

little manual has been held *ab initio* by both practitioners and students, will not be in any wise diminished by the appearance of this last edition, now increased by one-third its former size. The same arrangement and other features of excellence have been preserved, and the author may truly be said, in comparison with the larger classical manuals, to have presented his subject "in briefer compass, in perhaps more systematic form, and unencumbered by any botanical or pharmaceutical detail." The American editor merits a full meed of praise; and although Dr. Farquharson, having retired from practice, will probably not again address us, yet he must feel assured that in Dr. Woodbury he possesses an executor in whose hands his work will not fail to realize the accomplishment of his design.

*Papers read before the New York Medico-Legal Society from its Organization.* Second series. Revised edition. New York: W. F. Vanden Houten. 1882.

This volume (No. 2 of the series) contains a collection of valuable and most readable papers, comprising inaugural addresses, and essays upon various topics, well distributed over the field of medical jurisprudence. Some of them, however, are ten years old, the Society not having been very prompt in the publication of its transactions. This reproach is about to be removed, however, and volume three is announced to be ready shortly. Several excellent photographs of some of the contributors accompany the articles. An appeal is issued to lawyers and physicians for contributions to the establishment of a library, accessible to both professions, which shall contain all the works published in relation to Medico-Legal Science. We are glad to know that under the continued presidency of Mr. Clark Bell the Society is in a flourishing condition, the number of members having increased within the past year from 177 to 267. Under the circumstances, it would seem that the new and

rival Society of Medical Jurisprudence will have uphill work.

*The Relative Mortality, after Amputations, of Large and Small Hospitals, and the Influence of the Antiseptic (Listerian) System upon such Mortality.* By HENRY C. BURDETT, Fellow of the Statistical Society; Hon. Sec. Home Hospital Association for Paying Patients; Late Sec. and Gen. Superintendent of the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, and the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham. (Reprinted from the *Journal of the Statistical Society*, Sept. 1882.) London: J. & A. Churchill, 11 New Burlington Street. 1882.

Mr. Burdett, whose fitness for the task is on all hands admitted, has been at infinite pains in preparing this essay, and although his statements may seem to be not devoid of bias in favouring so strongly Cottage Hospitals, of which he has long been a strenuous champion, yet we do not for a moment doubt their absolute correctness. We heartily commend a perusal of the facts presented to all surgeons, and also to the lay managers of all hospitals and thank Mr. Burdett for the good work he has done in thus disseminating sound sanitary doctrine.

*Dr. Norris's Third Corpuscle of the Blood.* A Criticism and Refutation. By MRS. ERNEST HART. (Reprinted from the *London Medical Record*, Oct. 15th, 1882.)

Dr. Norris, the Professor of Physiology in Queen's College, Birmingham, has spent a great deal of time, ingenuity and labour in his endeavours to establish the existence of his third or so-called invisible, corpuscle of the blood, and its identity with the hæmatoblasts of Hayem and the *small blood plates* of Bizzozero. This *brochure* of Mrs. Hart's strikingly demonstrates how a careful and scientific observer may be self-deceived. Having repeated Norris's experiments, Mrs. Hart very clearly demonstrates that the invisible corpuscle is the artificial production of his methods, and nothing more nor less than a decolourised red blood disc. Mrs. Hart's investigations have evidently been conducted with much skill and acumen, and her criticism is a model in scientific controversy.