

sensible abatement of the symptoms, the throwing up the rectum the smoke of tobacco, or its infusion in the proportion of one drachm of tobacco to ten ounces of boiling water, for an enema, which may be repeated every six or eight hours.

An inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines is marked by the pain being "confined to some one part of the abdomen, and not acute though constant, and by the absence of tension of the abdomen. The pulse is about 112 in a minute, and the bowels are costive.—This inflammation generally terminates by a throwing out of coagulable lymph, which may be discovered in the evacuations, resembling shreds of boiled macaroni, and which announce that the patient will soon recover. But if the evacuations are particularly offensive, and appear curdled, with here and there specks of blood; and especially if these continue for any length of time, there will be good reason to apprehend, that the inflammation has terminated in ulceration. The disease, in this state, is extremely dangerous; though a steady adherence to a milk diet will frequently restore the patient, when it is assisted by small doses of some astringent bitter, such as the Decoctum Cinchonæ, or a weak infusion of the Cortex Granatorum.—When ulceration appears to be low down in the rectum, an injection of the expressed juice of carrots has appeared to remove the offensive smell of the fæces, and to give the ulcers a tendency to heal."

The concluding chapter is devoted to the disease of the mesenteric glands called by the French (*le Carreau*). The symptoms of this afflicting malady, and the means of distinguishing it from others with which it has a resemblance, are ably and accurately described. But the conclusion amounts to a corroboration of this painful truth, that it is like many others, an incurable disease.

In parting with this excellent work, we must again express our conviction, that, in a practical point of view, it will