

which important information is given and useful suggestions made for their management. The remainder of the book (some 250 pp.) is taken up with the consideration of acute and chronic urethritis, and their complications and treatment. The latter is full, but does not recognize the possibility of cure in from one to two weeks, claiming that all abortive measures are failures.

This is not in accordance with Janet's special methods of irrigation with solutions of permanganate of potash, by which it is claimed by numerous investigators that cures have resulted in about an average of 15 days.

Altogether this Manual will be found a safe guide in this important branch of medicine, and will prove a valuable addition to the library of the active physician, who requires just such condensed but comprehensive and practical works for ready reference.

The Structure of Man, an Index to his Past History. By Dr. R. WIEDERSHEIM, Professor in the University of Freiburg and Baden. Translated by H. & M. Bernard. The translation edited and annotated, and a preface written by G. B. Howes, F.L.S., Prof. of Zoology, Royal College of Science, London. Publishers, MacMillan & Co, London and New York. The Copp Clarke Co., Ltd., 9 Front st. West, Toronto.

This is an exceedingly interesting book, brimful of interest to the advanced anatomist, as well as the medical student and graduate, and the educated public generally. It is only supplementary to the classical treatise of Darwin & Huxley, but aims at giving a general idea of the type of animal structure, and more especially the salient features in the anatomy of man which link him with the lower forms, and in that of the lower forms, which shed special light on parts of the human organism.

In the preface, the author suspects that some of the classificatory systems are erroneous from the principle of convergence not being recognized, which teaches that essentially similar definitive conditions may be independently reached, under advancing modification, along parallel lines by members of different groups of animals, and suggests the possibility that some of the characters which modern man and the higher apes have in common may have been independently acquired.

He refers to the work of the "Collective Investigation Committee of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland," in regard to variation in man. Subjects chosen for investigation year by year are taken in hand in the leading dissecting rooms throughout the kingdom. The work of the student, becoming thus a research work, is ennobled; and the reports embody a mine of accurate information, which, edited and tabulated, is of great service to both the surgeon and the scientific anatomist.

In the introduction the progress of the views promulgated in Darwin's "Origin of Species," by means of natural selection, is traced "the theory of descent, in spite of opposition, has steadily gained ground, and its advance has been especially favored by new and surprising results attained in the three closely allied branches of science,—palæontology, comparative anatomy and embryology."

Man is proven to be one link in the chain of organic nature, and is not, as taught in the Mosaic Cosmogony, the result of a special act of creation. Although palæontological discoveries have not traced time further back than diluvial times (no certain proof of tertiary man having been obtained), this break in the record cannot in the least impair the evidence of morphology as to the real ancestry of man."

Then follows a consideration of the various portions of the animal body, beginning with the tegumental organs. The development of the