

CHANGE OF STAFF.—We understand that Drs. Atherton, Burns, Ryerson, McDonald, Ferguson, and Aikins are no longer on the editorial staff of the *Dominion Medical Journal*.

Books and Pamphlets.

TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES. By Dr. Albert Mathieu, Physician to the Hospital of Paris. Octavo, 102. Price, parchment muslin, \$2.50; flexible leather, gilt top, \$3.25. New York: William Wood & Co. Toronto: Carveth & Co. 1894.

Dr. Mathieu's reputation as an investigator and his experience in connection with the administration of the Paris Hospital have given this work a wide circulation on the continent, where it is considered the best, as it is the latest, treatise upon the subject. The author's standing in the profession gives it an authority that is most welcome in a class of diseases about which so much has been written and so little said. The divisions of the work are, first, diagnostic technique; second, general considerations on diet, and, third, treatment of the principal clinical forms of dyspepsia and of the most common symptoms of gastro-intestinal diseases.

Either of the divisions is well-worth the price of the whole book. There is, we think, and we are led to think so from experience, both personal and from consultations and conversations with others of our profession, much haziness, in the average medical mind upon the subject of indigestion, whether stomachic or intestinal. Late investigations in regard to the chemistry of the stomach have led to real advance in a knowledge thereof; and a more general knowledge of the action of ptomaines absorbed into the blood from the intestinal tract, leading to auto-intoxications, has done much to relegate pure empiricism out of a considerable portion of the field it once occupied in the treatment of dyspepsia.

Time and space will not permit an extended notice of this excellent work. We must content ourselves by saying that it is the most practical, as well as scientific, work we have yet seen on the subject.

MENTAL DISEASES. By Daniel Clark, M. D., Medical Superintendent of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, Extra Mural Professor of Medical Psychology in the University of Toronto, etc. Toronto: Wm. Briggs. 1894.

The above is a synopsis of twelve lectures delivered in the hospital for the Insane, Toronto, to the graduating medical classes. It is intended as an introduction to the study of mental diseases, and designed for the senior medical student and busy physician, who have not time at their disposal for the study of larger and more exhaustive treatises. The work is essentially practical, long dissertations and involved arguments on matters of hypothesis, and as such, of secondary importance to the practising physician, have been wisely omitted.

The work is timely, or, to speak more correctly, such a work should have been *en evidence* years ago. It will prove a boon to both student and doctor. We have enjoyed reading it. Much information vaguely put down in other and more pretentious works on the subject, is here crystallised and put into a tangible and useful form. The work should have a large sale.

THE POCKET ANATOMIST. By C. Henri Leonard, A.M., M.D., Prof. of Gynæcology Detroit College of Medicine. Leather, 300 pages, 193 illustrations, post-paid \$1. Detroit, Mich: *The Illustrated Medical Journal Co.* Publishers, Toronto: Carveth & Co.

The eighteenth edition of this popular anatomy is now before us; it is printed upon thin paper and bound in flexible leather so as to be specially handy for the pocket. The illustrations are photo-engraved from the English edition of Gray's Anatomy, so are exact as to their details. Three large editions have been sold in England, testifying to its popularity there, and some sixteen thousand copies have been sold in this country. It briefly describes each artery, vein, nerve, muscle and bone, besides the several special organs of the body. It contains more illustrations than any of the other small anatomies. The one mistake made is, we think, printing on too thin paper, which in this edition makes the letter press and engravings somewhat indistinct. The idea, of course, is to lessen the bulk and weight of the volume, which object has been successfully accomplished.