

the pamphlet, serves so far as we can glean, the double purpose of an advertisement of himself and his treatment, and the fees to be exacted from those patients who place themselves under his care, which last are most carefully paraded in its last page.

In the abstract, there is nothing so peculiarly novel in the employment of water as a curative agent, as to demand for such treatment a peculiar name. Water has been employed, in one way or other, in the treatment of disease, from the earliest ages of the world, and the experience of the wisest and the best has been recorded in its favour. It was reserved for Preisnitz to overstep the boundary of discretion, and to employ it unreservedly and unrestrictedly. A name was now all that was required, and it was dignified by that of Hydropathy; and this was the touch stone which drew the crowds to Græffenberg, and "amazed the wondering rustics round." The development of the bright idea of the omnipotence of water in alleviating all the ills that flesh is heir to, was, after baffling the penetration of mankind for three thousand years, reserved from an illiterate peasant; and we begin to think that this was the catholicon which Paracelsus sought, and in pursuit of which, that Prince of Empirics exhausted all his energies. A greater than Paracelsus lives now; and among his disciples we are constrained to place Dr. Hunter, of Toronto, the author of the pamphlet before us.

Like Phrenology and Homœopathy, Hydropathy (we object to the name as inexpressive of the idea) has something of reality in it, but nothing not fully recognised centuries ago; and it is not *wholly* true. The practice of medicine of the present day is peculiarly eclectic. It seizes the good wherever it is to be found. Homœopathy has proved of essential service to medicine. It has taught us to respect *nature* more in our treatment of diseases, and by showing us what she, *unaided*, may do, has checked a too heroic practice. Hydropathy has scarcely this claim upon our favour. It has taught us nothing which we knew not; although it has proved that its practice is quite as capable sometimes of killing *positively*, as Homœopathy is of killing *negatively*.

rendering the work more full, and embodying, in many particulars, the experience of our American neighbours.

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ART. LV.—*A System of Human Anatomy, General and Special.* By ERASMUS WILSON, M. D., *Lecturer on Anatomy, London. Fourth American, from the last London Edition.* Edited by PAUL B. GODDARD, A.M., M. D., *Professor of Anatomy and Histology, in the Franklin Medical College of Philadelphia, with two hundred and fifty-one Illustrations by Gilbert.* Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1848, pp. 516, 8vo.

This is the publication so well known to students under the name of the "Vade Mecum." The present edition of the work contains additional matter, with extra wood-cuts, which are all neatly executed. The editor has added additional matter on the nerves, and has re-written his introductory chapter on Histology. The present edition is much more copious than the original, and therefore eminently deserving the notice of students. We understand that both this and the preceding work may be obtained at the book store of Mr. McCoy, Great St. James Street, who has been appointed agent for the sale of Lea & Blanchard's publications in this city.

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ART. LVI.—*Medical Lexicon, a Dictionary of Medical Science, containing a Concise Explanation of the various Subjects and Terms; with the French and other Synonyms; Notices of Climate, and of Celebrated Mineral Waters; Formulae for various Official and Empirical Preparations, &c.* By ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D., *Prof. of Institutes of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Seventh Edition, carefully Revised and greatly improved.* Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, Royal 8vo., pp. 912.

Familiar with nearly all the medical dictionaries now in print, we consider the one before us the most complete, and an indispensable adjunct to every medical library. The author, with that assiduity for which he has rendered himself so conspicuous, has left little else for others to do in this matter, having brought his subject to the level of the existing condition of science. This we apprehend to be a labour of no ordinary merit, and we state this from a careful examination. The work having gone through six editions, is a fair criterion of its value. It is not a publication permitting of review, though we may point to the article on "Feigned diseases" as one of the most valuable in the work.

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ART. LIV.—*The Principles and Practice of Modern Surgery.* By ROBERT DRUITT, F. R. C. S. L. *A new American, from the last and improved London Edition.* Edited by F. W. SARGENT, M. D., author of "*Minor Surgery*," and illustrated with one hundred and ninety-three wood Engravings. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard, 1848, pp. 576, 8vo.

This work is so well known to the profession, that a lengthened notice of it is unnecessary. It is decidedly improved by Dr. Sargent's annotations, thus