

ART. XXVIII.—*An Introduction to Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.* By T. HENRY GREEN, M.D., London. 8vo. Philadelphia: H. C. Lea, 1871.

WE cordially welcome this little work as an attempt to fill what has too long remained a sensible gap in English medical literature. At present the work of Paget is the only extended treatise on pathology which at all pretends to be on a level with our knowledge of the subject, and this, far from covering the whole field, only treats of "Surgical Pathology." The work, as the author informs us in his preface, is strictly elementary, and is evidently from the pen of one well versed in the subject of which he treats. It is the most clear and condensed statement of the modern views on pathology with which we are acquainted, and as such we cordially recommend it to all those who have not the time or inclination to study other and more complete manuals. The author is largely indebted to Rindfleisch, both for his illustrations and for the arrangement of his material. At the close of the work is a list of the principal authorities referred to. They are twenty-one in number, and it is indicative of the low ebb at which pathology stands in England that out of this number only five English authors are quoted. One French work is referred to, and the remaining fifteen are German authorities. The paucity of our own pathological literature is so well known to the profession that it is no matter of wonder that not a single American publication figures in the list of authorities. In this respect, however, we need expect no change for the better until endowed chairs of pathology shall have been established at our hospitals and medical schools. The minute and prolonged investigations demanded by pathological investigation make it necessary that those who desire to become authorities in this branch should give their entire time to its pursuit, and there is at present with us no means by which any teacher of this fundamental branch of medicine can earn his living by it.

W. F. N.

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ART. XXIX.—*The Urine and its derangements, with the application of Physiological Chemistry to the diagnosis and treatment of Constitutional as well as Local Diseases; being a course of original Lectures delivered at University College, London.* By GEORGE HARLEY, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, etc. etc. With illustrations. Philadelphia: Lindsay & Blakiston, 1872.

As is mentioned in the preface the lectures which compose this book were originally delivered to a mixed class of medical men and advanced students during a period of ten years, and afterwards published in the *Medical Times and Gazette*. They are not, however, less acceptable on this account in their present revised form, and they will well repay the student and practitioner for the time taken in their perusal.

The arrangement of the contained matter differs in some particulars from that generally adopted in works upon the Urine; and upon the whole, the method chosen by the author is calculated to render the subject more interesting to those who wish to make practical clinical use of the result of the investigations of others. In treating of each important ingredient of the Urine the author gives us first its "Chemistry," or its prominent chemical features, and the means by which it may be recognized and its amount determined; then its "Physiology," if it has one, or those circumstances attending its production in health; and finally its "Pathology," or an account of the various pathological con-

ditions accompanying its appearance or causing it, and he includes under this last head a short *résumé* of what he considers the best and most scientific mode of treatment for these conditions.

One great advantage possessed by the book is its freedom from those chemical technicalities which render so many works uninteresting to those who have not had special opportunities for practical manipulation. At the same time the necessary processes are sufficiently described for all general purposes, it not being within the intention of the author to give such further information as may be readily obtained from works upon pathological and physiological chemistry. He, however, as indeed he has shown by example, considers such extension of knowledge in the highest degree desirable for those who wish to aid in placing Medicine nearer the line of Sciences, nor does he believe that the medical chemist should give his entire attention to the study of *Pathological Urine*. He says:

"One must not, however, be led away with the idea that the urine is the royal road to knowledge, or he will be doomed to disappointment; nor must we flatter ourselves that its study is an easy one requiring neither previous preparation nor subsequent application; for, on the contrary, in order to make Urology bear fruit we require to employ in its cultivation both perseverance and skill. It is not a little remarkable that this secretion, which inspires most of us with a feeling of aversion, should not only have rendered incalculable service to Clinical Medicine, and yielded brilliant discoveries to Chemistry, but also solved many of the most abstruse problems of Physiology. Notwithstanding all this, it has not done nearly as much as it might have done, nor as it ought to have done; but this is owing to no defect on its side, but in consequence of its votaries having been always too eager to profit by its pathology, ere they had mastered the rudiments of its physiology."

To the lectures upon the more important substances found in normal urine are added two, on Albuminuria and Diahetes, which have been reproduced elsewhere, and which add to the completeness of the collection in its present form. We are surprised, however, to find no mention of the bile acids among the otherwise quite complete list of the substances found but rarely in the urine.

On the whole, we have here a valuable addition to the library of the practising physician; not only for the information which it contains, but also for the suggestive way in which many of the subjects are treated, as well as for the fact that it contains the ideas of one who thoroughly believes in the future capabilities of Therapeutics based on Physiological facts, and in the important service to be rendered by Chemistry to Physiological investigation.

H. B. H.

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ART. XXX.—*Practical Lessons in the Nature and Treatment of the Contagious Diseases: an Account of the Primary Syphilitic Poison and of its Communicability.* With an appendix on the recent report of the Royal Commission on the Contagious Diseases Act, and its application to the Voluntary Hospital System. By JOHN MORGAN, M.D., F.R.C.S., Surgeon to Mercer's Hospital, and to the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin, etc. etc. Small 8vo. pp. viii., 338. London: Baillière, Tindall, & Cox, 1872.

We have not been very favourably impressed by either the matter of Dr. Morgan's book, or the manner in which it is presented. The author is what is called a "unitist" or "unicist" in his doctrines: that is to say, he does not believe in the essential diversity of chancre and syphilis; but he seems to euter-