

ings of microscopic specimens excellently done, most of them in colors. The work is done in three parts. Parts I. and II. are introductory and general; Part III. is devoted to the special consideration of the various systems of the body, respiratory, circulatory, digestive, urinary, and nervous; and with the true scientific tendency to generalizing, each "system" is treated of in the most systematic and uniform manner. The anatomy, structural and topographical, of each region is touched upon briefly but most effectively, as a "refresher," before entering upon medical diagnosis proper, and the chapter ends with the microscopic and chemical means of diagnosis now at our disposal. The only point at which, as it seems to us, the due balance of parts is not preserved is in the pages devoted to the consideration of nervous disturbances, 131 in number, most valuable to the general practitioner, but, perhaps, from the student's point of view, too long. The book should be in use in all our medical schools as soon as possible. The favor with which it is regarded is proven by the fact that, though the first German edition appeared only in 1888, a second was necessary in 1889, and that it has been translated already into English, Italian, and Russian.

A System of Practical Therapeutics, by American and foreign authors. Edited by Hobart Amory Hare, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the Jefferson Medical College of Phila., Secretary of the Convention for the Revision of the U.S. Pharmacopœia of 1890, Physician to St. Agnes' Hospital, Phila., etc.; assisted by Walter Christie, M.D., formerly Instructor in Physical Diagnosis in the University of Pennsylvania, and Physician to St. Clement's Hospital, Philadelphia. In a series of contributions by seventy-eight eminent authorities. In three large octavo volumes of about 1000 pages each, with illustrations. Price per volume: Cloth, \$6; leather, \$7; half Russia, \$8. Toronto: J. A. Carveth & Co.

It is scarcely necessary to dilate on the vast importance of practical therapeutics in the practice of medicine, as the fact is generally appreciated by intelligent physicians. A large and complete work like this, published by such a company as Lea Brothers & Co., will be examined with interest by the majority of practition-

ers who have the opportunity of seeing it. The publishers, thinking that the subject is so broad that no one man can be fully conversant with all its divisions, have endeavored to secure the co-operation of a number of collaborators having special fitness in the various departments. We know of no better way of giving our readers an idea of their success in this direction than by furnishing a partial list of the contributors to Vol. I., with subjects treated, as follows: General Therapeutic Considerations, by Horatio C. Wood, M.D., LL.D.; Prescription Writing, by Joseph P. Remington, Phar. D.; Electricity, by A. D. Rockwell, M.D.; Rest-Cure and Neurasthenia, by John K. Mitchell, M.D.; Massage, Swedish Movements, by Benjamin Lee, A.M., M.D., Ph.D.; General Exercise, by Edward Murray Hartwell, Ph.D., M.D.; Climate, by S. Edwin Solly, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. London; Hydrotherapy, including Baths and Mineral Springs, by Simon Baruch, M.D.; General Sanitation, by Henry B. Baker, M.D.; Disinfection, by George M. Sternberg, M.D.; Antisepsis and Asepsis, by J. William White, M.D.; Nutrition and Foods, including Obesity and Leanness, by I. Burney Yeo, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Tuberculosis, by Solomon Solis-Cohen, M.D.; Scrofulosis and Rachitis, by Walter Chrystie, M.D.; Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatoid Arthritis and Gout, by James Stewart, M.D.; Scurvy, by John B. Hamilton, M.D.; Diabetes Mellitus, by Frederick A. Packard, M.D. Judging from the character of the first volume, we have no hesitation in saying that the complete work will be one of the most interesting and valuable which has ever been offered to general practitioners.

Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences, Vol. IV. Edited by Sajous. Toronto: J. A. Carveth & Co.

This book is eminently calculated to interest specialists rather than general practitioners, though the latter, too, may find profit from its perusal. As an attempt at *précis* writing, the object being to get a bird's-eye view of the enormous and ever-widening field of medical literature, the work seems a success. The character of the volume may be judged partly from a partial list of its contents:—Diseases of the skin; ophthalmology; otology; diseases of