

before the Royal College of Physicians the Author described some of the cases related in this work, which is founded upon a good deal of practical knowledge and investigation. It will doubtless prove a "standard" work for the Medical library.

THE FIELD OF DISEASE: a Book of Preventive Medicine, by Benjamin Ward Richardson, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., etc., etc. Philadelphia: Henry C. Lea's Son & Co. A few months ago we briefly noticed this admirable book, but not to the extent it deserves. We

had been under the impression that Dr. Richardson was a man of very extreme and somewhat biased views, but we see no traces whatever in the book of such characteristics. We have perused it throughout with a great deal of pleasure and profit. It is replete with original thought and practical advice, useful both to the physician and to those who take an interest in hygiene. Indeed it is at once the most interesting and useful book we have had the pleasure of reading for many years.

#### MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

THE FEBRUARY *Century* is an unusually valuable number, and not the least so because it contains a large number of letters on the International Copyright question. The publishers call attention to the fact that in the contents of the "mid-winter" *Century* may be found a remarkable variety of subjects of public moment; and an equally remarkable list of names associated with the history, literature, and art of America. If this issue of the magazine, they say, has an "inhospitable look to foreign contributors, who happen to be wholly and by accident excluded, they may find recompense of courtesy, in the plain speech from forty-five American writers, on "International Copyright," spoken in the "Open Letters" department, and which is one of the most striking features of the number." Lowell opens the argument against literary theft with a quatrain in the biting vein of Biglow's humor, as follows:

In vain we call old notions fudge,  
And bend our conscience to our dealing;  
The ten commandments will not budge,  
And stealing *will* continue stealing.

Epigrams of satire, reason, justice, and exhortation from writers prominent in every branch of letters follow; and Whittier at the end speaks a few words of Quaker scorn of the American attitude to the subject, and concludes in these words: "The measure commends itself to every man who is honest enough to keep his hands out of his neighbor's pockets." The leading article in "Topics of the Time" expresses the editorial view of "The Demand of American Authors." "Anecdotes of McClellan's Bravery," by one of his officers who was a companion in arms as far back as the Mexi-

can war, lends additional interest to the war time portrait of McClellan, which is the frontispiece of this number. George W. Cable contributes a paper on "The Dance in Place Congo," which is illustrated with several arrangements of Creole music, and with striking sketches by E. W. Kemble. "City Dwellings," attractively illustrated, is the subject of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's fifth paper on "Recent American Architecture." In fiction there are the opening chapters of Mr. Howell's new story, "The Minister's Charge," the Minister being the Rev. Mr. Sewell, whose acquaintance was made in "The Rise of Silas Lapham," and the heroic country youth who goes to Boston in search of a literary career, and is undeceived in many things. The short stories are, the first part of a humorous novelette, "The Borrowed Month," by Frank R. Stockton; and a dialect sketch of Georgian life, "An 'On-fortunit Creetur,'" by Mat Crim.

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND MEDICAL COLLEGES in the United States and Canada, 1765-1885. pp. 137. Illinois State Board of Health. The most complete summary of the status of medical education in the North American Continent hitherto published. We read that there is a more marked uniformity in the requirements of Colleges. There are still 128 institutions for medical instruction in the United States and Canada, the same aggregate as at the date of the last report. But there were 760 less students in attendance upon and 273 less graduates from the sessions of 1884-85 than of 1883-84. In the United States there were 953 less students and 278 less graduates. In Canada there were 176 more students and 5 more graduates.