

ment of the duodenum. The general situation of the human liver, is in the upper part of the abdomen, under the ribs on the right side ; from whence it extends more or less to the region of the stomach, and in some instances, even to the left side. The appearance and form of the liver, are too well known to require description here ; while to those who are unacquainted with these particulars, they cannot be adequately made known by words. In man, and the greater number of animals, the bile is collected in a small bag, termed from its office the *gall-bladder*. The animals wanting a gall-bladder are chiefly vegetable feeders ; as the horse and the goat among quadrupeds, the pigeon and the parrot among birds. On the contrary, most amphibia have a gall-bladder ; but it exists in few animals lower in the zoological scale. The liver assumes a variety of forms in different animals. In many, and particularly in carnivorous, animals, the liver is more divided than in man : while in ruminating animals, also in the horse, the hog, and others, its divisions are not more numerous than in man. The liver of birds consists of two lobes of equal size.

The *pancreas*, or *sweetbread*, is a large gland, which, in the human body, lies across the upper and back part of the abdomen, behind the stomach ; and between the liver and the spleen. The pancreas is composed of numerous small glands, whose ducts unite and form the pan-