

cording to the age and strength of the patient for adults, and a proportionate dose for children. I prescribe it, combined simply with mucilage as in the following form:—*R* Olei terebinthinæ fl ʒ i; mucilaginis, fl ʒ i; aquæ menthæ piperitæ fl ʒ iss. *Misce. Fiat haustus.* This draught may be taken once or twice daily, according to the degree of its action on the bowels; and should there be much hemorrhage from the intestinal canal, or the stomach reject the draught, the same or a larger quantity of oil of turpentine, suspended by means of the yolk of an egg in decoction of barley, may be administered as an enema. * * * Should there be extreme debility present, preparations of iron—those which are astringent being preferred—or other tonics, may be administered conjointly with the turpentine; but on the other hand, when there is much vascular excitement, or general plethora, bleeding or other evacnants should be had recourse to at the same time that it is prescribed,” (p. 235.)

There are many other points in this excellent treatise that we would like to bring before our readers. We must, however, refer them to the work, which we can fully recommend as a complete practical exposition of those diseases of which it treats.

II.—*What to observe at the bed-side and after death in Medical Cases.*—

Published under the authority of the London Medical Society of Observation. pp. 296. Philadelphia, Blanchard & Lea. Montreal, B. Dawson.

The society, under whose auspices the above work has issued from the press, was established in London in the year 1850. The objects of the society, as they are set forth in the laws appended to the volume which lies before us, “are to promote the advancement of accurate Pathology and Therapeutics, by clinical and allied investigations, the value of which shall be estimated by the numerical method; and to exhibit the special advantages which may accrue to the science of medicine, by the co-operation of several persons working on a uniform plan towards the elucidation of given medical questions”

The majority of the present members are eminent Physicians, and well-known in the medical literary world. The names of Walshe, Beck, Jenner, Ballard, &c., &c., are, in our opinion, a complete recommendation to a work purporting to direct the student and practitioner “what to observe at the bed-side,” &c. The work is divided into two parts. Part I refers to the “Clinical examination of a patient.” It has four sections:—1. The personal description and peculiarities of the patient in health. 2. The previous history of the patient. 3. The course of existing disease prior to the patient coming under observation. 4. Condition of the patient at the time of observation.” Each section has divisions, some of which, are, in their turn, sub-divided. For in-