

hair is traced from its first appearance in the embryo about the 12th or 13th week. Instances of hypertrichosis are mentioned and illustrated by some striking wood cuts. The greater number of these cases, he states, "appear to be due to a temporary arrest in the development of the hairy covering, and the persistence and subsequent growth in post-embryonic life of the foetal woolly covering, or lanugo."

The homology of sebaceous and mammary glands is pointed out, and the consequent possibility of all parts of the skin being capable of producing mammary glands. The existence of supernumerary mammary glands and teats, polymasty and polythety is discussed. In a similar way the development, variations and relation to similar parts in the lower vertebrates is considered in regard to the skeleton, muscular system, nervous system, sense organs, alimentary canal, circulatory and urino-genital system.

In the concluding remarks, he states that "in the course of philogeny, the body of man has undergone a series of modifications, which still in part find expression in his ontogeny. There are indications that changes in his organization are still continuing and that the man of the future will be different from the man of to-day, brought about by degeneration of superfluous organs and the acquisition of increased functional efficiency in others."

A glossary of technical zoological terms occurring in the text is placed at the end of the book. There are one hundred and five illustrations, and in the book two hundred and twenty-seven pages.

It is an intensely interesting book, containing the results of the most recent investigations in this branch of science, and written in such an attractive style that one is rivetted to its pages as to a fascinating tale of fiction.

Manual of Gynæcology. By HENRY T. BYFORD, M.D., Professor of Gynæcology and Clinical Gynæcology in the College of Physicians & Surgeons of Chicago; Professor of Clinical Gynæcology in the Woman's Medical School of North-Western University; Professor of Gynæcology in the Post Graduate Medical School of Chicago. Containing two hundred and thirty-five illustrations, many of which are original. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston, Son & Co., 1012 Walnut street. 1895. Price \$2.50.

This book differs from other books on this subject in several particulars: First, it presents it from a distinctly clinical point of view;—there are no long discussions with endless references, which, while they might show the erudition of the writer, would diminish very much the student's interest in the book; second, it is printed in two kinds of type,—a large type for essentials such as the student should master, and a small type for such amplification and addition of practical detail as may be of advantage for the practitioner, but which would burden the student's mind unnecessarily. The smaller type is appended to the paragraph, in such a way that it can be omitted or included in the course without creating confusion; third, the chapters on gynæcological technique and the principles of gynæcological treatment are more minute in their detail than is usual in such books, even to the description of many of the duties of nurses for the purpose of enabling the student to understand, and the young practitioner to conduct, the preparation and after-treatment of patients operated upon by professors or consultants.

One has only to read a few chapters of the book in order to surmise that the author is a man of large practical experience in teaching, for he seems to know just what the student needs, and in this surmise one is correct, for Dr. Byford is recognized as one of the ablest teachers of this subject in the West. We welcome it to our library, and feel sure that to the student and practitioner both it will prove of valuable service.