its outer extremities, and which run on the outside of the arch of the teeth of the lower jaw until they make their exit from the mouth at the distance of three centimetres from each other, then they curve downwards on to a plate of iron which is attached on one side to a handle 30 centimetres in length, and on the other side to a bent stem which stretches itself under the chin. The extremity of this last stem is furnished with a screw, which is supported on a well-stuffed pad capable of moulding itself to the lower maxilla. By this powerful lever he was able to reset the dislocation of the right condyle of the lower jaw after three months' standing. M. Gayet admits that Sir Astley Cooper and Malgagne described an instrument by Junker, on the same principle as this one, but much more complicated.

II.—ESSENTIALS OF THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. A Handbook for Students and Practitioners. By HENRY HARTSHORNE, A.M., M.D., *Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, &c., &c.* 12mo. pp. 487.

THIS is a work of a sort which might be easily confounded with the more trashy kind of student's manuals and vademecums—third and fourth rate productions that emerge now and then with a view solely to facilitate the labours of the “grinder,” and of which the character may usually be written in one brief sentence, “tedious to read, and useless to get by heart.” The tediousness of such books is not, indeed, in proportion to, but it is certainly in part because of, their brevity; their aim being to cram as many distinct statements of fact, or of theory, or of modes of cure into half a page as would require many pages to explain and illustrate, the result is an arid wilderness of doctrines and data, in which no gleam of personal conviction ever intervenes to show the poor overtasked student that one opinion is of more importance than another. It is otherwise with the present author, and his little book of “essentials.” Here there is no want of a guiding and determining spirit, nor is there any want of good materials; the author's decisions in matters of opinion are prompt, clearly expressed, and carry, apparently, the weight and force of conviction derived from personal experience. The book is, therefore, though necessarily a compilation, and a good compilation, very far from being a compilation *merely*; it is fairly entitled to be called, in a certain sense, an original work, and it is one of the few

books, original or other, that we feel inclined to wish had been longer than it is. Something intermediate between Hartshorne and Aitken, say, but considerably nearer to the former than the latter would, we think, be almost an ideal text-book in practice of medicine. The faults of the book are such as could not be profitably remarked upon without a much longer space than we can devote to it. The author is often very positive and assured, sometimes, we think, *too* dogmatic, and sometimes, not very often, wrong out and out. Much more often he errs by presenting statements in too compact a shape, and without the necessary qualifications and reservations. The following on a familiar theme, the typhus eruption, is only one illustration:—“Towards the end of the first week, in most cases, a rash appears of little and numerous red papulæ (miliary eruption) all over the chest, abdomen, and upper parts of the limbs. They are accompanied by *sudamina* (minute vesicles) in many instances, by *petechiæ* in a few.” This is literally *all* in Dr Hartshorne’s book about typhus eruption, and we appeal to any one who has seen much of the disease if this is a good description. It would not be very easy to show briefly what is wrong in it, but, as a whole, it conveys a wrong impression, and this obviously from attempting too great compression. Apropos of typhus, we may add, that Dr Hartshorne is opposed to large and indefinite stimulation in this disease, and gives full credit to the results obtained in Glasgow under an opposite system, the character of which, however, he somewhat overstates, owing to his desire for condensation. But notwithstanding this, he begins his “essentials” of treatment with the statement, that “more than half the cases of typhus, according to my observation, require alcoholic stimulation as well as concentrated nourishment, *after the fourth day.*” What is the student to infer from this statement? that he is to begin stimulating more than half his cases regularly on the fifth day? If so, we beg to enter a dissent, and to say that the facts he himself refers to prove the contrary. Notwithstanding our occasional differences with the author, however, we commend his book as one to which no student and no practitioner can refer without getting many useful suggestions from it.