same ward, which in 1867 was as 75 to 55—Bellevue Hospital being excluded from the records of the former section. It is found, also, that in particular blocks of dwellings the death rate from consumption is thrice greater than in other and better blocks, the census of population being the basis of the calculation.

We recommend this report to the careful study of all whose duty it is to investigate the causes of the unhealthfulness of cities and communities, with the view to the application of means that are adapted to improve their sanitary condition.

D. F. C.

ART. XXVII.—*Clinical Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine.*

By JOHN HUGHES BENNETT, M. D., F. R. S. E., etc. Fifth American from the fourth London edition. With five hundred and thirty-seven illustrations on wood. 8vo. pp. 1022. New York: William Wood & Co., 1867.

To all who desire to obtain a correct idea of the somewhat novel views inculcated by Dr. Bennett in respect to pathology and practice, especially those on the treatment of inflammations and acute diseases generally, and of the facts and chain of reasoning upon which those views are based, we would recommend a careful perusal of the volume before us. Whether convinced or not of the correctness of the author's views as legitimate deductions from the data adduced in their support, the practical physician will nevertheless derive from the study of the treatise many suggestions calculated both to interest and to instruct.

In the present edition of these lectures there will be found many important additions. Thus, in Section 2, has been introduced an account of the molecular and cell theories of organization; while the description of the general laws of nutrition and of innervation in health and disease, and the account of inflammation also, and of tuberculosis, have been rewritten. In Section 3, new considerations on the subject of general therapeutics have been introduced; and, under different heads, reference has been made to the natural progress of disease; to the knowledge derived from an improved diagnosis and pathology; and to the fallacy of the change of type theory. An inquiry is, likewise, entered into as to our present means of treatment; and in support of the proposition that physiology and pathology constitute the true foundation for therapeutics.

The accounts given of the diseases of the nervous, digestive, and circulatory systems have been carefully revised and considerably enlarged. In Section 7 the author has tabulated every case of acute pneumonia treated by him in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh since the year 1848, in order to exhibit the efficacy of "the restorative, not stimulating," treatment advocated by Dr. B.

The subject of diabetes has been further illustrated by additional cases, and the results of a very full trial of sugar as a remedy for the disease are recorded. Certain views concerning the diagnosis and etiology of typhus and typhoid fevers have been reinvestigated. The result of a careful trial of the wet sheet in scarlatina is detailed, and a singular new fact indicated in the history of mercurial poisoning.

The "clinical lectures" of Dr. B. cannot fail to prove a valuable addition to every medical library. An acquaintance with their teachings will prove that the principles they inculcate are something more than hypotheses, and the practice they advocate more rational and successful than has generally been believed.

D. F. C.

ART. XXVIII.—*Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life.* Edited by ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., etc. etc. 12mo. pp. 298. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston.

THIS work of Christopher W. Hufeland, the learned and experienced Professor of Medicine in the University of Jena, "in the olden time," has been before the public some three-quarters of a century, and may even now be consulted with profit as an authoritative treatise on the macrobiotic science. As Dr. Wil-