they are not sufficiently full to justify their publication in a more permanent form. There have been so many admirable clinical lectures published recently that these seem by comparison to be rather meagre, to be in fact mere reports of cases filled in with outline sketches of disease.

Professor Davis, while manifesting some acquaintance with the works of contemporary authors, does not seem to have accepted fully the recent advances made in therapeutics. Although cautioning his students against the excessive use of drugs, he is not himself by any means free from the reproach of occasionally giving them too liberally in cases where a knowledge of the history of the disease would seem to indicate that the patient's best chance of recovery depended upon the adoption of a non-perturbating course of treatment. The editor seems to deprecate criticism when he says that "the fact that the lectures here collected were not given in one consecutive course and reported by one amanuensis, but were delivered as parts of several annual courses in the hospital wards, will explain any want of uniformity that may be observed in the manner of writing the prescriptions or in the naming of medicines." Inasmuch as the manner of writing the prescriptions seems to have attracted the editor's attention, it is strange that he has not taken sufficient care to prevent the mingling of two languages in the same formula.

There are a few typographical errors and occasionally a mistake in construction which the editor would have done well to correct, but in other respects the way in which the book has been issued reflects credit upon the publishers.

J. H. H.

ART. XXIX.—*Fever and Cholera from a New Point of View.* By ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D. Edin., Staff Surgeon-Major; Statistical Officer to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, British Forces in India. (For private circulation.) 12mo., pp. 301. Calcutta: Wm. Smith, 1873.

IN a work which we noticed in the last number of this Journal, Mr. R. T. Lyons made an attempt to prove that the disease generally known as relapsing fever is only a form of malarial disease, modified by circumstances. Dr. Smith, the writer of the book, the title of which heads this notice, like the author to whom we have just alluded, has been for many years attached in a medical capacity to the British forces in India, and has become imbued with the same opinions. He, however, goes further than Mr. Lyons, for while the latter is unable to see any essential difference between the diseases named, the former comprehends all the non-contagious fevers in one class, which he stretches so far as to include cholera. In fact, his object in writing appears to have been to demonstrate "that cholera is simply the highest expression of form which this description of disease attains." In his pathology all these diseases originate in a morbid impression made upon the sympathetic nervous system, which gives rise to paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves, and he therefore regards the difference between cholera and simple continued fever as one only of degree; the severity of the former being due to the greater violence with which the exciting cause acts.

We cannot say that we have found the arguments by which the author endeavours to sustain his views very convincing, and we shall not attempt to make an analysis of them, especially since in doing so we should be obliged to repeat much that was said in our notice of Mr. Lyons's work. We can scarcely

be wrong in supposing that Dr. Smith and Mr. Lyons are very fair representatives of a large class, and that the views which they hold are therefore more popular in India than elsewhere. While willing to concede to them, and to other army surgeons in the British possessions in the East, the advantage derived from the opportunity which their position gives them, for comparing the phenomena of disease in different countries, we do not think they will be able to convince intelligent physicians of the complete identity of enteric fever with remittent fever, and of both these with cholera.

Entertaining the opinions that he does, it is not surprising that Dr. Smith recommends the exhibition of quinia in cholera, which should be given hypodermically whenever the stomach is too irritable to retain it. J. H. H.

ART. XXX.—*As Formações e Transformações dos Animaes Estudo sobre o Desenvolvimento normal, teratológico, e pathológico, Fundado sobre a Embryogenia comparada, a Physiologia, a Anatomia Pathologica, a Histogenia, e a Paleontologia.* Por JOSÉ JOAQUIN da SILVA AMADO, Premiado pela escola medico-cirurgica de Lisboa em 1860, '61, '63, e '64; Preparador e Conservador do Museu d'Anatomia da mesma escola; ex-cirurgiao do banco do hospital de S. José. *Primeira Parte: Desenvolvimento normal dos animaes da fauna actual. Com duas estampas.* Lisboa: Lallemand Frères, 1872. 8vo. pp. 240.

The Formations and Transformations of Animals; a Study of their Normal, Teratological, and Pathological Development, based on comparative Embryology, Physiology, Pathological Anatomy, Histology, and Paleontology. By JOSÉ JOAQUIN da SILVA AMADO, Rewarded by the Medico-Chirurgical School of Lisbon in 1860, '61, '63, and '64; Preparer and Curator of the Anatomical Museum of that School, etc. etc. *First Part: Normal Development of Animals of the existing Fauna, with two plates.* 8vo. pp. 240. Lisbon, 1872.

THIS volume is a well-written compilation of what has been published on animal development in German, French, English, and other languages. The author seems to have sought information from all authorities and produced a learned work. The bibliography of this volume occupies more than thirteen of the two hundred and forty pages contained in it. W. S. W. R.

ART. XXXI.—*Clinical Reports from Private Practice.* By JOHN HERBERT CLAIBORNE, A.M., M.D., one of the Vice-Presidents of the Medical Society of Virginia, etc. 8vo., pp. 424. Petersburg, Va. Jos. Van Holt Nash, 1873.

THE patient of a physician whose *clientèle* lies among the better classes of the community, presents peculiarities of constitution and temperaments not often encountered in the occupant of a hospital bed, which must, therefore, be met by some modification of the treatment adapted for the latter. We are not, however, prepared to admit that there are any set of people, no matter what their antecedents or present condition may be, in whom it is justifiable to