

oxygenation improve in proportion to the benefit to digestion. Sleep becomes more sound and refreshing. Drugs can accomplish but a similar result, and will altogether fail unless their efficiency is promoted by the observance of physiological rules. Exhausted energy is re-established by the proper application of electrical force and the manipulations of massage. External heat compensates, in a measure, for weakness of the heat-forming apparatus, and is of advantage in conditions characterized by debility. It affords relief, also, in certain phases or periods of inflammatory disorders. The influence of cold, light, and music may, with great propriety and benefit, be utilized by the physician.

It is not essential that the physician should be a skilled pharmacist, but he should possess an intelligent conception of the methods of pharmacy and a familiar acquaintance with the physical and chemical properties of drugs. These subjects and the art of prescription-writing are, consequently, discussed, in the preliminary section of the book, from the standpoint of the general practitioner. The different modes of application or introduction of remedies, the Latin terms and phrases employed in prescriptions, the metric system, poisons and antidotes are also considered in this section.

In the chapter on "Electro-Therapeutics," one object has been held steadily in view—lucidity. The physical properties of this force, its modes of generation, the laws which regulate its manifestation and the mechanical means by which it is applied, are described as briefly as is consistent with utility. The importance of electricity in the diagnosis of nervous affections and its value and indications in therapeutics are fully discussed. The physiological effects and the therapeutic applications of massage, so often synergistic with electricity, form the subject of a succeeding section. The paragraph upon the method of prescribing massage will, it is believed, be useful in securing the fullest benefit of this valuable procedure. The importance of pneumotherapy is pointed out, and the usefulness and the mode of administration of oxygen is described. The chapters on "Hydrotherapy," "Climate," "Diet," "Heat," "Cold" and other physiological agencies, have all been rewritten.

The author hopes that his care and labor have succeeded in bringing within moderate compass, information valuable alike to the physician and patient. He trusts, likewise, that this volume may be of service in demonstrating how much can be accomplished in the practice of medicine without the use of drugs, and how much the activity of drugs is enhanced by the judicious combination with physiological remedies.

This volume, especially, is so charmingly written that we would advise our readers to procure a copy.

VOL. I.—TREATISE ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, by American teachers, edited by William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., Provost and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. *For sale by Subscription only. Price per Volume, Cloth, \$5; Sheep, \$6; Half Russia, \$7.* W. B. Saunders, Publisher, 913 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

This work, on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, has been issued in two handsome royal octavo volumes, of about 1000 pages each, containing numerous woodcuts and colored plate illustrations to elucidate the text whenever necessary. It is composed of a series of articles (each bearing the author's name) upon each disease or set of diseases by various authorities, selected with care from the faculties of the various medical schools of the country, with a view to obtain the very best and latest opinions and treatment of specialists in each department of medicine, and will, therefore, thoroughly represent the subjects taught in American colleges.

The articles are not written as though addressed to students in lectures, but are exhaustive descriptions of diseases with the newest facts as regards Causation, Symptomatology, Diagnosis, Prognosis and Treatment, and will include a large number of approved Formulæ. The recent advances made in the study of the bacterial origin of various diseases are fully described, as well as the bearing of the knowledge so gained upon prevention and cure. The subjects of Bacteriology as a whole and of immunity are fully considered in a separate section.

Methods of diagnosis are given the most minute and careful attention, thus enabling the reader to learn the very latest methods of investigation without consulting works specially devoted to the subject.

In the matter of treatment there is much that is entirely new; for instance, the subject of cure by injection of blood-serum from immunized animals, now attracting much attention, is thoroughly discussed under the different diseases.

Hygiene forms the opening chapter of volume one, and under each disease methods of prevention are carefully discussed.

Very considerable space is devoted to the important subjects of Insanity and Urinalysis.

The following is the list of authors.

Hygiene, J. S. Billings, M.D.; Kidneys and Lungs, Francis Delafield, M.D.; Peritoneum, Liver and Pancreas, R. H. Fitz, M.D.; Urine (Chemistry and Microscopy), James W. Holland, M.D.; Heart, Aorta, Arteries and Veins, E. G. Janeway, M.D.; Diathetic Diseases (Rheumatism, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Gout, Lithæmia, and Diabetes). Henry M. Lyman,