

convenience, and I shall arrange medicines according to their more prominent and acknowledged effects on the system, first into Six Great Classes.

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| 1. Evacuants.   | 3. Narcotics. | 5. Revulsives.  |
| 2. Depressants. | 4. Excitants. | 6. Alteratives. |

The first class I sub-divide into nine orders, as—1st. Emetics, 2d. Cathartics, 3rd. Anthelmintics, 4th. Sialogogues, 5th. Diaphoretics, 6th. Diuretics, 7th. Expectorants, 8th. Emmenagogues, 9th. Parturients.

*Of Depressants*, I make three orders, viz.—1. Sedatives, 2. Refrigerants, 3. Demulcents.

*Narcotics* I do not divide.

*Of Excitants* there are four orders.—1. Stimulants, 2. Antispasmodics, 3. Tonics, 4. Astringents.

*Of Revulsives* two, Internal and External.

*Of Alteratives* two, Vital and Chemical.”

CAZENAVE & SCHEDEL's *Manual of Diseases of the Skin. Second American Edition, translated from the Fourth French Edition, with copious Notes, References, and Corrections.* By H. D. BULKLEY, M.D. New York.

UP to the commencement of the present century, the pathology of skin diseases received comparatively very little attention in Great Britain and the Continent. This is doubtless attributable to the fact, that while in all the civilized portions of the globe, hospitals for the reception of cases of disease, either medical or surgical, abounded, and in which isolated examples (we speak relatively) of cutaneous disease were occasionally to be found, yet they did not enlist, in a general way, that sympathy from medical men which later times have secured for them. We believe we are correct in saying, that with the exception of the Small Pox Hospital in the New Road, so ably presided over by Dr. George Gregory, no other institution specially devoted to the reception of cases of skin disease is to be found in England. The magnificent Hospital of St. Louis in Paris, receiving yearly, as it does, its hundreds of cases of all the forms and varieties of disease to which the skin tissue is liable, and inviting as it has done for years past, from the extensive advantages which it thus possesses, the attendance of medical men and students from all parts of the world, may be looked upon as the great nursing mother of Dermo-pathology. Three-and-twenty years ago, the medical management of that splendid establishment was confided to Messrs. Alibert and Bielt, and we well remember the impression produced on our minds by the totally opposite manner adopted by those two great men in treating the diseases