

symptoms of the disease. In English, many valuable works on the diseases of children are in print, such as those of Underwood, Hamilton, Dewes, Burns, Meigs, Churchill, Ryan, Sir W. Jenner, Stewart, Barlow, Eustace Smith and others, the names of the writers not at the moment occurring to us. In the first rank among the French writers on the subject, are Capuron, Becquerel, Billard, Bouchut. Chief among the German writers, are Joerg and Vogel. They have all followed more or less different arrangements; for all practical purposes, the system pursued by Dr. Ellis, the writer of the work under review, is, we conceive, as little open to objection as any, although less comprehensive and minute than Billard. Dr. Ellis divides his work into ten chapters. 1st. General observations on management and diet. 2nd. General diseases. 3rd. Skin diseases. 4th. Congenital affections. 5th. Fevers. 6th. Diseases of brain and nervous system. 7th. Diseases of air passages and thoracic organs. 8th. Diseases of food passages. 9th. Therapeutical hints and formulary. 10th. Dietary. The fourth chapter, on congenital affections, might certainly have included a far larger number than we find adverted to, the only abnormal conditions touched on being asphyxia neonatorum, diseases of navel, sclerema or induration of cellular tissues, and ophthalmia neonatorum; numerous other congenital states not being alluded to, such as congenital occlusion of the eyes, ears, nose, lips, arms, vulva, vagina, prepuce and urethra, or of union of certain organs—tongue to gums or lips, tongue-tie, etc.; disunion of organs, such as hare-lip, cleft palate, epispadias, hypospadias, etc. Excess or redundancy of parts, defect of organs, dropsies, as congenital hydrocephalus, hydrorachitis or spina bifida, irregularity of parts, distortion of extremities, etc., might all have been briefly alluded to, and thus increased the value of the work as one of reference for the student and practitioner. Dr. Ellis does not incline to the belief of many modern writers, that croup and diphtheria are identical, but views diphtheria as an epidemic, eminently contagious and of an intensely asthenic type from its very commencement, in which exudation is formed upon the tonsils and pharynx and spreads thence upwards and downwards, occurring at all ages, and in which paralysis is a common sequela. Whilst in croup he recognizes a disease, sporadic and very doubtfully if at all contagious, of asthe-

nic character at first, in which not the tonsils and pharynx, but the larynx and trachea are the parts first attacked, in which the tendency to spreading is far less marked, which is exclusively a disease of childhood, and of which paralysis is not a sequela. The chapter on chest affections contains all the information that can be required, as also chapter VIII, on diseases of the food passages and abdominal organs. Chapter IX, on general therapeutical hints and formulary, is valuable and comprehensive, and the final chapter on diet supplies an often experienced want to the young practitioner.

In conclusion, we can bear testimony to the variety and importance of the facts contained and to the general soundness of the deductions drawn from them. The treatment recommended is in harmony with modern views, and we consider the work a most useful compendium of the various diseases peculiar to children.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF ANATOMY, by George Viner Ellis, Professor of Anatomy, University College, London. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea. Toronto: Willing & Williamson.

This truly excellent work is a vast improvement upon those in common use in dissecting rooms forty-five years ago, viz., Dublin Dissector, Harrison on the Arteries, Alex. Jardine Lizar's Text Book of Anatomy, Dermott's Plates, &c., &c., a period when royal roads to learning were not as numerous as at present, when the great Edinburgh anatomical teacher, Dr. Knox, fancied he could afford to sneer at the young teacher in Argyle Square, prefacing his introductory lecture in 1832 with the remark, "There is a young gentleman in Argyle Square who pretends to teach anatomy by pictures," repeating, with one of his peculiar facial contortions, "Pictures, pictures, gentlemen!" Notwithstanding the doctor was a most accomplished classic, he had evidently forgotten the quotation commencing, "*Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem, quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.*" Dr. Ellis, in common with all modern teachers of the science, is fully alive to the importance of pictures; his work is profusely illustrated with admirably executed plates, clear, forcible, and to the life. The advantage of such illustrations cannot be too highly appreciated. Artists and Anatomists have for centuries been closely allied. Titian, with the assistance of one of his pupils, sketched