

ledge which they can bring into general practice. Where one practitioner must be always sending his patients off to a specialist, another will be special enough in his knowledge to save his own credit and his patients' time and money. In order that the student may thus develop the greatest efficiency and credit as a practitioner, he must, after gaining a substantial knowledge of anatomy and physiology—without which all practice is a sort of quackery,—take the best opportunities of seeing common disease, and bring to its study unremitting attention. A cough, a rigor, a urinary deposit, a temperature in slight excess of the normal, a rash on the skin, the peevishness of a teething child, and remedies which a good practitioner uses in such cases, must have as much interest for him as a strangulated hernia, a glaucoma, or a case of myxœdema. Happy the student who accepts gratefully and yet with independent and even critical intelligence the best teaching of the best practitioners, whether general or special. Medical practice to him will be a joy rather than a care, and if he be occasionally in trouble, like other men, it will not be that greatest of all troubles—conscious incapacity for common duties born of inattention to common cases and common, though passing, opportunities of education. His destination may be to practise in a remote hamlet or the distant colony of an extended empire. On an emergency he may find himself confronted in such a solitude, and at midnight, with a case of ineffectual labour, or the still more trying one of retention of urine, and in the happy and timely use of his forceps or his catheter, in the relief of an agonized patient, and in his own consciousness of serviceableness, he will have reward enough, to say nothing of the greater rewards which accrue to faithful and religious men.

PERSONAL.

Drs. W. T. Aikins and C. W. Covernton, of this city, return home from Europe in the beginning of the month. The latter gentleman represented the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, at the International Congress of Hygiene held last month at Geneva.

Book Notices.

The Early Diagnosis of Chronic Bright's Disease. By T. A. McBRIDE, M.D., New York.

Life of John M. Briggs, of Bowling Green, Ky. By W. K. BOWLING, M.D. (Reprint from *Nashville Jour. of Med. and Surgery.*)

The Female Perineum. By T. G. COMSTOCK, M.D., M.O. Vien., St. Louis. (Reprint from *St. Louis Clinical Review.*)

The Maltum in Parvo Reference and Dose Book. By C. HENRI LEONARD, M.A., M.D. Detroit: The Illustrated Medical Journal Co.

Weekly Health Bulletins and Meteorological Reports for the Months of July and August. Issued by the State Board of Health of Michigan.

The Antiseptic Treatment of Wounds, after Operations and Injuries. By T. W. BRIGGS, M.D. (Reprint from *Nashville Jour. Med. & Surg.*)

On the Nomenclature and Classification of Diseases of the Skin. By L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, A.M., M.D. (Reprint from *Archives of Dermatology.*)

The Malignity of Syphilis. With an analysis of 450 Cases. By L. DUNCAN BULKLEY, A.M., M.D. (Reprint from *Trans. Med. Soc., State of New York*, 1882.)

The Presence of the Micrococcus in the Blood of Malignant Measles: Its Importance in Treatment. By JOHN M. KEATING, M.D. (Reprint from *Phila. Med. Times.*)

The Prescription of Proprietary Medicines for the Sick: Its Demoralizing Effects on the Medical Profession. An essay. By C. A. LINDSLEY, M.D., New Haven, Conn.

On the Continuous Inhalation of the Vapour of Slaking Lime in the Treatment of Membranous Laryngitis. By E. F. CORDELL, M.D. Baltimore: (Reprint from *Maryland Med. Jour.*)