

*Reformation in the Practice of Medicine by the Dosimetric Method of Practice*, by J. E. MacNeill, M.D.

*An Analysis of Some of the Ocular Symptoms Observed in so-called General Paresis*. By Charles A. Oliver, M.D., Philadelphia.

*Recherches cliniques et thérapeutiques sur l'Épilepsie, l'Hystérie, et l'Idiotie*, par Bourneville, Sollier et Pilliet. Paris: Bureaux du Progrès Médical, 14 Rue des L'armes.

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## Book Notices.

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*Essentials of Anatomy and Manual of Practical Dissection, together with the Anatomy of the Viscera*.—By Charles B. Nancrede, M.D., Professor of Surgery and of Clinical Surgery in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, etc. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders, 1890.

This is a small book of 388 pages, illustrated by 30 lithographic plates in colors, and 180 wood-cuts. The matter in the text of the book is presented in the form of questions and answers. This method of writing books for students is now becoming very common, and we think the advantages are questionable. The subject of anatomy at all events cannot, in our estimation, be efficiently studied in this way. In the study of anatomy the student should be encouraged to examine for himself dissected parts, bones, etc., and should consult a text book giving a clear description of the part under examination; his work is hampered if he has to classify his knowledge of details under the heading of appropriate questions. This is, we consider, the chief objection to the text-book of Prof. Nancrede. The illustrations are excellent; the plates are taken from the works of MacLise, Savage, Nuhn, and Hirschfeld. The last edition of Gray's Anatomy has been chosen as the chief authority in compiling the work, the descriptive portions of the work are accurate, and as full as one would expect in a volume of its size. The work is not suitable for the dissecting room, as it treats of the different anatomical systems of the body separately, and does not

give the dissections of regions; it cannot therefore be substituted for Ellis, Cunningham, or Heath. The book is neatly bound and printed, and the plates are beautifully executed—in fact the volume is well worth possessing for the plates alone.

*Wood's Medical and Surgical Monographs*.—Vol. VI.; number 3. June, 1890. Contents: Bronchial Asthma: Cause, Pathology, and Treatment. By John C. Thorowgood, M.D., F.R.C.P. Convulsive Seizures: By J. Hughlings Jackson, M.D., F.R.C.P. Surgical Treatment of Diseases of the Brain: By Ernest von Bergmann, Berlin. William Wood & Co.: New York, 1890.

This volume of Wood's well-known series is particularly attractive. Each article will be found of special interest, and is written by an eminent authority on the subject dealt with.

The paper by Dr. Thorowgood will be found very useful; the ætiology and pathology of asthma are fully inquired into, and many valuable suggestions are given for the treatment of bronchial asthma in its various manifestations. The essays of Dr. Hughlings Jackson and von Bergmann are of unusual interest.

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## Book Reviews.

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In the May number of *Wood's Medical and Surgical Monographs* are to be found the following treatises: Insanity at the Puerperal, Climacteric, and Lactational Periods, by W. Bevan Lewis; Treatment of Diseases of Women by Massage, by Dr. Robert Ziegenspeck, Munich; Treatment of Internal Derangements of the Knee Joint by Operation, by Herbert W. Allingham, F.R.C.S.; The Idiopathic Enlargements of the Heart, by Dr. Oscar Frantzel, Berlin.

*Wood's Library for July, 1890*, contains: Stricture of the Rectum, by Chas. B. Kelsey, M.D.; Influence of Heredity on Alcoholism, by Dr. Paul Sollier; Rabies, by Louis Pasteur;