and intestinal juices, cannot gain entrance into the circulation. IV. That some few remedial agents act locally on the mucous surface, either before absorption, or without being absorbed at all. That they are chiefly as follows:—*a* Irritant emetics: *b* Stomach anæsthetics; *c* irritant cathartics. V. That the medicine, when in the blood, must permeate the mass of the circulation, so far as may be required to reach the parts on which it tends to act. That there are two possible exceptions to this rule:—*a* The production of sensation or pain at a distant point; *b* The production of muscular contraction at a distant point. VI. That while in the blood, the medicine may induce changes, which in some cases may, in others may not, affect its influence. That these changes may be—*a* of combination; *b* of reconstruction; *c* of decomposition. VII. That a first class of medicines, called hœmatics, act while in the blood which they influence. That their action is permanent. 1. That of these, some, called restoratives, act by supplying, or causing to be supplied, a *material wanting, and may remain in the blood.* 2. That others, called catalytics, act so as to counteract a morbid material or process; and must pass out of the body. VIII. That a second class of medicines, called neurotics, act by passing from the blood to the nerves or nervicentres, which they influence. That they are transitory in action. 1. That of these, some, called stimulants, act so as to exalt nervous force, in general or in particular. 2. That others, called narcotics, act so as first to exalt nervous force, and then to depress it, and have also a special influence on the intellectual part of the brain. 3. That others, again, called sedatives, act so as to depress nervous force, in general or in particular. IX. That a third class of medicines, called astringents, act by passing from the blood to muscular fibre, which they excite to counteraction. X. That a fourth class of medicines, called eliminatives, act by passing out of the blood through the glands, which they excite to the performance of their functions."

We regret that we are prevented by want of space from entering upon more than a cursory discussion of the demonstrations which follow. They contain a large number of interesting and valuable facts, selected from various sources, and arranged together in a satisfactory and advantageous manner. The author is largely indebted to Billing, Pereira, Thomson, Neligan, Ballard and Garrod. His extracts display much care as well as judgment, and those facts have only been retained, whose authenticity could be ascertained. In drawing inferences he has conformed to the strict requirements of logic, and in advancing hypotheses, cautions us not to receive them as more than theories, which may or may not be true. He has spared no pains in making his work both seductive and useful, and it speaks loudly in praise of his industry. We are glad to find him frequently tapping the organic radicles, and applying to the-