

tained them, by the absence of other diseases. This negative mode, however, may perhaps prove as ineffectual, as it is for the most part difficult, if not altogether impossible to arrive to that conclusion.

The same obscurity envelopes the affections of the spleen. We must, however, mention the symptoms given by Dr. Pemberton, indicating the indolent swelling, or *engorgement*, of this viscus. These are : difficulty of lying on the right side, complexion of a leaden colour, and very sallow, though without jaundice. It is a very singular circumstance, indeed, that a long continuation of intermittent fevers, especially of quartans, give a tendency in the spleen to swell. On the whole, we may acknowledge that the diseases of the spleen are not much better understood than its natural functions.

Among the symptoms enumerated in the sixth chapter, indicating a disease of the kidneys, we notice the following : "a torbid urine, with a settlement of purulent matter, extremely offensive to the smell and streaked with blood ; also a dull pain in the buttock of the side affected, extending down the thigh, and often (though not always) a retraction of the testicles, or a mere soreness," But when a stone is in the ureter, "the pain is more acute, the pulse less frequent, and a sympathetic pain on the skin of the abdomen, midway between the os ilium and navel whilst in inflammation of the cellular membrane under the psoas muscles, the pain is increased by rotating the thigh, the flesh becomes wasted, and the nausea attending a disease of the kidneys is wanting.— Large stones have sometimes been found without having ever been suspected during life."

On noticing the striking occurrence that diseases of the kidneys produce no emaciation, Dr. Pemberton takes an opportunity of suggesting an ingenious distinction between the organs whose diseases occasion a wasting of the body, and