I applied it to the genitals; I do not know if I am proceeding in a proper scale, but the lungs perhaps are still more subjected to these variations, that render them liable to nervous diseases. Hence...

Lect. LIX. Feb. 19th.

I showed yesterday how far the various parts of the body, affected the equilibrium of the nervous system. The whole economy of the animal parts depend perhaps upon the equilibrium of the nerves. We must not, just now enter into the physiology of symptoms. We have in many cases laid a foundation of the connections between expansion and contraction.

The doctrine of sympathy comes in here; but the term is occult and signifies no more but that there is a communication, and a cause of that communication but of which no idea is conveyed. Such general terms are necessary in philosophy, but there is always danger of abusing them. As Mr. Newton, in attraction has said against the abuse of the term, yet foreign philosophers justify and for the abuse of it. We ought to keep to the strict meaning and to limit the application as much as possible. — Sympathy.

This has been distinguished into general and particular. Pain or other irritation of one or other part shewing an affection.
of the whole system, I call sympatihy—

which is accompanied with an oscillating
fluid. General sympathy is improper.
I shall use the term however but in Dr.
White's sense. But particular sympathies
do require our especial notice if such
there are, as they point out so many par-
ticular laws. It is necessary however that
we admit no more than truly and pro-
perly exist, therefore I begin with them
that I would reject. First sympathy be-
tween man and man is not the partic-
lar sympathy between one part of the
nerves and another. White has observed
that clapping, he is the effect of a sym-
pathy of the nerves. But music and danc-
ing might be brought in as an equally good
instance of this. They follow anothe
his law. I reject all those actions that are
apparent by habit, as the uniform motion
of both eyes, and the motion of the lens
in the pupil. When in an amorous eye, a light
applied to the sound eye will affect the
other, that is an instance of similar cir-
cumstances producing similar effects. But
no communication of nerves is in the
case appears from this, that the most
cerebrate actions may be arbitrarily asso-
ciated. There are consents between the dif-
ferent parts of the body that have been refered
to sympathy, but to be explained in ano-
ther way. In the economy of the course
of the circulation, the time and circum-
cumstances must be uniform in the two.

eye, hence an association of motion;

if one kidney is contracted the other will be so also. And when one eye is affected with
inflammation, it happens commonly to the
other, as in a cataarrh. This is owing to
the blood entering them at the same time.

There is then probably an associa-
tion which explains these phenomena.

Therby I reject those successive motions
that commonly produce one another. A
convulsive motion of the stomach and inte-
tines often spreads to the throat. By a con-
vulsion in the great guts, an inverted in-
volution of motions. If you

4

and stomach produces delirious vomiting.

The connection with the stomach produces
vomiting. But the inverted motion of
The duodenum produce an emulating of the biliary duct. —

Proper sympathy

Mental begins this subject with pains of the head, but they are a general affection of the sinewy vein, and it is no other than a general sympathy. If the stomach is first affected it is because it has a more constant relation to the sinewy vein than other parts. Wounds and contusions of the skull which give biliary vomitings, if they did so from their happening in one part and not in another they would be instances of particular sympathy. But on any part of the head they produce the same effect, and only when they are to a certain degree do they produce these vomitings. All these effects whether general or more particular, that arise from pleasure, pain, motion or sensation, are instances of general sympathy. So when the effect depends upon the degree of sensation. In painting facts applications to the nose rouse the person so affected, by increasing the power of the heart. A number of other impressions increase its power, for instance a glass of wine taken; this comprehends the wonderful connection of the stomach seemingly with so many parts of the body. A glass of wine taken into the stomach is no more a proof or removing footing by particular sympathy, than the application at the nose. One lady that I know
He from the state of his stomach has hiccough and vomit, and another has vertigo, and a third an inclination to break wind. Sometimes the eye loses its lustre, and afterwards, after hard drinking, and after a large dose of opium, but the same opium injected into the same or perhaps applied to the crown of the head will produce the same effect. It proves that opium affects the sensorium commune and may be produced by a great number of nectories. Various poisons operate upon the stomach because it is exceedingly sensible, and first receives the food. But I have seen opium operate in the same manner when applied to the children. I add if these effects are the usual im-

Pressions from a variety of causes bro.

During them, they only shew a connection that all of them have with the brain. Pain is caused by the unexpected seeing of a serpent, but the accidental hearing of the bite of it, or touch of its tail, would do the same thing. Some ladies who are equally alarmed at the sight of a mouse, if it gets into their drawers, will turn pale whether they see, hear, or touch it. This will explain those griefs, vexation or fear, dry up the saliva and occasion a looseness. Great and unexpected sounds will make us close our eyelids, which is a general sympathy. I shall give one illustration more; the sight of goats full of food occasions an uncommon flu-

E
of saliva in a hungry person. The beautiful figure of a joint of mutton or the smell of roasted beef will do the same thing; may even speaking of them will do it. It is hunger that produces the flow of saliva; and what is very curious, Boyle believed of poisons that were hurtful by smelling a bathartetic medicine. I am sure that is not the case in fact, but it is the odour of the particular cathartic that had been used before and was accompanied with nausea, retching and purging, which sensations are again round in the memory; this is what I called the effects of signs; it is not because there is any particular sympathy in the mind, but because it is the organ—

That communiicates the impression. Of thirdly of the effects are more owing to the state of the humors moved than of the parts impressed; they also well furnish so many instances of general sympaathy. Thus if the eye is the particular organ of the expansion of the hazelwood, if fear, a fever, a stone in the biliary or urinary duct, a hemorroidal, or menstral pain, or inflammations of the bowels will all produce vomiting, it is to be said that all these do produce a certain state of the sensorium commune, and are all instances of general, not particular sympathy. The lockery of the parts and the sensations are not only the effects of wounding the temporal muscle but they will
arise from a variety of other wounds, a
complication of the extremities. The look-
ing of the pain is merely a degree of the
locomotors. They are general effects, partly
depending upon the degree of afflection,
and these muscles being nearer or more
remote from the common origin.

LECT. IX. Feb. 16th.

I have taken off the mystery arising
from particular sympathy, by showing
how many of these may be general. And
that communication of actions from degree
of impression, general effects from va-
rity of particular impressions; and that
has been called particular, is truly gen-
eral sympathy. Lastly, however particu-
lar it may seem to be, if the effects
depend more upon the state of the part...
De lation of the Bladder of urine and intestines, and from every general effort to raise a Wright. The evolvement is not only connected with the Diaphragm, but is extended to the muscles of the Scapula, Humeri, those between the vertebras and extend to the face. There is a place of public resort in this neighbourhood, where you may study the expression of the countenances as the painter calls it. One man shuts his eyes to perform this action; and this perhaps quite often; in the former case the Depressores Halterbramin, in the latter the levators are employed. This is a sympathy galvanic, or just officiar, and is perfectly arbitrary. I know some people who think they have no desire; yet think it would be their service to go and do so, they shut their eyes and grin as if the real stimulus was present. To this head belong a great variety of Dr. White's particular sympathies. Throwing occasion laughing: it has no connection with the veins of the rib; thorax, the sole of the feet will have the same effect. Acids applied to the nose give sneezing, and various irritations on the trachea give cough. In most of the instances where a variety of muscles are combined, it depends upon connection between volition and these, but is chiefly supported by habit. We shall be ready to believe that there are no particular ear sympathies at all, but there are some
Dr. That can not be rejected by the reasons I have advanced, such as the sympathy between the ears and teeth. The well-known communication of move between these ears and teeth establish this as an instance of particular sympathy. I can not suppose that the compression is propagated along one fibre of a nerve and returned by another in a particular manner; much less can I suppose that it passes from the fibres of the auditory nerves to the common branch, and returns to the teeth. If this was the case it would produce not only very indistinct sensations but innumerable sympathies. It can be explained by oscillations communicated propagated along contiguous & contiguous mem-

branes. White is aware to such explanations. It was necessary for him to estab-

lish a connection with the sense of or sentient principle. But the propaga-

gation of oscillation is illustrated by Hays distinguishing sounds, with the

soles of his feet and the tips of his fin-
gers. Nothing is more evident than that

vibrations can be communicated from

the teeth to the ear, and therefore a rev-
tum of vibrations from the ear to the

teeth. But Dr. Hays perceiving sounds

by the tips of his fingers and soles of

his feet shows that soft sounds are ev-

erywhere interposed. Therefore I do not

hesitate to think that certain sounds

make the gums bleed.
Other instances. When white observed that cold water produces contraction of the small vessels, this shows to me that the skin is liable to have oscillations, over the whole body. Blushing will give one idea of this particular communication. An irritation of the larynx will not only produce a cough but vomiting, so in another place "as the case is frequently in flamed when the faucets are inflamed," the communication with the lachrymal tubes is obvious, and the same thing explains what follows "a pain is of ten felt about the eyebrows by eating strong mustard, and a pain in the forehead from drinking cold water!"

Nothing is more evident here than the communication in lower contiguous and continuous membranes. "A stone in the kidney is water! Oscillations spread along membranes but they are not felt equally in every part of their course, but chiefly at the extremities. The irritation is at the neck of the bladder, the other is at the orifice of the urethra where this last is very sensible. Now it is that a shock is chiefly found in the articulations. There is a peculiar oscillation, in quickness of the note from worms, many feelings shoot out at the ends of our fingers, and come at the top of the head; a pain in the hip and