

patient is such as not to be materially affected by what might prove injurious under more alarming circumstances.

We are unwilling to carry farther our observations on this isolated question, although we should feel inclined to draw the attention of the practitioner to the importance of consulting the state of the pulse, in all cases where an inflammation is suspected to be present ; and it will be found that, while other symptoms may by their varieties and anomalies with respect to the nature or the seat of the complaint, create some difficulties in his mind, the pulse will faithfully indicate the condition of the circulating system, which can undergo no deviation from its natural functions that will not be communicated to the arteries.

It may not be unnecessary to add that in the cure of acute hepatitis, the author greatly relies on the use of purgatives, even with calomel, which he justly condemns in an alterative form before the symptoms have disappeared. In the chronic affection, and even in incipient schirrus of the Liver, Dr. Pemberton has derived much benefit from the use of a pint of the infusion of *Taraxacum* taken daily, in divided doses. He prepares it, by adding a quart of boiling water to ten fresh plants, root and leaf, straining off the liquor as soon as it is cold. Our author acknowledges that he is acquainted with no symptoms by which an abscess occasioned by hydatids, can be distinguished from one arising from common inflammation.

The *gall-bladder* may, by inflammation, be thickened in its coats, so as to lay the foundation for an incurable jaundice, which will then be known, “if the jaundice is intense and permanent, and when the patient suffers little or no pain in the region of the stomach ; for the intensity of the jaundice will prove that the liver is itself not interrupted in its natural function ; and the patient being free from pain, will prove that the duct is not stopped by a gall-stone. But the jaundice