

that he has expressed opinions and counseled practice which differ from the teachings of the last edition.

Professor Byford has conscientiously gone over the functional and organic diseases of the female organs of generation. It is a satisfaction to observe the discussion of certain topics which are often neglected by writers, notably of the sympathetic symptoms of organs apparently disconnected with the uterus, for which he will receive the thanks of the younger members of the profession.

Another topic, very widely treated, is that of constipation in its relation to uterine diseases. His first and strong point is the *demand* which should be made on nature, at definite and fixed times daily, without which no system of diet or drugging can be of avail.

All the other topics which should have a place in a work of this kind have been fully and properly treated. The disorders of menstruation, displacements, cancer, and ovariectomy have received due consideration.

We cannot fail to note the evenness and clearness of writing which mark the book, and, moreover, the evident intent to meet the wants of the every-day practitioner. There is, at the same time, a certain authority, running through its pages which shows the master's hand. It is no compilation, but the ripe experience of an actual worker in the profession. With a careful consideration of, and well expressed opinions on all new topics and methods, there is a proper sense of conservatism which gives confidence.

No truer sentence is contained in the book than this: "There must be a right and a wrong side to every disputed question; extremists are wrong."

*The Prescriber's Memoranda.* Published by Wm. Wood & Co., New York. 1881. The name of author is not given.

This little anonymous work gives quite a summary of therapeutical information derived from recent literature, and would serve as a pleasant handbook of reference, but, like all the condensed and abbreviated literary productions, it will be more useful to the experienced than to the inexperienced practitioner, because many of the recommended formulæ are suited to a limited class of the cases for which it would seem to be a specific remedy. This book is rather an illustration of an ephemeral method of practice, and would hardly rank as a classical therapeutical memoir.

*A Treatise on Bright's Disease and Diabetes.* With especial Reference to Pathology and Therapeutics. By JAMES TYSON, M. D. With Illustrations including a Section on Retinitis in Bright's Disease, by WILLIAM F. NORRIS, M. D. Philadelphia: Lindsay and Blakiston. 1881.

The positions which Dr. Tyson occupies as professor of pathology in the University of Pennsylvania and physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, and his long devotion to the study of the subjects of which he writes, undoubtedly justify his cultivating a field which has already been pretty thoroughly worked over, and we do not think that those who consult his book will regret that he should have seen fit to add another book on renal disease to those of Roberts and Dicken-

son. The book is a crown octavo of three hundred and ten pages, with a good index printed in good type on excellent paper. The illustrations, which are clear, accurate, and numerous, are drawn from various sources, and among them are some original ones on the histology of the kidney from the pencil of Dr. George C. Piersol. A short though full chapter on retinitis in Bright's disease by Dr. W. F. Norris adds to the value of the book.

*Practical Anatomy. A Manual of Dissections.* By CHRISTOPHER HEATH, F. R. C. S. Fifth Edition. With 24 Colored Plates and 269 Engravings on Wood. Philadelphia: Presley Blakiston. 1881.

So well-known a work as this one does not call for a minute review. Its popularity seems well established, and is, we think, likely to be increased by this edition. There are twenty-four reduced copies from Maclise's Atlas, with the arteries and veins colored, which will commend themselves to students. The wood-cuts are of unequal merit. Some are fresh and others are shabby from wear. It seems to us a mistake to introduce minute anatomy into a work of this description. What there is is not enough to take the place of a treatise on histology, and it adds to the bulk and expense, but not to the value of a practical guide in the dissecting room.

*The Anatomist.* Being a complete Description of the Human Body, intended for the use of Students preparing for Examination at the Royal College of Surgeons and other Medical Bodies. Second Edition. By G. M. H. HILLES, formerly Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at the Westminster Hospital School of Medicine, etc. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1881.

This is a very good compendium of anatomy. It is small and compact, but appears to contain all that can be expected in a work of this kind. It has one hundred and twenty-two illustrations, most of which, indeed, are very familiar, but others are not. The arteries are very nicely represented in red in semi-diagrammatic figures, and the nerves by white lines on a black ground. The arrangement of the book is decidedly peculiar. It is that neither of descriptive nor topographical anatomy. First come the muscles and the viscera of the different regions, then the fasciæ, then the vascular and nervous systems, then the bones, ligaments, and joints, and last of all the organs of sense. We are always glad to welcome anything like originality in methods of presenting anatomy, but this arrangement is beyond our comprehension, and the author does not offer us the slightest explanation.

— We have just received Walsh's Physician's Handy Ledger for 1881. "Handy" is the word which fitly describes its character. On a single page may be kept the record of an entire family, no matter what the nature of the cases, for one year. In addition, on the same page are debit and credit columns. We cannot conceive of a more ingenious plan of saving time and keeping a clear record. Its companion, the Physician's Call-Book and Tablet, is equally concise and convenient in its arrangement.