

preponderating weight of the majority of authorities is against him. The sound and rapidly prevailing doctrine of the identity of true croup and diphtheria is heartily supported by our author; but his American editor, Mr. Hutchinson, does not adopt this view, and urges the fact that "membranous inflammation of the larynx is sometimes caused by the direct application of irritants, showing that it is not necessarily in all cases of constitutional origin." We had fondly hoped that it would not have been again necessary to point out the fact that the most strenuous advocate of the identity does not deny that "scalding water will raise a blister," even in the healthiest subject.

We are at a loss to understand what the American editor means by the statement in his annotation "the results of tracheotomy are much more favourable in pure croup than in laryngitis." No mention is here made of the post-mortem appearances of Peyer's patches and the mesenteric glands, to which continental writers have directed attention in diphtheria. The account of epidemic cholera is especially good, but in the section on treatment no mention is made of Indian experience of the intravenous injection of chloral. In speaking of hydrophobia, Hutchinson's prophylactic measure, viz.: the extraction of the canines of all pups, receives no notice. Syphilis is regarded as a specific exanthematic fever. Pyæmia and septicæmia are described under the one caption in an excellent chapter, in which he briefly accords more than his wonted meed of praise to Lister's antiseptic dressing. In the chapter on leprosy, although the contagiousness of the disease is not admitted, yet the author seems disinclined to dispute its communicability, and gives currency to Living's view that it is capable of propagation by the inhibition of the excreta of lepers. Fish diet, as an etiological element, is entirely rejected. To the chapter on ague the American editor adds a short section on typho-malarial fever, and one on the treatment of the pernicious form of intermittent fever. In an excellent section of fifty pages diseases of the skin are treated of, and the author appears to be a close follower of the great Hebra and his school.

The description of physical exploration of the chest and its results is unusually clear and instructive. No account is, however, given of the varieties of pneumonia (apart from the croupous and catarrhal) nor of the different views of its nature, such as Fernet's herpeticism of the pneumogastric. We regret to observe that in the treatment of the asthmatic attack no mention is made of the value of the nitrite of amyl or the iodide of ethyl, nor of the curative influence of iodide of potash long continued. A brief article on autumnal catarrh is intercalated by the American editor.

In the cardiac section we do not observe any reference to Potain's view of the causative influence of liver and abdominal affections in the development of lesions of the right heart by the reflex excitement of spasm in the pulmonary arterioles. Nor do we notice any reference to Goodhart's and Fothergill's opinion as to the etiological relation of prolonged anæmia to certain organic cardiac lesions; but on the whole this section is fully equal, if not superior, to that of any text book with which we are acquainted. In the treatment of attacks of angina pectoris nitrite of amyl is recommended, but no allusion is made to the very successful employment of nitro-glycerine, or glonoine, by Murrell and others. In this later edition we are pleased to observe an account of Dr. Ord's myxœdema, or what Sir Wm. Gull has termed "the cretinoid condition of adult women." In "dilatation of the stomach" we do not think sufficient stress is laid upon the value of the stomach pump and douche. A brief description of hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver is also a new addition to this part. The section devoted to diseases of the kidney is an admirable one, and is followed by a short notice of affections of the pelvic organs. The chapter bearing on the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system is much improved by the insertion of a clear account of the localization of function, accompanied and elucidated by a number of diagrams. The American editor inserts a reference to tendon reflexes. In describing locomotor ataxy the absence of patellar tendon reflex is not mentioned in the first edition, but here finds a place. Although Charcot is largely drawn