

greater attention given to accurate analysis of urine and gastric contents.

In the first chapter upon apparatus and their calibration and use we might suggest that the space occupied by the illustration of three antiquated burettes might have been used to better advantage by an account of one of the quick methods of calibration, and some hints upon removing grease from the measuring instruments.

The chapter on indicators is a valuable portion of the volume, but it is to be feared that the paragraph on the iron hypothesis will not convey much to those who are not already familiar with the subject. The selection of methods is judicious and fairly complete, and, as is to be expected in a book written by a professor of a College of Pharmacy, we find instructions for the assay of crude drugs and of galenic preparations.

It is unfortunate, however, that no mention has been made of the employment of the volumetric solutions of potassium arsenites.

On the whole the book may be highly recommended.

J. T. M.

*The Healing of Nerves.* By CHARLES A. BALLANCE, M.S., F.R.C.S., Assistant Surgeon to St. Thomas' Hospital and Lecturer on Surgery in the Medical School; Surgeon to the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen Square; Surgeon to the Hospital for Sick Children, St. Ormond Street; and PURVIS STEWART, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., Assistant Physician to the Westminster Hospital; Lecturer on Materia Medica and Pharmacology in the Westminster Hospital Medical School. Illustrated by 16 plates and one figure in the text. London: Macmillan & Co., Limited. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1901.

This is essentially an atlas and not an ordinary text-book. It is certainly a work of art, the colored plates being most delicate and illustrating the healing of nerve tissue at different stages and under different circumstances in a manner which conveys to the reader most effectively nature's methods in this connection. Plate I. is very beautiful. It shows (Fig. 1) the sciatic nerve of a cat divided and not sutured (24 hours), with the primitive end bulb of the proximal segment ( $\times 50$ ); Fig. 2, the same nerve at end of five days, with degeneration of medullary sheaths in distal segment; Fig. 3, immediate reunion at end of two weeks, showing the early formation of new sheaths in the lower end of central segment, and Fig. 4, the nerve at end of three weeks, showing well-marked spiral tubular plexus in lower end of proximal segment. There are in all sixteen plates, each one as beautiful as the first. The atlas is most instructive, and covers a ground hardly touched by any other writers. It sells at 12s. 6d. in London. We congratulate Dr. Stewart and Mr. Ballance on the excellence of their volume.