

those in which it is not so ; and this is apparently so plausible that we cannot pass it unnoticed.

He proposes to divide the glands of the body, into those which secrete a fluid from the blood, for the use of the body, and those which secrete a fluid to be discharged from it. The former may be termed glands of supply, and the latter, glands of waste. The first are the Liver, the Pancreas, the Mesenteric glands, perhaps the stomach, and the small intestines ; the Spleen is also included in their number. The second, viz : the glands of waste, are the Kidneys, Breasts, exhalant Arteries, and the large Intestines. In the former class of organs, the diseases are invariably accompanied with a wasting of the body, whilst in the glands of waste, emaciation does not take place. There is both truth and ingenuity in this division, but whether it can be strictly applied to practice, and in that case, how far it might not be extended to a greater number of diseases and of organs, are queries which, in our opinion, deserve investigation. We therefore leave them to more experienced and competent judges.

In the next chapter, the diseases of the stomach are enumerated. "A pain in the stomach," says the author, "not arising from an organic disease of that viscus, does not affect the pulse, for although it may be frequent from irritability of habit, yet it is not more so when the patient is suffering from pain, than when he is without it, and in this case the tongue is moist and without fur." Pyrosis or Water Brash he has also frequently observed in Scotland and Ireland, more commonly among women than men, and, attributes it to the use of potatoes, "because," says he, "their living chiefly upon potatoes, seems to be the only peculiarity in their mode of life." But he does not believe it arises from the use of ardent spirits ; he is, on the contrary, led to consider that drunkards are less liable to it than others. Dr. Pemberton adopts the opinion of Dr. Hollo, respecting the affinity and resemblance