authors of reputation is a valuable feature in this pamphlet. The reader can see at a glance the different views entertained by writers, and very often the statistics upon which their opinions are based. For this work, laboriously, and we think faithfully, done by Dr. Andrews, the thanks of the profession are due, and his brochure will, without doubt, relieve many from much fatiguing investigation.

S. A.

ART. XLVI.—*Yellow Fever and Malarial Diseases—embracing a History of the Epidemics of Yellow Fever in Texas; New Views on its Diagnosis, Treatment, Propagation, and Control; Descriptions of Dengue, Malarial Fevers, Jaundice, the Spleen and its Diseases, and Diarrhœa Hemorrhagica; with Practical Remarks on their successful Treatment, etc.* By GREENVILLE DOWELL, M.D., Professor of Surgery in Texas Medical College, etc. etc. 8vo. pp. 241. Philadelphia: Medical Publication Office, 1876.

WE have looked over this book carefully without discovering in what respect Dr. Dowell's views of the pathology, diagnosis, and treatment of yellow fever can be regarded as at all novel. Of diagnosis and pathology he has surprisingly little to say; the lesions which the disease produces being alluded to only in the most cursory way. This omission is the more remarkable as he has borrowed from Blair's work, for the illustration of his, two plates representing, 1st, the common appearance of the liver in yellow fever; 2d, hyperæmia of the intestines with points of extravasation. More certainly might be said of diagnosis by one who does not hesitate to lay claim to unusual skill in this branch of our art, being always, if we may trust his own statements, the first to recognize the presence of the scourge in the town where he happened to be practising at the time of its outbreak. His skill in diagnosis must have indeed been great, since in one case it rested principally upon the fact that the patient, who was under the care of another physician, fainted in crossing a yard.

The two prescriptions upon which he seems to have relied principally in the treatment of yellow fever were, 1st, one containing three grains each of sulphate of quinia, calomel, and Dover's powder, which he directs shall be repeated every three hours as long as the fever lasts; 2d, a mixture consisting of morphia, brandy, and creosote, which he gives specially for its power to allay sickness of stomach. At the same time the patient is to be kept in bed, lightly covered, not being allowed to get up even to stool. He condemns, on the other hand, the use of hot drinks and of all remedies calculated to produce excessive sweating, which he regards as a source of exhaustion. These directions he reiterates throughout the book until they become wearisome, even repeating the exact formulæ for the prescriptions above referred to as many as six times. The author's style is, moreover, rambling and exceedingly inelegant. In addition to numerous reports of different epidemics from medical officers of the United States Marine-Hospital Service and other gentlemen, which make up a large part of the book, it also contains a "Table of localities in the United States where yellow fever has appeared since A. D. 1668, with their elevations above the sea level; dates of commencement and suspension of the disease; mortality; and authorities for the statements;" which appears to have been worked up with a good deal of care.

J. H. H.