

in this latter case, a constitutional derangement has preceded the stomach affection, whilst in the former, it is the reverse, and the food having passed to the stomach without pain, as in stricture of the cardia, is thrown up by vomiting, and not by that peculiar effort above mentioned.

The author knows of no symptom indicating a schirrhous of the stomach, but when it is formed into an open cancer, "there is generally an eructation of very fœtid air, and also a vomiting of dark coloured mucus, which is also very offensive. The pain is constant, though varying in degree, and is increased by taking any acrid substance, and not by taking mild fluids such as milk, &c." In the treatment he relies chiefly on milk diet, and on cicuta and calomel, the latter not to a degree to affect the system.

The last accident mentioned in this chapter is the vomiting in old people. This malady does not proceed from any known cause, and is to be relieved by salts, opium and a spare regimen. A total abstinence from every thing for six or eight hours, has sometimes restored the patient.

With respect to the diseases of the intestines which are the subject of the eighth chapter, we find nothing particular where the author speaks of cholera-morbus; but in Dysentery, which he does not consider by any means infectious, he directs purgatives, untill the complete evacuation of the scybala, and when the griping pain has in some degree subsided, he has obtained the greatest relief from twelve drops of Balsamum Copaibæ, every four or six hours, with cinnamon water and the yoke of an egg. "A constant pain round the navel, with a retraction of the integuments towards the spine; a costiveness, an absence of fever, an accelerated pulse, and a preference to a bent position, will distinguish colica pictonum from any other disease of the abdomen." The author considering the costiveness as spasmodic, recommends opium as a cathartic, with salts or castor oil, or if no fluid