

finally the methods laid down by which these points may be ascertained, either qualitatively or quantitatively. In this mode, urine, urinary, biliary, and gouty calculi, blood, milk, mucus, pus, bone, and mixed animal fluids are successively treated of, characterized, examined, analyzed, and illustrated, and the whole terminated by an account of poisonous substances and the means by which they may be detected in organic mixtures, the blood, and tissues of the body. On a careful perusal of this work, we can recommend it as one well calculated to aid the investigation of morbid changes and facilitating the microscopic examination of organic bodies, the importance of a thorough knowledge and facility in which is becoming more and more evident as the attention becomes more turned to these points.

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ART. XXI.—*Human Physiology*. By ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M.D., etc. etc. "Vastissimi studii primas quasi lineas circumscripsi." *Haller*. With nearly five hundred illustrations. Seventh edition, thoroughly revised, and extensively modified and enlarged. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 692-736. Lea and Blanchard, 1850.

ALL who would study the physiology of the human organism, whether as the basis of their investigation into its various diseased conditions, with their prevention and their cure, or simply as an important branch of liberal knowledge, will find in this new edition of Dr. Dunglison's treatise a very full, fair, and, at the same time, lucid exposition of the existing state of the science.

The work has in every part been subjected to a thorough revision. The important contributions to our knowledge of the functions of the different organs of the human body, and of the laws by which it is governed, as a living organism, derived from the labours of cotemporary physiologists, have been carefully incorporated into the present edition, while every available illustration, by means of wood and other engravings, has been adopted to facilitate the communication of clear and accurate views of the subjects treated of.

This seventh edition of Dr. Dunglison's *Human Physiology* will bear a very favourable comparison with either of the numerous elementary treatises that have recently appeared, and in some respects is better adapted than either of them for the use of the student, whether professional or general. D. F. C.

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ART. XXII.—*Report of the Trial, "The People v. Dr. Horatio N. Loomis for Libel."* Tried at the Erie County Oyer and Terminer June 24th, 1850, &c. &c. Justice Mullett presiding. John Treahor and Leander J. Roberts, Associate Justices. Reported by Frederick T. Parsons, Stenographer. Buffalo, 1850: 8vo. pp. 50.

SUCH is the title of a pamphlet which we find on our table, and which, we think, demands, at our hands, a more serious notice than the mere title, as it reads, would appear to indicate. Unity of principle, of purpose, and of action, has been the dream of the enthusiast, and the object of desire to the sanguine votary of truth, to whichever of the great pursuits of life his attention may have been directed. In religion, one church; in politics, no party; in science, perfect uniformity of opinion and harmony of action, form the *ideal* of human perfection.

The calm observer of things as they are has need of little experience, in either line of life, to convince him such a condition has not yet been obtained; while the philosophic investigator of human character will probably reach the deeper conclusion, that human nature is so constituted that this result not only cannot be attained, but that it is hardly desirable. Conflict of opinion, and competition in effort, are great elements of usefulness, stimulating to nobler designs, and leading on to loftier attainments. No circumstance so effectually paralyzes human energy as the tame monotony of uniform acquiescence.