

The illustrations are excellent and numerous and help greatly in elucidating a subject not always clearly apprehended by the student.

Although sufficiently full the text is not marked by the prolixity which frequently characterizes continental—especially German writers.

This volume is but one of a new treatise upon surgery, edited by Le Dentu and Delbet, and will be a very helpful addition to the surgeon's reference library.

B. E. M.

Text Book of Embryology. By FREDERICK RANDOLPH BAILEY, A.M., M.D., Adjunct Professor of Histology and Embryology, College of Physicians and Surgeons (Medical Department of Columbia University), and ADAM MARION MILLER, A.M. Instructor in Histology and Embryology, College of Physicians and Surgeons (Medical Department of Columbia University). New York: William Wood & Co. Price, \$4.50 net.

The above text book is the fullest and most pretentious text-book on Embryology which has yet appeared in English. Like many American productions of a similar kind the criticism may be perhaps raised against it that it is largely a compilation and that in the sources from which the information is drawn a strictly critical spirit is not always preserved. On the other hand, however, equally characteristic of American book making, is the wealth of beautifully reproduced illustrations drawn from original articles. These add very much to the value of the book from the standpoint of the student and especially of the practitioner who has more or less lost touch with the modern advances in Embryology.

The work is divided into two parts. The first part, which occupies 165 pages, is devoted to general development. The second part, which occupies the remainder of the book, is much the larger, taking 464 pages, and is devoted to organogenesis. In this portion especially the illustrations are extremely valuable, many of them being from embryonic reconstructions, which have added so much to our proper understanding of the subject. The last chapter of this part is devoted to the interesting question of Teratogenesis. There is also a good appendix upon the general technic of Embryology.

The general tendency of the book is to devote most space to human embryology, but this is not done to the exclusion of comparative work when it is necessary to elucidate the human problems.

The general practitioner who wishes to know how our knowledge of human development is progressing will find this work most interesting reading, and it can be recommended to the student for