

organisms, so that the plates cover practically the whole field. One is at a loss which to admire most, the skilful drawing and colouring or the fidelity with which they are engraved and transferred on stone. The book is as useful as it is beautiful. The illustrations illustrate and the descriptions describe. The execution represents the very best that has been done in medical book-making. The work is in two volumes. The price of the set is \$5.00.

A. M.

The Principles and Practice of Medicine designed for the use of Practitioners and Students of Medicine.

By William Osler, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University, etc., etc., etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1901.

The 1901 edition of Osler's Practice of Medicine is to hand and does credit to its distinguished author, and also its publishers, D. Appleton & Co.

A text-book, however, which is so eminently a student's manual, and consequently much in use, ought to have a better binding; otherwise the publishers have done their work well.

In regard to its contents. At a time when medical authors are so numerous and voluminous, a work requires no small merit to commend it to the medical profession. The circulation of this text-book is now so universal and so large that its merits cannot be gainsaid.

Modern Medicine has progressed very rapidly, and a number of diseases discussed in the former edition needed re-writing. This he has done, bringing the knowledge concerning them well up to date.

I know of no other text-book which comprises so much systematic medical information in as scientific, succinct and condensed a form as Osler. The pathological anatomy is very detailed and exhaustive, and statistics though often misleading abound.

Though we are often disappointed that the discussions on the management and therapeutical treatment of certain affections are so meagre and curtailed, yet nowadays there seems to be a tendency to think that the all-important object of the medical practitioner is to diagnose his case, and then, with suitable hygienic surroundings leave the rest to the *vis medicatrix nature*.

Some of us feel, however, that the comfort and well-being of the patient are the prime considerations, and that the discussions in the management and drug treatment should be more suggestive and detailed.

In this respect Osler does not do himself justice, though better than many modern writers.

To nervous diseases he only devotes 247 in a text-book of 1,150 pages. This is insufficient. To discuss the diseases of the