

from spasm, or from gall-stones, may be known by a sudden acute pain at the pit of the stomach, attended with nausea, and retchings—and diffusing over the whole of the epigastric region, the right side and the back—with irregular and spasmodic twitches, in various parts of the body.”

“Though the patient, during the passage of a gall stone, is never free from some pain, yet it increases, by paroxysms, to a degree of acute suffering, and subsides again into one of comparative ease; and these paroxysms occur several times in an hour. The greatest relief from pain is experienced by bending the body forward upon the knees. The urine is of a dark brown colour, from an admixture of bile; the stools are, from a deficiency of it, clay-coloured. The state of the bowels is very irregular: they are as often relaxed as constipated.”

In the cure of this disease, the author seems to place much confidence in opium, and says that, “the quantity of opium ought to have no limit but the absolute abatement of the pain, and till that object is obtained, the patient should take a grain of solid opium, or twenty-five drops of tinct: opii every hour.” He is not much inclined to recommend emetics, but, as soon as the pain is relieved, he prescribes “a pill of five grains of calomel, and about four hours afterwards a solution of neutral salts in peppermint water; and these should be repeated every third day till the disease disappears.”—When the colour of the stools indicates a removal of the obstruction, he directs two ounces of some slight bitter, such as the Infus: Gentian: comp: or the Infus: Cascarillæ, three times a day. It is also mentioned that a variation in the yellowness of the eyes and skin may occur, while the obstruction remains the same.

What is said in the third chapter concerning the knowledge of the diseases to which the Pancreas is liable, amounts to a positive proof that we know nothing of their existence in the living subject, although the author would attempt to ascer-