain, chest, digestive and renal apparatuses, and of the different tissues.

Of Prognosis: or the augury formed of the probable termination of a disease.

PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY OR AUTOPSIC EXAMINATIONS.

Method of examination to be pursued in opening bodies after death. Rigid comparison between the natural or healthy, and the abnormal or morbid appearances of the several tissues—especially the serous and mucous—Grounds of fallacy in such cases—Standard by which to be regulated.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

External Violence—committed with intent to maim or kill—*Ecchymoses—Extravasations.*—Distinguish marks of homicide from those of suicide.

OF INFANTICIDE.—Great difficulty of the subject—caution against inferring from appearances guilt on the part of the mother—when the infant is found to determine its age—whether it died before, during, or after birth—how long it has been dead—whether the death is to be attributed to violence, and if so, of what kind—Signs of a child having been capable of living—drawn from its size—the proportion among its parts—the texture and condition of the internal organs—allowances to be made, in forming an opinion, for the accidents which may take place during the process necessary for the birth of the child—Signs obtained from the skin, the umbilical cord, the internal organs, and especially of the lungs—concussion and compression of the heads of infants—fractures of the cranium—Strangulation.

ON POISONINGS.—Of the classification of poisons founded on their effects; sketch of the symptoms. Caution against suspecting death from poison on account of there being found erosions and

perforations of the stomach and intestines. These alterations may result from other causes, sometimes unknown, at other times the same as of febrile and inflammatory disorders. Necessity in such cases of obtaining a knowledge of all the circumstances which preceded or accompanied death; of examiniug the perforations and morbid alterations of the stomach as well as of other parts of the body. Stress more especially to be laid on the nature of the ingested matters; this to be ascertained by their sensible properties and the changes produced by chemical re-agents. Example of a medico-legal investigation, instituted on the suspicion of death being caused by arsenic mixed with the food.

Of Medical Police, and Public Hygeine.

Causes affecting the health of cities—air, water, situation, location of houses, manufactories. Sanitary laws.

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