

note form are given to illustrate the various affections. This practice is carried out very extensively, but it is questionable whether it is to be commended. The chapter on the Physiology of Hearing is very interesting. The treatment of the diseases of the nervous apparatus (nervous deafness) by electricity, is fully described and commented upon. The chapter on Deaf Mutism is most complete. The history of the education of deaf mutes, the methods of instruction, the institutions in the United States (thirty-three in number), and in other countries, in fact, almost everything in connection with this important subject is fully discussed. In the frontispiece are four or five chromolithographic plates of the anatomy of the ear, but they are too small to be of value in the study of it. The work on the whole is praiseworthy. It is well printed in clear type, and will doubtless have an extensive sale.

A Text-Book of Medicine for Students and Practitioners. By DR. ADOLF STRUMPELL, formerly Professor and Director of the Medical Polyclinic at the University of Leipsic. Translated by permission from the Second and Third German Editions, by Herman F. Vickery, A.B., M.D., Physician to Out-Patients, Massachusetts General Hospital, etc., and Philip Coombs Knapp, A.M., M.D., Physician to Out-Patients with Diseases of the Nervous System, Boston City Hospital. With Editorial Notes by Frederick C. Shattuck, A.M., M.D., Visiting Physician to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and to the House of the Good Samaritan. With 111 Illustrations. Very large octavo. Cloth. Pp. 981. Price, \$6. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Dr. Shattuck, in his editorial notice, says that "the work has achieved great success and has been adopted as the text-book in the theory and practice of medicine in Harvard University." In Germany and Austria it has taken the place of Niemeyer's famous work, and is considered equal with Eichorst's practice of medicine, being recommended as the text-book in the medical department of Vienna University. Strümpell has accepted Koch's theory of the bacterial origin of some diseases in its fullest extent and leaves no doubt in the minds of his readers that cholera, typhoid fever, asthma, tuberculosis and

relapsing fever are due to pathogenic micro-organisms which can be demonstrated microscopically. The chapter on malarial disease is accurate, although we expected to see incorporated the recent researches of Dr. Councilman in addition to those of Marchiafava, Celli, and Tommasi-Crudeli. The chapter on pneumonia is excellent. Friedländer's capsule coccus is mentioned as a casual possibility, and we hope to see in the next edition the diplococcus pneumoniae of Weichselbaum take a prominent place as an ætiological factor in the production of lobar pneumonia. Tuberculosis of the lungs is dealt with fully, while the diseases of the heart are rather condensed. Stress is laid on the diagnosis by means of the sphygmograph in the four chief valvular lesions. The sections on diseases of the spinal cord are without doubt the best we have seen, being illustrated and forcibly written and are more instructive than even the renowned volumes of Bramwell and Gowers. The work throughout is well illustrated, and is one which can be read and studied by the student, general practitioner, and specialist with both pleasure and great profit.

Personal.

Dr. John Leeming will commence practice in Chicago.

Dr. H. J. Hamilton has located in Woodbridge.

Dr. Pomeroy, of Dresden, has returned from Vienna.

Dr. Outhbertson has opened an office on Bay Street.

Dr. Baxter was selected Speaker of the Ontario Legislature.

Dr. J. Caven and Chas. Trow are now in Strasburg, Germany.

Prof. Osler will read a paper before the Toronto Medical Society in April.

Dr. Watson Cheyne, the London Bacteriologist, was recently married.

Prof. Billroth was appointed by the Emperor a peer of the Austrian Empire.

Dr. J. O. Carlyle has successfully passed the examination for the triple qualification, Edin.