

animals—the cow and the sheep, for example, the salivary glands are very large.

The passage by which the masticated food is conveyed from the mouth to the stomach, is termed the *œsophagus*. Like the whole frame, the *œsophagus* is admirably adapted for its office; and in different animals, varies in size and structure, according to their habits. These differences, however, scarcely concern us at present, and we pass on to that important organ—the Stomach.

The human *stomach* is a membranous bag, of a shape rather difficult to be described, so as to convey a clear notion of it to the reader. If we imagine two cones united at their bases, and the figure thus produced to be bent into a semi-circular form; some idea may be obtained of the outline of the stomach in the human species. In respect to its size; the human stomach varies: but in the adult, its capacity is usually such as to contain about two or three pints. The stomach is situated immediately under the diaphragm; but the precise place of the organ differs somewhat with its state of repletion. The general position of the stomach is transverse, or horizontal, supposing the body to be upright: the left orifice, or *cardia*, which communicates with the *œsophagus*, being somewhat higher than the right orifice, the *pylorus*, through which the food is transmitted to the further portion of