

produced in persons of nervous temperament, or else labouring under disease.—How far, or to what extent, a mental impression of an intensely vivid nature is capable of producing all the phenomena, is a question still to be settled. One thing, however, is clear, that all the phenomena elicited by Reichenbach's Odyle, have been produced, especially by Mr. Braid, under circumstances in which such an hypothesis is utterly untenable; and there are few physicians, so unlearned in the history of their profession, as to have forgotten the extraordinary effects of Miss Perkins' metallic tractors, and the equally marvellous ones of analogous instruments made of gingerbread, while in the same category may be classed the galvanic belts and rings, at present imposing on the credulity and the imagination of the public. Like most of German theories, the present one is far too much extenuated, (if we may be permitted to coin a new meaning for an old English word.) Certainly, additional evidence is required, beyond that furnished by Dr. Gregory or Baron Von Reichenbach, to convince us, firstly, that there exists such a fluid, (Odyle); secondly, that all the effects attributed to its operation, are really its results. One thing, however, is certain, that we are on the eve of important developments in psychology, and Dr. Gregory's publication may conduce to this desirable end, despite the evidence of his own credulity which the book amply furnishes.

The work is an exceedingly curious one, and to those prosecuting these researches, is deserving of an attentive consideration. It embodies everything at present known of the subject, and is illustrated by most singular narratives; a very large proportion of which are, we are constrained to say, unsophisticated fictions.

ART. XXXI.—*The Microscopist, or a complete Manual on the Use of the Microscope for Physicians, Students, and all Learners of Natural Science.* By JOSEPH H. WYTHES, M.D. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston. 1851. 12mo, pp. 191.

The above work must prove itself a valuable addition to the Physician's library, and it recommends itself in an especial manner to Microscopists. It is a valuable substitute for the more elaborate publication of Mr. Queckett. Succinctness is a desirable object in such publications, and we think it has been fully attained in the present. It is the best manual on the microscope with which we are acquainted, *a multum in parvo*.

ART. XXXII.—*Report of the Toronto Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye.* Toronto, C.W., A.D., 1851, by G. S. STRATFORD, M.R.C.S., Surgeon and Oculist, Toronto. A. F. Plees. 1851.

The foregoing is a pamphlet of twenty-seven pages, on the first two of which is comprised the whole of the Report proper. From it we learn that 149 patients were treated during the year ending June 1, 1851, of whom there remained under treatment at the time it was drawn up, five. The diseases are the ordinary ones observed in Dispensary practice of the kind. Had Mr. Stratford terminated his labors here, he would have performed every duty required of him as the attending Surgeon, but when we find the remaining twenty-five pages occupied with a description of the pathology of the diseases specified in the Report, and the treatment which had been adopted, and which should be pursued in similar cases, Mr. Stratford leaves the boundary of a Dispensing Surgeon, enters that of authorship, and renders himself open to censure. What the Governors and Subscribers to the Toronto Dispensary, "to whom the Report is respectfully