sible, the circular swing, as it has been improperly called, the continued application of cold, and the digitalis, are mentioned, and slightly discussed.

We have thus endeavoured to state briefly the points of the arguments of Dr Beddoes: the evidence in favour of which must be sought in the volume itself. The connection of fever with inflammation is illustrated by a considerable mass of authorities, which have been overlooked by Dr Clutterbuck; but the inflammation is here shewn to exist as frequently in the other viscera, as in the brain. The fact, that this connection subsists,—that fevers were formerly healed, and, in warm climates, are still healed successfully, by an evacuating system,—demands our consideration; and should at least operate as a caution against the adoption of a cordial treatment, in the early stages of the comparatively mild fevers of this country, which routine too frequently sanctions. These counter-authorities and opposing facts tend but to leave us in our original ignorance as to the essential nature and seat of fever.

III.

The Works, Literary, Moral, and Medical, of THOMAS PERCIVAL, M. D. F. R. S. &c. &c. To which are prefixed, Memoirs of his Life and Writings, and a Selection from his Literary Correspondence. 4 vols. 8vo. London, 1807.

THESE works were published before the commencement of our journal, and therefore do not properly come under the class of new publications, yet we notice them briefly, because they were at one time very much admired, and are supposed to form a sort of era in the history of medical literature. The two first volumes contain the life of the author, written by his son, his miscellaneous writings for the instruction of youth, and his medical ethics. The third and fourth volumes contain medical, philosophical, and experimental essays, and some detached pieces, written on various occasions, and inserted in different periodical publications. In a new edition, as this is said to be, some new matter is usually expected; and we were surprised at not finding some additional essays or practical observations, the result of the learned author's mature experience, till, on turning to the title-

pages,

pages, we discovered a difference of almost twenty years in the dates between the two first and last volumes, and find they were printed at different places. It is not so much to complain, that we point out this bookseller's trick, as to caution those who possess Dr Percival's essays, against buying a duplicate of that work. The biographical memoirs should have been published separately.—The character given of our English naturalists, will apply in an eminent degree to the amiable author of the works before us. Dr Percival was a man of calm philosophic turn of mind, fond of intellectual pursuits, and attentive to every object around him; his moral and religious feelings were constantly excited in the contemplation of Divine power; and he was no less distinguished for his goodness than for his literary attainments. On most of the philosophical subjects which engaged his attention, so much new light has been thrown by subsequent inquirers, that his experimental essays have lost their pretensions to novelty; they are not to be considered as chemical analyses in the days of Wollaston and Vauquelin, but were valuable in the first dawn of such researches in the time of Priestley and Pringle. The essays are none of them long and systematic compositions; they were composed in a desultory way in the intervals of professional employment; and, as the subjects were suggested by the inquiries of others, so they may, in their turn, furnish hints for future experiments, and still further aid the progressive advancement of medical science. His observations on medical subjects are not reduced to any regular form, they are put down as they offered themselves to his notice, in ordinary practice, and related, with all the ease of epistolary intercourse, in a simple and plain style. The "*Medical Ethics*" is a compendium of advice to his son; it was intended as a paternal legacy to one of the author's sons, who died when he was about to engage in the profession; it is well calculated to fulfil the laudable object, to point out the proper conduct to be observed by physicians and surgeons, and to recommend that behaviour which is established by universal consent amongst men of enlightened minds and liberal manners. Some pleasing extracts might be made from the account of his life, so ably drawn up by his son; but we have made use of these materials in the biographical sketch, inserted in another place, and have only to express here the satisfaction and pleasure we feel in contributing our humble share of praise, to record the virtues and talents of a man like Dr Percival.