

the original work of the author. A chapter dealing with "Embryology of the Mouth" has been added, as has also a short chapter on the Anomalies of Tooth-Form and Structure. Some slight changes have been made in the description of the teeth. The terms "Superior and Inferior" having been changed to "Upper and Lower," and the term "Palatal," as applied to one of the tooth surfaces, has been discarded, and the word "Lingual" has been substituted.

So much progress in nearly every branch of dental education has been made of late years that it is necessary for a work of this kind to be thoroughly up-to-date, and this book of 450 pages certainly presents systematically a comprehensive knowledge of the part of the human anatomy which comes directly under the care of the stomatologist. Much space has been devoted to surface anatomy of the individual teeth. Thirteen chapters are devoted to anatomy of the mouth and teeth, half as many more to histology, including embryology. The paper and illustrations are excellent. The work is well bound, and is published at \$4.50. Those who know Professor C. N. Peirce, of the Pennsylvania Dental College, Philadelphia, will be pleased to know that this handsome work is dedicated to him as a souvenir of long and valued friendship, and a testimony of esteem for his professional and private worth.

E. H. A.

A Quarterly Digest of Advances, Discoveries, and Improvements in the Medical and Surgical Sciences. Edited by HOBART AMORY HARE, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, etc., assisted by H. R. M. LANDIS, M.D., Assistant Physician to the Out-Patient Department of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital. Volume III., 1902: Diseases of the Thorax and its Viscera, including the Heart, Lungs, and Blood Vessels; Dermatology and Syphilis; Diseases of the Nervous System; Obstetrics. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co. 1902.

Dr. Ewart devotes 122 pages to the presentation of recent views on diseases of the thorax and its viscera. He makes a good presentation of the views, sometimes conflicting, of physicians as to the management of severe forms of pneumonia. Differences among experts are, of course, permissible; but, as the writer shows, current opinion points to the support of the patient's strength during the three stages, and the combating of dangerous symptoms, which arise with the complications.

Advances in the ever-widening field of tuberculosis are noted. Something that will please the older practitioners is a reference to Dr. H. W. Syers' views on the faults of the binaural stethoscope, preference being given to the old-fashioned, rigid, perforated article. Dr. Gortheil's article on Dermatology and Syphilis con-