trouble and time. But this has not arisen from oversight ; the question of the advantage or disadvantage of tables to the students has been fully considered ; and the author has decided,—and the decision is borne out by the highest authorities,—that such tables serve no really good purpose ; they rather, on the contrary, supply but very superficial information, and satisfy the student before they have really informed him. The information contained in this work, like every other professing to teach a practical science, requires application and perseverance to attain ; but if begun at the beginning, if the student will carefully go over the necessary preliminary facts, the examination of his tests, and the reaction of the simple bodies consecutively, and make himself master of this very simple and elementary part of the course, he will find no difficulties when entering upon the more elaborate, and—what might appear without this preparation—complex and intricate processes of the second part, the analysis of compound bodies. It is altogether another question whether the student should or should not exercise himself and his memory, by tabulating the results of his experiments as he proceeds ; and to this question we reply in the affirmative ; but it must be left to individuals to act in this according to their own judgments, and their own feeling of its necessity." (Preface, pp. 6, 7.)

Mr. Bullock appears to us to have executed his task as translator and editor, in a very creditable manner ; so that the work altogether wears quite an English garb. We would, however, ask him why he has omitted the word "qualitative" from the original designation of the treatise ? The title, as it now stands, is very liable to mislead others, as it has ourselves ; since the book will undoubtedly be ordered by many, who expect that a treatise emanating from the school of Giessen, shall include *organic* as well as *inorganic* analysis. With the exception of the organic acids, the substances examined in this volume belong altogether to the mineral kingdom.

ART. V.—*On Man's Power over himself to prevent or control Insanity.*

By the Rev. JOHN BARLOW, M.A. F.R.S. &c., Secretary of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.—*London, 1843.* 18mo, pp. 68.

THIS little essay, like the former one from the same pen which we noticed with approbation a few months since, contains the substance of a communication made to the members of the Royal Institution at one of their Friday evening meetings. It possesses the same claims to the attention of the general reader, in the truthfulness, simplicity, and at the same time the comprehensiveness of its views ; although the intelligent medical reader may probably not find anything in it, with which he is not already familiar. Mr. Barlow's object is to prove that, in a large proportion of cases, insanity may be traced to the faulty indulgence of some propensity or feeling, which the due exercise of self-control would have restrained ; and he justly appeals, in support of this position, to the valuable effects resulting from the application of this principle to the treatment of insanity—the best restraint under which lunatics can be kept being that of *their own* self-control, if motives can be found of sufficient strength to cause them to exert it.

The views entertained, and the principles elucidated in this little work, have indeed a wide and important range. They call the attention to that greatest of all sciences which teaches us to govern and to strengthen the highest of our faculties for the most valuable ends, and to make the intellect the great auxiliary of virtue. It is gratifying to find an accomplished clergyman addressing a highly-cultivated audience on these topics ;

worthy of those addressed, however distinguished in philosophy,—and worthy of a divine, who should know how to address himself to minds of the highest as well as of the humblest attainments. From the pages of Mr. Barlow's essay powerful arguments may be gathered for the promotion of education, and of all other means of preventing criminal excesses, and warding off impulses that by repetition become morbid and uncontrollable; and in these days of rapid movement, vast speculation, and growing avarice and ambition, there are many readers in many classes of society to whom a medical practitioner may recommend such reading as remedial against restless cares which “not poppy, nor mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrups in the world” can cure.

ART. VI.—*Remarks on Schools of Instruction for Military and Naval Surgeons, in a Letter to Sir Robert Peel.* By SIR GEORGE BAL-LINGHALL, M.D., Regius Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh. 8vo, pp. 16.

THE praiseworthy object of this Letter is to point out the importance of having a professorship of military surgery in London and Dublin as well as in Edinburgh. Sir George's motives in making this proposal are singularly disinterested, and he argues his case zealously and well. We cannot help entertaining doubts, however, whether the institution of the chairs in question is necessary. The arguments derived from their existence and utility in the continental states, appear to us less valid than to Sir George. The extremely low state of the full-pay and half-pay of the medical officers in the continental armies, prevents fully-educated men from entering them, and interferes with the prosecution of study in the intervals of active service. The opposite state of things exists in this country. We willingly admit, however, that the military chair at Edinburgh has been very useful, especially since filled by Sir George; and it would give us pleasure to see his wishes fulfilled, and men of equal talents with himself appointed to instruct their junior brethren when on half-pay, in the other capital cities of the kingdom.

ART. VII.—*The Electro-physiology of Man. With practical illustrations of new and efficient modes of Galvanic Treatment in a variety of cases.* By JOHN DODDRIDGE HUMPHREYS, Esq.—London, 1843. 12mo, pp. 228.

A MERE puff, designed to inform the public, that John Doddridge Humphreys, Esquire, practices medical galvanism in a new and superior style; curing patient after patient whose maladies have resisted all ordinary modes of treatment, and applying the most efficient remedies to almost all the diseases that flesh is heir to. As a scientific production it is totally valueless. The author's whole theory of the operation of electricity on the animal body is founded upon Dr. Wilson Philip's well-known experiments; the public faith in which, as identifying nervous agency with electricity, does not seem to be in the least shaken by the disproof with which this doctrine has been met by other experimentalists. We are far from discouraging the judicious application of electricity as a remedial means: since we regard it as a very important therapeutic agent, the true value of which has not yet been fairly tested. But as-