

attentive study. He attaches great value to the use of turpentine in the advanced stages of the bronchitis and pneumonia of typhus. He regards wine and other spirituous stimulants of doubtful propriety in typhoid fever, approves of quinine in all stages of the latter fever, and in the former, "when there is no secondary complication and when no positive indication for specific treatment exists;" no very positive opinion is expressed as to the potency of emetics given in the early stage of fever, although a very careful observer, Dr. Brinton, has quite recently asserted their power, in some cases, to cut short typhoid fever, and in many others to reduce the fever to something which, though it "can't be cured, may be endured."

We have said enough we think to convince the reader that Dr. Lyons' work on fever is well deserving of a careful perusal, and contains the results of the personal experience of a capable and industrious student. There are grave faults in the order and arrangement of the author's observations, as though many of them were made at long intervals, and then put together without being recast, as also some important omissions witness the entire subject of the *etiology* of fever, but these are not to be mentioned in view of the general merits of the work. The careful personal investigation of a few points in the pathology of a disease, excuse, in our opinion, the omission of other points which may not have received the author's confirmation.

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ART. XLIX.—*A Treatise on Human Physiology, designed for the use of Students and Practitioners of Medicine.* By JOHN C. DALTON, Jr., M. D., formerly Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, &c. 2nd edition, revised and enlarged, with two hundred and seventy-one illustrations. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea. Montreal: Dawson & Sons. 1861, royal 8vo., pp. 690.

The demand for this valuable work has now exhausted one edition, and nothing more clearly demonstrates the estimation in which it is held by the profession than this fact. With very few exceptions indeed, the volume before us may be viewed as containing a condensation of the latest views of physiologists generally, on the important subjects comprised within this branch of medical knowledge, written in a most flowing style, and so utterly devoid of the dryness which usually attaches to works of this nature, that there is no wonder that it has become such a favourite.

In several essential respects, this edition differs materially from its predecessor. Thus there is devoted an entire chapter to the consideration of the *special senses*, which were only partially alluded to in the first edition; a re-arrangement of the chapter on the *cranial nerves*, with the introduction of the latest views and facts in reference to their physiology, has been made; an account of some original experiments with regard to the *functions of the cerebellum* has been rendered, with the conclusions to which they tend; certain considerations in regard to the properties of *sensation and motion*, have been introduced;

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† Ten Lectures, Introductory to the study of Fever, London, 1861.