McGill University; Thomas H. Manley, New York; Paul F. Mundé, of Mount Sinai Hospital; Sir Dyce Duckworth, of London; John B. Hamilton, Chicago; Harold N. Moyer, Chicago; T. Lauder Brunton, of London; and many others almost as well known. The first chapter is on "Drugs and Remedial Agents," under which heading Dr. H. M. Bracken, Professor of Therapeutics in the University of Minnesota, treats of "The Therapeutic Use of Alphola." Under the head of "Treatment," we have several good and most readable articles, the one by Dr. J. C. Webster, on "Some Observations Regarding the Treatment of the Conditions Generally Known as 'Anteversion' and 'Anteflexion,'" being well worthy of perusal. Under the heading of "Medicine," the articles are contributed by such men as Drs. Lauder Branton, Alex. James, Joseph A. Mullens, Graham Steel, T. H. Stucky, and others. Dr. Alex. McPhedran, of Toronto, whose article on "Sporadic Cretinism in Ontario," produced in our last issue, has called forth such widespread encomiums, contributes a chapter of special worth on "Peripheral Neuritis," in which the subject is treated in a most masterly manner. Dr. T. H. Manley, of New York, whose contributions to this journal for the past few years have been so acceptable, has an article entitled "Secondary Hemorrhage," appearing under "Surgery." This contribution is written in the usual clear and lucid manner of the author. Vol. II. is fully up to, if not beyond, the standard of Clinics, and the publishers are to be congratulated on it in every way.

Human Anatomy. A complete systematic treatise by various authors, including a special section on "Surgical and Typographical Anatomy." Edited by Henry Morris, M.A., M.B., London, Senior Surgeon to Middlesex Hospital; Examiner in Surgery to the University of London; Member of the Council and Chairman of the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, etc., etc. Illustrated by 790 wood cuts, the greater part of which are original and made expressly for this work by special artists—over two hundred printed in colors. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut Street. 1898.

It is but five years or thereabouts since the first edition of Morris' Anatomy was published, but during that time it has come to occupy, in the opinion of teachers of anatomy, a very high position, till to-day it is quoted as the foremost work on the subject, and is used in nearly all the schools and universities. It is a pleasure to glance over the book, the illustrations alone being almost sufficient to teach the reader his anatomy, so clear and distinct are they, standing out in two colors. In the section on osteology, the illustrations of the bones are made to show the origin and insertion of the muscles and the attachment of ligaments in red, blue and black lines. The reason that we say that the illustrations are specially good and helpful to the student without necessitating his wading through several pages of text, is that the method of describing the illustrations is particularly simple and helpful. The descriptions of each illustration are printed at the end of pointers, that of muscles and ligaments being in one kind of type, arteries and veins in another, bones in a third and nerves in a fourth. To the second edition of the work Mr. Anderson has added a description of the skin, with at the end of the volume a chapter on Vestigial and Abnormal Structures. This book is a magnificent presentation of "The Anatomy of the Human Body," presented in a most complete form, and illustrated in a manner which is a credit to those who had the compiling of the different sections in charge.

A Text-Book of Palhologu. By Alfred Stengel, M.D., Instructor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania; Professor of Clinical Medicine in the Woman's Medical College; Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital; Physician to the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia, etc.; with 372 illustrations. Philadelphia; W. B. Saunders, 1898. Toronto; J. A. Carveth & Co. Cloth, \$4 net. Half morocco, \$5 net.

The chief point of excellence in Dr. Stengel's work is that it originated in