

practitioners? If not, why are they allowed to practice? If they are, why are their licenses not taken away from them for grossly unprofessional conduct? It is well known that the daily papers are largely supported by these advertisements, one quack having paid at the rate of five thousand dollars per column per annum. If it were for the public welfare that these quacks should flourish while the profession was starving, I would have nothing to say, no matter how great the hardship. But I know of so many cases in which the ignorant have been deceived and robbed both of health and money, and then been obliged to come to a regular physician and be attended gratuitously that I feel convinced, as I think all your readers are, that it is against the public welfare that this state of affairs should continue. At any rate, I hope that the ventilation of this grievance in your valuable journal may call the attention of the new Board to what is surely a crying evil.

Yours, etc.,

PRACTITIONER.

Book Reviews.

Histology, Normal and Morbid. By Edward K. Dunham, M.D., Professor of General Pathology, Bacteriology and Hygiene, in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. In one very handsome octavo volume of 448 pages, with 363 illustrations. Cloth \$3.25, *net*. Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia and New York.

The author has in an admirable manner given us in clear and concise descriptions a comprehensive view of the latest conceptions of the minute structures of the human body in its normal state as well as when modified by the influence of diseases.

The description of the cell is particularly good, and the new terms of the various stages of karyokinesis are fully described and illustrated by excellent diagrams. The illustrations throughout are very good, and one can have little difficulty in gaining a clear idea of the structures of any portions of the body from the lucid descriptions given in connection with these unusually good cuts. The second portion describes the histological conditions found in atrophies, degeneration and infiltration, hypertrophy and hyperplasia, metaphasies, structural changes following damage and tumors. Part third, histological technique, although not lengthy, contains excellent advice in regard to microscopical technique, methods of fixation, hardening, impregnation, imbedding, cutting, staining and mounting, with some special methods in regard to the examination of urinary and other sediments, sputa for tubercle bacilli, urethral pus for the gonococcus, bacteria in cover-glass preparations and some micro-chemical reactions to determine the