eye, of the intestines, of the perspiratory glands, of the axilla, of the common glands of the ear, of the bladder, of the prostate, of the vagina, of the small arteries, of the veins and lymphatics. 2. Mixed smooth muscle, which contains besides the contractile fibre cells, cellular tissue, nuclear fibre and elastic fibre: such are the trabeculæ of the spleen and corpora cavernosa of both sexes. They are also found in the tunica dartros, gall ducts, the fibres of the trigonum vesicæ, the circular fibres of the larger arteries and veins, the long and transverse fibres of prostate, urethra, fallopian tubes, and of the womb; they change by imperceptible transitions into the first form; this is the case in the trachea bronchi, urethra, the inner muscular layer of the testicles, seminal ducts, &c." He then proceeds to speak of the peculiarities of the tissue in these situations, and while upon that of the intestines, observes that the cells "present a knotted appearance with ends running out into fine spirals. He thinks that it is not improbable that the knots are due to a contraction of the fibre. The fibre cells of the intestine seem to be striped, as if they were composed of an envelope and some homogenous striped contents. No muscular fibre is found amongst them, but they are covered and bound together by cellular membrane."

The American edition of Hassall's Microscopic Anatomy is a decided improvement on the London original; for besides additions on Histological facts, it contains an introduction by Dr. Vanarsdale, in which will be found very useful instruction in microscopic manipulation; so that we regard this edition, not only as possessing the great merits of its prototype, but in surpassing it by also being a guide to the use of the microscope. It is not merely a scientific, but it is furthermore a practical treatise, and in both characters it equally sustains a high character.

Of the volume of plates we have to remark that they illustrate all the prominent descriptions in the text. They are 79 in number (10 of which are American additions), and each contains from 2 to 7 or more figures. So extensive have been the objects delineated, that no ordinary one has been omitted; and the practitioner who, from necessity or inability, is unable to buy a microscope and the required preparations, will have the next best thing to the latter in these volumes, viz., their exact representations. The getting up of these illustrations, both plain and colored, is exquisite, and each one forms a perfect picture. It is enough to know that they fully sustain the reputation of the publishers in America of Cruveilhier, Carswell, Hope, Quain, Maclise, Rouspel, Vidal, and a host of other illustrated works, each of which as it issues from the establishment of the Messrs. Wood, of New York, seems a perfect *chef d'œuvre*. To those who have microscopes, we consider these books indispensable as proper authorities and directors, for without their aid they may fall