

principles of surgery; the microscopic study of bacteria; the general principles of antiseptic treatment; inflammation, etc.; yet, it must be recognized, that so far as the diagnosis and treatment of the conditions to which the work mostly refers, a dentist not possessing regular medical qualifications, who would presume to meddle would be amenable to condemnation. There is no more mischievous man in the ranks of dentistry, than the smatterer in medicine and surgery who, by reason of "a little knowledge" and even the possession of an easily obtained medical diploma, ventures to rush in where none but surgical experts should tread. We are strongly opposed to such practice, and fortunately, we are not much afflicted in Canada with this sort of presumption. Having mentioned this as a warning to the practical dentist, it is only just to say that the study of such a work as Dr. Marshall's will tend to enlighten and broaden observation. In this direction and with this object in view, there are direct and collateral benefits to the practising dentist, who has frequent opportunities to observe pathological conditions in the mouth, before they may be known to the patient. The author has introduced at the end of each chapter a series of review questions covering the most important facts presented upon each topic, to be used by teachers and students as a basis for class quizzes. The illustrations upon bacteriologic and pathologic subjects were made from photo-micrographs specially for the author. We recognize some old familiar faces and illustrations which have haunted us through our literature for many years and which bear reproduction, but the original plates are excellent and abundant. The author expresses himself very clearly, and covering a very large field, has not been guilty of the great amplification which marred the work of Prof. Garretson.

LITERARY NOTE.

IN Appleton's *Popular Science Monthly* for August, Dr. T. D. Crothers considered "New Questions in Medical Jurisprudence," concerning the moral and legal accountability of inebriates, especially for their crimes and their contracts, and in regard to the extent to which their testimony and their confessions can be relied upon. The use of the Thyroid Gland in Medicine is of special and peculiar interest because, instead of having been deduced empirically like most other features in medical practice, it has been adopted as a logical conclusion from adequate premises. It is described in the August number of Appleton's *Popular Science Monthly*, by Dr. Paerce Bailey.