Diseases," which originally appeared as prefaces to his volumes 'On Urinary Diseases,' and 'On Certain Acute Diseases.' But in addition to the above matter, the editor, not willing that any single crumb of his preceptor's teaching should be lost, has wisely appended two chapters, hitherto unpublished, "On the Mode of Taking Cases," and "On the Diagnosis of Disease;" subjoining the dedications which belonged to the original edition.

Of the value of Dr. Todd's series of clinical lectures, here associated under one cover, our opinion was expressed at the time of their issue.* It remains for us only to allude to the two lectures on case-taking and on the diagnosis of disease, which are now submitted to us for the first time. The first of these, containing homely advice, which cannot fail to be acceptable and wholesome to the junior student, bears strongly on the necessity of making clinical investigation the grand "*aim*" and result of all his work. The latter lecture is of much greater general scope and importance, and, like all the author's systematic works, is eminently suggestive and practical: equally with them it exhibits the writer as the energetic, enthusiastic teacher, and the skilful diagnoser, ever resting pathological conclusions on a physiological basis. This lecture, besides other matter, contains a brief notice of several instructive cases, adduced for the purpose of illustrating the importance of diagnosis, and is one of which the careful perusal would prove of peculiar help to those studying disease among hospital out-patients.

Dr. Beale has done the profession good service in superintending this second edition, rendering it the more useful by the list of cases which is found at the beginning, and by the completeness of the index which closes it. We are, however, at a loss to understand why he has disturbed the order in which the lectures were delivered, giving precedence to those which the author wrote last. Surely the peculiar circumstances connected with the modifications in Dr. Todd's mode of practice, so evident in comparing different parts of his lectures, would, as a matter of history, and as a more faithful exponent of the modelling of his opinions, the rather have left the stones just as they were originally laid.

ART. V.—*The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health, and to the Improvement of Physical and Mental Education.* By ANDREW COMBE, M.D., &c. Fifteenth Edition. Edited by JAMES COXE, M.D., F.R.C.P.E. 1860.

THIS edition of a work so unassuming and yet so remarkably adapted to the requirements of the public as to have reached the enormous sale of 38,000 copies printed in Edinburgh, whilst it is conjectured that no less than 100,000 copies printed in America have found purchasers, appears to be quite on a level with the present state of our physiological and chemical knowledge so far as it can

* See Review No. 27, p. 93; and No. 39, p. 89.

be applied to hygiene and to popular and social purposes. The additions and necessary corrections apparent in the present volume, supplied by the editor (who, it may be mentioned, also edited the fourteenth edition of 1852), are amply and felicitously introduced, and render the work easy and pleasant reading even to the scientific practitioner, as well as instructive to educators, trainers, and managers of children, and to those whose duties include the general personal superintendence of masses of men. Those also who are entrusted with the disposition and arrangement of human dwellings, factories, schools, hospitals, prisons, barracks, ships, &c., ought to be thoroughly conversant with the principles advocated in it.

ART. VI.—*A Manual of Elementary Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical.* By G. FOWNES, F.R.S. Eighth Edition, revised and corrected by H. BENGE JONES, M.D., F.R.S., and A. W. HOFFMANN, F.R.S.—London, 1861. pp. 771.

THIS comprehensive and highly condensed epitome of chemical science is so well known to all who are likely to be readers of this review, and is so deservedly in request by all students of medicine, that any demonstration of its character and composition would here be superfluous. The new edition following so closely on its predecessor is chiefly remarkable for the appendix, in which the editors have given "the substance of Gerhardt's views on chemical notation which are daily gaining ground; and likewise a synoptical classification of the more important groups of chemical substances founded on the new system." The editors regret that the time has not yet arrived for adopting the system in the text of the book. There are one or two observations which we shall make on this volume in an article which we hope to be able ere long to present to our readers on recent chemical textbooks, and on existing methods of teaching chemistry.

ART. VII.—*Transactions of the Epidemiological Society.*
Vol. I. Part I.

THE literary labours of the Epidemiological Society since its creation, in 1850, have hitherto been known to the profession only through the periodicals of the day, and of late through the pages of the 'Sanitary Review.' Now, for the first time, has the Society ventured a craft of its own, well manned and worthy of every prosperous breeze.

This first part of Vol. I. commences with a short but pertinent preface, bearing the well-known initials of the President, Dr. B. G. Babington; and this is followed by an address in his name and that of the secretary, Dr. McWilliam, whose experience in all matters connected with epidemic disease or sanitary measures is so well known.

In the address which was delivered at the commencement of the session 1859-60, we find mention of all the papers read before the