

and to the publishers. In this edition the general plan and principles of classification adopted in the previous editions have been preserved. The many tabular presentations of points in differential diagnosis have been retained. Differential diagnosis is a most important branch of diagnostics, and than this tabular method we know of no superior way of familiarizing the practitioner and the student with the outstanding features of simulating diseases. Malaria, yellow fever, bacillary dysentery, cholecystitis, certain animal parasitic diseases, and the use of the X-rays in diagnosis and treatment have been fully discussed, incorporating the results of the most recent investigations. Among the new subjects introduced are Paratyphoid Fever, the Fourth Disease, Trypanosomiasis Orthostatic, Albuminuria, Transcortical Aphasia, Adiposis Dolorosa and Amaurotic Family Idiocy. Every affection has been treated separately, particular attention being paid to its clinical character, diagnosis and treatment. Evidently an immense mass of literature has been thoroughly digested, no pains having been spared to bring the entire work down to date, giving special reference to the daily needs of practitioners and students. In recommending it, we believe we are recommending the best text-book on the Practice of Medicine on the market.

A Text-Book of Clinical Anatomy. For Students and Practitioners. By DANIEL N. EISENDRATH, A. B., M. D., Clinical Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Illinois (College of Physicians and Surgeons); Attending Surgeon to the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, etc. Handsome octavo of 515 pages, beautifully illustrated with 153 illustrations, a number in colors. Philadelphia, New York, London: W. B. Saunders & Co., 1903. Cloth, \$5.00 net; Sheep or Half-Morocco, \$6.00 net. Toronto: J. A. Carveth & Co.

The subject of anatomy, and especially clinical anatomy, is so closely allied to practical medicine and surgery that it is absolutely impossible for a physician or surgeon to practice his profession successfully unless he has an intimate knowledge of the human structure. In his preface the author states that the primary object of his work is to serve as a bridge for both the practitioner and student from descriptive anatomy, as it is usually taught in the first two years of a medical course, to its daily application at