

se, that turpentine itself is at this day freely administered in order to induce them. It need hardly be mentioned that he depends chiefly on bleeding, general and topical, immediately followed by blisters.

It is sufficient to mention the name of Broussais, in justification of our astonishment on beholding the following sentence, "*The Chronic Inflammation of the Peritonæum, is a disease which, though cursorily introduced by writers, yet has not, as far I know, been hitherto considered in any separate discussion. I the more wonder at this circumstance, since I do not regard it as a complaint of very uncommon occurrence.*"

The general division of the work is as follows: 1st The Peritonæum, 2nd the liver, 3d the gall-bladder, 4th the pancreas, 5th the spleen, 6th the kidneys, 7th the stomach, 8th the intestines, 9th inflammation of the peritonæal coat of the intestines, 10th inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, 11th disease of the mesenteric glands.

When speaking of the difficulty of discerning inflammation of the liver from that within the chest, the author gives the following direction, which appears extremely plausible:—"That in the former case, a gradual inspiration does not produce cough, although it increases the pain; that the pain is increased by pressure under the margin of the ribs, and that the cough (if it is present) is found to have *succeeded* the pain several days, and not to have *preceded* it, or to have been *coætal* with it, as in Pleurisy."

"Inflammation of the liver may be distinguished from spasm on the gall ducts, by there being no nausea—no profuse sweating—by the pain being permanent—by the pulse being upwards of one hundred in a minute, and by the patient always preferring to keep the body in a straight, quiescent posture; whereas the greatest ease is obtained by bending the body forward on the knees, when there is spasm on the gall ducts."