

says distinctly: "In it I have studied temperaments rather than characteristics—this is the distinguishing feature of my writings. I have chosen persons governed by their nerves and their blood, deprived of free agency, and impelled to each act of their lives by the fatalities of their flesh." That Emile Zola has painted the days and times of the Imperial Court of Napoleon III., with a powerful and vigorous pencil is very certain—as he had many opportunities of knowing of what he writes, for, if we are not mistaken, he was at one time the Duc de Morny's private secretary, and as a picture of the manner in which a scorned and slighted woman avenges herself, this work is absolutely without a parallel. The restless ambition and the gnawing sense of defeat, as depicted in the character of Eugene Rougon, carries with it a sense of reality which strengthened the conviction that the character was drawn from life, while the Duc de Morny is also easily recognized as one of the principal characters in the work. "Clorinda" is complete in one volume, in uniform style with "Nana," "L'Assommoir," and "Dossia," and will be found for sale by all booksellers and News Agents, and on all Railroad Trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on remitting the price in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Spencer (M.D. McGill, 1879) is about to remove from Montreal to Harbour Grace, Newfoundland.

REVIEWS.

Theory and Practice of Medicine. By FREDERICK T. ROBERTS, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the University College Hospital, London (with illustrations). Third American from the fourth London edition Philadelphia, Lindsay & Blakiston. Montreal, Dawson Brothers.

We have upon more than one previous occasion expressed our opinion upon the high character of this work. An almost daily use of it during the past three years has more than confirmed our estimation of it, and we now have not the slightest hesitation in placing it in the very front rank of works upon the practice of

medicine. The rapidity with which new editions of some works are brought forward does not in our opinion indicate their popularity, but it is different with the work before us. Its terseness and conciseness, yet withal its fullness, has so pleased those who purchased it that its value has become thoroughly recognized. As a result a legitimate demand has been created, and a call for fresh editions made. In the present volume we notice that many additions have been made, bringing it fully up to the times. The chapter on diseases of the absorbent system has been improved by reference to Bradley's work on diseases of the lymphatic system, and the Gulstonian lectures of 1879 on the same subject. In the chapter on diseases of the nervous system the very latest views of Ferrier, Charcot and Hughlings Jackson are given. The germ theory is discussed, and the latest from this field of observation faithfully recorded. Dr. Roberts is on this subject not as pronounced in his views as we would have wished him to be. Although non-committal, we think his leanings are towards the truth of this theory. Some few illustrations are added, which add somewhat to the value of the book. The manner in which the publishers have done their work is admirable.

Elementary Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene for the Use of Schools and Families. By EDWARD PLAYTER, M.D., editor of the Sanitary Journal, Toronto. Toronto, Hart & Rawlinson, 1879.

One pleasant sign of the onward progress of our Dominion is the appearance now and again of original works upon scientific subjects from the pen of our own men. The little work before us is written by one who during the last six or seven years has done a noble work in enlightening the Canadian public upon sanitary matters through his Sanitary Journal. His qualification for such a work is undoubted, and a careful examination of it enables us to say that he has done his task admirably. It is well written, is fully up to the times, and the illustrations are all that could be desired. We trust the Canadian public will appreciate it, and we strongly recommend its introduction in our schools. The better educated the growing public are in the physiology of their being, the better chance there will be for scientific medicine, and the less for those charlatans who prey upon the public through their fears.