

of both publishers, translator, and author. The printer's errors are very few, the letter-press clear and distinct, the paper and binding of the best. For the translator too much cannot be said in praise of the way in which he has done his part. No Teutonisms appear on careful reading, and every one knows how hard it is to make the English of a translation sound like English at first hand, and avoid the idioms and idiosyncrasies of the original. The style and literary merits of this translation are superior, one may safely say, to the majority of treatises originally composed in English upon medical subjects.

But for the more important part played by the author we may say, first, that the series of lectures of which this is the second part in the trilogy was Ewald's *Feriencurse für praktische Aertze*. The first volume "discussed the physiology of digestion in its practical relations," and the third, not yet published, is to take up intestinal diseases. The lectures are clinics, stenographically reported, with cases presented and detailed. The subjects upon which most stress is laid are gastric dilatation, gastric ulcer, gastric cancer, and gastric catarrh. A chapter of peculiar excellence upon the "Innervation of the Stomach," written by the author's brother, Dr. R. Ewald, Professor of Physiology at Strasbourg, must also be mentioned, as well as those upon methods of examination, especially the use of the stomach tube, and the chemical examination of stomach contents. One of the author's peculiar merits is his freedom from every rule of thumb, from enslavement to anything absolute or mechanical in determining his diagnosis. The exception is always as clearly stated as the rule, and yet the vagueness to which this might be expected to lead is neutralized by his large clinical experience. His views are advanced, not to say peculiar in certain cases, but well tempered by sound conservatism. The obscure question of the causation of gastric ulcer is well discussed, and decided opinions given on such points as the connection between floating kidney and gastrectasia, and the value of peptonized rectal injections. He claims that it is useless to peptonize them. The pathology of each disease is taken up at great length, and is of the most modern kind. For instance, he does not believe in melanotic car-

cinoma, and has the very latest views on "gastric anadenia." The national pride of the author is so evident as to be almost amusing. English writers (the bibliography of the work is very extensive) are treated with more consideration than French, though he fairly tries to give honor where honor is due, and in no case treats an opponent discourteously. "The failure to recognize a cancer probably occurs less frequently with us in Germany than elsewhere." "The Germans were the first to destroy this conception of dyspepsia as a disease"—such sentences as these occur, but are perhaps fairly counterbalanced by others of the opposite strain. The author's remarks on the use of *condurango* in gastric cancer cannot be omitted from a critique already too long: "Like so many of our new remedies, it owes its reputation as a specific to the implicit faith of some half-civilized or wild Indians, and to the speculation of enterprising exporters. At first it was received by acclamation by the medical world, which is pervaded by a surprising *naïveté* and an ineradicable optimism whenever new specifics for incurable diseases are introduced." Thus much of a concession to conservatism, sound and worthy, while the text-book is fully abreast of the times, and most valuable to the general practitioner who reads it.

*The Essentials of Histology, descriptive and practical, for the use of students.* By E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., Jordell Professor of Physiology in University College, London; Editor of the Histological Portion of Quain's "Anatomy." New (third) edition, revised and enlarged, illustrated by more than 300 figures, many of which are new. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co., 1892; Toronto: J. A. Carveth & Co.

This really excellent little work on histology will be welcomed in its third edition by both students and teachers. A better work on the subject in the English language can hardly be found. None contains in so small a space the valuable information this one does. It has rightly deserved the popularity it has already gained. It will not lose by this new appearance. Some valuable additions and changes have been made, particularly on the subjects of muscle and of the central nervous system and nerve-endings. The chapters on muscle have been changed to