

rapautics the chemical opinions of Liebig, Wholer and Jones. But we think more originality might have been manifested, particularly in clinical observation and experimental inquiry, in both of which departments he is deficient, and has consequently shed but very little additional light upon the paths wherein the action of medicines lies. We have not found our objections to his classification at all removed in the subsequent exposition that follows. This will be found under the last four propositions—here, for the most part, are gathered together his peculiar views, but which, even with the advantage of plausible assertion and ingenious dressing, are, for want of a substantial basis, not likely to be generally accepted. We believe, however, in failing to raise the veil which hides from human ken, the why and the wherefore of the ultimate facts known concerning the action of medicines, it is, as we have said in our exordium, more the fault of the cause, than of its advocate.

In the event of a second edition appearing, we would have our author notice for erasure some blemishes which stain the present. Occasionally loose statements are made; in one part, iodine, bromine and sulphur, are called metals. Again, some of his therapeutical directions are rather hasty and premature, at 187th page, we are told antimony is far preferable to mercury, in the treatment of pneumonia. Surely pneumoniae occurring in debilitated persons, in those having structural changes of important organs, or in the form known as typhoid, have been overlooked, for in these, orthodox people prefer mercury to antimony, and with some show of reason, also after the first stage, or the first and second stages of Stokes in ordinary pneumonia of sthenic character, and in good subjects mercury is more demanded than antimony, and comparative trials have attested its superiority. And lastly, the beauty of a prize essay by a B. A., is not adorned by grammatical inelegancies such as, "Salts pass out of the body as they *went in*." "Terchlorid of gold much *more* seldom employed than Bichlorid of mercury." "After this it (iodine) *came* to be generally employed." "Chloride *being* constantly employed." "When given in *repeated* small doses." "*Vaporous* transpiration." Particularizing one man, he refers to him as *other men*.

CLINICAL LECTURE.

Clinical Lecture on a case of disease of the prostate gland and bladder—By John Adams, Esq., F. R.C. S., and Surgeon to the London Hospital. (Condensed from the Lancet.)

G. P., 26, was admitted for chronic cystitis, the result of diseased prostate. He had been ill 2 years, and was in a Metropolitan hospital for 6 months. He was then thought to have Psoas abscess, there being