

connection of superficial ulceration of the mucous membrane with pulmonary and cardiac disease is well brought out; and the occurrence of this lesion with Addison's disease also is sought to be explained through the medium of the branch of pneumogastric to the renal sympathetic. In the etiology of ulcer, the author adopts the view of a deteriorated nervous supply in preference to the embolic theory of Virchow or the ecchymotic and necrotic theory of Rokitsky. For the chronic ulcer he adopts the theory, which is probably best founded, of an inflammatory origin. In chapter sixth, on functional disease of stomach, we regret to find no mention of the value of lactopeptine or extract of malt. The observance of the strictest dietetic and hygienic rules is very vigorously insisted upon as a *sine qua non* in successful treatment. In this chapter, a fact not sufficiently recognized is well brought out, viz., that in infants severe collapse sometimes ensues upon the coagulation of the milk in the stomach, especially if a portion of coagulum be arrested in the pyloric strait. The diagnostic value of pain and vomiting in gastric disease is very thoroughly considered and clearly put. Chapter seven treats of the duodenum, and makes the *amende honorable* to Dr. Bright, the value of the presence of fat in the stools as indicative of pancreatic affection being here recognized, although called in question in the former edition. Muco enteritis and enteritis are considered in chapter eight, and a very instructive section on the pathological changes in the former is introduced. To chapter nine, on strumous and tubercular disease of the intestine, an excellent account of lardaceous disease fully up to date is appended in this edition. No mention is however made of the alkaline treatment, which Dickinson and others have spoken so favourably of. Chapter ten relates to the cœcum and appendix. Chapter eleven treats of diarrhœa. Warm baths are recommended for children, but no reference is made to Comegy's treatment of summer diarrhœa by cold bathing, or to the copious cold enemata, which have proved so effective in America. As to choleraic diarrhœa, the treatment by chloral, lately so highly lauded in India, receives no mention. Chap. twelve treats of dysentery and catarrh

of the colon; chapter thirteen, of typhoid disease of the intestine; fourteen, of colic; fifteen, of constipation—all admirable chapters. In the treatment of organic obstruction, (sixteen,) we do not object to the high laudation which opium has received at our author's hands; but we think it should have stated in addition that by its means the symptoms may be so obscured that the the opportunity for a possibly successful operation may be permitted to slip by. The use of belladonna, too, should have received some notice. The value of cold, as in the application of ice to the abdomen, is strongly urged. Suppuration of the abdominal parietes, and perforation of the intestine from without, are fully considered in chapter seventeen. The book contains a very good chapter (eighteen) on intestinal worms; but no allusion is made to the fact recently established in France that the tœnia may go through the successive phases of development in the same species of animal. In the chapter on peritonitis (nineteen) a few remarks on loose bodies in the peritoneum are introduced, but we nowhere find mention of the presence of gas in the intact sac, as pointed out in several instances, we think, by Mr. Rickman Godlee and others. Two new chapters—one on ascites and the other on abdominal tumours—complete the work. We are pleased to find that the author recommends compression by the elastic or other bandage in asthenic ascites, as advocated by Dr. Stephen Mackenzie. The value of a milk diet is not alluded to, but the resin of copaiba is highly spoken of. Southey's capillary cannulæ receive favourable mention. In conclusion, we most heartily commend the book to all. Replete with instances, practical suggestions, and rational and sound doctrine, it cannot fail to realize the hope expressed by the author in his preface "that it will be found helpful in clinical study as well as in the treatment of disease." The value of the text is enhanced by drawings and by the records of 192 illustrative cases. Of the general style and appearance of the work it would be superfluous to add a word since it issues from the establishment of Henry C. Lea, of Philadelphia.

For Night Sweats—Chloral hydrate is recommended.